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The Treasury of David: Volume III

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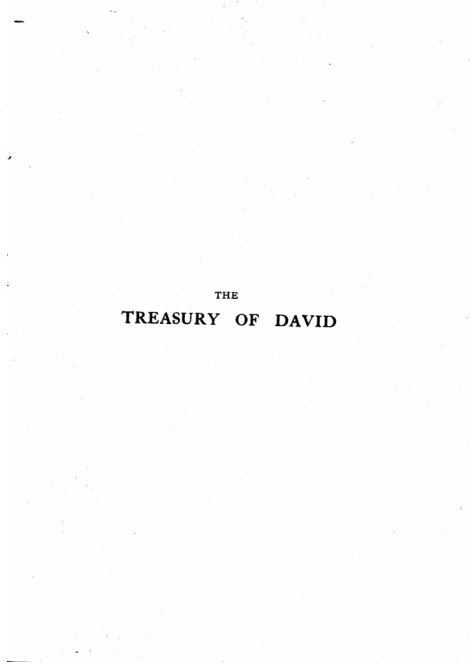
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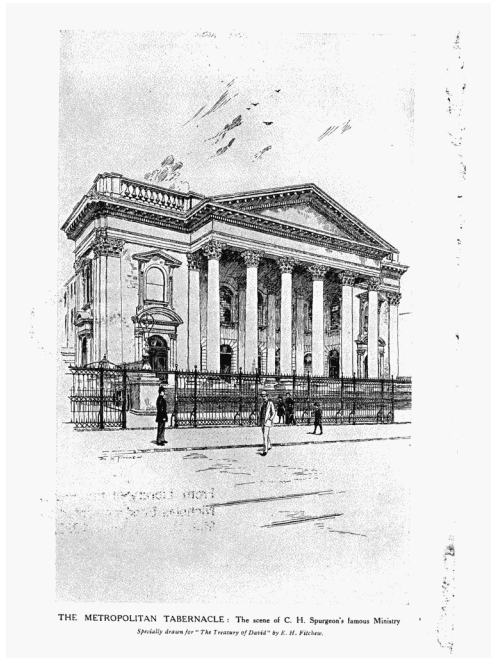
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THE METROPOLITAN TABERNALE. The scene of C. H. Spurgeon's famous Ministry
Specially drawn for "The Treasury of David" by E. H. Fisher.

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THE

TREASURY OF DAVID:

CONTAINING

AN ORIGINAL EXPOSITION OF THE BOOK OF PSALMS;
A COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EXTRACTS FROM THE WHOLE
RANGE OF LITERATURE;
A SERIES OF HOMILETICAL HINTS UPON ALMOST EVERY VERSE;
AND LISTS OF WRITERS UPON EACH PSALM.

IN SIX VOLUMES

BY

C. H. SPURGEON.

VOL. III.
PSALM LVIII. TO LXXXVII.

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PREFACE.

This volume completes one half of my labour upon this priceless book, and my humble prayer is that I may be spared to conclude the other portion. So uncertain is human life, and so often have men's best designs remained unfinished, that I will press on with all diligence, lest, perhaps, the lamp of life should go out ere the writer has seen by its light the word *FINIS* at the conclusion of the last verse.

This volume has cost more labour than any other, because upon the larger proportion of the *Psalms* contained in it no great writers have expatiated at length. Some six or seven of them are specially notable, and have, therefore, been expounded and preached upon on all hands, but the rest remain almost untrodden ground in sacred literature, hence the gathering of extracts has required a wider range of reading and far more laborious research. Where one author writes upon a portion of Scripture, all write, while other passages remain almost untouched. This has driven me very much more to the Latin authors, and in them to a vein of exposition very little worked in these days. The neglect of these voluminous expositors is, however, not very censurable, for as a rule the authors are rather heavy than weighty. "Art is long and life is short," hence I found myself unequal to the unaided accomplishment of my task, and I have had to call in the aid of my excellent friend Mr. Gracey, the accomplished classical tutor of "the Pastors' College," to assist me in the work of winnowing the enormous heaps of Latin comments. Huge folios, full of dreary wordspinning, yield here and there a few goodly grains, and these, I trust, will be valuable enough to my readers to repay my coadjutor and myself for our pains. For the selection of extracts I alone am responsible, for the accuracy of the translations we are jointly accountable. The reader will note that not without much expense of money, as well as toil, he has here furnished to his hand the path of Venema, Le Blanc, Lorinus, Gerobasus, Musculus, Martin Gede, Mollerus, and Simon de Muis; with occasional notes from Vitringa, Jansenius, Savonarola, Vatablus, Turrecremata, Marloratus, Palanterius, Theodoret, and others, as they were judged worthy of insertion. I can truly say that I have never flinched from a difficulty, or spared exertion in order to make the work as complete as it lay in my power to render it, either by my own endeavours or the help of others. My faithful amanuensis, Mr. Keys, has been spared to me, and has been a continual visitor at the British Museum, Lambeth



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PREFACE.

Palace, Dr. Williams' Museum, and Sion College; and many have been the courtesies which, despite differences of creed, I have received in his person from those who are in authority in those treasures of literature; for all which I would now record my hearty thanks.

No object has been before me but that of serving the church and glorifying God by doing this work right thoroughly. I cannot hope to be remunerated pecuniarily; if only the bare outlay be met I shall be well content, the rest is an offering to the best of Masters, whose word is meat and drink to those who study it. The enjoyment of the work is more than sufficient reward, and the hope of helping my brethren in their Biblical studies is very sweet to me.

The late increase of wages to printers, and the rise both in paper and binding, may compel an advance in the very low price charged for these volumes hitherto, but this shall not be made unless it becomes absolutely necessary to screen me from loss. As a larger sale will secure a return of my outlay, the matter is mainly in the hands of the public. Volume I. being now in the third edition, and the second edition of Volume II. being upon the press, I am led to hope that the present volume will also meet with a large and rapid sale; and if so, the old price may suffice to cover the outlay.

My venerable friend, Mr. George Rogers, has furnished me with many hints for the notes to preachers, and it is hoped that this portion of the work has been so improved that it will not be the least useful part of it. Testimonies received lead to the belief that in the two former volumes numerous students have found help in that department.

There is no need to multiply words in this preface, but it is incumbent upon me to bless the Lord for help given, help daily and hourly sought while I have been occupied in this service; and it is also on my heart to ask a favourable mention of my volumes among their friends from those who kindly appreciate them.





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PSALM LVIII.

To the Chief Musician.—Although David had his own case in his mind's eye, yet he wrote not as a private person, but as an inspired prophet, and therefore his song is presented, for public and perpetual use, to the appointed guardian of the Temple psalmody. *Al-tashchith. The wicked are here judged and condemned, but over the godly the sacred "Destroy not," is solemnly pronounced. Michtam of David. This is the fourth of the Psalms of the Golden Secret, and the second of the "Destroy not."* These names if they serve for nothing else may be useful to aid the memory. Men give names to their horses, jewels, and other valuables, and these names are meant not so much to describe as to distinguish them, and in some cases to set forth the owner's high esteem of his treasure; after the same fashion the Oriental poet gave a title to the song he loved, and so cited his memory, and expressed his estimation of the strain. We are not always to look for a meaning in these supercriptions, but to treat them as we would the titles of poems, or the names of tunes.

Division.—The singular enemy is accused, verses 1—5; judgment is sought from the judge, verses 6—8; and seen in prophetic vision as already executed, verses 9—11.

EXPOSITION.

DO ye indeed speak righteousness, O congregation? do ye judge uprightly, O ye sons of men?
 2 Yes, in heart ye work wickedness; ye weigh the violence of your hands in the earth.
 3 The wicked are estranged from the womb: they go astray as soon as they be born, speaking lies.
 4 Their poison is like the poison of a serpent: they are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear;
 5 Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely.

1. "Do ye indeed speak righteousness, O congregation?" The enemies of David were a numerous and united band, and because they so unanimously condemned the persecuted one, they were apt to take it for granted that their verdict was a right one. "What everybody says must be true," is a *proverb* based upon the presumption which comes of large combinations. Have we not all agreed to bound the man to the death, and who dares hint that so many great ones can be mistaken? Yet the persecuted one lays the axe at the root by requiring his judges to answer the question whether or not they were acting according to justice. It were well if men would sometimes pause, and candidly consider this. Some of those who surrounded Saul were rather passive than active persecutors; they held their tongues when the object of royal hate was slandered; in the original, this first sentence appears to be addressed to them, and they are asked to justify their silence. Silence gives consent. He who refrains from defending the right is himself an accomplice in the wrong. "Do ye judge uprightly, O ye sons of men?" Ye too are only men though dressed in a little brief authority. Your office for men, and your relation to men both bind you to rectitude; but have ye remembered this? Have ye not put aside all truth when ye have condemned the godly, and united in seeking the overthrow of the innocent? Yet in doing this be not too sure of success, for ye are only the "sons of men," and there is a God who can and will reverse your verdicts.

2. "Yes, in heart ye work wickedness." Down deep in your very souls ye hold a rehearsal of the injustice ye intend to practise, and when your opportunity arrives, ye wreak vengeance with a gusto; your hearts are in your wicked work, and your hands are therefore ready enough. Those very men who sat as judges, and pretended to so much indignation at the faults imputed to their victim, were in their



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hearts perpetrating all manner of evil. "Ye weigh the violence of your hands in the earth." They were deliberate sinners, cold, calculating villains. As righteous judges ponder the law, balance the evidence, and weigh the case, so the malicious dispenser injustice with malice aforethought in cold blood. Note in this verse that the man described sinned with heart and hand; private in their heart, publicly in the earth; they worked and they weighed—they were active, and yet deliberate. See what a generation saints have to deal with! Such were the foes of our Lord, a generation of vipers, an evil and adulterous generation; they sought to kill him because he was righteousness itself, yet they masked their hatred to his goodness by charging him with sin.

3. "The wicked are estranged from the womb." It is small wonder that some men persecute the righteous seed of the woman, since all of them are of the serpent's brood, and enmity is set between them. No sooner born than alienated from God—what a condition to be found in! Do we so early leave the right track? Do we at the same moment begin to be men and commence to be sinners? They go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies." Every observer may see how very soon infants set lies. Before they can speak they practise little deceptive arts. This is especially the case in those who grow up to be adepts in slander, they begin their evil trade early, and there is no marvel that they become adepts in it. He who starts early in the morning will go far before night. To be untruthful is one of the surest proofs of a fallen state, and since falsehood is universal, so also is human depravity.

4. "Their poison is like the poison of a serpent." Is man also a poisonous reptile? Yes, and his venom is even as that of a serpent. The viper has but death for the body in his fangs; but unregenerate man carries poison under his tongue, destructive to the nobler nature. "They are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear." While speaking of serpents the Psalmist remembers that many of them have been conquered by the charmer's art, but men such as he had to deal with, no art could tame or restrain; therefore, he likens them to a serpent less susceptible than others to the charmer's music, and says that they refused to hear reason, even as the adder shuts her ear to those incantations which fascinate other reptiles. Man, in his natural corruption, appears to have all the ill points of a serpent without its excellences. O sin, what hast thou done!

5. "Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely." Tragically men are not to be won to right by arguments the most logical, or appeals the most pathetic. "Try all your arts, ye preachers of the word! Lay yourselves out to meet the prejudices and tastes of sinners, and ye shall yet have to cry, 'Who hath believed our report?'" It is not in your music, but in the sinner's ear that the cause of failure lies, and it is only the power of God that can remove it.

"Ye can call spirits from the vain deep.
But will they come when you do call for them?"

No, we call and call, and call in vain, till the arm of the Lord is revealed. This is at once the sinner's guilt and danger. He ought to hear but will not, and because he will not hear, he cannot escape the damnation of hell.

6 Break their teeth, O God, in their mouth: break out the great teeth of the young lions, O Lord.

7 Let them melt away as waters which run continually: when he bendeth his bow to shoot his arrows, let them be as cut in pieces.

8 As a small which melteth, let every one of them pass away: like the untimely birth of a woman, that they may not see the sun.

6. "Break their teeth, O God, in their mouth." If they have no capacity for good, at least deprive them of their ability for evil. Treat them as the snake-charmer do their serpents, extract their fangs, break their teeth. The Lord can do this, and he will. He will not suffer the malice of the wicked to triumph, he will deal them such a blow as shall disable them from mischief. "Break out the great teeth of the young lions, O Lord." As if one brute creature had not enough of evil in it to complete the emblem of ungodly nature, another specimen of *ferus nature* is fetched in. For fierce cruelty the wicked are likened to young lions, mounters in the prime of their vigour, and the fury of their lustiness; and it is asked that

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their grinders may be smashed in, broken off, or dashed out, that the creatures may henceforth be harmless. One can well understand how the damned son of Jesse, while poisoned by the venomous slander of his foes, and worried by their cruel power, should appeal to heaven for a speedy and complete riddance from his enemies.

7. "Let them melt away as waters which run continually." Like mountain torrents dried up by the summer heats let them disappear; or like running streams whose waters are swiftly gone, so let them pass away; or like water split which none can find again, so let them vanish out of existence. *Engens, ye food streams, the sooner ye are forgotten the better for the universe.* "When he bendeth his bow to shoot his arrows, let them be as cut in pieces." When the Lord goes forth to war, let his judgments so tell upon these persecutors that they may be utterly cut in pieces as a mark shattered by many shafts. Or perhaps the meaning is, when the ungodly man marches to the conflict, let his arrows and his bow drop into fragments, the string cut, the bow snapped, the arrows headless, the points blunted; so that the boastful warrior may not have wherewithal to hurt the object of his enmity. In either sense the prayer of the Psalm has often become fact, and will be again fulfilled as often as need arises.

8. "As a small which melteth, let every one of them pass away." As the small makes its own way by its slime, and so dissolves as it goes, or as its shell is often found empty, as though the inhabitant had melted away, so shall the malicious cut out their own strength while they proceed upon their malevolent designs, and shall themselves disappear. To destroy himself by envy and chagrin is the portion of the ill-disposed. "Like the untimely birth of a woman, that they may not see the sun." Solemn is this curse, but how surely does it fall on many graceless wretches! They are as if they had never been. Their character is shapeless, hideous, revolting. They are fitter to be hidden away in an unknown grave than to be reckoned among men. Their life comes never to ripeness, their aims are abortive, their only achievement is to have brought misery to others, and horror to themselves. Such men as Herod, Judas, Alva, Bonner, had it not been better for them if they had never been born? Better for the mothers who bore them? Better for the lands they cursed? Better for the earth in which their putrid carcasses are hidden from the sun? Every unregenerate man is an abortion. He misses the true form of God-made manhood; he corrupts in the darkness of sin; he never sees or shall see the light of God in purity, in heaven.

9 Before your pots can feel the thorns, he shall take them away as with a whirlwind, both living, and in his wrath.

10 The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance; he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked.

11 So that a man shall say, Verily there is a reward for the righteous: verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth.

8. "Before your pots can feel the thorns." So sudden is the overthrow of the wicked, so great a failure in their life, that they never see joy. Their pot is put upon the hook to prepare a feast of joy, and the fuel is placed beneath, but before the thorns are lit, before any heat can be brought to bear upon the pot, yes, even as soon as the fuel has touched the cooking vessel, a storm comes and sweeps all away; the pot is overturned, the fuel is scattered far and wide. Perhaps the figure may suppose the thorns, which are the fuel, to be kindled, and then the flame is so rapid that before any heat can be produced the fuel is cut, the meat remains raw, the man is disappointed, his work is altogether a failure. "He shall take them away as with a whirlwind." Cook, fire, pot, meat and all, disappear at once, whirled away to destruction. "Both living, and in his wrath." In the very midst of the man's life, and in the fury of his rage against the righteous, the persecutor is overwhelmed with a tornado, his designs are baffled, his contrivances defeated, and himself destroyed. The passage is difficult, but this is probably its meaning, and a very terrible one it is. The malicious wretch puts on his great seething pot, he gathers his fuel, he means to play the cannibal with the godly; but he reckons without his host, or rather without the Lord of hosts, and the unexpected tempest removes all trace of him, and his fire, and his feast, and that in a moment.

10. "The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance." He will have



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no hand in making it out, neither will he rejoice in the spirit of revenge, but his righteous soul shall acquiesce in the judgments of God, and he shall rejoice to see justice triumphant. There is nothing in Scripture of that empty with God's enemies which modern traitors are so fond of parading as the finest species of benevolence. We shall at the last say, "Amen," to the condemnation of the wicked, and feel no disposition to question the ways of God with the impatient. Remember how John, the loving disciple, puts it: "And after these things I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, Alleluia; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God: for true and righteous are his judgments: for he hath judged the great whore, which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of his servants at her hand. And again they said, Alleluia. And her smoke rose up for ever and ever." *He shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked.* He shall triumph over them, they shall be so utterly vanquished that their overthrow shall be final and fatal, and his deliverance complete and crowning. The damnation of sinners shall not mar the happiness of saints.

11. "So that a man shall say." Every man however ignorant shall be compelled to say, "Verily," in very deed, assuredly, "there is a reward for the righteous." If nothing else be true this is. The godly are not after all forsaken and given over to their enemies: the wicked are not to have the best of it, truth and goodness are recompensed in the long run. "Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth." All men shall be forced by the sight of the final judgment to see that there is a God, and that he is the righteous ruler of the universe. Two things will come out clearly after all—there is a God and there is a reward for the righteous. Time will remove doubts, solve difficulties, and reveal secrets: meanwhile faith's foreseeing eye discerns the truth even now, and is glad thereof.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—The proper meaning of the root of *Micham* is to engrave, or to stamp a metal. It therefore, in strictness, means, an engraving or sculpture. Hence in the Septuagint, it is translated *επιγραφή*, an inscription on a column. I would venture to offer a conjecture in perfect harmony with this view. It appears by the titles of four out of these Psalms, that they were composed by David while flying and hiding from the persecutions of Saul. What, then, should hinder us from imagining that they were inscribed on the rocks and on the sides of the caves which so often formed his place of refuge? This view would accord with the strict etymological meaning of the word, and explain the rendering of the Septuagint.—*John Jebb, in "A Literal Translation of the Book of Psalms," 1846.*

[See also Explanatory Notes on Psalms xvii. and lvi. "Treasury of David," Vol. I, pp. 192, 197—98; Vol. II, pp. 464, 468.]

Whole Psalm.—Kimchi says this Psalm was written on account of Abner, and the rest of Saul's princes, who judged David as a rebel against the government, and said it was for Saul to pursue after him to slay him; for if they had restrained him, Saul would not have pursued after him; and indeed they seem to be wicked judges who are addressed in this Psalm; do not destroy. Arama says, it declares the wickedness of Saul's judges.—*John Gill.*

Verse 1.—"Are ye dumb (when ye should) speak righteousness, (and) judge equitably, sons of man?" The first words are exceedingly obscure. One of them (*ay*), not expressed in the English, and the ancient versions, means *dumbness*, as in Psalm lxi. 1, and seems to be here used as a strong expression for *entirely speechless*. In what respect they were thus dumb, is indicated by the verb which follows, but the connection can be made clear in English only by a circumlocution. The interrogation, *are ye indeed*, expresses wonder, as at something scarcely credible. Can it be so? Is it possible? are you really silent, you, whose very office is to speak for God, and against the sins of men?—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

PSALM THE FIFTY-EIGHTH. 5

Verse 1.—"O congregation," O band, or company. The Hebrew *alem*, which hath the signification of *banding* as a sheep or *hand*, seemeth here to be a company that are combined or confederate.—*Henry Almsworth.*

Verse 2.—"In heart ye work wickedness," etc. The Psalmist doth not say, they had wickedness in their heart, but they did work it there: the heart is a shop within, an under-ground shop; there they did closely contrive, forge, and hammer out their wicked purposes, and fit them into actions; *yea, they weighed the violence of their hands in the earth.* That is an allusion to merchants, who buy and sell by weight; they weigh their commodity to an ounce; they do not give it out in gross, but by exact weight. Thus saith the Psalmist, they weigh the violence of their hands; they do not oppress grossly, but with a kind of exactness and skill, they sit down and consider what and how much violence they may use in such a case, or how much such a person may endure, or such a season may bear. They are wiser than to do all at once, or all to one, lest they spoil all. They "weigh" what they do, though what they do be so bad that it will hold no weight when God comes to weigh it. Nor do they arrive at this skill presently, but after they have, as it were, served an apprenticeship at it; and they bind themselves to the trade very early; for as it follows at the third verse of the Psalm, "The wicked are estranged from the womb; they go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies." That is, they are estranged both by nature and by early practice; they lose no time, they go to it young, even as soon as they are born, as soon as they are fit for any use, or to do any thing, they are using and setting themselves to do wickedly.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 2.—The word *ayin*, *wickedness*, properly signifies the *inclinations of scales*, when the scale weighs down to one side; then it is transferred to respect of persons, to injustice and iniquity, especially in public tribunals and decisions, as in Psalm lxxvii. 2, *How long will ye judge (ye) by an unjust inclination of the scales?*—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 2.—The principles of the wicked are even worse than their practices, premeditated violence is doubly guilty.—*George Rogers.*

Verse 3.—"The wicked are estranged from the womb," etc. How early men do sin! How late do they repent! As soon as they are born "they go astray," but if left to themselves they will not return till they die; they will never return. Children can neither go nor speak as soon as born, but as soon as born they can "go astray" and "speak lies"; that is, their first speaking is lying, and their first going is straying; *yea, when they cannot go naturally, they can go astray morally or metaphorically; the first step they are able to take is a step out of the way.*—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 3.—"They go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies." Of all sins, no sin can call Satan father like to lying. All the corruption that is in us came from Satan, but yet this sin of forging and lying is from the devil more than any; taste of the devil more than any. Hence every man is a liar (Romans iii. 4), and so every man is every sinner else; but in a special manner every man is a liar; for that the very first deprivation of our nature came in by lying, and our nature doth taste much still of this old block to be given to lying, the devil also breathing into us a strong breath to stir us up to lying. Hence no sooner do we speak but we lie. As we are in body subject to all diseases, but yet, some to one sickness rather than to another; so in the soul, all are apt enough to all sin, and some rather to one vice than to another; but all are much inclined to lying. A liar there is as like the devil as ever he can look; as unlike to God as ever he can be.—*Nicholas Copley, 1686—1686, in "Traditions, their Nature, Danger, Cure."*

Verse 3.—The figure of the wicked going astray as soon as they are born, seems to be taken from the disposition and power of a young serpent soon after his birth. The youngest serpent can convey poison to anything which it bites; and the suffering in all cases is great, though the bite is seldom fatal. Place a stick near the reptile whose age does not amount to many days, and he will immediately snap at it. The offspring of the tiger and of the alligator are equally fierce in their earliest habits.—*Joseph Roberts, in "Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures," 1846.*

Verse 4.—"Poison." There is such a thing as poison; but where to be found? *Ubiunque fuerit, in homine quis guareret?* Whosoever it is, in man who would look for it? God made man's body of the dust; he mingled no poison with it.



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He inspirith his soul from heaven; he breathes no poison with it. He feeds him with bread; he conveys no poison with it. Unde resonant? Whence is the poison? Meti, sibi, &c.—'Didst not thou, O Lord, sow good seed in thy field? *Ude zizanias*—'From whence then hath it tares?' Whence? *Hoc fecit inimicus*—'The enemy hath done this.' We may perceive the devil in it. That great serpent, the red dragon, hath poured into wicked hearts this poison. His own poison, *mollitudo*, wickedness. *Cum intrepidum poculum, intrepidum venenum*—'When he pours in sin he pours in poison.' Sin is poison. Original perversity is called corruption; actual poison is the violence and virulence of this venomous quality comes not at first. *Nemo fit repente pessimus*—No man becomes worst at the first death. We are born corrupt, we have made ourselves poisonous. There be three degrees, as it were so many ages, in sin. *First*—secret sin; an ulcer lying in the bone, but skinned over with hypocrisy. *Secondly*—open sin, bursting forth into manifest villainy. The former is corruption, the second is eruption. *Thirdly*—frequent and confirmed sin, and that is rank poison, envenoming soul and body.—Thomas Adams, 1614.

Verse 4.—'Adder.' Heb. *ay, pethen*, the Egyptian cobra (*Naja haje*), one of the venomous Colubifer Snake (Colubidae). This is one of the so called hooded snakes, with which serpent charmers chiefly deal. The Spectacled Snake proper (*Naja bipudiana*) is a closely related species. The well known Cobra di Capello is another. They are all noted for their deadly bite. The hollow fangs communicate with a poison gland, which being pressed in the act of biting, sends a few drops into the puncture. The venom quickly acts on the whole system, and death soon ensues.—John Dana, D.D., in "Biblical Natural Science," 1868.

Verse 4.—'The deaf adder.' Certain it is, says a modern writer upon the Psalms, that the common adder or viper here in England, the bite of which too, by the way, is very venomous, if it is not wholly dead, has the sense of hearing very imperfectly. This is evident from the danger there is of treading upon these animals, unless you happen to see them; for if they do not see you, and you do not disturb them, they never endeavour to avoid you, which when they are disturbed and so see you, they are very solicitous of doing. Allowing, then, that there is a species of these noxious animals, which either not having the sense of hearing at all, or having it only in a low degree, may very well be said to be deaf; this may help to explain the present poetical passage of the Psalmist. He very elegantly compares the venial and destructive practices of wicked men to the venom of a serpent; and his meaning this species of animals, seems to have brought to his mind another property of at least one sort of them, in which they likewise resemble perverse and obstinate sinners, who are deaf to all advice, utterly irremediable, and not to be persuaded. This adder resembled, which is a very venomous animal, and moreover is deaf, or very near it. And perhaps his saying that she stoppeth her ear, may be no more than a poetical expression for deafness; just as the mate, which in common speech is said to be blind, might in a poetical phrase, be said to shut her eye; as in fact she does when you expose her to the light. The next clause, 'Which refuseth to hear,' etc., is another poetical expression for the same thing.—Samuel Butler, in "The Scripture Expounder," 1810.

Verse 4.—'The deaf adder.' Several of the serpent tribe are believed to be either quite deaf, or very dull of hearing. Perhaps that which is called the puddigan, the 'beave-serpent,' is more so than any other. I have frequently come close up to these reptiles; but they did not make any effort to move out of the way. They hid in the path, and the victim on whom they pounce will expire within a few minutes after he is bitten.—Joseph Roberts.

Verse 4.—'The deaf adder.' The 'adder' or 'asp,' is the *haje naja* or cobra of Egypt, according to Cuvier. The hearing of all the serpent tribes is imperfect, as all are destitute of a tympanic cavity, and of external openings to the ear. The 'deaf adder' is not a particular species. The point of the rebuke is, the *pethen*, or 'adder,' here in question, could hear in some degree but would not; just as the unrighteous judge, or persecutors of David could hear with their outward ears such appeals as he makes in verses 1, 2, but would not. The charmer usually could charm the serpent by shrill sounds, either of his voice or of the flute, the serpent's comparative deafness rendering it the more amenable to those sounds which it could hear. But exceptional cases occurred of a 'deaf adder,' which was deaf only in the sense that it refused to hear, or to be acted on. Also Jer. viii. 17; compare Eccl. x. 11.—A. R. Fausset.

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Verse 4.—'The deaf adder that stoppeth her ear.' With respect to what is said of the animal's stopping its ears, it is not necessary to have recourse to the supposition of its actually doing so, which by some persons has been stated, but it is sufficient to know, that whilst some serpents are operated upon in the manner above described, others are partly or altogether insensible to the incantation.—Richard Mant.

Verse 4 (second clause)—This clause admits of a different construction, like the deaf adder he stops his ear, which some interpreters prefer, because an adder cannot stop its ears, and need not stop them if naturally deaf, whereas it is by stopping his, that the wicked man becomes like a deaf adder.—J. A. Alexander.

Verse 4, 5.—Experienced and skilful as the serpent-charmers are, however, they do not invariably escape with impunity. Fatal terminations to these exhibitions of the pythic art now and then occur; for there are still to be found 'deaf adders, which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely.'—

... Roberts mentions the instance of a man who came to a gentleman's house to exhibit tame snakes, and on being told that a cobra, or hooded snake, was in a cage in the house, was asked if he could charm it; on his replying in the affirmative, the serpent was released from the cage, and no doubt, in a state of high irritation. The man began his incantations, and repeated his charms; but the snake darted at him, fastened upon his arm, and before night he was a corpse.—Philip Henry Gosse, in "The Romance of Natural History," 1861.

Verse 4, 5.—One day, a rattlesnake entered our encampment. Among us was a Canadian who could play the flute, and who, to divert us, marched against the serpent with his new species of weapon. On the approach of his enemy, the haughty reptile curls himself into a spiral line, flattens his head, inflates his cheeks, contracts his lips, displays his venomous fangs and his bold throat; his tongue flows like two flames of fire; his eyes are burning coals; his body, swollen with rage, rises and falls like the bellows of a forge; his dilated skin assumes a dull and scaly appearance; and his tail, whence proceeds the death-announcing sound, vibrates with such rapidity as to resemble a light vapour. The Canadian begins to play upon his flute—the serpent starts with surprise, and draws back his head. In proportion as he is struck with the magic notes, his eyes lose their fierceness; the oscillations of his tail become slower, and the sounds which it makes become weaker and gradually die away. Less perpendicular upon their spiral line, the flags of the charmed serpent are by degrees expanded, and sink one after another on the ground in concentric circles. The shades of azure, green, white, and gold recover their brightness on his quivering skin, and slightly turning his head, he remains motionless, in the attitude of attention and pleasure. At this moment the Canadian advances a few steps, producing with the flute sweet and simple notes. The serpent, inclining his variegated neck, opens a passage with the head through the high grass, and begins to creep after the musician; stopping when he stops, and beginning to follow him again as soon as he advances forward. In this manner he was led out of the camp, attended by a great number of spectators, both savages and Europeans, who could scarcely believe their eyes which had witnessed this effect of harmony.—François Auguste, Viscount de Chateaubriand, 1768—1848.

Verse 4, 5.—The serpent, when she begins to feel the charmer, slings her one ear presently to the ground, and stoppeth the other ear with her tail, although by hearkening to the charmer, in some observe, she would be provoked to spit out her poison, and renew her age.* So hot is man upon his harlot sin, that he is deaf to all that would counsel him to the contrary; he stoppeth his ear, hardeneth his heart, stiffeneth his neck against the thunders of the law, the still voice of the gospel, the motions of the Spirit, and the convictions of his own conscience. When sin calls, they run through thick and thin for haste; when the world commands, how readily do they hearken, how quickly do they hear, how faithfully do they obey! but when the blessed God crieth to them, charge them by his unquestionable authority, beseecheth them for their own unchangeable felicity, they, like statues of men, rather than living creatures, stand still and stir not at all. Other things move swiftly to their centre; stones fall tumbling downward, sparks fly apace upward, comets run with speed to their burrows, rivers with violence to the ocean, and yet silly man hangs off from his Maker, that neither entreaties, nor threatenings,

* This is a specimen of the old-fashioned se-natural history. No one will be misled by it.—C. H. S.



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nor the word, nor the works of God, nor hope of heaven, nor fear of hell, can quicken or hasten him to his happiness. Who would imagine that a reasonable soul should act so much against sense and reason?—George Sison, 1627—1675.

Verses 5.—"Will not hearken." The Lord hath some of his elect ones whom he seeth walking in by-paths and crooked ways: the Lord giveth a commission to his servants, the ministers, and saith, Go invite and call you soul to come to me, and say, Return, O Sionamite; but the soul stirs not: the Lord sends and calls again: yet with the deaf adder, he hearkeneth not to the voice of the enchanter: well, saith the Lord, "If you will not come: I will fetch you; if fair means will not do, foul means must; then he hisseth for the fly and the bee of affliction, and calls forth armies of trouble, and gives them commission to seize upon, and to lay siege to such a man or woman, and saith, Fly them with your cannon shot, till you make them yield, give up the keys and strike the nail; he sends sickness to their bodies, a consumption to their estate, death to their friends, shame to their reputation, a fire to their house, and the like, and bids them pray and spoil, till they see and acknowledge the hand of the Lord lifted up.—*V. Votiv's "Survey of Different Calling,"* 1652.

Verses 6.—"Break their teeth," destroy the fangs of these serpents, in which their poison is contained. This will amount to the same meaning as above. Save me from the adders, the sly and poisonous slanderers; save me also from the lions—the tyrannical and bloodthirsty men.—Adam Clarke.

Verses 6.—"Great teeth," *teeth*, according to Michaelis and Gesenius, are the *eye-teeth*, which in lions are sharp and terrible.—*George Phillips, B.D., in "The Psalms in Hebrew: With a Commentary,"* 1846.

Verses 6—9.—"David's enemies were strong and fierce as young lions: he therefore preyed that their teeth might be broken, even their strongest teeth, their grinders, with which they were ready to devour him; that so they might be disabled from doing mischief: They overwhelmed him like an inundation; but he desired it might prove a land-flood, which is soon wasted. They were about to shoot at him: but he would have their bows, or their arrows, to be shivered to pieces, and become like straw, and do no execution, and he prayed that they might waste insensibly as the small, which leaves its substance all along its track; and that they might come to nothing like an abortion. He also predicted, that their prosperous rage (which resembled the crackling of thorns under a pot), would soon be extinct, and produce no effect; while the Lord in his wrath would hurry them into speedy destruction: as a furious whirlwind drives a living man down a precipice, or into a dreadful pit.—Thomas Scott, 1747—1821.

Verses 7 (first clause).—Porro renders this clause, "Let them melt away, as water (which runneth away)," and says that the reference is to "water running away, and so wasted and lost."

Verses 7 (first clause).—In desert parts of Africa it has afforded much joy to fall in with a brook of water, especially when running in the direction of the journey, expecting it would prove a delightful companion. Perhaps before it accompanied us two miles it became invisible by sinking into the sand; but two miles further along it would re-appear, and raise hopes of its continuance; but after running a few hundred yards, would sink finally into the sand, no more again to rise.—*John Campbell, 1766—1840.*

Verses 8.—"As a small which melteth away as it goeth," i. e. "which goeth in melting" (or slimy), the noun being in the accusative as describing the nature of the action, and the allusion being to the slimy trail which the small leaves behind it, so that it seems to waste away. Evidently this is nothing more than a poetical hyperbole, and need not be explained, therefore, as a popular error or a mistake in natural history.—*J. Elmer Porro, B.D., in "The Book of Psalms: a New Translation, with Introductions and Notes,"* 1864.

Verses 8.—"As a small which melteth," etc. This is a very remarkable and not very intelligible passage. The Jewish Bible renders the passage in a way which explains the idea which evidently prevailed at the time the Psalms were composed: "As a small let him melt as he passeth on." The ancients had an idea that the slimy track made by a small as it crawled along was subtracted from the substance of



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its body, and that in consequence the farther it crept the smaller it became, until at last it wasted entirely away. The commentators on the Talmud took this view of the case. The Hebrew word, *shabul*, which undoubtedly does signify a small of some kind, is thus explained.—"The *Shabul* is a creeping thing; when it comes out of its shell, saliva pours from itself until it becomes liquid, and so dies." Other explanations of this passage have been offered, but there is no doubt that the view taken by these commentators is the correct one, and that the Psalmist, when he wrote the terrible series of denunciations in which the passage occurs, had in his mind the popular belief regarding the gradual wasting away of the small as it "passeth on." It is needless to say that no particular species of small is mentioned, and almost as needless to state that in Palestine there are many species of snails, to any or all of which these words are equally applicable.—*G. Wood, in "Bible Animals,"* 1869.

Verses 8.—"The untimely birth of a woman." The wicked are all, so to speak, human abortions: they are and for ever remain defective beings, who have not accomplished the great purpose of their existence. Heaven is the one end for which man is created, and he who falls short of it does not attain the purpose of his being; he is an eternal abortion.—*D. Preuss's Hitt.*

Verses 8 (second clause).—David when he curseth the plots of wicked men, that though they have conspired mischief; and though they have gone with it a long time, and are ready to bring it forth, yet saith he, "Let them be" (that is, let their counsels and designs be) "like the untimely birth of a woman, that they may not see the sun;" that is, let them be dashed and blasted, let them never bring forth their poisonous brood to the hurt and trouble of the world.—*Joseph Cargil.*

Verses 9 (first clause).—"Before your cooking vessels," etc. It would puzzle Odipus himself to make any tolerable sense of the English translation of this verse. It refers to the usage of travellers in the East, who when journeying through the deserts, make a hasty blaze with the thorns which they collect, some green and full of sap, others dry and withered, for the purpose of dressing their feet; in which circumstances, violent storms of wind not unfrequently arise, which sweep away their feet and entire apparatus, before the vessels which they use become warm by the heat. An expressive and graphical image of the overwhelming ruin of wicked men.—*William Walpole, 1837.*

Verses 9.—"Before your pots feel the bramble." By this proverbial expression the Psalmist describes the sudden eruption of the divine wrath: sudden and violent as the ascension of the dry bramble underneath the housewife's pot. The brightness of the flame which this furnishes, the height to which it mounts in an instant, the fury with which it seems to rage on all sides of the vessel, give force, and even sublimity to the image, though taken from one of the commonest occurrences of the lowest life—a cottager's wife boiling her pot! The sense, then, will be: "Before your pots feel the bramble, he shall sweep them away in whirlwind and hurricane."—*Samuel Horsley, 1728—1805.*

Verses 9.—In all the book of God I do not remember any sentence so variously and differently translated as this verse. . . . This variety of translations ariseth chiefly from the original Hebrew word, *ets atzav*, which, in the Hebrew tongue signifies, first, *pots or caldrons*, wherein flesh is sod, as Ex. xvi. 3; xxxviii. 3; Ezek. xl. 11. Secondly, *thorns*, and pricks of thorns and briars, as Isa. xxxiv. 13; Hosea ii. 8. Thirdly, because the pricks of the great bramble are very sharp and hooked, this word is used to signify *fish-hooks*. Amos iv. 2. In all our English Bibles of the old, new and Geneva translation, and some Latin Bibles, this word is taken to signify *pots or caldrons*; but the Septuagint, Hieronymus, vulgar Latin, Austriac, Pagnine, Tremellius, and all others that I have seen, take this word in the second sense, for the sharp pricks of thorns and brambles. Here, certainly, this word signifies the sharp pricks of the great dog-bramble, where here is the Hebrew text in *ys atav*, and is used (Jud. ix. 14, 15) in Jotham's parable to signify the bramble, which being made king of the trees, kindled a fire, which devoured the cedars of Lebanon. Now this bramble in the body, and every branch of it, is beset with sharp-hooked pricks, some of which are green and have life and moisture in them, and though they be sharp, yet they are not so stiff and strong as to make any deep wound in a man's flesh. Others are greater, more hooked, and hardened by drying and parching with the vehement heat of the sun; and they strike to the quick, and bold fast, or tear where they catch hold of man's skin or flesh. The first are here



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called, — living or green; the others are called, *no*, dried, or parched and hardened; and the prophetic Psalmist affirmeth that "God who judgeth in the earth, will take away and destroy as with a tempestuous whirlwind every one of them, as well the green as the dry," as Tremellius out of the original doth most truly translate the word. "The whole text runneth thus: "Before they feel your thorns or pricks, O ye bramble, he will take away every one as with a whirlwind, as well the green as the dry." "Before they feel," that is, the righteous whom ye hate and persecute: "do feel," that is, have a full sense and understanding of your thorns or pricks; that is, of the sharpness, fury, and mischief which is in the heart and hand of all and every one among you; for every one in your land and congregation is a grievous thorn and sharp prick of the cursed bramble, sharply set and bent to do mischief in malice and fury to the people and church of God. "He that is God who judgeth in the earth" (as it is expressed in the eleventh verse, in the last words) "will take away as with a whirlwind" (that is, scatter and destroy tempestuously), "every one, as well the living and green as the dry and hardened." That is, of every sort banded together, as well the green-headed and young persecutors, sharply set, but not so strong to hurt, as the old and dry who are hardened in malice by long custom, and in power and policy are strong to do mischief.—George Walker, in a Fast Sermon before the House of Commons, 1644.

Verse 10.—"The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance." When the just man seeth the vengeance and rejoiceth, it is not of malice, but of benevolence, either hoping that the wicked may by punishment be amended, or loving God's justice above men's persons, not being displeas'd with the punishment of the wicked, because it proceedeth from the Lord, nor desiring that the wicked may be acquitted from penalty because they deserve in justice to be punished.—Nicholas Gibbons.

Verse 10.—"The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance." Not that he shall be glad of the vengeance purely as it is a hurt, or a suffering to the creature, but the righteous shall be glad when he seeth the vengeance of God, as it is a fulfilling of the threatening of God against the sin of man, and an evidence of his own holiness. Psalm lvi. 9, 10.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 10.—"He shall wash his feet in the blood." That is, he gets comfort and encouragement by seeing the Lord avenge his cause against his adversaries.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 10.—"He shall wash his feet in the blood." etc. As the victorious survivor of a conflict, walking over the battle-field, might be said to do.—R. T. Society's Note.

Verse 10.—When angels execute God's judgments upon sinners, the saints see much in it; they see matter of fear and praise; of fear, in that God's power, wrath, and hatred are manifested in them against sin and sinners; of praise, in that themselves are delivered and justice is performed. When the wicked are taken away by a divine stroke, by the hand of justice, and God hath the glory of his justice, the righteous rejoice at it; but is that all? No, "he washeth his feet in the blood of the wicked" that is, by this judgment he fears and reforms. It is a metaphor taken from the practice of those parts where they went barefoot, or with sandals and so contracted much filth, and used to wash and cleanse their feet when they came in; so here the godly seeing the hand of God upon the wicked, fears and judges himself for his sins, purges his conscience and affections, and stands now in awe of that God who hath stricken the wicked for these sins which he himself in part is guilty of. Waldus, a man of note in Lyons, seeing one struck dead in his presence, he washed his hand in his blood; for presently he gave alms to the poor, instructed his family in the true knowledge of God, and exhorted all that came unto him to repentance and holiness of life.—William Greenhill, 1691.—1677.

Verse 10.—No doubt, at the sight of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim destroyed, angels saw cause to rejoice and sing, "Hallelujah." Wickedness was swept away; earth was lightened of a burden; justice, the justice of God, was highly exalted; love to his other creatures was displayed in freeing them from the neighbourhood of hellish contaminations. On the same principles (entering, however, yet deeper into the mind of the Father, and sympathizing to the full in his justice), the Lord Jesus himself, and each one of his members shall cry "Hallelujah," over Antichrist's ruined hosts. Rev. xix. 3. "The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance: he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked." He shall be refreshed at the end of his journey (John xlii. 5; Luke vii. 44; Gen. xviii. 4), he shall wipe off all the dust of the way, and end its weariness by entering into that strange,

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that divine joy over sin destroyed, justice honoured, the law magnified, vengeance taken for the insult done to Godhead, the triumph of the Holy One over the unholty. It is not merely the time when that joy begins—it is also the occasion and cause of that day's rapturous delight.—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 10.—A broad and vital distinction is to be made between desire for the gratification of personal vengeance, and zeal for the vindication of the glory of God. "The glory of God" includes necessarily the real good of the offender and the well-being of society. Desire for retaliation is always wrong; desire for retribution may be in the highest degree praiseworthy. For personal motives only can I desire retaliation upon the wrong-doer; but for motives most interested and noble I may desire retribution.—R. A. Bertram, in "The Imprecatory Psalms," 1867.

Verse 11.—"So that a man shall say, Verily," etc. This shall be said not by a man, nor by any particular man, but by men in general, by man as opposed to God. The participle translated "verily" really means only, and denotes that this and nothing else is true.—J. A. Alexander.

Verse 11.—"So that," etc. There is something worth noting from the connexion of this verse with the context, and is implied in the first word, "so that," which joins this verse with the former parts of this Psalm, and shows this to be a continuation from them. What? did God so suddenly, "as with a whirlwind," overthrow these wicked judges who lorded it over his people? did he make those "bones" melt like snails? did he confirm the joints of his people, which were little before, trembling and smiting one against another, as if they had been so many forlorn wretches exposed and cast forth, and no eye to pity them; as if they had been flouting with Moses upon the sea in a basket of bulrushes, without any pilot to guide them, and even ready to cry out with the disciples, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Did he then command a calm, and bring them to the haven where they would be? Did he turn their howling like dragons and chattering like cranes, under the whips and saws of tyrannical taskmasters, into a song of joy and triumph? Did he dismantle himself of that cloud wherein for a time he had so enveloped himself, that he seemed not to behold the presence of his people? Did he, I say, then step in to his people's rescue, by breaking their yokes as in the day of Midian, and kissing them with the kisses of his mouth? "So that a man shall say, Verily there is a reward for the righteous: verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth." Observe: Though the passages of God's providence may seem so rugged and uncouth, as if they were destructive to his church, and likely to put out the eye of his own glory; yet our God will so dispose of them in the close, that they shall have an advantageous tendency, to the setting forth of his honour and our good.—John Hinchey, 1857.

Verse 11.—Some of the judgments of God are a shallow, or a ford, over which a lamb may wade; every child may read the meaning of them; and "a man"—any ordinary man—may say, Verily there is a reward for the righteous: verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 11.—This judging here does not refer to the judgment to come, at the last day, when there shall be a general convention of quick and dead before the Lord's dreadful tribunal; though so, "his most true *affare tempus*, that there will be a time when God will ride his circuit here in a solemn manner," so that a man shall say, Verily there is a reward for the righteous: verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth; but that is not the scope of this place. 'Tis in the present tense, *scilicet*, that now judgeth, or is now judging the earth and the inhabitants thereof; and therefore it must be understood of a judgment on this side, the judgment of the great day; and so God judgeth the earth, or in the earth, three manner of ways. First, by a providential ordering and wise disposal of all the affairs of all creatures. Secondly, in relieving the oppressed and pleading the cause of the innocent. Thirdly, in overthrowing and plugging the wicked doers.—John Hinchey.

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HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 3.—I. The natural effects of original sin are seen in early suffering and death. II. Its moral effects are seen in the early commission of actual sin. III. Early depravity is evinced in the conscious guilt of telling lies.—*C. R.*

Verse 3 (first clause).—The inner pandemonium, or the calendar of the heart's crime.

Verse 4 (first clause).—A generation of serpents.—*T. Adam's Sermon.*

Verse 4.—Sin as a poison. Poisons may be attractive in colour and taste, slow or rapid in action, painful in effect, withering, soporific or maddening. In all cases deadly.

Verse 5.—The serpent charmer. I. He charms with moral suasion, promise, threatening, etc. II. He charms wisely, earnestly, affectionately, argumentatively. III. He charms in vain; the will is averse. Hence the need of divine grace and of the gospel.

Verse 5.—The snail-like course of ungodly men. Their sin destroys their property, health, time, influence, life.

Verse 11.—Remarkable cases of divine judgments and their results.

PSALM LIX.

To the Chief Musician.—Strange that the painful events in David's life should end in enriching the repertoire of the national minstrelsy. Out of a sour, ungenerous soil spring up the honey-bearing flowers of Psalmody. Had he never been cruelly hunted by Saul, Israel and the church of God in after ages would have missed this song. The music of the sanctuary is in no small degree indebted to the trials of the saints. Affliction is the tuner of the harp of sanctified songsters. Altaschith. Another "destroy not" Psalm. When God presses Satan cannot destroy. The Lord can even preserve the lives of his prophets by the very means that would naturally pick out their eyes. David always found a friend to help him when his case was peculiarly dangerous, and that friend was in his enemy's household; in this instance it was Michal, Saul's daughter, as on former occasions it had been Jonathan, Saul's son. Michal of David. This is the Psalm among the other authors and seasons than those assigned in the headings. When Saul sent, and they watched the house to kill him. Great efforts are made to carry the Psalms among the other authors and seasons than those assigned in the headings, it being the fashion just now to press one's learning by disagreeing with all who have gone before. Perhaps in a few years the old titles will be as much renewed as they are now rejected. There are sparks in these matters, and in many other things among the so-called "intellectuals" of the schools. We are not anxious to show our readiness of conjecture, and therefore are content with reading this Psalm in the light of the circumstance here mentioned; it does not seem unsuitable to any verse, and in some the words are very appropriate to the specified occasion.

Directions.—In verses 1 and 2 he prays, in 3 and 4 he complains of his woes, and again in verse 5 he prays. Here he inserts a Sela, and ends one portion of his song. In 6 and 7 he renews his complaint, in 8, 9, 10 declares his confidence in God, and in 11, 12, 13 lifts up his heart in prayer; closing another part of his Psalm with Sela. Then he prays again in 14, 15, and afterwards betakes himself to singing.

EXPOSITION.

DELIVER me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me.
 2 Deliver me from the workers of iniquity, and save me from bloody men.

1. "Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God." They were all round the house with the warrant of authority, and a force equal to the carrying of it out. He was to be taken dead or alive, well or ill, and carried to the slaughter. No process could avail him to break the cordon of armed men, neither could any eloquence stay the hand of his bloody persecutor. He was taken like a bird in a net, and no friend was near to set him free. Unlike the famous starling, he did not cry, "I can't get out," but his faith uttered quite another note. Unbelief would have suggested that prayer was a waste of breath, but not so thought the good man, for he makes it his sole resort. He cries for deliverance and leaves ways and means with his God. "Defend me from them that rise up against me." Saul was a king, and therefore set in high places, and used all his authority to crush David; the persecuted one therefore beseeches the Lord to set him on high also, only in another sense. He asks to be lifted up, as into a lofty tower, beyond the reach of his adversary. Note how he sets the title "My God," over against the word "mine enemies." This is the right method of effectually catching and quenching the fiery darts of the enemy upon the shield of faith. God is our God, and therefore deliverance and defence are ours.

2. "Deliver me from the workers of iniquity." Saul was treating him very unjustly, and besides that was pursuing a tyrannical and unrighteous course towards others, therefore David the more vehemently appeals against him. Evil men

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were in the ascendant at court, and were the ready tools of the tyrant, against these also he prays. Bad men in a bad cause may be pleaded against without question. When a habitation is beset by thieves, the good man of the house rings the alarm-bell; and in these verses we may hear it ring out loudly, "defend me," "deliver me," "save me." Saul had more cause to fear than David had, for the invincible weapon of prayer was being used against him, and heaven was being aroused to give him battle. "And some me from bloody men." As David remembers how often Saul had sought to assassinate him, he knows what he has to expect from that quarter and from the king's creatures and minions who were watching for him. David represents his enemy in his true colours before God: the bloodthirstiness of the foe is a fit reason for the interposition of the righteous God, for the Lord abhors all those who delight in blood.

3 For, lo, they lie in wait for my soul: the mighty are gathered against me; not for my transgression, nor for my sin, O Lord.

4 They run and prepare themselves without my fault: awake to help me, and behold.

3. "For, lo, they lie in wait for my soul." They were in ambuscade for the good man's life. He knew their design and cried to God to be rescued from it. Like wild beasts they crouched, and waited to make the fatal spring; but their victim used effectual means to baffle them, for he laid the matter before the Lord. While the enemy lies waiting in the posture of a beast, we wait before God in the posture of prayer, for God waits to be gracious to us and terrible towards our foes. "The mighty are gathered against me." None of them were absent from the muster when a saint was to be murdered. They were too fond of such sport to be away. The men at arms who ought to have been fighting their country's battles, are instead thereof hunting a quiet citizen; the gigantic monarch is spending all his strength to slay a faithful follower. "Not for my transgressions, nor for my sin, O Lord." He appeals to Jehovah that he had done no ill. His only fault was, that he was too valiant and too gracious, and was, besides, the chosen of the Lord, therefore the envious king could not rest till he had washed his hands in the blood of his too popular rival. We shall always find it to be a great thing to be innocent; if it does not carry our cause before an earthly tribunal, it will ever prove the best of arguments in the court of conscience, and a standing consolation when we are under persecution. Note the repetition of his declaration of integrity. David is sure of his innocence. He dares repeat the plea.

4. "They run and prepare themselves without my fault." They are all alive and active, they are swift to shed blood. They prepare and use their best tactics; they beset me in my house, and lay their ambushes as for some notable enemy. They come up fully armed to the attack, and assault me with all the vigour and skill of a host about to storm a castle; and all for no cause, but out of gratuitous malice. So quick are they to obey their cruel master, that they never stop to consider whether their errand is a good one or not: they run at once, and buckle on their harness as they run. To be thus gratuitously attacked is a great grief. To a brave man the danger causes little distress of mind compared with the injuries to which he is subjected. It was a cruel and crying shame that such a hero as David should be hounded down as if he were a monster, and beset in his house like a wild beast in its den. "Awake to help me, and behold." When others go to sleep, keep thou watch, O God. Put forth thy might. Arouse thee from thine inaction. Only look at thy servant's sad condition and thy hand will be sure to deliver me. We see how thorough was the Psalmist's faith in the mercy of his Lord, for he is satisfied that if the Lord do but look on his case it will move his active compassion.

5 Thou therefore, O LORD God of hosts, the God of Israel, awake to visit all the heathen: be not merciful to any wicked transgressors. Selah.

5. "Thou," thyself, work for me personally, for the case needs thine interposition. "Therefore," because I am unjustly assailed, and cannot help myself. "O Lord," everliving, "God of Hosts," able to rescue me; "the God of Israel," pledged by covenant to restore thine oppressed servant; "awake to visit all the heathen," arouse thy holy mind, bestow thy sacred energies, punish the heathen among thine Israel, the false-hearted who say they are Jews and are not, but do lie. And when thou art about the business, let all the nations of thine enemies, and all the heathenish

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people at home and abroad know that thou art upon circuit, judging and punishing. It is the mark of a thoughtful prayer that the titles which are in it applied to God are appropriate, and are, as it were, congruous to the matter, and fitted to add force to the argument. Shall Jehovah endure to see his people oppressed? Shall the God of hosts permit his enemies to exult over his servant? Shall the faithful God of a chosen people leave his chosen to perish? The name of God is, even in a literal sense, a fortress and high tower for all his people. "What a fearful position is contained in the words, "awake to visit!" Actively punish, in wisdom judge, with force chastise. "Be not merciful to any wicked transgressor." Be merciful to them as men, but not as transgressors; if they continue hardened in their sin, do not wink at their oppression. To wink at sin in transgressors will be to leave the righteous under their power, therefore do not pass by their offences but deal out the due reward. The Psalmist feels that the overthrow of oppression which was so needful for himself must be equally desirable for multitudes of the godly placed in like positions, and therefore he prays for the whole company of the faithful, and against the entire confraternity of traitors. "Selah." With such a subject before us we may well pause. Who would not sit still and consider, when vengeance is being meted out to all the enemies of God? How wrong is that state of mind which hates to hear of the punishment of the wicked!

6 They return at evening: they make a noise like a dog, and go round about the city.

7 Behold, they belch out with their mouth: swords are in their lips: for who, say they, doth hear?

6. "They return at evening." Like wild beasts that roam at night, they come forth to do mischief. If folded in the light, they seek the more congenial darkness in which to accomplish their designs. They mean to break into the house in the dead of night. "They make a noise like a dog, and go round about the city." Howling with hunger for their prey, they sneak round and round the walls, prowling with stealthy footstep, and barking in unamiable concert. David compares his foes to Eastern dogs, despised, unowned, loathsome, degraded, lean, and hungry, and he represents them as howling with disappointment, because they cannot find the food they seek. Saul's watchmen and the cruel king himself must have raved and raged fiercely when they found the image and the pillow of goat's hair in the bed instead of David. Vain were their watchings, the victim had been delivered, and that by the daughter of the man who desired his blood. Go, ye dogs, to your kennels and gnaw your bones, for this good man is not meat for your jaws.

7. "Behold, they belch out with their mouth." The noisy creatures are so remarkable in their way, that attention is called to them with a behold. *Ecc homines*, might we not say, *Ecc coner!* Their malicious speech gushes from them as from a bubbling fountain. The wicked are voluble in slander: their vocabulary of abuse is copious, and as detestable as it is abundant. What torrents of wasteful imprecation will they pour on the godly! They need no prompters, their feelings force for themselves their own vent, and fashion their own expressions. "Swords are in their lips." They speak daggers. Their words pierce like spears, and cleave like cutlasses. As the cushion of a lion's paw conceals his claw, so their soft racy lips contain bloody words. "For who, say they, doth hear?" They are free from all restraint, they fear no God in heaven, and the government on earth is with them. When men have none to call them to account, there is no accounting for what they will do. He who neither fears God nor regards man sets upon errands of oppression with gusto, and uses language concerning it of the most atrociously cruel sort. David must have been in a singular plight when he could hear the foul talk and hideous braggings of Saul's black guards around the house. After the style in which a Cavalier would have cursed a Puritan, or Gloriousness a Covenanter, the Sanities swore at the upstart whom the king's majesty had sent them to arrest. David called them dogs, and no doubt a pretty pack they were, a cursed cursing company of curs. When they said, "Who doth hear?" God was listening, and this David knew, and therefore took courage.

8 But thou, O LORD, shalt laugh at them; thou shalt have all the heathen in derision.

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9 Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my defence. To the God of my mercy shall prevent me: God shall let me see my desire upon mine enemies.

8. "But thou, O Lord, shalt laugh of them." He speaks to God as to one who is close at hand. He points to the liars in wait and speaks to God about them. They are laughing at me, and longing for my destruction, but thou hast the laugh of them seeing thou hast determined to send them away without their victim, and made fools of by Michal. The greatest, cleverest, and most malicious of the enemies of the church are only objects of ridicule to the Lord: their attempts are utterly futile, they need give no concern to our faith. "Thou shalt have all the heathen in derision." As if David had said—What are these fellows who lie in ambush? And what is the king their master, if God be on my side? If not only these but all the heathen nations were besetting the house, yet Jehovah would readily enough disappoint them and deliver me. In the end of all things it will be seen how utterly contemptible and despicable are all the enemies of the cause and Kingdom of God. He is a brave man who sees this to-day when the enemy is in great power, and while the church is often as one shut up and besieged in his house.

9. "Because of his strength will I wait upon thee." Is my persecutor strong? Then, my God, for this very reason I will turn myself to thee, and leave my matters in thy hand. It is a wise thing to find in the greatness of our difficulties a reason for casting ourselves upon the Lord.

"And when it seems no chance nor change
From glad can set me free,
Hope ends its strength in hopelessness,
And, patient, waits on thee."

"For God is my defence," my high place, my fortress, the place of my resort in the time of my danger. If the foe be too strong for me to cope with him, I will retreat into my castle, where he cannot reach me.

10. "The God of my mercy shall prevent me." God who is the giver and fountain of all the undeserved goodness I have received, will go before me and lead my way as I march onward. He will meet me in my time of need. Not alone shall I have to confront my foe, but he whom goodness I have long tried and proved will gently clear my way, and be my faithful protector. How frequently have we met with preventing mercy—the supply prepared before the need occurred, the refuge built before the danger came. Far ahead into the future the foreseeing grace of heaven has projected itself, and forestalled every difficulty. "God shall let me see my desire upon mine enemies." Observe that the words, "my desire," are not in the original. From the Hebrew we are taught that David expected to see his enemies without fear. God will enable his servant to gaze steadily upon the foe without trepidation; he shall be calm, and self-possessed, in the hour of peril; and ere long he shall look down on the same foes discomfited, overthrown, destroyed. When Jehovah leads the way victory follows all his heels. See God, and you need not fear to see your enemies. Thus the hunted David, besieged in his own house by traitors, looks only to God, and exalts over his enemies.

11 Slay them not, lest my people forget: scatter them by thy power; and bring them down, O Lord, our shield.

12 For the sin of their mouth and the words of their lips let them even be taken in their pride: and for cursing and lying which they speak.

13 Consume them in wrath, consume them, that they may not be; and let them know that God ruleth in Jacob unto the ends of the earth. Selah.

11. "Slay them not, lest my people forget." It argues great faith on David's part, that even while his house was surrounded by his enemies he is yet so fully sure of their overthrow, and so completely realises it in his own mind, that he puts in a detailed petition that they may not be too soon or too fully exterminated. God's victory over the craft and cruelty of the wicked is so easy and so glorious that it seems a pity to end the conflict too soon. To sweep away the philters all at once were to end the great drama of retribution too abruptly. Nay, let the righteous be buffeted a little longer, and let the boasting oppressor puff and brag through



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his little hour, it will help to keep Israel in mind of the Lord's justice, and make the brave party who side with God's champion accustomed to divine interpositions. It were a pity for good men to be without detractors, seeing that virtue shines the brighter for the fall of slander. Enemies help to keep the Lord's servants awake. A lively, vexatious devil is less to be dreaded than a sleepy, forgetful spirit which is given to slumber. "Scatter them by thy power." Blow them to and fro, like chaff in the wind. Let the fowens live as a vagabond race. Make Calms of them. Let them be living monuments of divine power, advertisements of heaven's truth. To the fullest extent let divine justice be illustrated in them. "And bring them down." Like rotten fruit from a tree. From the seats of power which they disgrace, and the positions of influence which they pollute, let them be hurried into humiliation. This was a righteous wish, and if it be untempered by the gentleness of Jesus, we must remember that it is a soldier's prayer, and the wish of one who was smiting under injustice and malice of no ordinary kind. "O Lord, our shield." David felt himself to be the representative of the religious party in Israel, and therefore he says "our shield," speaking in the name of all those who make Jehovah their defence. We are in good company when we hide beneath the buckler of the Eternal; meanwhile he who is the shield of his people is the scatterer of their enemies.

12. "For the sin of their mouth and the words of their lips let them even be taken in their pride." Such dreadful language of atheism and insouciance deserves a fit return. As they hope to take their victims, so let them be taken themselves, entangled in their own net, arrested in the midst of their boastful security. Sins of the lips are real sins, and punishable sins. Men must not think because their hatred gets no further than railing and blasphemy that therefore they shall be excused. He who takes the will for the deed, will take the word for the deed and deal with men accordingly. Wretches who are persecutors in talk, burners and stabbers with the tongue, shall have a reckoning for their would-be transgressions. Pride though it show not itself in clothes, but only in speech, is a sin; and persecuting pride, though it pile no logs at Smithfield, but only revile with its lips, shall have to answer for it among the unshy crew of inquisitors. "And for cursing and lying which they speak." Sins, like hounds, often hunt in couples. He who is not ashamed to curse before God, will be sure to lie unto men. Every sweaver is a liar. Persecution leads on to perjury. They lie and swear to it. They curse and give a lying reason for their hate. This shall not go unnoted of the Lord, but shall bring down its recompense. How often has it happened that while haughty speeches have been heard in the mouths of the wicked they have been overtaken by avenging providence, and made to see their mischievous recoil upon themselves.

13. "Consume them in wrath." As if he had changed his mind and would have them brought to a speedy end, or if spared would have them exist as ruins, he cries, "consume them," and he redoubles his cry, "consume them," nay, he gives a triple note, "that they may not be." Revilers of God whose mouths pour forth such filth as David was on this occasion obliged to hear, are not to be tolerated by a holy soul; indignation must flame forth, and cry to God against them. When men curse the age and the place in which they live, common humanity leads the righteous to desire that they may be removed. If they could be returned it would be infinitely better; but if they cannot, if they must and will continue to be like mad dogs in a city, then let them cease to be. Who can desire to see such a generation perpetuated? "And let them know." Let all the nations know that God ruleth in Jacob unto the ends of the earth. He whose government is universal fixes his headquarters among his chosen people, and there in special he punishes sin. So David would have all men see. Let even the most remote nations know that the great moral Governor has power to destroy ungodliness, and does not wink at iniquity in any, at any time, or in any place. When sin is manifestly punished it is a valuable lesson to all mankind. The overthrow of a Napoleon, is a homily for all monarchs, the death of a Tom Paine a warning to all infidels, the siege of Paris a sermon to all cities. Great Good cause there is for this reel, when a theme so wide and important is introduced. Solemn subjects ought not to be hurried over; nor should the condition of the heart while contemplating themes so high be a matter of indifference. Reader, bestir thee. Sit thou still awhile and consider the ways of God with man.

14 And at evening let them return; and let them make a noise like a dog, and go round about the city.

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15 Let them wander up and down for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied.

14. Here verse six is repeated, as if the singer defied his foes and revealed in the thought of their futile search, their malice, their disappointment, their rage, their defeated vigilance, their wasted energy. He laughs to think that all the city would know how they were deceived, and all Israel would ring with the story of the image and the goats' hair in the bed. Nothing was more a subject of Oriental merriment, than a case in which the crafty are deceived, and nothing more makes a man the object of derision than to be outwitted by a woman, as in this instance Saul and his base ministers were by Michal. The warrior poet hears in fancy the howl of rage in the council of his foes when they found their victim clean escaped from their hands.

15. "Let them wander up and down for meat." Like dogs that have missed the expected carcass, let them go up and down dissatisfied, snapping at one another, and too disappointed to be quiet and take the matter easily. "And grudge if they be not satisfied." Let them act like those who cannot believe that they have lost their prey: like a herd of Oriental dogs, unbound, unkenneled, let them prow about seeking a prey which they shall never find. Thus the menial followers of Saul paraded the city in vain hope of satisfying their malice and their master. "Surely," say they, "we shall have him yet. We cannot endure to miss him. Perhaps he is in yonder corner, or concealed in such a hidingplace. We must have him. We grudge him his life. Our lust for his blood is hot, nor can we be persuaded but that we shall light upon him." See the restlessness of wicked men; this will increase as their enmity to God increases, and in hell it will be their infinite torment. What is the state of the lost, but the condition of an ambitious camp of rebels, who have espoused a hopeless cause, and will not give it up, but are impelled by their raging passions to rave on against the cause of God, of truth, and of his people.

16 But I will sing of thy power; yea, I will sing aloud of thy mercy in the morning: for thou hast been my defence and refuge in the day of my trouble.

17 Unto thee, O my strength, will I sing: for God is my defence, and the God of my mercy.

16. "But I will sing of thy power." The wicked howl, but I sing and will sing. Their power is weakness, but thine is omnipotence; I see them vanquished and thy power victorious, and for ever and ever will I sing of thee. "Yea, I will sing aloud of thy mercy in the morning." When those levers of darkness find their game is up, and their midnight howlings die away, then will I lift up my voice on high and praise the lovingkindness of God without fear of being disturbed. What a blessed morning will soon break for the righteous, and what a song will be theirs! Sons of the morning, ye may sigh to-night, but joy will come on the wings of the rising sun. Thus your harp even now, for the signal to commence the eternal music will soon be given: the morning cometh and your sun shall go no more down for ever. "For thou hast been my defence." The song is for God alone, and it is one which none can sing but those who have experienced the lovingkindness of their God. Looking back upon a past all full of mercy, the saints will bless the Lord with their whole hearts, and triumph in him as the high place of their security. "And refuge in the day of my trouble." The greater our present trials the louder will our future songs be, and the more intense our joyful gratitude. Had we no day of trouble, where were our seasons of retrospective thanksgiving? David's besetment by Saul's bloodhounds creates an opportunity for divine interposition and so for triumphant praise.

17. "Unto thee, O my strength, will I sing." What transport is here! What a monopolising of all his emotions for the one object of praising God! Strength has been overcome by strength; not by the hero's own prowess, but by the might of God alone. See how the singer girds himself with the almightiness of God, and calls it all his own by faith. Sweet is the music of experience, but it is all for God; there is not even a stray note for man, for self, or for human helpers. "For God is my defence, and the God of my mercy." With full assurance he claims possession of the Infinite as his protection and security. He sees God in all, and all his own. Mercy rises before him, conspicuous and manifold, for he feels he is undeserving.



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and security is with him, undisturbed and impregnable, for he knows that he is safe in divine keeping. Oh, choice song! My soul would sing it now in defiance of all the dogs of hell. Away, away, ye adversaries of my soul, the God of my mercy will keep ye all at bay—

"Nor shall th' infernal lion read
Whom he designs to keep."

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAINI SAYINGS.

This Psalm has in its stern contents something no doubt strange to our ears. But never let us omit to distinguish from each other the times and diverse economies, and to place ourselves, as far as possible, in sympathy with the experience of a heart which burned for nothing more than for the glorifying of God in this world. Everything that tended to obscure the theoretic relation of God to his people, called up in the soul of David the most vehement passion. The scornful oppression with which Saul and his vernal satellites visited him, the man of God, could not but have, upon the eyes of all, the appearance as if Jehovah were no longer Lord in his own land, who inexorably adhered to his laws and rights. Treason, falsehood, and every kind of evil then proved unchecked. What wonder, that as formerly Moses in the wilderness was provoked against the stiff-necked people, so also David, whom the awful holiness of God had already made to tremble, should feel his spirit stirred against the ungodly who surrounded him, and should say, with Job, "My howls boiled within me."—Frederick William Krummacher, D.D., in "David, the King of Israel," 1867.

Verses 1.—"O my God." There are two places which the Psalmist makes use of; one was, that God was his God, ver. 1; the other was the power and strength of his enemies. It is a blessed thing to have the covenant to fly to in all times of trials and troubles; there is always an anchor-hold of hope there. "My God," is such a plea as infinitely over-balances all other things. He has engaged himself to do his people good; and it is time for him to work when the enemy exalts himself. The church's enemies are never so near destruction as when they think they have nothing to do, but take and divide the spoil. "We may plead God's promise and the enemies' power too; both are a ground of hope to a believer in Jesus.—John Hill (1711-1749), in "Sermons on Several Occasions."

Verses 1.—"That rise up against me." He insists upon the strength and violence of his enemies, with the view of exciting his mind to greater fervour in the duty of prayer. These he describes as rising up against him, in which expression he alludes, not simply to the audacity or fierceness of their assaults, but to the eminent superiority of power which they possessed; and yet he asks that he may be lifted up on high, as it were, above the reach of this over-swelling inundation.—John Calvin.

Verses 3 (first clause).—On the expression, "they lie in wait for my soul," compare 1 Sam. xix. 11, "And Michal, David's wife, told him, saying, If thou save not thy life [soul] to-night, to-morrow thou shalt be slain;" and Ps. vii. 2, 5.—E. W. Herpinberg.

Verses 3.—"The mighty are gathered against me." is rendered by Chandler, *The mighty are turned aside to tug morsus against me.*

Verses 3.—"The mighty are gathered against me." As if he would say, "But I am weak, he thou, however, my strength, and vindicates my innocence."—A. A.

Verses 3, 4.—He pleads his own innocence, not as to God, but as to his persecutors. Note 1. The innocency of the godly will not secure them from the malignity of the wicked. Those that are harmless like doves, yet for Christ's sake are hated of all men, as if they were noxious like serpents, and obnoxious accordingly. 2. Though our innocency will not secure us from troubles, yet it will greatly support and comfort us under our troubles. The testimony of our conscience for us, that we have behaved ourselves well toward those that have behaved themselves ill



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towards us, will be very much our rejoicing in the day of evil. If we are conscious to ourselves of our lameness, we may with humble confidence appeal to God, and beg of him to plead our injured cause which he will do in due time.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 4.—“They run,” as armed warriors rushing to the assault (Ps. xviii. 29). The Hebrew for “prepare themselves,” (su) means also “they establish themselves; they make firm their footing, like forces assaulting a city. Job xxx. 14.—*A. R. Fausset.*

Verse 4.—“They run and prepare.” The zeal and diligence of the wicked in the cause of unrighteousness might well reprove the languor and tardiness of saints in the work of faith and labour of love. In the church of God nothing is the source of more mischief than the want of true zeal and liveliness. It is only when “many run to and fro” that “knowledge shall be increased.”—*William S. Plummer.*

Verse 4.—“Without fault.” As it respected Saul, he was a faithful subject and an obedient son-in-law.—*Benjamin Boothroyd.*

Verse 4.—“Anake to help me.” Literally, *Anake to meet me.* In time of temptation the Lord seems to be absent from us, and not to observe our distress—to be, as it were, *in absentia*. In the storm, he is described as having been “aloof in the hinder part of the ship.” Mark iv. 38. But it is only an appearance; the Lord neither slumbers nor sleeps (Ps. cxxxiv. 4); he is always ready to come to our help when we call upon him.—*O. Prescott Hillier.*

Verse 4.—“And behold.” The expression is one which savours at once of faith and of the infirmity of the flesh. In speaking of God, as if his eyes had been hitherto shut to the wrong which he had suffered, and needed now for the first time to be opened for the discovery of them, he expresses himself according to the weakness of our human apprehension. On the other hand, in calling upon God to behold his cause, he shows his faith by virtually acknowledging that nothing was hid from his providential cognisance.—*John Calvin.*

Verse 5.—“O Lord God of hosts, the God of Israel.” In time of straits we should set our eyes most upon those styles of God which most serve to strengthen our faith, especially such as hold forth his power and goodwill to employ his power for us.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 5.—“Lord God of hosts.” YAHWEH, *Elohim, Tzeboath*; as in lxxx. 4, 19; lxxxiv. 8. Comp. 2 Sam. v. 10; 1 Kings xix. 10, 14; Ps. lxxxix. 8.—*From “The Psalms translated from the Hebrew, with Notes chiefly exegetical.” By William Kay, D.D., 1871.*

Verse 5.—“Lord God of hosts.” Some have thought this equivalent to God of battles; the true force of the epithet, however, is, “Sovereign of the stars, material hosts of heaven, and of the angels their inhabitants.”—*A. A. Hodge, in “Outlines of Theology, 1866.*

Verse 5.—1. “God of hosts,” and therefore able; 2. “God of Israel,” and therefore willing.—*Henry Estlin.*

Verse 6.—“At evening.” The evening expresses the time of calamity and want, and alludes to the wild beasts which are wont in the evening to go forth in quest of prey.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 6.—“They make a noise like a dog.” The noise I heard then I shall never forget. To say that if all the sheep-dogs in going to Smithfield on a market-day, had been kept on the constant bark and piffed against the yelping curs upon all the carts in London, they could have given any idea of the canine uproar that now first astonished me, would be to make the feeblest of images. The whole city rang with one vast riot. Down below me, at Poplaine; over about Stamboul; far away at Scutari; the whole sixty thousand dogs that are said to overrun Constantinople, appeared engaged in the most active extermination of each other, without a moment's cessation. The yelping, howling, barking, growling, and snarling, were all merged into one uniform and continuous even sound, as the noise of frogs because, when heard at a distance. For hours there was no lull. I went to sleep and woke again, and still, with my windows open, I heard the same tumult going on; nor was it until daybreak that anything like tranquillity was restored.—*Albert Smith, in “A Month at Constantinople,” 1850.*

Verse 6.—“In bringing their secret plans to bear, they are represented as hungry dogs, prowling about the city in the darkness for prey; ranging, each with his



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own object, but in one common cause. To take in the full force of this metaphor must be remembered that in Eastern cities formerly, as at the present day, it was the custom to cast out all the refuse of food—bones, offal, etc.—into the streets, which was consumed chiefly by dogs, great numbers of which were kept, as it would seem, for that particular purpose. With this idea in mind, the metaphor has great propriety in its application to Christ's enemies.

“Every evening they return,
They howl like dogs,
And surround the city.”

William Hill Tucker.

¶ *Verses 6, 7.*—This is a continued metaphor, which must be well observed, of a famished and rabid dog, unable to satisfy either its hunger or thirst; and describes men, howling formerly like dogs, pursuing, seizing all good things for themselves, and devouring; but now destitute of all things, unable to quench their cupidity, despised, miserable, and desperate wanderers. Such did Saul and his messengers sent against David in Najoth Rama show themselves to be, and give the prelude to their coming misery.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verses 6, 7.—1. “They are diligent about it:” They return at evening.” 2. *Mad, and set to do it: “They make a noise like a dog,”* and threaten boldly. 3. *Unwearied and obdurate in their purpose: “They go round about the city.”* 4. *Impudent, and brag what they will do to me: “Behold, they belch out with their mouth.”* 5. *And their words are bloody: “Swords are in their lips.”*—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 7.—“Behold, they belch out with their mouth,” etc. Bark like dogs, so Aher Ezra; or, bubble out, as a fountain bubbles out with water; so they cast out their wickedness in great abundance (see Jer. vi. 7); the phrase denotes the abundance of evil things and wicked speeches that come out of their mouths, which showed the naughtiness of their hearts; so David's enemies blustered and threatened what they would do to him could they find him; and Christ's enemies poured out their wicked charges of blasphemy and sedition against him in great plenty, and without proof.—*John Gill.*

*Verse 8.—“God seeth and smileth, he looketh and laugheth at these giants; he sitteth in heaven far above their reach; neither doth he much trouble himself about the matter; no more should we, but trust in him, and know that there is a counsel in heaven, that will dash the mould of all contrary counsels upon the earth, as the stone cut out of the mountain did the four great monarchies. Dan. ii. 34. And therefore though the wicked, in the pride of his heart, doth persecute the poor; though they belch out with their mouth, and seek to double murder the innocent, by detraction and by deadly practice, yet God both hears and punishes at their madness, and will bring all their purposes to nought with little ado; nay, the very cruelty of his enemies will move God to make haste. The saints fare the better for the insolence and outrages of their enemies, whose ruin is thereby accelerated; and somewhat God will do, the sooner for his people, lest the enemy exult himself. Ps. cxi. 8.—*Abraham Wright.**

Verse 8 (last clause).—In the close of the verse, mention is made of *all nations*, to intimate, that though they might equal the whole world in number, they would prove a mere mockery with all their influence and resources. Or the words may be read—*Even as thou hast cut off the nations in derision.* One thing is obvious, that David ridicules the vain boasting of his enemies, who thought no undertaking too great to be accomplished by their numbers.—*John Calvin.*

Verses 8, 9:—

8 But thou, Lord, laughest at them;
Thou deridest all the heathen.
9 His strength! Toward thee will I keep watch,
For God is my high-tort.

William Kay.

Verse 9.—“Because of his strength will I wait upon thee.” Those seem to come nearest the meaning of the Psalmist, who construe the words as one continuous sentence, “I will put in trust his strength with thee,” meaning that however



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Intemperately Saul might boast of his strength, he would rest satisfied in the assurance that there was a secret divine providence restraining his actions. We must learn to view all men as subordinated in this manner, and to conceive of their strength and their enterprises as depending upon the sovereign will of God. In my opinion, the following version is the best.—*His strength is with thee, I will sing.* The words are parallel with those in the end of the Psalm, where there can be no doubt that the nominative case is employed, "*My strength is with thee, I will sing.*"—John Calvin.

Verse 9 (first clause).—"His strength" is great, humanly viewed; but to the eye of faith what is it! LXX, *ἡ σὺν τῷ θεῷ (= 022)*; and so most ancient versions. (The contrast is given in verses 16, 17).—William King.

Verse 9.—*Will I wait upon thee, Ill. "I will keep watch to thee,"* alluding to the title, "When Saul sent, and they watched the house to kill him." David sets outwatch before God, against their watching to kill him.—A. R. Fossard.

Verse 9.—How weak soever the believer finds himself, and how powerful soever he perceives his enemy to be, it is all one to him, he hath no more to do but to put faith on work, and to wait till God works. "*Because of his (that is, the enemy's) strength, I will wait upon thee,*" saith he to the Lord, "*for God is my defence.*"—David Dickson.

Verse 10.—"*The God of my mercy shall prevent me.*" Oh, how the saints sing of the love of Christ! Oh, how they sing that this love was not moved by worthiness, and it dictates all his and prices, but loves us because he loves us! Deut. vii. 8. O sing of his wonderful love, and of the prevention of this love of Christ: "*The God of my mercy shall prevent me.*" How, 1. It preventeth thy love to him. 1 John iv. 19: "*We love God, because he first loved us.*" 2. It preventeth our sins, as in Paul's case. Acts ix. 3: "*And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven.*" 3. It preventeth our calamities. Psalm lxxx. 8: "*Let thy tender mercies speedily prevent us.*" And, 4. It prevents our endeavours. "*The God of my mercy shall prevent me.*"—John Spalding, in "*Spartan's Story*," 1703.

Verse 10 (first clause).—The Psalmist was sure of mercy upon these grounds, he knew he was safe, because God was his God, and the God of his mercy: "*The God of my mercy shall prevent me.*" Some read it, *both prevent me;* others, *doth prevent me;* and others as in my text, *shall prevent me.* Each of these senses is exceedingly sweet and full. Take it in the first sense, *doth prevent me,* and it implies that much, that the Psalmist never was in any difficulty, temptation, or fear, but God was beforehand with him; having always the mercy ready which he stood in need of; and had given it in due season, and that when he least expected it, and it may be least prepared for it. Take it in the second sense, *doth prevent,* it argues the Psalmist's ground of confidence when all present appearances were gone; as if he had said, "*God is of one mind, his thoughts are thoughts of peace, and not of evil; he may vary his providence, but his heart is the same as ever; why should I fear, why should I not hope and rejoice?*" for my God is a tried God, he is working for me even now. He prevents my fears, and he will prevent my falling. Take the words as they lie in my text, and it comes to the same thing. "*God sees all my enemies' designs, and he is ready for them; my prayer is heard, and sure I am deliverance will come, though I know not the time of it.*"

My design, under the Spirit's influence, is to look into my own heart and yours, and show you what wonders of providence and grace God, as the God of our mercy, has caused to pass before us. In discoursing on these words, I shall enquire, 1. In what sense, or in what respects, God is the God of our mercy? 2. How, as the God of our mercy, he doth prevent us? Ill. Apply. I. I am to enquire in what respects God is said to be the God of his people's mercy, and it seems to include in it these three things. 1. That all the mercy which is in God's nature, is for his saints. It is a great word that (1 Peter v. 10), "*the God of all grace.*" God has in him all sorts of grace for his saints. He hath pardoning, quickening, strengthening, comforting, and preserving grace. His mercy is rich mercy, abundant mercy, inexhaustible mercy, sure mercy. A man's riches are his glory; God glories in his mercy; it is his delight, he rests in it; and so may we, because there is an infinite incommensurable fulness of it in him. "With thee is the fountain of life." God distributes and parcels out this mercy, that we may conceive of it the better; hence he is called by the apostle, "*The Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort.*"



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23

2 Cor. i. 3. God is not called the author of our mercies, but the Father of them; to show how freely they come from him; they are his bowels; he is pleased with them, as the father is with his own child; dwell on the name, it is a sweet one, the Father of mercies. In my text, David grasps all this mercy, lays hold of it as his own mercy: "*The God of my mercy shall prevent me.*" That is one sense. 2. It supposes, farther, that there is a portion of mercy hid by, in the purpose of God, for every saint; a portion of mercy which he may call his own. This sense understand to be Christ's meaning to Paul (2 Cor. xii. 9): "*My grace is sufficient for thee.*" i. e., that grace which I have allotted for thee thou wilt find sufficient. I knew what thou wouldst need in my eternal counsels; I have made provision beforehand; I have taken care thou shouldst have enough. 3. The words suppose, farther, that God has taken it upon him as his charge, to keep this portion of his mercy for his people. Whatever it be, soul, it is trust for thee with him. Every saint may apply to God, as the God of every mercy which he needs.—Condensed from John Gill's Sermon.

Verse 10.—"*God shall let me see my desire upon mine enemies.*" The words "*my desire,*" are not in the original, and would be better omitted. The sense is—God will enable me to look down calmly upon my enemies. So Christ looked upon his murderers. So Stephen was enabled to do when they "*gnashed upon him with their teeth.*" "*All that sat in the council looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.*" Acts vi. 15.—Christopher Wardsworth.

Verse 11.—"*Slay them not,*" that they may be a whetstone to others' faith—as the Spartans (mentioned in Plutarch's Apocrypha) refused to allow the destruction of a neighbouring city which had often called forth their armies, saying, "*Destroy not the whetstone of our young men.*"—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 41.—"*Slay them not:*" "*Live loathed and long You smile, smooth, detested parasites.*" W. Shakespeare.

Verse 11.—The enemies must serve for monuments of the divine righteousness, not less in the abiding wretchedness of their race than by their own sudden destruction. Parallel to this verse, and to verses 6, 14, is the curse which David utters upon Job, in 2 Sam. iii. 29: "*Let there not fall from the house of Job one that hath an issue, or that is a leper, or that leaneth on a staff, or that falleth on the sword, or that loatheth bread;*" then the threatening of the man of God to Eli, in 1 Sam. ii. 36, where, after announcing the violent death of the evildoers themselves, corresponding to verse 13 here, it is said: "*And it shall come to pass that every one that is left in thine house shall come and crouch to him [the new high priest] for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread, and shall say, Put me, I pray thee, into one of the priests' offices, that I may eat a piece of bread.*" Christian expositors have all along drawn attention to the fact, that the substance of our verse, as that also of verses 6, 14, has gone into fulfillment on the Jews. "They have been scattered into all lands, and must go and stand before the eyes of all Christians as a living witness, that they have crucified the true Messiah and Saviour of the world." So that if you see a Jew, think on this word. (Arndt)—E. W. Hengstenberg.

Verse 11.—"*Slay them not;*" namely, suddenly. "*Scatter them.*" It should seem that he hath a relation to Cain's punishment, whom God would not have killed, but would have him to be a wanderer all the days of his life for a spectacle, and an example of his judgments. Gen. iv. 12. Others translate it, *smoke them;* namely, their degree of honour and glory.—John Diodati, 1716—1644.

Verse 12.—"*For the sin of their mouth and the words of their lips,*" etc. Albeit the persecutors do not accomplish their purpose against the righteous; yet their pride, their brags, their lies, their slanders, their curses against the godly, are a sufficient fury for damnation and wrath to come upon them.—David Dickson.

Verse 12.—*The word of their lips.* The phrase, *word of the lips,* is often used for empty loquacity and boasting; the opposite of a word that is solid and founded on fact, as in 2 Kings xviii. 20: "*Thou speakest, but it is only a word of the lips.*" Prov. xiv. 23: "*In all labour there is profit; but the word of the lips tendeth only to penury.*"—Hermann Venema.



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Verse 13.—"Consume them," emphatically, "consume them in wrath, that they may not be;" which at first sight seems contrary to his first desire, "Sing them not;" but it is not so, for he speaks not of their life, as if he would have them so consumed, that they should not remain alive; but he desires only a consumption of their power, royalty, command, etc. And so these words are a further explanation of his second desire, "Bring them down." He would have them so brought down and consumed in their strength, dignity, command, wealth, riches, that made them proud, that they never be able any more to oppose God, hurt his people, trample upon religion and his church; he would have them live.—William Nicholson.

Verse 13.—"Consume them." I hear of sad doings in Poland, of villages burnt down, of peaceable men departed to Siberia by hundreds, of women dragged, and when I look away to that Warsaw market-place where a woman, nearly naked, is being publicly beaten, and when I see cruel Mouraviev smile as the blood jets forth from the scourged shoulders, I will not deny that I feel very much tempted to say, "Happy man, whose bullet in fair fight should empty that saddle!" Am I bloodthirsty in this? Am I vindictive? Do you condemn me for this feeling?—R. A. Horton.

Verse 13.—"That they may not be." By the word, *not*, that they may not be, may be understood either a vile and wretched state in general, or even total destruction. The former must indeed here be admitted, as is plain from the context, yet not to the exclusion of the latter sense; since a miserable condition, such as in a disease, issues in destruction at length. *Not to be* is evidently by no means rarely taken for to be nobody, to be wretched, afflicted, despoiled. Comp. Jer. xxxi. 15.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 13.—"Solah." Though God be in all his words *Yes* and *Amen*, yet in setting this seal of "Solah" to his doctrine, he hath testified his will that he would have all these things the better understood and the deeper imprinted; that if the wicked go on to persecute the godly, "Solah," assuredly God will have them in derision; "Solah," assuredly God shall shiver their bones, shake their best actions, and discover their impurity; "Solah," assuredly God's hand shall be heavy upon them, and they shall not discern it to be his hand till they are consumed. "Solah," assuredly, verily, amen, this is a faithful, an infallible truth; as the Lord liveth it shall be so.—Abraham Wright.

Verse 14.—"Dog." Is it the influence of Christianity extending its law of kindness to the lower animals, or something in the nature of northern dogs and northern men, which makes dogs among us Anglo-Saxons, and all the associations connected with them, so entirely different from what they are in the East? Imagine the effigy of an Oriental saint reposing with its feet on a dog, like that of William the Silent, the heroic Prince of Orange, on the faithful spaniel which rescued his life in the night attack of the Spanish troops; or like so many a sculptured knight of mediæval times! The very presence of such an image would, in Oriental eyes, be the greatest desecration an enemy could inflict on a sacred edifice. And in the Bible how exceedingly contemptuous, and how inapplicable to English dogs, are the terms employed in describing canine habits. "They grin like a dog, and go about the city, and grudge if they be not satisfied;" "Without are dogs." What possible resemblance is there between such a description and the grave dignity of a Newfoundland, the sagacious, sate expression of a terrier; the wistful, almost human eyes of our house spaniel? But here at Tyre, as in most Eastern towns, the familiar words came to us with all their true and forcible meaning. The wretched, hungry, masterless dogs which "go about the cities (of Alexandria, for instance), gathering in packs like jackals, prowling about for offal, and grudging if they be not satisfied;" or the famished outcasts, like our dogs at Tyre, prowling "outside" the city. To these we may apply the highly unfavourable definition of Scripture, which every Englishman and Englishwoman must indignantly disclaim on behalf of the loyal, faithful, patient creatures who watch beside our homes like sentinels, and guard our flocks like shepherds, and welcome us with ecstacy joy when we come home again, and sometimes will even die rather than desert a master's grave.—Pron. "Wanderings over Dixie Land and Sea." 1862.

Verse 14.—Those that repent of their sins when they are in trouble, mourn like dogs; those whose hearts are hardened when they are in trouble, make a noise like dogs.—Matthew Henry.

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Verse 15.—"Let them wander up and down," etc. A beggarly and indigent, and so an unsatisfied and wearisome condition, shall be their lot; the greatest worldly plague that can fall on any—large appetites and no possessions or acquiescence to satisfy them.—Henry Hammond.

Verse 15.—"And grudge if they be not satisfied." A contented man, if he has not what he would have, yet doth not grudge, doth not quarrel with providence nor fret within himself; but those whose God is their belly, if that be not filled and its appetites gratified, fall out both with God and themselves. It is not poverty, but discontent that makes a man unhappy.—Matthew Henry.

Verse 15.—The binger of a dog is deservedly their plague, of whom a resemblance of that unclean animal's disposition hath been the sin. Reader, be it thy care to avoid such sins, and cultivate a spirit of lively devotion; that, instead of receiving thy portion where there is weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth, thou mayst sing to the God of thy mercy for ever.—Benjamin Boothroyd.

Verse 16.—We must not pass by the contrast with the wretched condition of the wicked, which is indicated by the pronouns *they*, *they*, in verse fifteen, and *me* but *I*, which are in exact antithesis; also the "evening," mentioned above, and the "morning," now occurring, for the times of trouble and happiness, and the opposite noise of the wicked, and the singing with joyful sound of David, to pass by other particulars, likewise give to the diverse states additional difference.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 16.—"Cantabo et exultabo, I will sing, and I will sing aloud." Here is singing only of God's power; but there is singing aloud of his mercy; as if his mercy were more exaltable than his power, and that reached the very heavens; this unto the clouds. Ps. xxvii. 5.—From Humphrey Spenser's Sermon, entitled "The Well-tuned Cymbal," 1637.

Verse 17.—"Unto thee, O my strength, will I sing."—Formerly he had said that the strength of his enemy was with God, and now he asserts the same thing of his own. The expression, however, which admits of two meanings, he elegantly applies to himself in a different sense. God has the strength of the wicked in his hands, to curb and to restrain it, and to show that any power of which they boast is vain and fallacious. His own people, on the other hand, he supports and secures against the possibility of falling, by supplies of strength from himself.—John Calver.

Verse 17.—"Unto thee, O my strength, will I sing." In opposition to the enemy's "strength," ver. 9. "Thy power," or "strength"—the Hebrew word is the same (see ver. 16)—is "my strength." There is an elegant play on similar sounds in the Hebrew for "I will wait upon thee," *me'ere* (ver. 9), and "I will sing,"—*me'ere*.—A. R. Fausset.

Verse 17 (first clause).—As an account of *God's strength* my *waiting* was directed to thee; so now, on account of *thy strength* vouchsafed to me, my *singing* of praises also shall be directed to thee alone.—Martin Geier.

Verse 17.—"Strength"—"Mercy." He joins these two attributes, "strength" and "mercy," very well; for take away strength from him, and he cannot; remove mercy, and he will not protect; both must go together in any one that will defend; power, that he can, mercy, that he will; otherwise 'tis but in vain to hope for help from him. David found God to be both, and for both he extols him.—William Nicholson.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1 (first clause).—Deliver me from temptation, uphold me in temptation, cleanse me from the result of temptation. The world, the flesh, the devil, and chiefly sin, these are our enemies. We cannot escape them of ourselves, but the Lord by providence and grace can rescue us.

Verse 2 (first clause).—From being tempted by their promises, cowed by their threats, corrupted by their teaching, influenced by their example, injured by their slander, hindered in usefulness by their opposition.

Verse 3 (first clause).—The multitudes of Satan. Watches for places, times, states, and ways in which to assail us. Errors in doctrine, practice, spirit, set forth to



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entrap us. "Ye are not ignorant of his devices." Or, the diabolical ambush, discovered by watchfulness, and defeated by faith.

Verse 4.—The activity of the evil a rebuke for the good. I. Their activity, "run." II. Unanimity—"they run." III. Their care—"prepare themselves."

IV. Their readiness—"without my fault."

Verse 5.—"O Lord God of hosts, the God of Israel." This title furnishes an admirable topic.

Verse 9.—The greatness of difficulty a reason for prayer and faith.

Verse 10 (*first clause*).—The divine forwardness to bless.

Verse 11.—The continuance of our enemies a salutary ordinance of God for the prevention of an evil to which we are very liable.

Verse 13 (*last clause*).—God as the God of the church, his government as such, known in all human history.

Verse 16.—The heavenly chorister. I. His song is sweet in contrast with the revilings of others—"but I." II. It treats of subjects which terribly oblige—"thy power." III. It grows louder on tender themes—"thy mercy." IV. It has its choice seasons—"in the morning." V. It is tuned by experience—"for thou hast." VI. It is all to God's glory—"thy power," "thy mercy," "thou hast."

Verse 17.—I. A *doctrine*—God is his people's strength. II. An *appropriation*—"my strength." III. A *resolution*. The song of gratitude for the past, faith for the present, hope for the future, of bliss for eternity.

PSALM LX.

TITLE.—Here is a lengthy title, but it helps us much to expound the Psalm. To the Chief Musician upon Shushan-eduth, or the Lily of Testimony. The forty-fifth was on the lilies, and represented the kingly warrior in his beauty going forth to war; here we see him dividing the spoil and bearing testimony to the glory of God. Tunes have strange names apparently, but this results from the fact that we do not know what was in the composer's mind, else they might seem to be homely and appropriate; perhaps the music or the musical instruments have more to do with this title than the Psalm itself. Yet in war-songs roses and lilies are often mentioned, and one remembers Moinant's Song of the Hussards, though perhaps we are in mentioning so coarse a verse—

*"Now by the lips of these ye love, fair gentlemen of France,
Charge for the golden lilies now, upon them, with the lance."*

Michtam of David, to teach. David obeyed the precept to teach the children of Israel; he recorded the Lord's mighty acts that they might be rehearsed in the ears of generations to come. Golden secrets are to be told on the house-tops; these things were not done in a corner and ought not to be buried in silence. We ought gladly to learn what inspiration so beautifully teaches. When he strove with Aram-naharaim and with Aram-rahab, the combined Aramean tribes sought to overcome Israel, but were signally defeated. When Jacob returned, he had been engaged in another region, and the enemies of Israel took advantage of his absence, but on his return with Abshai the fortunes of war were changed. And smote of Edom in the valley of salt twelve thousand. More than this appear to have fallen according to 1 Chron. xviii. 12, but this commemorates one memorable part of the conflict. Terrible must have been the battle, but decisive indeed were the results, and the power of the enemy was utterly broken. Well did the Lord deserve a song from his servants.

DIVISION.—Properly the song may be said to consist of three parts: the complaining verses, 1—3; the platitude, 4—8; the prayerful, 9—12. We have divided it as the sense appeared to charge.

EXPOSITION.

O GOD, thou hast cast us off, thou hast scattered us, thou hast been displeased; O turn thyself to us again.

2 Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it: heal the breaches thereof, for it shaketh.

3 Thou hast showed thy people hard things: thou hast made us to drink the wine of astonishment.

1. Before the days of Saul, Israel had been brought very low; during his government it had suffered from internal strife, and his reign was closed by an overwhelming disaster at Gilboa. David found himself the possessor of a tottering throne, troubled with the double evil of faction at home, and invasion from abroad. He traced at once the evil to its true source, and began at the fountainhead. His were the politics of piety, which after all are the wisest and most profound. He knew that the displeasure of the Lord had brought calamity upon the nation, and to the removal of that displeasure he set himself by earnest prayer. "O God, thou hast cast us off." Thou hast treated us as foul and offensive things, to be cast away; as mean and beggarly persons, to be shunned with contempt; as useless dead weights, to be torn away from the tree which they disfigure. To be cast off by God is the worst calamity that can befall a man or a people; but the worst form of it is when the person is not aware of it and is indifferent to it. When the divine desertion causes mourning and repentance, it will be but partial and temporary. When a cast-off soul sighs for his God it is not indeed cast off at all. "Thou hast scattered us." David clearly sees the fruits of the divine anger, he traces the flight of Israel's warriors, the breaking of her power, the division in her body politic,

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to the hand of God. Whoever might be the secondary agent of these disasters, he beholds the Lord's hand as the prime moving cause, and pleads with the Lord concerning the matter. Israel was like a city with a breach made in its wall because her God was wroth with her. These first two verses, with their depressing confession, must be regarded as greatly enhancing the power of the faith which in the after verses rejoices in better days, through the Lord's gracious return unto his people. "Thou hast been displeas'd." This is the secret of our miseries. Had we pleas'd thee, thou wouldst have pleas'd us; but as we have walk'd contrary to thee, thou hast walk'd contrary to us. "O turn thyself to us again." Forgive the sin and smile once more. Turn us to thee, turn thou to us. *Alas!* sometimes thy face was towards thy people, be pleas'd to look on us again with thy favour and grace. Some read it, "Thou wilt turn to us again," and it makes but slight difference which way we take it, for a true-hearted prayer brings a blessing so soon that it is no presumption to consider it as already obtained. There was more need for God to turn to his people than for Judah's troops to be brave, or Job and the commanders wise. God with us is better than strong battalions; God displeas'd is more terrible than all the Edomites that ever march'd into the valley of salt, or all the devils that ever oppos'd the church. If the Lord turn to us, what care we for Aram-naharaim or Aram-nobah, or death or hell? but if he withdraw his presence we tremble at the fall of a leaf.

2. "Thou hast made the earth to tremble." Things were as unsettled as though the solid earth had been made to quake; nothing was stable; the priests had been murdered by Saul, the worst men had been put in office, the military power had been broken by the Philistines, and the civil authority had grown despisable through insurrections and intestine contentions. "Thou hast broken it!" As the earth cracks, and opens itself in rifts during violent earthquakes, so was the kingdom rent with strife and calamity. "Heal the breaches thereof." As a house in time of earthquakes is shaken, and the walls begin to crack, and gape with threatening fissures, so was it with the kingdom. "For if shaketh." It totter'd to a fall; if not soon stopp'd up and repaired it would come down in complete ruin. So far gone was Israel, that only God's interposition could preserve it from utter destruction. How often have we seen churches in this condition, and how suitable is the prayer before us, in which the extremity of the need is used, as an argument for help. The like may be said of our own personal religion. It is sometimes so tried, that like a house shaken by earthquake it is ready to come down with a crash, and none but the Lord himself can repair its breaches, and save us from utter destruction.

"Thou hast shew'd thy people hard things." Hardships had been heap'd upon them, and the Psalmist traces these rigorous providences to their fountain-head. Nothing had happen'd by chance, but all had come by divine design and with a purpose, yet for all that things had gone hard with Israel. The Psalmist claims that they were still the Lord's own people, though in the first verse he had said, "Thou hast cast us off." The language of complaint is usually condensed, and faith in time of trouble ere long contradicts the desponding statements of the flesh. "Thou hast made us to drink the wine of astonishment." Our afflictions have made us like men drunken with some potent and bitter wine; we are in amazement, confusion, delirium; our steps reel, and we stagger as those about to fall. The great physician gives his patients potent potions to purge out their abounding and deep-seated diseases. Astonishing evils bring with them astonishing results. The grapes of the vineyard of sin produce wine which fills the most hardened with anguish when justice compels them to quaff the cup. There is a fire-water of anguish of soul which even the righteous makes a cup of trembling, which causes them to be exceeding sorrowful almost unto death. When grief becomes so habitual as to be our drink, and to take the place of our joys, becoming our only wine, then are we in an evil case indeed.

4. Thou has given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be display'd because of the truth. Selah.

5. That thy beloved may be deliver'd; save with thy right hand, and hear me.

4. Here the strain takes a turn. The Lord has call'd back to himself his servants, and commission'd them for his service, presenting them with a standard to be

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used in his wars. "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee." Their afflictions had led them to exhibit holy fear, and then being fitted for the Lord's favour, he gave them an ensign, which would be both a rallying point for their hosts, a proof that he had sent them to fight, and a guarantee of victory. The bravest men are usually intrusted with the banner, and it is certain that those who fear God most have less fear of man than any others. The Lord has given us the standard of the gospel, let us live to uphold it, and if needful die to defend it. Our right to contend for God, and our reason for expecting success, are found in the fact that the faith has been once committed to the sabbath, and that by the Lord himself. "That if may be display'd because of the truth." Banners are for the breeze, the sun, the battle. Israel might well come forth boldly, for a sacred standard was borne aloft before them. To publish the gospel is a sacred duty, to be ashamed of it a deadly sin. The truth of God was involved in the triumph of David's armies, he had promised them victory; and so in the proclamation of the gospel we need feel no hesitancy, for as surely as God is true he will give success to his own word. For the truth's sake, and because the true God is on our side, let us in these modern days of warfare emulate the warriors of Israel, and unfurl our banners to the breeze with confident joy. Dark signs of present or coming ill must not dishearten us; if the Lord had meant to destroy us he would not have given us the gospel; the very fact that he has reveal'd himself in Christ Jesus involves the certainty of victory. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*

"Hard things thou hast upon us laid,
And made us drink most bitter wine;
But still thy banner we've display'd,
And ours aloft thy truth divine.
"Our courage fails not, though the night
No earthly help avails to break;
For thou wilt soon arise in might,
And of our captives captives make."

"Selah." There is so much in the fact of a banner being given to the hosts of Israel, so much of hope, of duty, of comfort, that a pause is fitly introduced. The sense justifies it, and the more joyful strain of the music necessitates it.

5. "That thy beloved may be deliver'd." David was the Lord's beloved, his name signifies "dear, or beloved," and there was in Israel a remnant according to the election of grace, who were the beloved of the Lord; for their sakes the Lord wrought great marvels, and he had an eye to them in all his mighty acts. God's beloved are the inner seed, for whose sake he preserves the entire nation, which acts as a hawk to the vital part. This is the main design of providence, "That thy beloved may be deliver'd;" if it were not for their sakes he would neither give a banner nor send victory to it. "Save with thy right hand, and hear me." Save at once, before the prayer is over; the case is desperate unless there be immediate salvation. Tarry not, O Lord, till I have done pleading; save first and hear afterwards. The salvation must be a right royal and eminent one, such as only the omnipotent hand of God link'd with his dexterous wisdom can achieve. Urgent distress puts men upon pressing and bold petitions such as this. We may by faith ask for and expect that our extremity will be God's opportunity; special and memorable deliverances will be wrought out when dire calamities appear to be imminent. Here is one supplicant for many, even as in the case of our Lord's intercession for his saints. He, the Lord's David, pleads for the rest of the beloved, beloved and accepted in him the Chief Beloved; he seeks salvation as though it were for himself, but his eye is ever upon all those who are one with him in the Father's love. When divine interposition is necessary for the rescue of the elect it must occur, for the first and greatest necessity of providence is the honour of God, and the salvation of his chosen. This is fixed fact, the centre of the immutable decree, the inmost thought of the unchangeable Jehovah.

6. God hath spoken in his holiness; I will rejoice, I will divide Shechem, and mete out the valley of Succoth.

7. Gilead is mine, and Manassah is mine; Ephraim also is the strength of mine head; Judah is my lawgiver;

8. Moab is my washpot; over Edom will I cast out my shoe; Philistia, triumph thou because of me.

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6. "God hath spoken in his helms." Faith is never happier than when it can fall back upon the promise of God. She sets this over against all discouraging circumstances; let outward providences say what they will, the voice of a faithful God drowns every sound of fear. God had promised Israel victory, and David the kingdom: the Rollness of God secured the fulfillment of his own covenant, and therefore the King spake confidently. The goodly land had been secured to the tribes by the promise made to Abraham, and that divine grant was an abundantly sufficient warrant for the belief that Israel's arms would be successful in battle. Believer make good use of this, and banish doubts while promises remain. "I will rejoice," or "I will triumph." Faith regards the promise not as fiction but fact, and therefore drinks in joy from it, and grasps victory by it. "God hath spoken; I will rejoice; here is a fit motto for every soldier of the cross." "I will divide Shechem." As a victor David would allot the conquest territory to those to whom God had given it by lot. Shechem was an important portion of the country which as yet had not yielded to his government; but he saw that by Jehovah's help it would be, and indeed was all his own. Faith divides the spoil, she is sure of what God has promised, and enters at once into possession. "And mete out the valley of Succoth." As the east so the west of Jordan should be allotted to the proper persons. Enemies should be expelled, and the landmarks of peaceful ownership set up. Where Jacob had pitched his tent, there his rightful heirs should till the soil. When God has spoken, his divine shall, our "I will" becomes no idle boast, but the fit echo of the Lord's decree. Believer, up and take possession of covenant mercies. "Divide Shechem, and mete out the valley of Succoth." Let not Canaanitish doubts and legalisms keep thee out of the inheritance of grace. Live up to thy privileges, like the good which God provides thee.

7. "Gilead is mine, and Manasseh is mine." He claims the whole land on account of the promise. Two other great divisions of the country he mentions, evidently delighting to survey the goodly land which the Lord had given him. All things are ours, whether things present or things to come; no mean portion belongs to the believer, and let him not think meanly of it. No enemy shall withhold from thee faith what God has given her, for grace makes her mighty to wrest it from the foe. Life is mine, death is mine, for Christ is mine. "Ephraim also is the strength of mine head." All the military power of the valiant tribe was at the command of David, and he prised God for it. God will how to the accomplishment of his purposes all the valor of men: the church may cry, "the prowess of armies is mine," God will overcome all their achievements for the progress of his cause. "Judah is my laughter." There the civil power was concentrated; the king being of that tribe sent his laws out of his midst. We know no lawyer, but the King who came out of Judah. To all the claims of Rome, or Oxford, or the councils of men, we pay no attention; we are free from all other ecclesiastical rule, but that of Christ; but we yield joyful obedience to him: "Judah my laughter." Amid distractions it is a great thing to have good and sound legislation, it was a balm for Israel's wounds, it is our joy in the church of Christ.

8. Having looked at home with satisfaction, the hero-king now looks abroad with exultation. "Moab" is so inglorious to me in former years, "is my washpot." The basin into which the water falls when it is poured from an ewer upon my feet. A mere pail to hold the dirty water after my feet have been washed in it. Once she defiled Israel, according to the counsel of Balaam, the son of Beor; but she shall be no longer able to perpetrate such baseness; she shall be a washpot for those whom she sought to pollute. The wicked as we see in them the evil, the fruit, and the punishment of sin, shall help on the purification of the saints. This is contrary to their will, and to the nature of things, but faith finds honey in the lion, and a washpot in filthy Moab. David treats his foes as but insignificant and inconsiderable; a whole nation he counts but as a foothold for his kingdom. "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe." As a man when bathing throws his shoes on one side, so would he obtain his dominion over haughty Edom's descendants as easily as a man casts a shoe. Perhaps he would throw his shoes as nowadays men throw their gloves, as a challenge to them to dare dispute his sway. He did not need draw a sword to smite his now crippled and utterly dependent adversary, for if he dared revolt he would only need to throw his slippers at him, and he would tremble. Easily are we victors when Complacency leads the way. The day shall come when the church shall with equal ease subdue China and Ethiopia to the sceptre of the Son of David. Every believer also may by faith triumph over all difficulties, and sign

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with him who hath made us kings and priests. "They overcame through the blood of the Lamb" shall yet be said of all who rest in the power of Jesus. "Philistia, triumph thou because of me." Be so subdued as to rejoice in my victories over my other foes. Or does he mean, I who smote thy champion have at length so subdued thee that thou shalt never be able to rejoice over Israel again; but if thou must needs triumph it must be with me, and not against me; or rather is it a taunting defiance, a piece of irony? O proud Philistia, where are thy vaunts? Where now thy haughty looks, and promised conquests? Thus dare we defy the last enemy, O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? So utterly hopeless is the cause of hell when the Lord comes forth to the battle, that even the weakest daughter of Zion may make her haught at the enemy, and laugh him to scorn. O the glorying of faith! There is not a grain of vainglory in it, but yet her bold boasting none can hinder. When the Lord speaks the promise, we will not be slow to rejoice and glory in it.

9. Who will bring me into the strong city? who will lead me into Edom? to Will not thou, O God, which hadst cast us off? and thou, O God, which didst not go out with our armies?

10. As yet the interior fortresses of Edom had not been subdued. Their invading bands had been slain in the valley of salt, and David intended to push his conquests even to Petra the city of the rock, deemed to be impregnable. "Who will bring me into the strong city?" It was all but inaccessible, and hence the question of David. When we have achieved great success it must be a stimulus to greater efforts, but it must not become a reason for self-confidence. We must look to the strong for strength as much as the chase of a campaign as at its beginning. "Who will lead me into Edom?" High up among the stars stood the city of stone, but God could lead his servant up to it. No heights of grace are too elevated for us, the Lord being our leader, but we must beware of high things attempted in self-reliance. Excursion is well enough as a cry, but we must look to the highest of all for guidance. Isaac could not bring David into Edom. The veterans of the valley of salt could not force the passage, yet was it to be attempted, and David looked to the Lord for help. Heathen nations are yet to be subdued. The city of the seven hills must yet hear the gospel. Who will give the church the power to accomplish this? The answer is not far to seek.

11. "Will not thou, O God, which hadst cast us off?" Yes, the chastising God is our only hope. He loves us still. For a small moment does he forsake, but with great mercy does he gather his people. Strong to smite, he is also strong to save. He who proved to us our need of him by showing us what poor creatures we are without him, will now reveal the glory of his help by conducting great enterprises to a noble issue. "And thou, O God, which didst not go out with our armies?" The self-same God art thou, and to thee faith cleaves. Though thou slay us, we trust in thee, and look for thy merciful help.

12. Give us help from trouble; for vain is the help of man.

13. Through God we shall do valiantly: for he is that shall tread down our enemies.

14. "Give us help from trouble." Help us to overcome the disasters of civil strife and foreign invasion, save us from further incursions from without and division within. Do thou, O Lord, work this deliverance, for thou art the help of man. We have painfully learned the utter impotence of armies, kings, and nations without thine help. Our banners trailed in the mire have proven our weakness without thee, but yonder standard borne aloft before us shall witness to our valor now that thou hast come to our rescue. How sweetly will this verse suit the triest people of God as a frequent ejaculation. We know how true it is.

15. "Through God we shall do valiantly." From God all power proceeds, and all we do well is done by divine operation; but still we, as soldiers of the great King, are to fight, and to fight valiantly too. Divine working is not an argument for human inaction, but rather is it the best excitement for courageous effort. Helped in the past, we shall also be helped in the future, and being assured of this we resolve to play the man. "For he is that shall tread down our enemies." From him shall the might proceed, to him shall the honour be given. Like straw on the threshing-floor beneath the feet of the oxen shall we tread upon our subject foes,

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but it shall rather be his foot which presses them down than ours; his hand shall go out against them as at to put them down and keep them in subjection. In the case of Christians there is much encouragement for a resolve similar to that of the first clause. "We shall do valiantly." We will not be ashamed of our colours, afraid of our foes, or fearful of our cease. The Lord is with us, omnipotence sustains us, and we will not hesitate, we dare not be cowards. O that our King, the true David, were come to claim the earth, for the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—There are some difficulties attendant upon the title of this Psalm, when it is compared with the contents. We naturally expect after such an inscription, joy, congratulation, and praise for victory; but the Psalmist breaks out into lamentations and bitter complaints: his strains are, however, changed, when he has proceeded as far as verse three, where he begins to feel confidence, and to employ the language of exultation and triumph. The best reason of removing this discrepancy seems to be by remarking, that this Psalm was written after some of the battles of which mention is made in the title, but that the author does not restrict himself to those events without taking a wider range, so as to embrace the afflictive condition both of Israel and Judah during the latter part of Saul's life, and the former years of David's reign. In the concluding years of Saul, the Philistines obtained a superiority over him, and finally destroyed him with his army. Subsequently to these events the whole land was in a very disturbed and agitated condition, arising out of the contentions between the partisans of Saul's family, and those who were attached to David. The nations which inhabited the regions adjacent to the land of Canaan were at all times inimical to the Jews, and seized every opportunity of attacking and injuring them. But when David had succeeded in uniting the whole nation under his authority, he proceeded to avenge the injuries and insults that had been inflicted on his countrymen by the Philistines, Edomites, Moabites, and Syrians; and God was pleased to give him signal success in his undertakings. He appears, therefore, to have combined all these transactions, and made them the subject of this Psalm.—*William Walford.*

Title.—"Shushan-eduth." The *lilies of the testimony*—means, that this Psalm has for its chief subject something very lovely and cheering in the law; namely, the words of promise quoted in the beginning of verse six, according to which the land of Canaan belonged to the Israelites, upon which it thus established the confidence expressed in verse 6-8, with respect to their right of property over the land, and their possession of it. This promise not to cite many other passages which occur in the Five Books of Moses, and even so early as the patriarchs, is contained in Genesis xlix., and Deut. xxxiii. It is evident of what value and importance this promise was, and particularly the remembrance of it at this time.—*T. C. Booth's "Bible Manual," 1865.*

Title.—The only other "eduth" or "testimony" in the Psalter, Psalm lxxx., makes mention by name of the tribes of Ephraim, Benjamin, and Manasseh, and is a witness against those tribes for forsaking the Shepherd of Israel who had brought them up out of the land of Egypt.—*Joseph Francis Thrupp, M.A., in "An Introduction to the Study and Use of the Psalms," 1866.*

Title.—*Aram-nabazim.*—The name *Aram* corresponds to *Syria* in its widest and vaguest sense, and is joined with other names to designate particular parts of that large country. It even includes Mesopotamia, which is a term of physical rather than political geography, and denotes the space between the Tigris and Euphrates, corresponding to *Aram-Nabazim*, or *Syria of the Two Rivers*, in the verse before us. The king of this country was tributary to the king of Aram-Zobah, as appears from the account of David's second Aramean war (2 Sam. x. 16, 19).—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

Title.—"When he strove with Aram-nabazim and with Aram-zobah." An insult offered to David's ambassadors by Hanun, king of the Ammonites, led to a serious war. Hanun obtained mercenaries from Syria to reinforce his army, Joab and

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Abishai his brother, David's generals, gave them battle. Joab, opposed to the Syrians, gained the first success, the Ammonites, seeing their allies routed, took to flight into their town. But this defeat provoked a great coalition, embracing all the people between the Jordan and the Euphrates. David, however, fearlessly marched against them at the head of his army; he vanquished all his enemies, and made himself master of the small Aramean kingdoms of Damascus, Zobah, and Hamath, and subjugated the Eastern Edomites, who met their final defeat in the Valley of Salt.—*François Lenormant and E. Chevalier, in "A Manual of the Ancient History of the East," 1869.*

Title.—"Joab returned, and smote of Edom in the valley of salt twelve thousand," compared with 2 Sam. viii. 15, "David got him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians in the valley of salt, being eighteen thousand men," and 1 Chron. xviii. 12, where this very service was performed by Abishai. Answer. It is one thing to attribute the victory for the honour of the king that was the cause. But the mentioning of these chief generals, by whom the service was performed, is another. David, under God, must have the honour of the work, for the increase of his name, being set for the typing out of Christ, who must have all the glory of the day, whatever conquest he gets by instruments of that service here, who likewise are typed out in David's worthies, of whom Joab and Abishai were chief. By these he obtained that great victory over Hadadezer. In returning from which Joab found his brother Abishai engaged "in the valley of salt" against eighteen thousand Edomites or Syrians (all one), whose valour the Almighty so looked on, as he attributes the whole slaughter to him, because first attempting it. Joab, it seems, took this in his return from the former slaughter, and fell in for the assistance of his brother Abishai (for that was their usual course: though they divided their armies, they did not divide their hearts). But if the enemies were too strong, one would help the other. 1 Chron. xix. 12. And of this eighteen thousand attributed to David and Abishai before, Joab slew twelve thousand of them; the memory of which service he has combined with a Psalm: first showing the extremity they were in, doubtful at first they should not get the victory. Secondly, applying it to the kingdom of Christ. Lastly, ascribing all the honour of the conquest to God: saying, through God this valiant service was done; it was he that trod down our enemies; and will do (last verse).—*William Strain, in "The History of the Word," 1854.*

Title.—"The Valley of Salt." The ridge of Usdum exhibits more distinctly its peculiar formation; the main body of the mountain being a solid mass of rock salt. . . . We could at first hardly believe our eyes, until we had several times approached the precipices, and broken off pieces to satisfy ourselves, both by the touch and taste. The salt, where thus exposed, is everywhere more or less furrowed by the rains. As we advanced, large lumps and masses, broken off from above, lay like rocks along the shore, or were fallen down as *debris*. The very stones beneath our feet were wholly of salt. . . . The position of this mountain, at the south end of the sea, enables us also to ascertain the place of—"The Valley of Salt" mentioned in Scripture, where the Hebrews under David, and again under Amaziah, gained decisive victories over Edom. This valley could have been no other than the Gibe south of the Dead Sea, adjacent to the mountain of salt; it separates indeed the ancient territories of Judah and Edom.—*Edward Robinson's "Biblical Researches in Palestine,"*

Title.—The historic record mentions *eighteen thousand* slain, and here but *twelve thousand*. The greater of course includes the less. The discrepancy may be explained by supposing that the title contains the numbers slain by one division of the army, or that the *twelve thousand* were slain in the battle, and the residue in the flight. Or an error may have crept into the text. Every scholar admits that there is sometimes serious difficulty in settling the numbers of the Old Testament. In this place Calvin has *two and seventy thousand*, the common version *twelve thousand*, while the original is *two ten thousand*, which taken in one way would mean *twenty thousand*, i.e. *two tens of thousands*. Hammond refers the numbers slain to different battles, and so avoids the difficulty.—*William S. Plumer.*

Verse 1.—"O God, thou hast cast us off." The word here used means properly to be foul, rustic, offensive; and then, to treat anything as if it were foul or rustic; to repel, to spurn, to cast away. It is strong language, meaning that God had seemed to treat them as if they were loathsome or offensive to him.—*Albert Barnes, vol. III.*



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Verse 2.—“*Heal the breaches thereof; for it shaketh.*” They pray that this may be done with the utmost speed, because there was danger in delay, for the kingdom was already pressed down with a heavy calamity, and on the brink of ruin, which is signified by the word “*breaches*” whose origin is in a very strong and tremulous inclination to one side, properly from the application of a lever, and is applied to those who are leaning so far to one side that they are just on the point of falling; figuratively, therefore, it expresses a most perilous condition, in which one is on the edge of destruction.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 2.—“*Heal the breaches thereof.*” Even Israel is subject to “*breaches.*” So it was with the literal typical Israel, David’s kingdom; so it may be with spiritual mystical Israel, the kingdom of Christ, the church of God upon earth. There are “*breaches*” from without, and “*breaches*” from within. I will leave the order. From without, by open persecution; from within, by intestine and home-bred divisions. Of both these the church of God in all ages hath had sufficient experience. Look we upon the primitive times, during the infancy of the church, however the *sounded* and *entire* church that ever was, yet how was it broken? Broken, as by foreign persecutions, so by home-bred divisions. Both these ways the church during the apostles’ times broken, distressed by enemies from without who persecuted it.—*John Brinsley* (1660—1680), in “*The Healing of Israel’s Breaches.*”

Verse 2.—“*It shaketh.*” That is, proscribing nothing but *ruin and downfall*, unless it be speedily underproped, and “*the breaches thereof*” made up and “*healed.*” Thus did David look upon Israel’s disease, and hereupon it was that he was so deeply affected with it, so earnestly desiring the cure of it. The reference, as interpreters conceive, is to those *home-bred divisions*, those civil wars betwixt the two houses of Saul and David, after the death of Saul; then did the “*earth*,” the land, that land of Israel (as the Chaldee explains it), *quake and tremble, being broken, risen* (as the word in the original signifieth); even as the earth sometimes by earthquakes is riven, and torn asunder with prodigious chasms, openings, or gappings; so was that kingdom divided in those civil commotions, the nobles and commons taking parts and siding, some with David, some with Ishboeth.—*John Brinsley.*

Verse 3.—“*Thou hast showed thy people hard things.*” God will be sure to plough his own ground, whatsoever succumbeth of the waste; and to weed his own garden, though the rest of the world should be left alone to grow wild.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 3.—“*Thou hast given us to drink infusion, or bewilderment, as men drink wine.*” So Hapfeld explains the construction, referring to Psalm lxxx. 5. “*Thou hast made them feed upon weeping like bread;*” 1 Kings xxiii. 27. “*Feed him with affliction as bread, and with affliction as water.*” (7th copy; Isaiah xxx. 26. But the apostrophe is capable of being explained in another way, for the second noun may in fact be a predicate further defining the first; “*Thou hast given us wine to drink which is (not wine, but) bewilderment.*”—*J. J. Stewart Proctor.*

Verse 3.—“*Thou hast given us wine of astonishment.*” Hebrew, “*Wine of staggering*,” that is, which causeth staggering, or, in other words, intoxicating. Some render it, “*wine of stupor*,” or stupifying. Symmachus, “*wine of agitation*,” and this sense I have adopted, which is also that of the Syriac.—*Benjamin Boothroyd.*

Verse 4.—“*Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee.*” Perhaps the delivery of a banner was anciently esteemed an obligation to protect, and that the Psalmist might consider it in this light, when, upon a victory over the Syrians and Edomites, after the public affairs of Israel had been in a bad state, he says, “*Thou hast showed thy people hard things.*” etc. “*Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee.*” Though thou didst for a time give up thine Israel into the hands of their enemies, thou hast now given them an assurance of thy having received them under thy protection.—*Thomas Horner* (1715—1758), in “*Observations on Divers Passages of Scripture.*”

Verse 4.—“*Thou hast given a banner,*” etc. Thou hast given us by the recent victory, after our prostrate condition, a banner of triumph to lift up (so the Hebrew), because of thy faithfulness to thy promise. “*The truth*” here answers to God’s “*holiness*” (ver. 6). So long as soldiers see their banner uplifted, they flock round it with confidence. But when it is prostrate their spirits and hopes fall. The “*banner*” is a pledge of safety, and a rallying point to those who fight under it.—*A. R. Fausset.*

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Verse 4.—“*Thou hast given a banner,*” etc. The Psalmist compares the solution which the Lord bestows upon his people to a highly excellent “*banner*,” which serves as a signal to one lying prostrate in his misery, to rise up, with an allusion perhaps to Numbers xxi. 8. “*And the Lord said to Moses, Make thee a serpent and set it upon a staff of pole; and it happened that every one who was bitten, and looked at it, lived.*” At any rate, that passage in which the serpent is a symbol of the healing power of God, may serve to illustrate the passage before us. Compare “*Thou hast given us a banner,*”—*B. W. Hoopstrang.*

Verse 4.—“*A banner,*” which is a sign or instrument—1. Of union. This people, who were lately divided and under several banners, thou hast now gathered together and united under one banner; to wit, under my government. 2. Of battle. Thou hast given us an army and power to oppose our enemies. We had our banner to set against theirs. 3. Of triumph. We have not lost our banner but gained theirs, and brought it away in triumph. Comp. Ps. cx. 5.—*Matthew Poole.*

Verse 6.—“*God hath spoken in his holiness.*” That is, by Samuel he hath promised, as he is an holy God, and true of his word, that I should be king of all Israel, and now he hath performed it. (Sam. v.) Yet Calvin speaks of it as not yet performed; but the course of the history makes it plain that David was now king over the parts of which he here speaketh. “*I will divide Shechem,*” as subject to me, as Joshua having the land under him divided it amongst his people; so David being king over all the parts of the land, divides to his followers such portions as belonged unto them by inheritance, from which happily some of them had been expelled in the time of Ishboeth his reign; or some families in the time of those wars might be utterly wasted away, and so the king having free power to dispose of their lands, might give them amongst his men, and take part to himself.—*John Mayr.*

Verse 6.—“*God hath spoken in his holiness.*” That is, he hath given out his word from heaven, the habitation of his holiness and of his glory; or, he hath spoken it certainly, there is nothing but holiness in his word (and that is the strength of words). David having received this word stands assured, that as Shechem and Succoth, Gilead and Manasseh, Ephraim and Judah would willingly submit to him and yield obedience; so, also, that Moab, Edom, and Philistia, who were his professed enemies, should be subdued to him. He expected to conquer and triumph over them, to put them to the basal office, as his vassals, because God had decreed and spoken it in his holiness. God hath spoken the word, saith he, therefore it shall be done, yea, ‘tis done; and therefore David crieth, *Alps mine, Gilead is mine, Manasseh is mine, Moab and Edom are mine*, as soon as God had spoken the word.—*Joseph Garg.*

Verse 6.—“*I will divide Shechem.*” It is as much as if he should say, I will not look to have my share measured out by others, but I will divide it, and measure myself, and will be the right owner and possessor thereof.—*Thomas Withered.*

Verse 6.—“*I will divide Shechem,*” etc. Of Shechem and the Valley of Succoth, or booth, so called from Jacob’s making booths, and feeding his cattle there. (See Genesis xxxiii. 17, 18.) By these are meant Samaria; and David’s dividing or cutting them out, is a phrase to express his dominion over them, in being part of the royal power to distribute his provinces into cities and regions, and place judges and magistrates over them. To these the addition of Gilead (which contains the whole region of Bashan, etc., on the other side of Jordan), and then the mention of Manasseh and Ephraim, are designed, as by so many parts, to denote the kingdom of Israel, or the ten tribes; and their being his, and “*the strength of his bow*,” notes him to be the Lord over them, and to make use of their strength of his wars, for the defending or enlarging his dominions. And then “*Judah (even) is my ass-giver*,” as it refers to Jacob’s prophecy of the sceptre and lampire not departing from Judah, denoting that to be the royal tribe; so by it is signified the kingdom of Judah (under which Benjamin is comprehended), that David is possessed of that also.—*Henry Hammond.*

Verse 6.—“*Succoth.*” If the preceding views are correct, we may rest in the result, that the present Sikkil represents the name and site of the ancient Succoth . . . We passed obliquely along the northern slope of the same broad swell, where the ground was covered only by a thick crop of thistles. On our right was a region of lower ground to which we gradually descended; full of grass, wild oats, and daisies, with an occasional thornbush. The soil was like that of an Ohio bottom. The grass,

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intermingled with tall date-trees and the wild oats, reached to the horses' backs; while the thistles sometimes overtopped the riders' heads. All was now dry; and in some places it was difficult to make our way through the exuberant growth. At last we came to the cause of this fertility, a fine brook winding along the bottom. We crossed it, and passed up again obliquely over another like swell, covered as before only with thistles. Here was an ancient oil-press, very large and of a single stone; it was evidently brought hither, and indicates the former growth of the olive in these parts. We struck the same stream again at its source, called 'Ain el-Baida, a large and fine fountain surrounded with gardens of cucumbers, and watering an extensive tract. We were here on the edge of the higher portion of the Gibr, where low ridges and swells project out from the foot of the western mountains, and form a rolling plain or plateau, which is well watered, arable, and very extensively cultivated for wheat. The tract further east, which we had now crossed, may be said to extend to the high bank of the lower Jordan valley. It is less elevated, is more generally level, though crossed by low swells between the water-courses, and has little tillage. The inhabitants of Tobàs are divided into three hostile parties; and they carry their divisions into agriculture in the Gibr. One party sows at 'Ain el-Baida, where we now were; another around 'Ain Mak-hàr, more to the north; and the third at Ridghah, Sakùt, and further south. The people of Torkat also sow on the south of Mâkh; the water of which is used for irrigation. The whole tract north of Wady Mâkh was said to be farmed from the government by one of the Sheikhs of the Jenir family, who live at Jeba' and in its neighbourhood. By him it is again let to the different villages.—Robinson's "Biblical Researches in Palestine."

Verses 6, 7.—The chief and principal places where the seditious party had their residence and abode, were those which the Psalmist mentions in the sixth and seventh verses, namely Shechem, a city in the tribe of Ephraim; Succoth, a city in the tribe of Gad; Gilead and Manasseh, the utmost borders of the land of Canaan, beyond Jordan. These were some of the chief places which sided with Ish-bosheth whilst he lived, as you may see, 2 Sam. ii.; and, as it seemeth, they still cleaved to the house of Saul after he was dead, not acknowledging David for their king.—John Brinsley.

Verse 7.—"Gilead is mine and Manasseh is mine." That is to say, I will possess myself of them and rule over them; not as a conqueror over slaves, but as a lord over subjects, as a father over children, owning and acknowledging them as mine. They are my inheritance, and shall be my people, my subjects.—John Brinsley.

Verse 7.—"Ephraim also is the strength of mine head." The strong and warlike tribe of Ephraim being to the state what the helmet was to the warrior in battle; or, perhaps the allusion is to Deut. xxxiii. 17: "His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns: with them he shall push the nations."—J. Steuart Fenwick.

Verse 7.—"Judah is (or shall be) my langier," (i. e., all his subjects should be brought under one Head, one governor, who should give them laws, according to which they should be ordered or governed, which power and authority belonged to the tribe of Judah, hec who had that property in his hand, and to which the Psalmist here alludeth. No way, no means to bring the people unto unity, to bring them into one head, but by bringing them under one head, one langier, by whose laws they may be regulated and governed. Now in the church, and in matters of religion, this one Head is Christ, even that "Lion of the tribe of Judah," as he is called (Rev. v. 5). He is the Law-giver of his church, and let him so be. This will be found one, ay, and the only means to breed up holy and religious unity, and bring home straying, wandering sheep.—John Brinsley.

Verse 7.—No government could stand which was not resident in Judah.—John Calvin.

Verse 8.—"Moab is my washpot." Implying that Moab should be reduced to slavery, it being the business of a slave to present the wash-hand basin to his master. With the Greeks, *lavare pedes*, to wash down any one, was a slang term, signifying to ridicule, abuse, or beat; hence we have the word washpot applied to the subject of such treatment. "You don't appear to be in your right senses, who make a washpot of me in the presence of many men." Aristophanes.—Thomas S. Millington, in "The Testimony of the Heathen to the Truths of Holy Writ," 1863.

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Verse 8 (second clause).—When, keeping in view the idea of washing the feet, a person throws his shoes, which he has taken off, to any one to be taken away or to be cleaned—*וְשֵׂנוּ* with *וְ* and also with *וְ*, 1 Kings xix. 19, is "to throw to any one"—the individual to whom it belongs to perform such an office must be a slave of the lowest kind.—E. W. Herpin.

Verse 8.—"Over Edom will I cast out my shoe," which notes either contempt of them, as if he had said, I look upon them as worthy only to scrape and make clean my shoes. Or secondly, conquest over them—I will walk through Edom and make it.—Joseph Carey.

Verse 8.—"Over Edom will I cast out my shoe." By extension, humiliation, or profection of the shoe either upon the necks of people, or over their countries, is meant nothing else but to overcome, subdue, bring under power, possess, and subject to vileness such men and such countries. The very vulgar acceptance of the word possession, in the grammatical sense, importeth as much; for the etymology of *possessio* is no more but *pedum positio*. This manner of speaking hath also allusion to the positive law recorded in Deuteronomy (xv. 6—10); for the letter of the law is, that if the kinsman would not marry the brother's widow and raise up seed unto his brother: the widow loosing his shoe, and spitting in his face, he lost the claim and interest of such possessions as belonged to the woman in right of her husband. And the house of such a man was called *domus discoloratus*, that is to say, "The house of him that hath his shoe trodden." The practice also of this law we find recorded in the book of Ruth, in the case of Elniezek's land, between Boaz and the kinsman, about the widow Ruth, who had her interest by right of her husband in the said land. Moreover the frequent use of this phrase meeting us very often in the book of God, makes this to be the meaning of the words, as clear as the day. This king elsewhere singing his trophies, saith, "They are fallen under my feet." Caleb the son of Jephunneh: he shall see it, and to him will I give the land that he hath trodden upon." But the people must "not meddle with Mount Seir: for God would not give them thereof so much as a foot's breadth; yet even the place whereas the soles of their feet should tread, from the wilderness of Lebanon and from the river Euphrates unto the utmost sea, should be theirs. Psalm xviii. 25; Deut. i. 36; ii. 5.—William Low, in "A sermon before the King at Theobalds," entitled, "The King's Shoe, made and ordained to trample on, and to tread down enemies," 1523.

Verse 8.—"Over Edom will I cast out my shoe." Turnus, having slain Pallas— "Bestrode the corpse, and pressed it with his foot." Virgil.

Verse 8.—Of the Philistines he says, *Over Philistia it is mine to boast*; for so I would translate, and not, as is usual, *Philistia, triumph thou over me*, which does not yield a consistent meaning.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 8 (last clause).—Let not our adversaries triumph over our breachers. "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy." Or, if they will, let them triumph: "Triumph thou, O Philistia, because of me, or, over me."—John Brinsley.

Verses 9—10.—Moab in the East, Edom in the South, and Philistia in the West (the North is not mentioned, because the banner of David had already been victorious there).—Augustus F. Tholuck.

Verse 9.—"Who will lead me into Edom?" The entrance of Petra is by a narrow gorge, lined by lofty precipices, formed by the channel of a rivulet. This dattle is nearly two miles in length. At some places the overhanging rocks approach so near to each other that only two horsemen can proceed abreast.—Dr. Yonville, in "Ruined Cities of the East," 1859.

Verse 9.—The believer, when he promiseth to himself great things, must neither be sensible of the difficulties of opposition which he is to meet with, nor of his own inability to overcome difficulties; but being sensible of both, must look to God for assistance and furniture to overcome: for when David considered the strength of the fenced royal cities of the enemy, he saith, "Who will bring me into the strong city? who will lead me into Edom? Will not thou, O God?"—David's Dialogue.

Verse 11.—"For vain is the help of man." As they had lately experimented in Saul, a king of their own choosing, but not able to save them from those proud Philistines.—John Trapp.



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Verse 11.—So long as sight and reason find footing in matters, there is no place for faith and hope; the abundance of human helps puts not grace to proof, but the strength of faith is in the absence of them all. A man is stronger when he goeth on his feet alone, than when he stumeth by a grip in his infancy, or leaneth on a staff in his old age: the two feet of faith and hope serve us best when we are fixed on the Rock of Zion alone.—*William Struher.*

Verse 12.—"Through God we shall do," etc. In war these two must be joined, and indeed in all actions: *He, we; God and man.* I. "We shall do vainly," for God helps not remiss, or cowardly, or negligent men. 2. And yet, that being done, the work is *His*: "He shall tread down"; the blow and the overthrow are not to be attributed to us, but to Him.—*Adam Clarke.*

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—Prayer of a church in low condition. I. *Complaint.* 1. Left of God's Spirit. 2. Scattered. II. *Cause.* Something displeasing to God. Neglect or actual sin; a subject for self-examination. III. *Cure.* The Lord's return to us and ours to him. In our version it is a prayer; in the Septuagint an expression of faith—"Thou wilt return."

Verse 2.—The perturbation, the prayer, the plea.—*G. R.*
Verse 3.—That God does afflict his people severely, and that he has good reason for the same.

Verse 3.—*The wine of astonishment.* A purgative, a tonic. Astonishing sin followed by astonishing chastisements, discoveries of corruption, of the spirituality of the law, of the terror of divine wrath, and by astonishing depressions, temptations, and conflicts.

Verse 4.—The banner of the gospel. I. Why a banner? A rallying point, meant to fight under, etc. II. By whom given. "Thou." III. To whom. "To them that fear thee." IV. What is to be done with it. "To be displayed." V. For what cause. "Because of the truth." Truth promotes truth.

Verse 5.—The deliverance of the elect needs a saving God, a mighty God ("right hand"), and a prayer-hearing God.

Verse 5 (last clause). "Some . . . and hear." The remarkable order of these words—1. In the purpose of God. 2. In the first works of grace. 3. Often under trial. 4. And specially in these temptations, God's saving precedes man's praying.

Verse 6.—God's holy promise, ground for present joy, and for boldly taking possession of the promised good.

Verse 7.—"Gilead is mine, and Manasseh is mine." How, and in what respect, this world is the Christians.

Verse 7.—"Judah is my sanctuary." The believer owning no law but that which comes from Christ.

Verse 8.—"Mosh is my washpot." How we may make sinners subservient to our sanctification. We are warned by their sin, and punishment, etc. See "Spurgeon's Sermons," No. 983, "Mosh is my washpot."

Verse 9.—The soulwinners question. I. The object of attack: the strong city of man's heart, barricaded by depravity, ignorance, prejudice, custom, etc. II. Our main design. To penetrate, to reach the citadel for Jesus. III. Our great enquiry. Eloquence, learning, wit, none of these can force the gate, but there is One who can.

Verse 12.—Divine operation a reason for human activity.

PSALM LXI.

TITLE.—To the Chief Musician upon Neginah, a Psalm of David.—*The original indicates that both the lyrics and the musical instrument were David's. He wrote the verses, and himself sang them to the stringed instrument whose sound he loved so well. We have left the Psalms entitled Michtam, but we shall still find much precious meaning though the golden name be wanting. We have met with the title of this Psalm before, in Psalms IV., VI., LII., and LVI., but with this difference, that in the present case the word is in the singular number: the Psalm itself is very personal, and well adapted for the private devotion of a single individual.*

SUBJECT AND DIVISION.—*This Psalm is a pearl. It is little, but precious. To many a mourner it has furnished utterance when the mind could not have devised speech for itself. It was evidently composed by David after he had come to the throne—see verse 6. The second verse leads us to believe that it was written during the Psalmist's enforced exile from the tabernacle, which was the visible abode of God: if so, the period of Absalom's rebellion has been most suitably suggested as the date of its authorship, and Delitzsch is correct in entitling it, "Prayer and thanksgiving of an expelled King on his way back to his throne."*

We might divide the verses according to the sense, but it is preferable to follow the author's own arrangement, and make a break at each SELAH.

EXPOSITION.

HEAR my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer.

1 From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee, when my heart is overwhelmed: lead me to the rock *that* is higher than I.

3 For thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy.

4 I will abide in thy tabernacle for ever: I will trust in the covert of thy wings. Selah.

1. "*Hear my cry, O God!*" He was in terrible earnest; he shouted, he lifted up his voice on high. He is not however content with the expression of his need: to give his sorrows vent is not enough for him, he wants actual audience of heaven, and manifest succour as the result. Hearers may rest in their prayers; true believers are eager for an answer to them: ritualists may be satisfied when they have "said or sung" their litanies and collects, but living children of God will never rest till their supplications have entered the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth. "Attend unto my prayer." Give it thy consideration, and such an answer as thy wisdom sees fit. When it comes to crying with us, we need not doubt but that it will come to attending with God. Our heavenly Father is not hardened against the cries of his own children. What a comforting thought it is that the Lord at all times hears his people's cries, and is never forgetful of their prayers; whatever else fails to move him, praying breath is never spent in vain!

2. "*From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee.*" He was banished from the spot which was the centre of his delight, and at the same time his mind was in a depressed and melancholy condition; both actually and figuratively he was an outcast, yet he does not therefore restrain prayer, but rather finds therein a reason for the louder and more importunate cries. To be absent from the place of divine worship was a sore sorrow to saints in the olden times; they looked upon the tabernacle as the centre of the world, and they counted themselves to be at the far-end of the universe when they could no longer resort to the sacred shrine; their heart was heavy as in a strange land when they were banished from its solemnities. Yet even they knew right well that no place is unsuitable for prayer. There may be an end of the earth, but there must not be an end to devotion. On creation's verge we may call upon God, for even there he is within call. No spot

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is too dreary, no condition too deplorable; whether it be the world's end or life's end, prayer is equally available. To pray in some circumstances needs resolve, and the Psalmist here expresses it, *I will cry*. It was a wise resolution, for had he ceased to pray he would have become the victim of despair; there is an end to a man when he makes an end to prayer. Observe that David never dreamed of seeking any other God; he did not imagine the dominion of Jehovah to be local: he was at the end of the promised land, but he knew himself to be still in the territory of the Great King; to him only does he address his petitions. "When my heart is overwhelmed:—when the huge waves of trouble wash over me, and I am completely submerged, not only as to my head, but also my heart. It is hard to pray when the very heart is drowning, yet gracious men plead best at such times. Tribulation brings us to God, and brings God to us. Faith's greatest triumphs are achieved in her heaviest trials. It is all over with me, affliction is all over me; it encompasses me as a cloud, it swallows me up like a sea, it shuts me in with thick darkness, yet God is near, near enough to hear my voice, and I will call him. Is not this brave talk? Mark how our Psalmist tells the Lord, as if he knew he were hearing him, that he intended to call upon him: our prayer by reason of our distress may be like a call upon a far-off friend, but our inmost faith has its quiet heart-whispers to the Lord as to one who is scarcely our very present help.

Lead me to the rock that is higher than I. I see thee to be my refuge, sure and strong; but alas! I am confused, and cannot find thee; I am weak, and cannot climb thee. Thou art so steadfast, guide me; thou art so high, uplift me. There is a mine of meaning in this brief prayer. Along the iron-bound coast of our northern shores, lives are lost because the rocks are inaccessible to the shipwrecked mariner. A clergyman of one of the coast villages has with immense labour cut steps up from the beach to a large chamber, which he has excavated in the chalk cliff: here many mariners have been saved; they have climbed the rock, which had else been too high for them, and they have escaped. We have heard of late, however, that the steps have been worn away by the storms, and that poor sailors have perished miserably within sight of the refuge which they could not reach, for it was too high for them; it is therefore proposed to drive in iron stanchions, and to hang up chain ladders that shipwrecked mariners may reach the chambers in the rock. The illustration is self-interpreting. Our experience leads us to understand that verse right well, for the time was with us when we were in such amazement of soul by reason of sin, that although we knew the Lord Jesus to be a sure salvation for sinners, yet we could not come at him, by reason of our many doubts and forebodings. A Saviour would have been of no use to us if the Holy Spirit had not gently led us to him, and enabled us to rest upon him. To this day we often feel that we not only want a rock, but to be led to it. With this in view we treat very leniently the half-unbelieving prayers of weakened souls; for in their bewildered state we cannot expect from them all at once a fully believing cry. A seeking soul should at once believe in Jesus, but it is legitimate for a man to ask to be led to Jesus, the Holy Spirit is able to effect such a leading, and he can do it even though the heart be on the borders of despair.

How infinitely higher than we are is the salvation of God. We are low and grovelling, but it towers like some tall cliff far above us. This is his glory, and is our delight when we have once climbed into the rock, and claimed an interest in it; but while we are as yet trembling seekers, the glory and sublimity of salvation appeal us, and we feel that we are too unworthy eyes to be partakers of it; hence we are led to cry for grace upon grace, and to see how dependent we are for everything, not only for the Saviour, but for the power to believe on him.

5. "For thou hast been a shelter for me." Observe how the Psalmist rings the changes on "Thou hast" and "I will"—verses 3, 4, 5, and 6. Experience is the nurse of faith. From the past we gather arguments for present confidence. Many and many a time had the persecutions of Saul and the perils of battle embittered David's life, and only by miracles had he escaped, yet was he still alive and unharmed; this he remembers, and he is full of hope. "And a strong tower from the enemy." As in a fort impregnable, David had dwelt, because surrounded by omnipotence. Sweet is it beyond expression to remember the lovingkindnesses of the Lord in our former days, for he is unchangeable, and therefore will continue to guard us from all evil.

6. "I will abide in thy tabernacle for ever." Let me once get back to thy courts, and nothing shall again expel me from them: even now in my banishment my

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heart is there; and ever will I continue to worship thee in spirit wherever my lot may be cast. Perhaps by the word "tabernacle" is here meant the dwelling of God; and if so, the sense is, I will dwell with the Lord, enjoying his sacred hospitality, and sure protection.

"There would I find a settled rest,
While others go and come;
No more a stranger, or a guest,
But like a child at home."

He who communes with God is always at home. The divine omnipresence surrounds such a one consciously; his faith sees all around him the palace of the King, in which he walks with exulting security and overflowing delight. Happy are the indoor servants who go not out from his presence. Hewers of wood and drawers of water in the tents of Jehovah are more to be envied than the princes who riot in the pavilions of kings. The best of all is that our residence with God is not for a limited period of time, but for ages; yea, for ages of ages, for time and for eternity: this is our highest and most heavenly privilege, "I will abide in thy tabernacle for ever."

7. "I will trust in the covert of thy wings." Often does our sweet singer use this figure; and far better is it to repeat one apt and instructive image, than for the sake of novelty to ramask creation for poor, strained metaphors. The chicks beneath the hen have safe, how comfortable, how happy! How warm the parent's bosom! How soft the cherishing feathers! Divine condescension allows us to appropriate the picture to ourselves, and how blessedly instructive and consoling it is! O for more trust; it cannot be too implicit: such a covert invites us to the most unbroken repose. SILENCE. Rest we well may when we reach this point. Even the harp may be eloquently silent when deep, profound, calm completely fills the bosom, and sorrow has sobbed itself into a peaceful slumber.

5 For thou, O God, hast heard my vows: thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name.
6 Thou wilt prolong the king's life: and his years as many generations.
7 He shall abide before God for ever: O prepare mercy and truth, which may preserve him.
8 So will I sing praise unto thy name for ever, that I may daily perform my vows.

5. "For thou, O God, hast heard my vows." Proofs of divine faithfulness are to be had in remembrance, and to be mentioned to the Lord's honour. The prayer of verse 1 is certain of an answer because of the experience of verse 5, since we deal with an immutable God. "Vows" may rightly be joined with prayers when they are lawful, well-considered, and truly for God's glory. It is great mercy on God's part to take any notice of the vows and promises of such faithless and deceitful creatures as we are. What we promise him is his due already, and yet he deigns to accept our vows as if we were not so much his servants as his free suitors who could give or withhold at pleasure. "Thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name." We are made heirs, joint-heirs with all the saints, partakers of the same portion. With this we ought to be delighted. If we suffer, it is the heritage of the saints; if we are persecuted, are in poverty, or in temptation, all this is contained in the title-deed of the heritage of the chosen. Those we are to sue with we may well be content to dine with. We have the same inheritance as the First-born himself: what better is conceivable? Saints are described as fearing the name of God; they are reverent worshippers; they stand in awe of the Lord's authority; they are afraid of offending him, they feel their own nothingness in the sight of the infinite One. To share with such men, to be treated by God with the same favour as he metes out to them, is matter for endless thanksgiving. All the privileges of all the saints are also the privilege of each one.

6. "Thou wilt prolong the king's life;" or, better, "days to the days of the king that will end." Death threatened, but God preserved his beloved. David, considering his many perils, enjoyed a long and prosperous reign. "And his years as many generations." He lived to see generation after generation personally; in his descendants he lived as king through a very long period; his dynasty continued

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for many generations; and in Christ Jesus, his seed and son, spiritually David reigns on evermore. Thus he who began at the foot of the rock, half drowned, and almost dead, is here led to the summit, and sings as a priest abiding in the tabernacle, a king reigning with God for ever, and a prophet foretelling good things to come. (Verse 7.) See the uplifting power of faith and prayer. None so low but they may yet be set on high.

7. *He shall abide before God for ever.* Though this is true of David in a modified sense, we prefer to view the Lord Jesus as here intended as the lineal descendant of David, and the representative of his royal race. Jesus is enthroned before God to eternity; here is our safety, dignity, and delight. We reign in him; in him we are made to sit together in the heavens. David's personal claim to sit enthroned for ever is but a foreshadowing of the revealed privilege of all true believers. "O prepare mercy and truth, which may preserve him." As men cry, "Long live the king," so we hail with acclamation our enthroned Immanuel, and cry, "Let mercy and truth preserve him." Eternal love and immutable faithfulness are the bodyguards of Jesus throned, and they are both the providers and the preservers of all those who in him are made kings and priests unto God. We cannot keep ourselves, and nothing short of divine mercy and truth can do it; but these both can and will, nor shall the least of the people of God be suffered to perish.

8. "So will I sing praise unto thy name for ever." Because my prayer is answered, my song shall be perpetual; because Jesus for ever sits at thy right hand, it shall be acceptable; because I am preserved in him, it shall be grateful. David had given vocal utterance to his prayer by a cry; he will now give expression to his praise by a song; there should be a parallel between our supplications and our thanksgivings. We ought not to leap in prayer, and limp in praise. The vow to celebrate the divine name "for ever" is no hyperbolic piece of extravagance, but such as grace and glory shall enable us to carry out to the letter. "That I may daily perform my vows." To God who adds days to our days we will devote all our days. We vowed perpetual praise, and we desire to render it without intermission. We would worship God *de die in diem*, going right on as the days roll on. We ask no vacation from this heavenly vocation; we would make no pause in this sacred service. God daily performs his promises, let us daily perform our vows; he keeps his covenant let us not forget ours. Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time forth, even for evermore.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAINI SAYINGS.

Title.—The word *Neginoth* (the singular of *Neginoth*) may be understood to be synonymous with the *kirith* or harp; that is to say, the instrument of eight strings, probably played with a bow or plectrum.—*John Jebb.*

Verses 1.—"Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer." Aquinas saith that some read the words thus, *Intende ad cantica mea*, attend unto my songs and so the words may be safely read, from the Hebrew word, *ya reman*, which signifies to shout or shrill out for joy—to note that the prayer of the saints are like pleasant songs and delightful ditties in the ears of God. No mirth, no music, can be so pleasing to us as the prayers of the saints are pleasing to God. Cant. ii. 14; Psalm cxli. 2.—*Thomas Brooks.*

Verses 1.—"My cry." There is a text in Job where the "hypocrites in heart" are spoken of condemnably, because "they cry not when he bineth them." I like to feel that no hard sentence is required of the chastened child of God, but that it ought to feel, and may cry, under the rod, without a single rebellious thought.—*Mary M. Durston.*

Verses 1, 2.—"One ejaculation begetteth another." "Hear my cry;" "attend unto my prayer" (yet no words heret mentioned); and "verse 2." "From the end of the earth will I cry;" he had thus cried, and he will therefore cry again and again. As billows of temptation ever and anon stop his mouth and interrupt him, so as he saw and then doth but peep above water, and get breathing space, he will thus

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cry, "Lead me," or "guide me," or carry me to yonder "rock which is higher than I."—*Thomas Cobbet (1603-1686), on Prayer.*

Verses 2.—"From the end of the earth." This may be taken two ways: either naturally, and then it is an allusion to men that are far distant and remote from help, relief and comfort; or, as I may say, *ecclesiastically*, with reference to the temple of God, which was "in medio terre," "in the midst and heart of the land," where God manifested and gave tokens of his gracious presence and favour: as if he had said, "I am at the end of the earth; far from any tokens, pledges, or manifestations of the love and favour of God, as well as from outward help and assistance.—*John Owen.*

Verses 2.—"The end of the earth." What place was this, "the end of the earth," referring the expression to the writer of the Psalm? We know that the centre of the affections and devotions of the pious Israelite was the "holy city, Jerusalem; whither the tribes went up, even the tribes of the Lord, to testify unto Israel, and to give thanks unto the name of the Lord." The country of which this city was the capital, was to the Jew the world; it was the world within the world; the earth within the earth; the whole globe beside was to him a waste, a place out of the world; an extra-terrestrial territory, beyond the limits set up by the Lord Almighty. Thus in Holy Writ what is called the world, or the earth, frequently signifieth only that part thereof which was the heritage of the chosen people. . . . "The end of the earth," then, as referred to the Psalmist, would signify any place of bodily absence from the temple where the Deity had taken up his special abode, or any place whence his spiritual affections were unable to reach that temple. As referred to us, the expression signifies any sensible distance from God: for as God is the centre of life, hope, love, and joy, distance from him, of whatsoever degree, is the antipodes of the soul, a region of sterility and darkness; the Iceland of man's spirit.—*Alfred Boswell Evans, 1852.*

Verses 2.—"I will cry unto thee." There is in this expression an endeavour to approach unto God; as you do when you "cry" after one whom you see at a distance, and are afraid he will go farther from you. It is the great work of faith to cry out after God, at a distance, when you are afraid lest at the next turn he should be quite out of sight. Crying to the Lord supposes him to be withdrawing or departing.—*John Owen.*

Verses 2.—"Cry." No matter how abrupt the prayer be, so it be the representation of our heart. Thus did David. Whence doth he pray? In banishment. Whence? When his spirit "is overwhelmed." How doth he pray? He "cries." Thus Hannah prayed herself into a composed state of mind. Remember, resignation is the work of the Spirit of God; and therefore you must plead for it before you have it.—*John Singleton (c. 1700), in "The Morning Exercises."*

Verses 2.—"Cry." Crying is a substitute for speech; and also the expression of earnestness.—*William Jay.*

Verses 2.—"When my heart is overwhelmed." Troubles are of various kinds; some are pressing, some are gnawing, some are perplexing, and some are overwhelming; but whatever form they assume, they are troubles, and are part of the wear and tear of life. . . . Overwhelming troubles are such as sweep over a man, just as the mighty billows of the ocean sweep over and submerge the sands. These are troubles which struggle with us, as it were, for life and death; troubles which would leave us helpless wrecks; troubles which enter into conflict with us in our prime, which grapple with us in our health and strength, and threaten to conquer us by sheer force, no matter how bravely we may contend. Each trouble the Psalmist knew.—*Philip Bennett Power, in "The 'I wills' of the Psalms," 1861.*

Verses 2.—"Heart." The heart is here represented to us as being overwhelmed, or, as it is otherwise translated, "covered over." It is smothered in, unable to perform its functions with proper action, unable to throw out the blood to the extremities, to give them needed vitality and power for necessary effort. When the action of the heart is paralyzed, even temporarily, it will tell upon all the members, a chill then sends its cold vibration through every limb; Satan knows this well, and so all his dealings are heart dealings, efforts to paralyze the very spring of life itself. This is precisely what we ourselves have experienced; we have partially felt death within us, we have felt a gradual numbing of our heart; a gradual diminution in the quickness of his beat; a gradual closing in, and pressure of a weight upon it, and this was the "overwhelming" process.—*Philip Bennett Power.*

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Verse 2.—“Lead me to the rock that is higher than I.” The tower, in Psalm xviii, 2, is “an high tower,” and the rock is here an high rock, the rock “higher than I;” and yet there is a way to get into the higher towers; by scaling ladders a man may get over the high walls of towers. This tower and rock were too high for David himself to get into, and therefore he sets to the scaling ladder. “Lead me to the rock, and into the tower that is higher than I. Hear my cry, attend unto my prayer.” So he makes prayer the scaling ladder to get upon that rock and into that tower that otherwise had been too high for him; he gets that safety and deliverance which otherwise but by prayer unto God had been impossible to have been obtained.—*Jeremiah Dyke.*

Verse 2.—“Lead me to the rock that is higher than I.” The language is very remarkable. It gives us the idea of a man suffering shipwreck. The vessel in which he has been sailing has sunk. He has been plunged into the mighty ocean; and there he is buffeting the waves, struggling for life, panting for breath, and just about to give up all for lost. Suddenly he discovers a rock towering above him. If he can but climb up to the top of it, and get sure footing upon it, the billows will not be able to reach him, and he will be safe. Now, the prayer in our text is the cry of that poor wretch for help. He is so spent and exhausted, that he cannot reach the rock himself. He shouts aloud for the friendly hand of some one stronger than himself, or for a rope that may be flung to him by those who are already safe on the rock, if by these helps he may gain it. “Lead me to the rock,” cries the poor perishing wretch. “O, lead me, guide me, direct me to it; for I am so worn and spent, that I cannot reach it otherwise. I am at the point to die; and I must sink, and be no more seen for ever, if there is none to help me.” Thus he calls for some one to rescue him from the deep, and to place him on the “rock.” But what rock? He knows that unless the rock be a high one, he will not be in safety, though he should be on it. “The rock,” he says, “must be higher than I, or the waves will reach me, and wash me off again.” It is not a rock, the top of which just shows itself above the sea, no higher than a man’s own body, that will save the life of a shipwrecked mariner. Such a rock may occasion the wreck, but it will not afford any help to the sufferers afterwards; it is a rock to split upon for destruction, not to stand upon for safety. “Lead me to the rock,” or as it is in the Prayer-book version, “Set me upon the rock, that is higher than I.” The text having shown us the danger of sin, does not leave us comfortless; it shows us the security of the refuge. We have before remarked, that the prayer of David, as a shipwrecked man, is, to be “led to,” and set upon, a “rock,” that is higher than himself. The expression seems to imply much. The rock that is higher than he, must be higher than any man; for David was a mighty monarch. He implies, therefore, that the refuge he seeks must be more than any “arm of flesh” can afford him; it must be therefore *divine*.—*Condensed from a Sermon by Fountain Elwell, 1842.*

Verse 2.—It is more the image of one overtaken by the tide, as he is hastening onwards to get beyond its reach, and yet with every step he sees it rolling nearer and nearer to him; he hears its angry roar, the loosening sand sinks beneath his tread—a few minutes more, and the waves will be around him; despair hath “overtaken his heart;” he is in the very depths of his agony he sees a point of rock high above the waves. “O that I could reach it and be safe!” And then comes the cry, the agonizing cry, to him that is mighty to save. “Lead me to the rock that is higher than I.” It is the sinner’s cry to the sinner’s Saviour!—*Barton Bouchier, A.M., in “Manna in the Heart; or, Daily Comments on the Book of Psalms,” 1855.*

Verse 2.—“Lead me to the rock.” If we would find ourselves upon the rock, and enjoy the realisation of being so, we must be dependent upon another’s hand. And that hand can do everything for us, even in our worst of times. When we are so blinded by the salt waves that dash in our eyes, so reeling in brain that we cannot perhaps think, much less make continuous efforts, there is a hand which can lead us, which can draw us out of the waters, which can set our feet upon the rock. Surely we have already experienced the power and tenderness of that hand? and it may be that in the reader’s case, the waves, as they made sure of their prey, found it supernaturally drawn forth from them, that it might be set upon a rock, immovable amid all waters, and sufficient amid all storms!—*Philip Bennett Power.*

Verse 2.—“The rock that is higher than I.” The rock of our salvation, then, is “higher than we.” Here we have the Deity of Christ, the Rock, set forth; in this he is “higher than we.” And except as he is thus higher, as he is God, he

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could not be a Saviour; for “He is just God, as well as a Saviour.” A being no higher than we, or but a little higher, as the angels (for we are but “a little lower than they”), though he might teach us, or warn us, or console us, could never save us. The prey is in the hands of the mighty, and the All-mighty alone is mightier. But a rock is not only high, but deep; it not only erects its front above the waves, but its base is fixed in the ocean’s bed. “Canst thou by searching find out God? canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as heaven; what canst thou do? deeper than hell; what canst thou know? The measure thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea.” Job. xi. 7. Here we have the humanity of him who is the rock; that humanity by which he was able to go down to the deeps, as well as ride triumphantly on the bosom of the waters—those deeps, whereof David speaking experimentally of himself, spoke prophetically of him; the depths of our fall and degradation—that humanity in which he went down into the grave, into the recesses of the intermediate state, and “preached to the spirits in prison.” This is our rock, both deep and high; the rock of our salvation; to which those whose sins have set them at “the end of the earth,” desire to be brought, that they may find a place of safe standing. Let not those few who feel the bitterness of distance from God, for they shall be brought nigh; desolate may be the coast to which they are driven, but ever against it is the Paradise of God; clouds and darkness may gather at the base of this rock of safety, but “eternal sunshine settles on its head.”—*Alfred Bowen Jones.*

Verse 2.—“Higher.” A hiding place must be *locus excelentissimus*. Your low houses are soon reached. Jesus Christ is a high place; he is as high as heaven. He is the Jacob’s ladder that reacheth from earth to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12. He is too high for men, too high for devils; no creature can scale these high walls.—*Ralph Robinson (1814–1850), in “Christ All and in All.”*

Verse 4.—“I will abide in thy tabernacle.” Some render it, *I shall dwell in thy tent or pavilion royal, making it a metaphor from warfare, where those that are in the king’s own tent must needs be in greatest safety.* And this sense suiteth well with the following words: “I will trust in the covert of thy wings.”—*John Trapp.*

Verse 4.—“Covert of thy wings.” To a person who should penetrate the Holy of Holies in the tabernacle, the most conspicuous object would be the outspread wings above the mercy-seat: under their shelter and upon the mercy-seat David would abide in quiet confidence.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 5 (first clause).—About this time I began to know that there is a God who hears and answers prayer.—*John Newton, in his Journal.*

Verse 5.—“Thou, O God, hast heard my vows.” That is, his prayers, which are always to be put up with vows. Indeed, that prayer is a blank which hath not a vow in it. Is it a mercy thou prayest him to give? If sincere, thou wilt vow to praise him for it, and serve him with it. Is it a sin thou prayest against? Except thou jugglest with God, thou wilt vow as well as pray against it.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 5.—“The heritage.” Eternal life is called an inheritance. Theodoret remarks: “The true inheritance is eternal life, concerning which Christ saith to the sheep on his right hand: Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you before the foundation of the world. This inheritance the Lord giveth to them that fear him.” In Ephesians i. 14, the Spirit is called “the earnest of our inheritance.” In Colossians i. 12, the apostle exhorts them “to give thanks unto the Father, who hath made them meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light.” On this verse we have the golden comment of Chrysostom, reiterated by Theophylact. He calls it an inheritance, to show that no man claimeth the kingdom by his own good works; for no man hath so lived as to render himself worthy of the kingdom, but all is of the grace of God. Wherefore, he saith, “When ye have done all, say that we are unprofitable servants, for we have only done what we ought to have done.”—*John Casper Suter’s “Thesaurus,” 1728.*

Verse 6.—“Thou wilt prolong the King’s life,” etc. David cannot be considered as using these words of gratulation with an exclusive reference to himself. It is true that he lived to an extreme old age, and died full of days, leaving the kingdom in a settled condition, and in the hands of his son, who succeeded him; but he did not exceed the period of one man’s life, and the greater part of it was spent in

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continued dangers and anxieties. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the series of years, and even ages, of which he speaks, extends prospectively to the coming of Christ, it being the very condition of the kingdom, as I have often remarked, that God maintained them as one people under one head, or when scattered, united them again. The same succession still subsists in reference to ourselves. Christ must be viewed as living in his members to the end of the world. To this Isaiah alludes, when he says, "Who shall declare his generation or age?"—words in which he predicts that the church would survive through all ages, notwithstanding the incessant danger of destruction to which it is exposed through the attacks of its enemies, and the many storms assailing it. So here David foretells the uninterrupted succession of the kingdom down to the time of Christ.—*John Calvin.*

Verse 6.—The King's life; and his years. David speaks desigingly of the days of the "king" instead of his own days, as might have been expected from what had been said, for the purpose of showing that he considered the promise of eternal dominion as relating not to himself personally, but to his family—the royal family of David.—*J. W. Hengstenberg.*

Verse 7.—O prepare mercy. David having declared in his own behalf the purpose of God towards him for everlasting salvation, "he," speaking of himself, "shall abide before God for ever:" he without considering what he was to run through in this life, and what it might require to keep him unto the end, and so "for ever," doth presently thereupon, in way of prayer, subjoin, "O prepare mercy and truth, which may preserve me." As if he had said, I have yet a long journey to go, and through many hazards, and thy promise is, *I shall abide afore thee for ever.* Lord, thou hast need lay up and beforehand prepare an abundance of mercy and truth to preserve me for time to come.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 8.—They that are godly are oppressed and vexed in the church or congregation for this purpose: that when they are pressed, they should cry; and when they cry, that they should be heard; and when they are heard, that they should laud and praise God.—*Augustine.*

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Whole Psalm.—The progressive "I will," I. I will cry. II. I will abide in thy tabernacle. III. I will trust. IV. I will sing praise.

Verse 1.—Answers to prayer to be earnestly sought. I. What hinders the answer of prayer? II. What is our duty when answers are denied? III. What encouragements we have to believe that the delay is only temporary.

Verse 2.—Lead me. I. Show me the way: reveal Jesus. II. Enable me to tread it: work faith in me. III. Uplift me where I cannot tread: do for me what is beyond me.

Verse 3.—Higher than I. Jesus greater than our highest efforts, attainments, desires, expectations, conceptions.

Verse 4.—God, the saint's rock.—*John Owen's Two Sermons. Works. Vol. IX. pp. 237—256.*

Verse 5.—The heart's cry and desire. I. A recognition of a place of safety; then, II. We have this place brought before us, as abundantly sufficient, when personal weakness has been realized. IV. The character of this refuge, and the position of a believer when availing himself of it: the place of refuge is "a rock," and the position of the believer is "upon a rock."—*P. B. Power.*

Verse 2, 3.—I, How would he pray? "I will cry unto thee." II. Where would he pray? "From the ends of the earth." III. When would he pray? "When my heart is overwhelmed." IV. For what would he pray? "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I." V. Whence does he derive his encouragement to pray? "For thou hast heard," etc. verse 3.—*William Jay.*

Verse 3.—A shelter from the rain of trouble, the storm of persecution, the floods of Satanic temptation, the heat of divine wrath, the blast of death. The



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ark, Lot's mountain, the blood-stained door in Egypt, the cave Adullam. "A strong tower:" lasting in itself, impregnable against force, secure for the occupant.

Verse 1, 7.—I, My privilege, "I will abide" (verse 4). II. The ground of it, "He shall abide," etc. (verse 7).

Verse 4 (first clause).—Where the priest has presented the sacrifice; where the law is laid up in the ark as fulfilled; where the light of the Spirit's candlestick shines; where the manna abides; where the glory is above the mercy-seat; where no enemy can enter; where I commune with a covenant God.

Verse 5 (second clause).—Enquire whether or no it fares with us as with the saints.

Verse 5, 8.—I, Vows heard in heaven. II. Vows to be carefully fulfilled on earth.

Verse 5 (second clause).—I, They that fear God have a "heritage." II. This heritage is "given." III. We may know that we possess it.—*William Jay.*

Verse 6.—Our King, his eternal existence, our personal joy in this, and our joy for our descendants.

PSALM LXII.

TITLES.—To the Chief Musician, to Jeduthun.—*This is the second Psalm which is dedicated to Jeduthun or Eibon, the former one being the thirty-ninth, a Psalm which is almost a lute in many respects, containing in the original the word translated only four times in this dose viz. "We shall meet with two other Psalms similarly appointed for Jeduthun; namely, Psalms LXXVII. and LXXXIX. The sons of Jeduthun were porters or doorknockers, according to 1 Chron. xvi. 42. These who serve well make the best of singers, and those who occupy the highest posts in the choir must not be ashamed to wait at the posts of the doors of the Lord's house.*

A PSALM OF DAVID.—*Even had not the signature of the royal poet been here placed, we should have been sure from internal evidence that he alone penned these stanzas; they are truly Davidic. From the staid use of the word, we are only, we have been wont to call it THE ONLY PSALM.*

DIVISIONS.—*The Psalmist has marked his own pauses, by inserting SEMI at the end of verses 4 and 8. His true and sole confidence in God taught to scorn all his enemies. When this Psalm was composed it was not necessary for us to know, since true faith is always in season, and is usually under trial. Moreover, the sentiments here uttered are suitable to occasions which are very frequent in a believer's life, and therefore no one historic incident is needed for their explanation.*

EXPOSITION.

TRULY my soul waiteth upon God; from him cometh my salvation.
 2 He only is my rock and my salvation; he is my defence; I shall not be greatly moved.
 3 How long will ye imagine mischief against a man? ye shall be slain all of you: as a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence.
 4 They only consult to cast him down from his excellency: they delight in lies: they bless with their mouth, but they curse inwardly. Selah.

1. "Truly," or verily, or only. The last is probably the most prominent sense here. That faith alone is true which rests on God alone, that confidence which relies but partly on the Lord is vain confidence. If we Englished the word by our word "verily," as some do, we should have here a striking reminder of our blessed Lord's frequent use of that adverb. "My soul waiteth upon God." My inmost self draws near in reverent obedience to God. I am no hypocrite or mere posture maker. To wait upon God, and for God, is the habitual position of faith; to wait on him truly is sincerity; to wait on him only is spiritual charity. The original is, "only to God is my soul silence." The presence of God alone could awe his heart into quietude, submission, rest, and acquiescence; but when that was felt, not a rebellious word or thought broke the peaceful silence. The proverb that speech is silver but silence is gold, is more than true in this case. No eloquence in the world is half so full of meaning as the patient silence of a child of God. It is an eminent work of grace to bring down the will and subdue the affections to such a degree, that the whole mind lies before the Lord like the sea beneath the wind, ready to be moved by every breath of his mouth, but free from all inward and self-caused emotion, as also from all power to be moved by anything other than the divine will. We should be wax to the Lord, but adamant to every other force. "From him cometh my salvation." The good man will, therefore, in patience possess his soul till deliverance comes; faith can bear the footsteps of coming salvation because she has learned to be silent. Our salvation in no measure or degree comes to us from any inferior source; let us, therefore, look alone to the true fountain, and avoid the detestable crime of ascribing to the creature what belongs alone to the Creator. If to wait on God be worship, to wait on the creature is idolatry;

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If to wait on God alone be true faith, to associate an arm of flesh with him is audacious unbelief.

2. "*He only is my rock and my salvation.*" Sometimes a metaphor may be more full of meaning and more suggestive than literal speech; hence the use of the figure of a rock, the very mention of which would awaken grateful memories in the Psalmist's mind. David had often lain concealed in rocky caverns, and here he compares his God to such a secure refuge; and, indeed, declares him to be his only real protection, all-sufficient in himself and never failing. At the same time, as if to show us that what he wrote was not mere poetic sentiment, but blessed reality, the literal word "*salvation*" follows the figurative expression: that our God is our refuge is no fiction, nothing in the world is more a matter of fact. "*He is my defence,*" my height, my lofty rampart, my high-fort. Here we have another and bolder image; the tried believer not only abides in God as in a cavernous rock; but dwells in him as a warrior in some heavily fortified tower or lofty castle. "*I shall not be greatly moved.*" His personal weakness might cause him to be somewhat moved; but his faith would come in to prevent any very great disturbances; not much would be tossed about. "*Moved,*" as one says, "but not removed." Moved like a ship at anchor which swings with the tide, but is not swept away by the tempest. When a man knows assuredly that the Lord is his salvation, he cannot be very much cast down: it would need more than all the devils in hell greatly to alarm a heart which knows God to be its salvation.

3. "*How long will ye imagine mischief against a man?*" It is always best to begin with God, and then may we confront our enemies. Make all sure with heaven, then may you grapple with earth and hell. David expostulates with his insensate foes; he marvels at their dogged perseverance in malice, after so many failures and with certain defeat before them. He tells them that their design was an imaginary one, which they never could accomplish however deeply they might plot. It is a marvel that men will readily enough continue in vain and sinful courses, and yet to persevere in grace is so great a difficulty as to be an impossibility, were it not for divine assistance. The persistency of those who oppose the people of God is so strange that we may well expostulate with them and say, "*How long will ye thus display your malice?*" A hint is given in the text as to the cowardliness of so many pressing upon one man; but none are less likely to act a fair and manly part than those who are opposed to God's people for righteousness' sake. Satan could not enter into combat with Job in fair duel, but must needs call in the Sabaeans and Chaldeans, and even then must borrow the lightning and the wind before his first attack was complete. If there were any shame in him, or in his children, they would be ashamed of the dastardly manner in which they have waged war against the seed of the woman. Ten thousand to one has but seemed to them too mean an advantage; there is not a drop of chivalrous blood in all their veins. "*Ye shall be slain all of you.*" Your edged sword will cut your own flanks. Those who take the sword shall perish with the sword. However many or fierce the bands of the wicked may be, they shall not escape the just retribution of heaven; rigorously shall the great Lawgiver exact blood from men of blood, and award death to those who so the death of others. "*As a roaring lion will he, and as a lurking fence.*" Boastful persecutors bulge and swell with pride, but they are only as a bulging wall ready to fall in a heap; they lean forward to seize their prey, but it is only as a lurking fence inclines to the earth upon which it will soon be at length. They expect men to bow to them, and quake for fear in their presence; but men made bold by faith see nothing in them to honour, and very, very much to despise. It is never well on our part to think highly of ungodly persons; whatever their position, they are near their destruction, they tatter to their fall; it will be our wisdom to keep our distance, for no one is advantaged by being near a falling wall; if it fall not crash with its weight, it may stiller with its dust.

The passage is thought to be more correctly rendered as follows:—"How long will ye press on one man, that ye may crush him in a body, like a toppling wall, a sinking fence?" We have, however, kept to our own version as yielding a good and profitable meaning. Both senses may blend in our meditations; for if David's enemies battered him as though they could throw him down like a bulging wall, he, on the other hand, foresaw that they themselves would by retributive justice be overthrown like an old, crumbling, leaning, yielding fence.

* * * So Dr. Kay, of Calcutta, translates it.

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4. "*They only consult to cast him down from his excellency.*" The excellencies of the righteous are obnoxious to the wicked, and the main object of their fury. The elevation which God gives to the godly in Providence, or in repute, is also the envy of the baser sort, and they labour to null them down to their own level. Observe the concentration of malice upon one point only, as here set in contrast with the sole reliance of the gracious one upon his Lord. If the wicked could but ruin the work of grace in us, they would be content; to crush our character, to overturn our influence, is the object of their consultation. "*They delight to lie;*" hence they hate the truth and the truthful, and by falsehood endeavour to compass their overthrow. To lie is bad enough, but to delight in it is one of the blackest marks of infamy. "*They bless with their mouth, but they curse inwardly.*" Flattery has ever been a favourite weapon with the enemies of good men; they can curse bitterly enough when it serves their turn; meanwhile, since it answers their purpose, they mask their wrath, and with smooth words pretend to bless those whom they would willingly tear in pieces. It was fortunate for David that he was well practised in silence, for to cozening deceivers there is no other safe reply. "*Selah.*" Here pause, and consider with astonishment the subtle rancour of ungodly men, and the perfect security of such as rest themselves upon the Lord.

5 My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him.
6 He only is my rock and my salvation: he is my defence; I shall not be moved.

7 In God is my salvation and my glory: the rock of my strength, and my refuge, is in God.

8 Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us. Selah.

"*My soul, wait thou only upon God.*" When we have already practised a virtue, it is yet needful that we bind ourselves to a continuance in it. The soul is apt to be dragged away from its anchorage, or is readily tempted to add a second confidence to the one sole and sure ground of reliance; we must, therefore, stir ourselves up to maintain the holy position which we were at first able to assume. Be still silent, O my soul! submit thyself completely, trust immovably, wait patiently. Let none of thy enemies' insinuations, counsels, flatteries, or malice cause thee to break the King's peace. Be like the sheep before her shearers, and like thy Lord, conquer by the passive resistance of victorious patience: thou canst only achieve this as thou shalt be inwardly persuaded of God's presence, and as thou waitest solely and alone on him. Unmingled faith is undimmed. Faith with a single eye sees herself secure, but if her eye be darkened by two confidences, she is blind and useless. "*For my expectation is from him.*" We expect from God because we believe in him. Expectation is the child of prayer and faith, and is owned of the Lord as an acceptable grace. We should desire nothing but what it would be right for God to give, then our expectation would be all from God; and concerning truly good things we should not look to second causes, but to the Lord alone, and so again our expectation would be all from him. The vain expectations of worldly men come not; they promise, but there is no performance; our expectations are on the way, and in due season will arrive to satisfy our hopes. Happy is the man who feels that all he has, all he wants, and all he expects are to be found in his God.

6. "*He only is my rock and my salvation.*" Alone, and without other help, God is the foundation and completion of my safety. "I cannot too often bear the toll of that great bell only; let it ring the death-knell of all carnal reliance, and lead us to cast ourselves on the bare arm of God." "*He is my defence.*" Not my defender only, but my actual protection. I am secure, because he is faithful. "*I shall not be moved*"—not even in the least degree. See how his confidence grows. In the second verse an adverb qualified his quiet; here, however, it is absolute; he altogether defies the rage of his adversaries, he will not stir an inch, nor be made to fear even in the smallest degree. A living faith grows; experience develops the spiritual muscles of the saint, and gives a many force which our religious childhood has not yet reached.

7. "*In God is my salvation and my glory.*" Wherein should we glory but in him who saves us? Our honour may well be left with him who secures our souls.



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To find all in God, and to glory that it is so, is one of the sure marks of an enlightened soul. "The rock of my strength, and my refuge is in God." He multiplies titles, for he would render much honour to the Lord, whom he had tried, and proved to be a faithful God under so many aspects. Ignorance needs not few words, but when experience brings a wealth of knowledge, we need varied expressions to serve as coffers for our treasure. God who is our rock when we flee for shelter, is also our strong rock when we stand firm and defy the foe; he is to be praised under both characters. Observe how the Psalmist brands his own initials upon every name which he joyfully gives to his God—my expectation, my rock, my salvation, my glory, my strength, my refuge; he is not content to know that the Lord is all these things; he acts towards him, and lays claim to him under every character. What are the mines of Peru or Golconda to me if I have no inheritance in them? It is the word *my* which puts the honey into the comb. If our experience has not yet enabled us to realise the Lord under any of these consoling titles, we must seek grace that we may yet be partakers of their sweetness. The bees in some way or other penetrate the flowers and collect their juices; it must be hard for them to enter the closed cups and mouthless bags of some of the favourites of the garden, yet the honey-gatherers find or make a passage; and in this they are our instructors, for into each delightful name, character, and office of our covenant God our persevering faith must find an entrance, and from each it must draw delight.

8. "Trust in him at all times." Faith is an abiding duty, a perpetual privilege. We should trust when we can see, as well as when we are utterly in the dark. Adversity is a fit season for faith; but prosperity is not less so. God at all times deserves our confidence. We at all times need to place our confidence in him. A day without trust in God is a day of wrath, even if it be a day of mirth. Lament ever, ye saints, on him, on whom the world leans. "Ye people, pour out your heart before him." Ye to whom his love is revealed, reveal yourselves to him. His heart is set on you, lay your hearts to him. Turn the vessel of your soul upside down in his secret presence, and let your inmost thoughts, desires, sorrows, and sins be poured out like water. Hide nothing from him, for you can hide nothing. To the Lord unburden your soul: let him be your only father-confessor, for he only can absolve you when he has heard your confession. To keep our griefs to ourselves is to hoard up wretchedness. The stream will swell and rage if you dam it up; give it a clear course, and it leaps along and creates no alarm. Sympathy we need, and if we unload our hearts at Jesus' feet, we shall obtain a sympathy as practical as it is sincere, as consolatory as it is smothering. The writer in the Westminster Assembly's Annotations well observes that it is the tendency of our wicked nature to bite on the bridle, and hide our grief in silliness; but the gracious soul will overcome this propensity, and utter its sorrow before the Lord. "God is a refuge for us." Whatever he may be to others, his own people have a peculiar heritage in him. "For us" he is undeniably a refuge; here then is the best of reasons for resorting to him whenever sorrows weigh upon our bosoms. Prayer is peculiarly the duty of those to whom the Lord has specially revealed himself as their defence.

9. "Precious peace! Timely silence! Sheep may well lie down when such pasture is before them."

9. Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.

10. Trust not in oppression, and become not vain in robbery: if riches increase, set not your heart upon them.

11. God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God.

12. Also unto thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy: for thou renderest to every man according to his work.

9. "Surely men of low degree are vanity." Here the word is only again; men of low degree are only vanity, nothing more. They are many and enthusiastic, but they are not to be depended on; they are mobile as the waves of the sea, ready to be driven to and fro by any and every wind; they cry "Hosanna" to-day, and "Crucify him" to-morrow. The instability of popular applause is a proverb;

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as well build a house with smoke as find comfort in the adulation of the multitude. As the first son of Adam was called Abel or vanity, so here we are taught that all the sons of Adam are Abels: it were well if they were all so in character as well as in name; but alas! in this respect, too many of them are Cains. "And men of high degree are a lie." That is worse. We gain little by putting our trust in the aristocracy, they are not one whit better than the democracy; nay, they are even worse, for we expect something from them, but get nothing. May we not trust the *dicke*? Surely reliance may be placed in the educated, the chivalrous, the intelligent? For this reason are they a lie; because they promise so much, and in the end, when relied upon, yield nothing but disappointment. How wretched is that poor man who puts his trust in princes. The more we rely upon God, the more shall we perceive the utter hollowness of every other confidence. "To be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity." Take a true estimate of them; judge them neither by quantity nor by appearance, but by weight, and they will no longer deceive you. Calmly deliberate, quietly ponder, and your verdict will be that which inspiration here records. Vainer than vanity itself are all human confidences: the great and the mean, alike, are unworthy of our trust. A feather has some weight in the scale, vanity has none, and creature confidence has less than that; yet such is the universal infatuation, that mankind prefer an arm of flesh to the power of the invisible but almighty Creator; and even God's own children are too apt to be bitten with this madness.

10. "Trust not in oppression, and become not vain in robbery." Wealth ill-gotten is the trust only of fools, for the deadly pest lies in it; it is full of canker, it reeks with God's curse. To tread down the poor and silence their cries for justice, is the delight of many a braggart bully, who in his arrogance imagines that he may defy both God and man; but he is warned in these words, and it will be well for him if he takes the warning; for the judge of all the earth will surely visit upon men the oppression of the innocent, and the robbery of the poor: both of these may be effected legally in the courts of man, but no twinges of the law, no tricks and evasions will avail with the Court of Heaven. "If riches increase, set not your heart upon them." If they grow in an honest, providential manner, as the result of industry or commercial success, do not make much account of the circumstance; be not unduly elated, do not fix your love upon money-bags. To bow an immortal spirit to the constant contemplation of fading possessions is extreme folly. Shall those who call the Lord their glory, glory in yellow earth? Shall the image and superscription of Caesar deprive them of communion with him who is the image of the invisible God? As we must not rest in men, so neither must we repose in money. Gain and fame are only so much foam of the sea. All the wealth and honour that whole world can afford would be too slender a threst to bear up the happiness of an immortal soul.

11. "God hath spoken once." So immutable is God that he need not speak twice, as though he had changed; so infallible, that one utterance suffices, for he cannot err; so omnipotent, that his solitary word achieves all his designs. We speak often and say nothing; God speaks once and utters eternal verities. All our speaking may yet end in sound; but he speaks, and it is done: he commands, and it stands fast. "Twice have I heard this." Our meditative soul should hear the echo of God's voice again and again. What he speaks once in revelation, we should be always hearing. Creation and providence are evermore echoing the voice of God; "He that hath heard to hear, let him hear." We have two ears, that we may hear attentively, and the spiritual have inner ears with which they hear indeed. He hears twice in the best sense who hears with his heart as well as with his ears. "That power belongeth unto God." He is the source of it, and in him it actually abides. This one voice of God we ought always to hear, so as to be preserved from putting our trust in creatures in whom there can be no power, since all power is in God. What reason for faith is here! It can never be unwise to rest upon the almighty arm. Out of all troubles it can release us, under all burdens sustain us, while men must fail us at the last, and may deceive us even now. May our souls hear the thunder of Jehovah's voice as he claims all power, and henceforth may we wait only upon God!

12. "Also unto thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy." This tender attribute sweetens the grand thought of his power; the divine strength will not crush us, but will be used for our good; God is so full of mercy that it belongs to him, as if all the mercy in the universe came from God, and still was claimed by him as his possession.

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His mercy, like his power, endureth for ever, and is ever present in him, ready to be revealed. "For thou renderest to every man according to his work." This looks rather like justice than mercy; but if we understand it to mean that God gradually rewards the poor, imperfect works of his people, we see in it a clear display of mercy. May it not also mean that according to the work he allows us in the strength which he renders to us? he is not a hard master; he does not bid us make bricks without straw, but he meets out to us strength equal to our day. In either meaning we have power and mercy blended, and have a double reason for waiting only upon God. Man neither helps us nor rewards us; God will do both. In him power and grace are eternally resident; our faith should therefore patiently hope and quietly wait, for we shall surely see the salvation of God. Deo soli gloria. All glory be to God only.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN T SAYINGS.

Psalm lxi. and lxii. compared.—Ostiv and Eaux.—There is a sweet and profitable lesson taught us in Psalms lxi. and lxii. The heart is ever prone to divide its confidence between God and the creature. This will never do. We must "wait only upon God." "He only" must be our "rock," our "salvation," and our "defence." Then we are frequently tempted to look to an arm of flesh first, and when that fails us, we look to God. This will never do either. He must be our first as well as our only resource. "O God, thou art my God, early will I seek thee." This is the way in which the heart should ever treat the blessed God. This is the lesson of Psalm lxi. When we have heard the blessedness of seeking God "only," we shall be sure to seek him "early."—Charles Mackintosh, in "Things New and Old," 1858.

Whole Psalm.—There is in it throughout not one single word (and this is a rare occurrence), in which the prophet expresses fear or dejection; and there is also no prayer in it, although, on other occasions, when in danger, he never omits to pray. . . . The prophet found himself remarkably well furnished in reference to that part of piety which consists in "renewal," the full assurance and perfection of faith; and therefore he designed to rear a monument of this his state of mind, for the purpose of stimulating the reader to the same attainment.—Moses Ammend, 1506—1664.

Whole Psalm.—Athanasius says of this Psalm: "Against all attempts upon thy body, thy state, thy soul, thy fame, temptations, tribulations, machinations, defamations, say this Psalm."—John Donne.

Verse 1.—"Only." The particle may be rendered only, as restrictive; or, surely, as affirmative. Our translators have rendered it differently in different verses of this Psalm: in verse 1, "truly;" in verses 2, 4, 5, 6, "only;" in verse 9, "surely." If we render the meaning will be here that God exclusively is the object of trust; if "surely," that this truth, that God is his salvation, has come home to him with a more lively conviction, with a more blessed certainty than ever.—The first line of the verse rendered literally is, "Only unto God my soul is silent."—J. Stewart Perceval.

Verse 1.—"Truly my soul waiteth upon God," etc. In the use of means, for answers of prayer, for performance of promises, and for deliverance from enemies, and out of every trouble; or, it is silent, as the Targum: not as to prayer, but as to murmuring; patiently and quietly waiting for salvation until the Lord's time come to give it; being subject to him, as the Septuagint, Vulgate Latin, Arabic, and Ethiopic versions; resigned to his will, and patient under his afflictive hand; it denotes a quiet, patient waiting on the Lord, and not merely bodily exercise in outward ordinances; but an inward frame of spirit, a soul-waiting on the Lord, and that in truth and reality, in opposition to mere form and show.—John Gill.

Verse 1.—"Truly my soul waiteth upon God;" or, as the Hebrew, My soul is silent. Indeed, waiting on God for deliverance, in an afflicted state, consists much in a holy silence. It is a great mercy, in an affliction, to have bodily senses, so as not to be raving, but still and quiet, much more to have the heart silent and patient;

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and we find the heart is as soon heated into a distemper as the head. Now what the sponge is to the canvas, when hot with often shooting, hope is to the soul in multiplied afflictions; it cools the spirit and meekens it, so that it doth not break out into distempored thoughts or words against God. (See also verse 9).—William Gurnall.

Verse 1.—"Waiteth." Waiting is nothing else but hope and trust lengthened.—John Trapp.

Verse 1.—"My soul is silent before God." As if he had said: To me as a man God has put in subjection all his creatures; to me as a king he has subjected the whole of Judah, the Philistines, the Moabites, Syrians, Idumians, Ammonites, and other tribes; having taken me from the sheep-cotes he has adorned me with a crown and a sceptre now these thirty years, and extended my kingdom to the sea, and to the great river Euphrates; it is not without reason, then, that I subject myself to God alone in this affliction, whereas Abraham thirsts to crush me, especially since he reveals the deliverance prepared for me, and from him alone can I expect it.—Thomas Le Blanc (—1869). In Psalmorum Davidicorum Analysis.

Verse 1.—"Is silent." The Hebrew word used is *yon dumiyah*, that is, silent, resting, expecting, reflecting, solicitous, and observing. For, first, we ought to be subject to God as silent disciples before a master. . . . Whatever God has allowed to happen to me, yet I will be silent before him, and from my heart admire, both enduring his strokes and receiving his teaching. . . . Secondly, we ought to be subject to God as creatures keeping quiet before their Creator. . . . "Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker;" Isaiah xlv: 9. Thirdly, we ought to be subject to God as clay in the hands of the potter, ready for the form into which he wishes to fashion us. . . . "As clay is in the potter's hand, so are ye in mine hand, O house of Israel." Jer. xviii. 6. Fourthly, we ought to be subject to God, as a maid servant to her master, observing his will, even in the most menial affairs. . . . Fifthly, we ought to be subject to God, as a wife to her husband (spouse spouse), who in her love is solicitous and careful to do whatever may be pleasing to him. "My beloved is mine, and I am his." Cant. ii. 16. And, "I am my beloved's." Cant. vi. 3.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 1.—After almost every quiet prayer and holy meditation in the divine presence, we have the consciousness that there was an ear which heard us, and a heart which received our sighs. The effect of a silent colloquy with God is so soothing! There was a time when I used greatly to wonder at these words of Luther:—

"Bear and forbear, and silent be,
Toll to no man thy misery;
Toll not in trouble to dismay,
God can deliver any day."

I wondered because we feel the outpouring of grief into the heart of a friend to be so sweet. At the same time, he who talks much of his troubles to men is apt to fall into a way of saying too little of them to God; while, on the other hand, he who has often experienced the blessed alleviation which flows from silent converse with the Eternal, loses much of his desire for the sympathy of his fellows. It appears to me now as if spreading our distress too largely before men served only to make it broader, and to take away its zest; and hence the proverb, "Talking of trouble makes it double." On the contrary, if when in distress we can contrive to maintain calm composure of mind, and to bear it always as in the sight of God, submissively waiting for succour from him, according to the words of the Psalmist, "Truly my soul waiteth upon God: from him cometh my salvation;" in that case, the distress neither extends in breadth nor sinks in depth. It lies upon the surface of the heart like the morning mist, which the sun as it ascends dissipates into light clouds.—Augustus F. Tholuck, in "Hours of Christian Devotion," 1870.

Verse 1.—The natural mind is ever prone to reason, when we ought to believe; to be at work, when we ought to be quiet; to go our own way, when we ought steadily to walk on in God's ways, however trying to nature. And how does it work, when we thus anticipate God, by going our own way? We bring, in many instances, guilt on our consciences; but if not, we certainly weaken faith, instead of increasing it; and each time we work thus a deliverance of our own, we find it more and more difficult to trust in God; till at last we give way entirely to our natural fallen reason, and unbeliebel prevails. How different if one is enabled to wait God's own time, and to look alone to him for help and deliverance! When at last help comes, after many seasons of prayer it may be, and after much exercise of faith

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and patience it may be, how sweet it is, and what a present recompense does the soul at once receive for trusting in God, and waiting patiently for his deliverance? Dear Christian reader, if you have never walked in this path of obedience before, do so now, and you will then know experimentally the sweetness of the joy which results from it.—George Müller, in "A Narrative of some of the Lord's Dealings," 1856.

Verse 2.—"I shall not be greatly moved." Grace makes the heart move leisurely to all things except God. A mortified man is as a sea that hath no winds, that ebbs not and flows not. The mortified man sings and is not light, and weeps and is not sad, is zealous in God's cause, and yet compassed in spirit; he is not so eager on anything, but he can quit it for God. Ah! few can act, but they over act.—Alexander Carmichael, in "The Believer's Mortification of Sin," 1677.

Verse 3.—"How long will ye assault a man? How long will ye all crush him. As though he were a besieged wall— A fence nearly thrust down?"

French and Skinner.

Verse 3.—"Against a man." That sure is but a poetical expression for against me, *i. e.*, David, the speaker, against whom the neighbouring nations raised war, and his own subjects rebellions. Thus doth Christ oft speak of himself under the title of the Son of Man, in the third person; and Paul (2 Cor. xii. 2), *ubi dicitur*, "I know a man," *i. e.*, undoubtedly himself.—Henry Hammond.

Verse 3.—"As a besieged wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence." Christ gave no blow, but merely asked his murderers whom they sought for; and yet they fell flat and prostrate to the ground (John xviii.), so that the wicked persecutors of the godly are aptly and properly likened and compared to a tottering and trembling wall. For as soon as ever the blasts of God's wrath and judgment are moved and kindled against them, they are so quivering and comfortless, that they would take them to be most their friends who would soonest despatch them out of the world; as Christ said aptly of them, they would pray the mountains to fall upon them. Luke xxiii.—John Hooper.

Verse 3.—"As a besieged wall shall ye be." In consequence of heavy rains and floods, and unsound foundations, it is very common to see walls much out of perpendicular; and some of them so much so, that it might be thought scarcely possible for them to stand. "Poor old Rrman is very ill, I hear." "Yes, the wall is bowing." "Diagon, the tower art a false-shower." "That is, "a ruined wall." "By the oppression of the head-man, the people of that village are like a ruined wall."—J. Roberts's "Oriental Illustrations."

Verse 3.—"A besieged wall." A wall, when it built, bulges out in the centre, presenting the appearance of nearly twice its actual breadth; but, as it is hollow within, it soon falls to ruins. The wicked, in like manner, are dilated with pride and assume, in their consultations, a most formidable appearance; but David predicts that they would be brought to unexpected and utter destruction, like a wall badly constructed, and hollow in the interior, which falls with a sudden crash, and is broken by its own weight into a thousand pieces.—John Calvin.

Verse 4.—"They only ensnail," etc. Truly I am he whom if "they shall ensnail to cast down from his exaltation, they shall delight in a lie, they shall hiss with their mouth and curse inwardly." That is: what I have said of worldly men, boasting themselves upon a man, falling into ruin, I desire that you should know that the same fate shall never befall me who trust in God; for otherwise does the matter stand.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 4.—"Excellency." Rather, elevation; the figure of the preceding verse being followed out.—Religious Tract Society's Note.

Verse 5.—"My soul, wait thou only upon God." They trust not God of all who trust him not alone. He that stands with one foot on a rock, and another foot upon a quicksand, will sink and perish, as certainly as he that standeth with both feet upon a quicksand. David knew this, and therefore calleth earnestly upon



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his soul (for his business lay most within doors) to trust only upon God. See verse 1.—John Trapp.

Verse 5.—"My expectation is from him." As if he had said, never will be frustrated the patient waiting of his saints; doubtless my silence shall meet with its reward; I shall restrain myself, and not make that false haste which will only retard my deliverance.—John Calvin.

Verse 5.—"My expectation is from him." In an account of the voyage of some of the early missionaries who left Herrmannsburg for South Africa, is the following incident.—After a long calm, a brother prayed thus to the Lord for favouring wind: "Lord, thou givest them that fear thee the desire of their heart, and dost help them; help us now, that we may no longer be booted upon the sea; help us on our journey, thou who ridest on the wings of the wind." He was so joyful over this word of the Lord, that he rose up and said in his heart: "Now I have already that for which I prayed." After the prayer, one of the crew stepped over to the helmsman, and said, half mocking, half in earnest, "So we shall have wind; didn't you hear the prayer? It doesn't look very like it!" So he said, and half an hour after there came so strong a blast that the waves broke over the ship.—William Fleming Stevenson, in "Praying and Working," 1862.

Verse 5.—He shuffeth much needless labour, and provideth great contentment, who closeth himself with God alone. To deal with man alone, apart from God, is both an endless and fruitless labour. If we have counsel to ask, help or benefit to obtain, or approbation to seek, there is none end with man: for every man we must have sundry reasons and motives; and what pleaseth one will offend twenty; as many heads, as many wits and fancies. No man can give contentment to all, or change himself into so many fashions, as he shall encounter humours; and yet it is more easy to take sundry fashions than to be acceptable in them.—William Strather.

Verses 6, 7.—Twice in this Psalm hath he repeated this, in the second and in the sixth verses, "He is my rock, and my salvation, and my defence," and (as it is enlarged in the seventh verse) "my refuge and my glory." If my "refuge," what enemy can pursue me? If my "defence," what temptation shall wound me? If my "rock," what storm shall shake me? If my "salvation," what melancholy shall deject me? If my "glory," what calamity shall deject me.—John Donne.

Verses 6, 7.—How quickly the soul of the faithful returns again to the God of his confidence. He spared a moment to admonish the ungodly, but like the dove of Noah he returns to the ark. Observe how the expressions of this holy confidence are repeated, with every pleasing variety of expression, to denote the comfort of his heart. Reader, ask yourself—are such views of Christ your views of him? Do you know him in those covenant characters? Is Jesus your rock, your salvation, your defence?—Robert Hauser, D.D.

Verse 7 (first clause).—On the shields of the Greeks, Neptune was depicted; on the shields of the Trojans, Minerva; because in them they put their confidence, and in their protection deemed themselves secure. . . . Now, Christ is the insignia of our shields. Often does David say, God is his protector. The Hebrew is *magen*; that is, shield, buckler, as Ps. xviii. 2 & 30.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 7.—There are several names of God given in this verse, that so every soul may take with him that name which may minister most comfort to him. Let him that is pursued by any particular temptation, invest God, as God is a refuge, a sanctuary; let him that is buffeted with Satan, battered with his own conscience, receive God, as God is his defence and target; let him that is shaken with perplexities in his understanding, or scruples in his conscience, lay hold on God, as God is his rock and his anchor; let him that hath any different jealousy and suspicion of the free and full mercy of God, apprehend God, as God is his salvation; and let him that walks in the ingloriousness and contempt of the world, contemplate God, as God is glory. Any of these notions is enough to any man; but God is all these, and all else, that all souls can think, to every man.—Abraham Wright.

Verse 8.—"Trust in him," etc. To trust in God is to cast our burden on the Lord, when it is too heavy for our own shoulder (Ps. lv. 23); to dwell "in the secret place of the Most High" when we know not where to lay our heads on earth



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(Ps. xxi. 1); to "look to our Maker" and to "have respect to the Holy One of Israel" (Isaiah xlvii. 7); to lean on our Beloved (Cant. viii. 5; Isaiah xxviii. 6); to stay ourselves, when sinking, on the Lord our God (Isaiah xxvi. 3). In a word, trust in God is that high act or exercise of faith whereby the soul, looking upon God and casting itself on his goodness, power, promises, faithfulness, and providence, is lifted up above carnal fears and discouragements; above perplexing doubts and disquietments; either for the obtaining and continuance of that which is good, or for the preventing or removing of that which is evil. . . . "Trust in him of all times." This holy duty is indeed never out of season; so much the original word for *time*, *tu*, imports. True, indeed, our Saviour saith, and saith truly, "My time," *sc.*, my time of discovering myself to be a wonder-working God, "is not yet come." Yes, but all time in respect of trust in God, is an appointed, yes, and an accepted time. The wise man tells us (Eccl. iii. 1), "There is an appointed time for every purpose under heaven: a time to kill and to heal, to plant and to pluck up, to weep and to laugh, to get and to lose, to be born and to die. In all these trust in God is not, like snow in harvest, unseasonably, but seasonably, yes, necessary. There may be, indeed, a time when God will not be found, but no time wherein he must not be trusted. *Nullo tempore occurrat impij, scilicet, laus;* let me add, *non fiducia*, and it is sound divinity. The time of trusting in God cannot be lapsed. But more expressly. There are some special instances and nicks of time for trust. 1. *The time of prosperity*: when we sit under the warm beams of a meridian sun; when we wash our steps in butter and feet in oil; when the candle of the Lord shines on our tabernacle; when "our mountain stands strong;" now, now is the time for trust, but not in our mountain (for it is a mountain of ice and may soon dissolve), but in our God. Hallow days to come are temptations to security, but to salute times for trust. . . . 2. *The time for adversity*. This also is a seasonable time for trust; when we have no bread to eat, but that of "carefulness;" nor wine to drink, but that of "affliction" and "astonishment;" no, not water either, but that of our "tears." Now is a time, not for overgrieving, murmuring, sinking, depending, but for *trusting*. In a temper, then, a believer thinks it seasonable to cast anchor upward. Thus did good Jehoshaphat: "O our God; we know not what to do: only our eyes are open'd." 2 Chron. xx. 12. Thus David: "What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee." Ps. lvi. 8. Times of trouble are proper times for trust, be the trouble either spiritual or temporal. "At all times." 1. *Quando*: When must we trust? "At what time?" At all times, *omni hora*, "every hour;" so the Syrian version. As a true friend is to love, so a sound believer is to trust at all times. Prov. xvi. 7. 2. *Quamdiu*: The duration of this trust: "How long?" All the day long. Ps. xlv. 8. All our lives long; all the days of their appointed time must God's Jews not only "wait," but "trust," till their change come. Yes, "for ever" (Isaiah xxvi. 4) say, "for ever and ever." Ps. lli. 8.—Thomson Lee, M.A. (1821—1884), in "The Morning Exercises of Cripplegate." Verse 8.—"Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him." According to our love, so is our faith and trust in God; and according to our trust such is our freedom at the throne of grace. Trust in him, and pour out your hearts before him: pour them out, like water, in joyful tears. For when the stone in the heart is melted by mercy, the eyes will issue like a fountain of tears. Good men have melting spirits. It is a branch of the covenant and a fruit of the effusion of the Spirit of grace. It is asserted by the learned in chemistry that no menstruum are so powerful as sulphurous and oily liquors to melt down the hardest minerals; to be sure there is nothing like the oil of mercy, so potent a solvent for an iron heart.—Samuel Lee. Verse 8.—"At all times." I might mention many times in which we might trust in the Lord, but they are comprised in this little word "all," and a precious word it is: "Trust in him at all times." When you are full of fears, then you shall bring the little word "all" unto him, and say, I have nothing to encourage me to come to thee but that precious little word, "all."—John Bridgeway. Verse 8.—"Pour out your heart." The word "pour" plainly signifies that the heart is full of grief, and almost afraid to empty itself before the Lord. "What does he say to you?" "Come and pour out all your trouble before me." He is never weary with hearing the complaints of his people; therefore you should go and keep nothing back; tell him everything that hurts you, and pour "all your complaints into his merciful bosom." That is a precious word: "Pour out your heart before him." Make him your counsellor and friend; you cannot please him



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better than when your hearts rely wholly upon him. You may tell him, if you please, you have been so foolish as to look to this friend and the other for relief, and found none; and you now come to him, who commands you, to "pour out your heart before him."—John Bridgeway. Verse 8.—"Pour out your heart." Pour it out as water. Not as milk, whose colour remains. Not as wine, whose savour remains. Not as honey, whose taste remains. But as water, of which, when it is poured out, nothing remains. So let sin be poured out of the heart, that no colour of it may remain in external marks, no savour in our words, no taste in our affections. "I will cut off from Babylon the name, and remnant, and son, and nephew," saith the Lord. Isaiah xlv. 22. Thus Hugo. But if you fear lest there remain anything in your heart not poured forth, bring the whole heart, and cast it before the eyes of the Lord, and sacrifice it to him, that he may create a new heart in thee.—Thomas Le Blanc. Verse 9.—Other doctrines, moral or civil instructions, may be delivered to us possibly, and probably, and likely, and credibly, and under the like terms and modifications, but this in our text, is assuredly, undoubtedly, undeniably, irrefragably. "Surely men of low degree," etc. For howsoever when they two are compared together with one another, it may admit discourse and disputation, whether men of high degree, or of low degree, do most violate the laws of God; that is, whether property or adversity make men most obnoxious to sin; yet, when they come to be compared, not with one another, but both with God, this asseveration, this "surely" reaches to both: "Surely men of low degree are *sancti*, and, as surely men of high degree are *licet*." And though this may seem to leave room for men of middle rank, and fortunes, and places, that there is a mediocrity that might give an assurance, and an establishment, yet there is no such thing in this case: for (as surely still) "to be laid in the balance, they are all" (not all of low, and all of high degree, all rich and all poor), but all, of all conditions, "altogether lighter than sanctity." Now, all this doth destroy, not extinguish, not annihilate, that affection in man, of hope and trust, and confidence in anything; but it rectifies that hope, and trust, and confidence, and directs it upon the right object. Trust not in flesh, but in spiritual things, that we neither bend our hope downward, to infernal spirits; to seek help in witches; nor miscarry it upward, to seek it in saints or angels, but fix it in him who is nearer us than our own souls—our blessed, and gracious, and powerful God, who in this one Psalm is presented unto us by so many names of assurance and confidence: "my expectation, my salvation, my rock, my defence, my glory, my strength, my refuge," and the rest. . . . "Men of high degree are *licet*." The Holy Ghost hath been pleased to vary his phrase here, and to call "men of high degree" not "sancti," but "*licet*," because the poor, men of low degree, in their condition promise no assistance, feed not men with hope, and therefore cannot be said to *licet*; but in the condition of men of high degree, who are of power, there is a tacit promise, a natural and inherent assurance of protection and assistance flowing from them. For the magistrate cannot say that he never promised me justice, never promised me protection: for in his assuming that place, he made me that promise. I cannot say that I never promised my parish my service; for in my induction I made them that promise, and if I perform it not, I am *licet*: for so the word chosen (which we translate *o licet*) is frequently used in the Scriptures, for that which is defective in the duty it should perform: "Thou shalt be a spring of water" (says God in Isaiah), *quia aque non manentibus*, "whose waters never lie;" that is, never dry, never fall. So, then, when men of high degree do not perform the duties of their places, then they are *licet* of their own making; and when I over-magnify them in their place, flatter them, humour them, ascribe more to them, expect more from them, rely more upon them than I should, then they are *licet* of my making. . . . "To be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than sanctity." Vanity is nothing, but there is a condition worse than nothing. Confidence in the things or persons of this world, but most of all a confidence in ourselves, will bring us at last to that state wherein we would fain be nothing, and cannot. But yet we have a "balance" in our text; and all these are but put together in one balance. In the other scale there is something put too, in comparison whereof all this world is so light. God does not leave our great and noble faculty and affection of hope, and trust, and confidence without something to direct itself upon, and rectify itself in. He does not; for, for that he proposes himself. The words immediately before the text are, God "*is a refuge*;" and, in comparison



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of him, "To be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity."—John Donne.

Verse 9.—"Surely men of low degree are vanity." "who e'er the herd would wish to reign; Fantastic, sickle, fence, and vain! Fate as the leaf upon the stream; And fickle as a changeful dream; Fantastic as a woman's mood; And fierce as Frensy's fevered blood; Thus many-headed monster thing; O, who would wish to be thy king!" Walter Scott (1771—1832).

Verse 9.—"Surely men of low degree are vanity," etc. Or, sons of Adam; of the earthly man; of fallen Adam; one of his immediate sons was called Habel; and it is true of all his sons, but here it designates only one sort of them; such as are poor and low in the world; mean men, as the phrase is rendered in Isaiah ii. 9; these are subject to sinful vanity; their thoughts are vain, their affections vain, their minds vain, their conversation vain, sinful, foolish, fallacious, and inconstant.—John Gill.

Verse 9.—"Men . . . are a lie." An active lie—they deceive others; and a passive lie—they are deceived by others; and they who are most actively a lie, are most usually and most deservedly a passive lie, or fed with lies.—Joseph Caryl. Verse 9.—"Lighter than vanity." If there were any one among men immortal, who was strong as an angel, such a one might be something; but inasmuch as every one is a man, a sinner, mortal, weak, liable to sickness and death, exposed to pain and terror, like Thersites, even from the most insignificant animals, and liable to so many miseries that it is impossible to count them, the conclusion must be a valid one: "Man is nothing."—Arnold.

Verse 10.—"Trust not in oppression, and become not vain in robbery." Now this robbery and wrong is done two manner of ways—to God and to man. He that putteth his trust for salvation in any other, save in God, loses not only his salvation, but also robs God of his glory, and does God manifest wrong, as much as he lieth in him; as the wicked people amongst the Jews did, who said as long as they honored and trusted unto the queen of heaven, all things prospered with them; but when they hearkened to the true preachers of God's word, all things came into a worse state, and they were overwhelmed with scarcity and trouble. Hosea ii.; Jeremias xlv. He also that putteth his trust and confidence in any learning or doctrine beside God's word, not only falls into error and loses the truth; but also, as much as lies in him, he robs God of his sufficient truth and verity, and ascribes it to the book of men's decrees; which is as much wrong to God and his book as may be thought of done. In which robbery, or rather sacrilege, no man should put his trust, as the prophet saith.—John Hooper.

Verse 10.—"Become not vain in robbery." What? would he have them serious in robbery? No; the meaning is this: do not trust in a thing of naught; if you rob, oppress, deceive, or wrong others, you trust to a vain thing—in a thing that is not—in a thing that will never do you good; there will be no tack, no hold in anything got in such a manner. When you think to get riches by wrong dealing, or chiefly circumventing others, you "become vain in robbery."—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 10.—"If riches increase, set not your heart upon them." We naturally love riches, and therefore as naturally spend many thoughts, both how to get and how to keep them. If a man have riches, or an increase of riches, it is not unlawful for him to think of them yet; we should be as sparing of our thoughts that way as may be, our thoughts and the bent of our souls should always be upon God, but not your thoughts stay or dwell here. Riches are themselves transient things, therefore they should have but our transient thoughts. "Set not your hearts upon them," for they may quickly be unsettled. Samuel bespake Saul in the same language about a worldly concernment, when he went out to seek his father's asses: "Set not thy mind on them." 1 Sam. ix. 20. "The like Saul was overburdened with this thought, 'What's become of, or what shall I do for, my father's asses?'"

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"Be not solicitous about them," saith Samuel, "greater things are towards thee."—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 10.—"If riches increase, set not your heart upon them." Consider what is here meant by "riches." Indeed, some may imagine that it is hardly possible to mistake the meaning of this common word. Yet, in truth, there are thousands a sermon preached upon this subject several years since, between surprise and indignation, broke out aloud. "Why does he talk about riches here? There is no rich man at Whitehaven, but Sir James L.—." And it is true there was none but he that had forty thousand pounds a year, and some millions in ready money. But a man may be rich that has not a hundred a year—not even one thousand pounds in cash. Whosoever has food to eat, and raiment to put on, with something over, is rich. Whosoever has the necessaries and conveniences of life for himself and his family, and a little to spare for them that have not, is properly a rich man; unless he is a miser, a lover of money, one that hoards up what he can and ought to give to the poor. For if so, he is a poor man still, though he has millions in the bank; yea, he is the poorest of men; for

"The beggar, but a common lot deplores
The rich poor man's emphatically poor."

O! who can convince a rich man that he sets his heart upon riches? For considerably above half a century I have spoken on this head, with all the plainness that was in my power. But with how little effect I doubt whether I have in all that time convinced fifty misers of covetousness. When the lover of money was described ever so clearly, and painted in the strongest colours, who applied it to himself? To whom did God and all that knew him say, "Then art the man?" If he speaks to any of you that are present, O do not stop your ears! Rather say, with Zaccheus, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have done any wrong to any man, I restore him fourfold." He did not mean that he had done this in time past; but that he determined to do so for the time to come. I change thee before God, thou lover of money, to "go and do likewise!"

I have a message from God unto thee, O rich man! whether thou wilt hear or whether thou wilt forbear. Riches have increased with thee; at the peril of thy soul, "set not thine heart upon them!" Be thankful to him that gave thee such a talent, so much power of doing good. Yet dare not rejoice over them but with fear and trembling. *Cave ne superbes, says pious Kempis, ne exultaris et peres;* "Beware thou cleave not unto them, lest thou be entangled and perish." Do not make them thy end, thy chief delight, thy happiness, thy god! See that thou expect not happiness in money, nor anything that is purchasable thereby; in gratifying either the desire of the flesh, the desire of the eyes, or the pride of life.—John Wesley's Sermon "On the Danger of Increasing Riches."

Verse 10.—"If riches increase," etc.—"The lust of riches," says Valerian, "stirs with its stimulus the hearts of men, as oxen perpetually plough the soil." Hugo, on Isaiah, says: "The more deeply riches are sown in the heart through love, the more deeply will they pierce through grief."—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 10.—"If riches increase"—"grow up"—"sprout up" of their own accord, as distinguished from riches acquired by "oppression" and "robbery"—A. R. Fausset.

Verse 10.—Riches have in them uncertainty and deceitfulness. Riches have never been true to those that trusted in them, but ever have proved "a lie in their right hand." Isaiah xlv. 20. Hence they are called "lying vanities." Jonah ii. 8; and compared to a flock of birds sitting upon a man's ground, which upon the least fright, take wing and fly away. Riches have "wings," saith Solomon; and rather than want they will "make to themselves wings." Prov. xxiii. 5. Yea, though they have not the wings so much as of a little sparrow, wherewith to fly to you; yet will they make to themselves the large wings of a great eagle, wherewith to fly from you. Oh, how many have riches served as Absalom's mule served her master, whom she lurch'd, and left, in his greatest need, hanging betwixt heaven and earth, as if rejected of both! A spark of fire may set them on flying, a thief may steal them, a wicked servant may embezzle and purloin them, a pirate or shipwreck at sea, a robber or bad debtor at land; yea, an hundred ways sets them packing. They are as the apples of Sodom, that look fair yet crumble away with



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the least touch—golden delusions, a mere mathematical scheme or fancy of man's brain; 1 Cor. vi. 31; the semblances and empty show of good without any reality or solid consistency: nec vera, nec verita; as they are slippery upon the account of vanity, so they are no less in respect of prosperity and possession, for they are winged birds, especially in this, that they fly from man to man (as the birds do from tree to tree), and always from the owner of them. This is a sore deceit and cozenage, yet your heart is more deceitful, inasmuch as it will deceive you with these deceitful riches, o quo aliquid tale est, illud est magis tale; they are so, because the heart is so.—Christopher Loss (1618—1651), in "A Christian Mirror, or Christian Looking-glass," 1678.

Verse 10.—"Set not your heart upon them." The word is properly to be placed, to arrange in a fixed firm order, is especially used of the foundation stones of a building being placed nity and firmly together. . . . Therefore to set the heart upon riches is, to fix the mind closely and firmly upon them, to give it wholly up to them with all its powers; at the same time to be puffed up with confidence and arrogance, as G. Schultess observes.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 10—13.—Our estimate of man depends upon our estimate of God. David knows that men of low and high degree, if separated from the primal fount of every good, weigh nothing, and are less than nothing. Riches are nothing, especially ill-gotten ones. Man is not to get proud when riches increase. But such is the course of things, that in proportion as the gifts of God are rich, men count more in the gifts than in the rich giver. But holy David is better instructed. Once and again he has heard the divine voice in his soul, "that power belongeth unto God only." Job xxxiii. 14. This powerful God is merciful: can then any merit attach to our poor works? and yet the Lord rendereth to every pious man according to his imperfect pious work.—Augustus F. Tholuck.

Verse 11.—"God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this." Nothing is able to settle our confidence in God, but the powerful impression of his own word. "Twice have I heard this; that power," etc. How did he hear this "twice?" Once from the voice of creation, and again from the voice of government. Mercy was heard in government after man had sinned, not in creation; but we have heard of the power of God twice; once we heard of it in creation, and again more gloriously in the work of redemption, wherein his power and mercy were linked together. Or, "Twice have I heard this; that power," etc., that is, it is a most certain and undoubted truth, that power is essential to the divine nature. The repetition of a thing confirms the certainty of it. Mercy is also essential; but power is more apparently so, because no act of mercy can be exercised without power. Or, though God speak this but once, yet David heard it once or often; that is, he thoroughly weighed and considered it as God's once speaking. In this sense a gracious person hears that twice that God speaks but once. Or, twice, that is, frequently; because what God had once spoken, had been often repeated and inculcated, and often cleared and confirmed to him by repeated experimental evidence of the certainty thereof; and he had thereupon received the same more and more heartily, and had taken deeper impressions of it by repeated and meditated thoughts.—William Wiseman (1657—1727), in "Theologia; or, Discourses of God."

Verse 11.—"God hath spoken once." He made it known irrevocably and with great solemnity, so that it was not necessary to repeat it. With the Romans anything is said to be done once, which there is either no need to repeat, or which has no return. With the Hebrews also, and Orientals, *one is of one turn* in 1 Sam. xxvi. 8: "Now therefore let me smile him, I pray thee, with the spear sent to the earth or one cruce, and I will not smile him the second time." See Schultess. So also Ps. lxxxix. 35. "Oscs have I sworn in my holiness, I will not lie unto David." But what is the force of *twice*? It may be taken in various ways. To hear twice can be regarded in the general sense of frequently or often. This will give the meaning—God has but once spoken, yet I have often observed in my experience that his declaration is true.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 11.—"Once; you twice." This is answerable to the phrase of the Latin, *Sensit once iterum*, and it is usual in all writers to use a certain number for an uncertain, and particularly among poets: *Felice ter et amplius, Horace*.—John Tillotson, 1630—1694.

Verse 11.—"Twice have I heard," etc. There are several renderings and interpretations of these words; but that which to me seems most intended by our

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rendering is, I heard what was once spoken twice at once; that is, I heard it speedily, and I heard it believably; as soon as ever the word came to me I received it, and I received it not only with my ear, but with my heart. That is a blessed way of hearing; and they who hear so, at first speaking, may well be said to hear that twice which God speaketh once.—Joseph Colpi.

Verse 11.—"Power belongeth unto God." Believe the mighty power of God. Consider (1.) It is difficult to believe his power. But how can that be? Is not this a piece of natural divinity, that God is almighty? What need is there, then, to press people to believe it? Great need, because this is the great thing we are apt to question in cases of difficulty. Else, why do we pray with cheerfulness when we see great probability of a thing, but faint in prayer when it is otherwise? And why do we cry out, in sad times, "Oh, we shall never see good days again?" (2.) The firm belief of God's power is of great concern and moment in religion. Faith is never quite laid by till the soul questions the power of God. Oh, he cannot pardon, he cannot save! "When it cometh to this, the soul is no longer able to hold out. So that the life and vigor of faith is very much concerned in the belief of God's power. It is, indeed, one of the first steps to all religion. Therefore it is put in the front of our creed: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty;" and he that believes that first article will the more easily believe all the rest. (3.) God is much displeased, even with his own children, when his power is questioned by them. For this God takes up Moses' words: "Is the Lord's hand waxed short?" (Numb. xi. 23); as if he had said: "What, Moses, dost thou think that my power is exhausted or weakened? What an unworthy conceit is this!" For this also Christ rebuked Martha very sharply: "Said I not unto thee, that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God?" John xl. 40. Yet, God is so tender of the glory of his power, and he hath sharply chastened his dear children when their faith staggered in this matter; as we see in Zacharias, who, for questioning the power of God, was immediately stricken dumb upon the place. Well, then, let it be your great care to have your faith confirmed in the belief of God's almighty power. For this end, ponder the verbal declarations made of it in the Holy Scriptures; consider and improve the manifestations he hath given of it, both in your own and former times; and pray much that God would strengthen and increase your faith.—William Wiseman.

Verse 11, 12.—Except some of the ancient versions, almost every version, translation, and commentary, says Dr. A. Clarke, have missed the sense and meaning of this verse. Of the former verse the Doctor offers the following translation: "Once hath God spoken; these two things have I heard." But what are the two things the Psalmist had heard? 1. *יְהוָה יָצַר*, "Thou strength is the Lord's;" that is, he is the origin of power. 2. *יְהוָה יְהוָה*, "and to thee, Lord, is mercy;" that is, he is the fountain of mercy. These, then, are the two grand truths that the Jews, even the whole remission of God, declares through every page. He is the Almighty—he is the Most Merciful; and hence the *Infrens*, the powerful, just, and holy God, the most merciful and compassionate Lord, will by-and-by judge the world, and will render to most according to his works. How this beautiful meaning, adds the Doctor, should have been unseen by almost every interpreter is hard to say; but these verses contain one of the most instructive truths in the Bible.—William Carpenter, in "An Explanation of Scripture Difficulties," 1828.

Verse 11, 12.—I confess I wonder to find so constantly in Scripture that the inspired writers put "merciful" and "mighty," "terrible" and "great," all together: you shall find it so. Neh. i. 5. "O Lord God of heaven, the great and terrible God, that keepeth covenant and mercy," etc. You have it also in Dan. ix. 4, in his solemn prayer. "O Lord," says he, "the great and dreadful God, keeping the covenant and mercy," etc. This mercy, and great, and terrible are constantly joined together.—Thomas Goodwin.

Verse 12.—"Also unto thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy." Something more is necessary to invite us to a dependence on God than his bare "power" and ability to help us. There must be also a firm persuasion of the promptitude and readiness of his will to do what he is able; and this we have in the other attribute of his "mercy." . . . "Unto thee, unto thee alone, and unto none else. The tenderest mercy amongst the creatures is none at all, being compared with the divine mercy. It belongeth unto thee, as thy prerogative and peculiar excellency. Mercy is a peculiar jewel of his crown. Or, *thine, O Lord, is mercy*. Nothing amongst the

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creatures deserves the name of mercy but his own. Nothing is worthy to be so called, but what is proper and peculiar to God. Or, *with thee is mercy*, as it is expressed elsewhere. Psalm cxxx. 4, 7. It is *with him*; that is, it is inseparable from his nature. He is merciful in a way peculiar to himself. "the Father of mercies." 2 Cor. i. 3.—*William Whitehead.*

Verse 12.—"For thou renderest to every man according to his work;" namely—judgment to the wicked, and mercy to the righteous; where the Syriac interpreter giveth the good note: *Est gratia Dei ut reddat homini secunda opera bona, quia meritis bonorum operum est et gratia*: It is mercy in God to set his love on them that keep his commandments. Exod. xx. 6.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 12.—"Thou renderest to every man according to his work." Learn to admire the grace of God in rewarding your works. It is much that he accepts them; and what is it, then, that he rewards them? It is much that he doth not damn you for them, seeing they are all defiled, and have something of sin cleaving to them; and what is it, then, that he crowns them? You would admire the bounty and munificence of a man that should give you a kingdom for taking up a straw at his foot, or give you a hundred thousand pounds for paying him a penny rent you owed him; how, then, should you adore the rich grace and transcendent bounty of God in so largely recompensing such mean services, in setting a crown of glory upon your heads, as the reward of those works which you can scarcely find in your hearts to call good ones! You will even blush one day to see yourselves so much honoured for what you are ashamed of, and are conscious to yourselves that you have deserved nothing by. You will wonder then to see God recompensing you for doing what was your duty to do, and what was his work in you; giving you grace, and crowning that grace; enabling you to do things acceptable to him, and then rewarding you as having done them.—*Edward Veal* (—1708), in "*The Morning Exercises.*"

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. What he did? "Walled upon God." Believed, was patient, was silent in resignation, was obedient. II. To whom he did it? To his God, who is true, a sovereign, gracious, etc. III. How he did it? With his soul, truly, and only. IV. What came of it? Salvation present, personal, eternal, etc.

Verse 2.—"God a rock." David speaks of him as high and strong, and as a rock to stand upon, a rock of defence and refuge, a rock of habitation (Psalm lxxi. 3, in Hebrew), and a rock to be praised. Ps. xcv. 1. See the Concordance for many hints.

Christ the Rock: "a Sermon on 1 Cor. x. 4. By RALPH ROBINSON, in "*Christ All and In All.*"

Verse 2 (first clause).—See "Sruconon's Sermons," No. 80, "God alone the Salvation of His People."

Verse 2 & 6.—"I shall not be greatly moved." "I shall not be moved." Growth in faith. How it is produced, preserved, and evidenced.

Verse 4.—Whereth lies a believer's excellency? Who would cast him down, and why, and how they seek to do it?

Verse 4.—"They delight in lies." Those who invent them, or spread them, or laugh at them, or really believe them. Nominists, self-righteous persons, the presumptuous, persecutors, zealous errorists, etc.

Verse 5 (first clause).—See "Sruconon's Sermons," No. 144, "Waiting only upon God."

Verse 5 (second clause).—Great expectations from a great God; because of great promises, great provisions, and great foretastes.

Verse 5 (last clause).—What we expect from God, and why and when?

Verse 8 (first clause).—How are we to live by faith on divine providence?—*T. Lyle's Sermon in "Morning Exercises."*

Verse 8 (first clause).—All trust, from all saints, at all times.

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Verse 8 (first clause).—Times when this exhortation is most needed. Times of prosperity, of desertion by friends, of calamity, of poverty, of conscious sin, of chastisement, of death.

Verse 8.—"Pour out your hearts." This teacheth us to deal plainly with God in laying open our hearts before him; and then, no doubt, we shall find ease.—*Thomas Wilcocks.*

Verse 8 (last clause).—The peculiar security of the peculiar people.

Verse 10.—Evils usually connected with the love of riches. Idolatry, covetousness, carking care, meanness, forgetfulness of God and spiritual truth, neglect of charity, hardness of heart, tendency to injustice, etc. Means for escaping this seductive sin.

Verse 11.—I. How God speaks. "Once," plainly, powerfully, immutably, etc.

II. How we should hear. "Faith," continually, in heart as well as ear, observantly in practice, in spirit as well as in letter.

Verse 11 & 12.—The constant union of power and mercy in the language of Scripture.



PSALM LXIII.

TITLE.—A Psalm of David, when he was in the wilderness of Judah.—This was probably written while David was fleeing from Absalom; certainly at the time he wrote it he was king (verse 1), and hard pressed by those who sought his life. David did not leave off singing because he was in the wilderness; neither did he in absent-mindedness go on repeating Psalms intended for other occasions; but he carefully made his worship suitable to his circumstances, and presented to his God a wilderness hymn when he was in the wilderness. There was no desert in his heart, though there was a desert around him. We too may expect to be cast into rough places ere we go hence. In such seasons, may the Eternal Comforter abide with us, and cause us to kiss the Lord at all times, making even the solitary place to become a temple for Jehovah.

The distinguishing word of this Psalm is "Early." When the bed is softest we are most tempted to rise at lazy hours; but when comfort is gone, and the couch is hard, if we rise the earlier to seek the Lord, we have much for which to thank the wilderness.

Division.—In the first eight verses the writer expresses his holy desire after God, and his confidence in him, and then in the remaining three verses he propitiates the overflows of all his enemies. The Psalm is peculiarly suitable for the bed of sickness, or in any constrained absence from public worship.

EXPOSITION.

O GOD, thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is;

2 To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary.

3 Because thy lovingkindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee.

4 Thus will I bless thee while I live: I will lift up my hands in thy name.

5 My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness; and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips:

6 When I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches.

7 Because thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.

8 My soul followeth hard after thee: thy right hand upholdeth me.

1. "O God, thou art my God;" or, O God, thou art my Mighty One. The last Psalm left the echo of power ringing in the ear, and it is here remembered. Strong alliance bids the fugitive poet confess his allegiance to the only living God; and firm faith enables him to claim him as his own. He has no doubts about his possession of his God; and why should other believers have any? The straightforward, clear language of this opening sentence would be far more becoming in Christians than the timorous and doubtful expressions so usual among professors. How sweet is such language! Is there any other word comparable to it for delights? *Meus Deus.* Can angels say more? "Early will I seek thee." Possession breeds desire. Full assurance is no hindrance to diligence, but is the mainspring of it. How can I seek another man's God? but it is with ardent desire that I seek after him whom I know to be my own. Observe the eagerness implied in the time mentioned; he will not wait for noon or the cool evening; he is up at cockcrow to meet his God. Communion with God is so sweet that the chill of the morning is forgotten, and the luxury of the couch is despised. The morning is the time for dew and freshness, and the Psalmist consecrates it to prayer and devout fellowship. The best of men have been betimes on their knees. The word "early" has not only the sense of early in the morning, but that of eagerness, immediateness.

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He who truly longs for God longs for him now. Holy desires are among the most powerful influences that stir our inner nature; hence the next sentence, "My soul thirsteth for thee." Thirst is an insatiable longing after that which is one of the most essential supports of life; there is no reasoning with it, no forgetting it, no despising it, no overcoming it by stolid indifference. Thirst will be heard; the whole man must yield to its power: even thus is it with that divine desire which the grace of God creates in regenerate men; only God himself can satisfy the craving of a soul really aroused by the Holy Spirit. "My flesh longeth for thee;" by the two words "soul" and "flesh," he denotes the whole of his being. "The flesh," in the New Testament sense of it, never longs after the Lord, but rather it hesteth against the spirit; David only refers to that sympathy which is sometimes created in our bodily frame by vehement emotions of the soul. Our corporeal nature usually tugs in the other direction, but the spirit when ardent can compel it to throw in what power it has upon the other side. When the wilderness caused David weariness, discomfort, and thirst, his flesh cried out in union with the desire of his soul. "In a dry and thirsty land, where no water is." A weary place and a weary heart make the presence of God the more desirable; if there be nothing below and nothing within to cheer it, it is a thousand mercies that we may look up and find all we need. How frequently have believers traversed in their experience this "dry and thirsty land," where spiritual joys are things forgotten! and how truly can they testify that the only true necessity of that country is the near presence of their God! The absence of outward comforts can be borne with serenity when we walk with God; and the most lavish multiplication of them avails not when he withdraws. Only after God, therefore, let us pant. Let all desires be gathered into one. Seeking first the Kingdom of God—all else shall be added unto us.

2. "To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary." He longed not so much to see the sanctuary as to see his God; he looked through the veil of ceremonies to the invisible One. Often had his heart been gladdened by communion with God in the outward ordinances, and for this great blessing he sighs again; as well he might, for it is the weightiest of all earth's sorrows for a Christian man to lose the conscious presence of his covenant God. He remembers and mentions the two attributes which had most impressed themselves upon his mind when he had been rapt in adoration in the holy place; upon these his mind had dwelt in the preceding Psalm, and the savor of that contemplation is evidently upon his heart when in the wilderness: these he desires to behold again in the place of his banishment. It is a precious thought that that divine power and glory are not confined in their manifestation to any places or localities; they are to be heard above the roaring of the sea, seen amid the glare of the tempest, felt in the forest and the prairie, and enjoyed wherever there is a heart that longs and thirsts to behold them. Our misery is that we thirst so little for these sublime things, and so much for the mocking trifles of time and sense. We are in very truth always in a weary land, for this is not our rest; and it is marvellous that believers do not more continuously thirst after their portion far beyond the river where they shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; but shall see the face of their God, and his name shall be in their forehead. David did not thirst for water or any earthly thing, but only for spiritual manifestations. The sight of God was enough for him, but nothing short of that would content him. How great a friend is he, the very sight of whom is consolation. Oh, my soul, imitate the Psalmist, and let all thy desires ascend towards the highest good; longing here to see God, and having no higher joy even for eternity.

3. "Because thy lovingkindness is better than life." A reason for that which went before, as well as for that which follows. Life is dear, but God's love is dearer. To dwell with God is better than life at its best; life at ease, in a palace, in health, in honour, in wealth, in pleasure; yes, a thousand lives are not equal to the eternal life which abides in Jehovah's smile. In him we truly live, and move, and have our being; the withdrawal of the light of his countenance is as the shadow of death to us; hence we cannot but long after the Lord's gracious appearing. Life is to many men a doubtful good; lovingkindness is an unquestioned boon: life is but transient, mercy is everlasting; life is shared in by the lowest animals, but the lovingkindness of the Lord is the peculiar portion of the chosen. "My lips shall praise thee." Openly, so that thy glory shall be made known, I will tell of thy goodness. Even when our heart is rather desiring than enjoying we should still continue to magnify the Most High, for his love is truly precious; even if we do

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not personally, for the time being, happen to be rejoicing in it. We ought not to make our praise of God to depend upon our own personal and present reception of benefits; this would be mere selfishness; even publicans and sinners have a good word for those whose hands are enriching them with gifts; it is the true believer only who will bless the Lord when he takes away his gifts or hides his face. 4. "This will I praise thee with, O Lord." As I now bless thee so will I ever do; or rather, so as thou shalt reveal thy lovingkindness to me, I will in return continue to extol thee. While we live we will love. If we see no cause to rejoice in our estate, we shall always have reason for rejoicing in the Lord. If none other bless God, yet his people will; his very nature, as being the infinitely good God, is a sufficient argument for our praising him as long as we exist. "I will lift up my hands in thy name." For worship the hands were uplifted, as also in joy, in thanksgiving, in labour, in confidence. In all these senses we would lift up our hands in Jehovah's name alone. No hands need hang down when God draws near in love. The name of Jesus has often made lame men leap as a hart, and it has made mad men clap their hands for joy.

5. "My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness." Though unable to feast on the sacrifice at thine altar, my soul shall even here be filled with spiritual joys, and shall possess a complete, a double contentment. There is in the love of God a richness, a sumptuousness, a fulness of soul-filling joy, comparable to the richest food with which the body can be nourished. The Hebrews were more fond of fat than we are, and their highest idea of festive provisions is embodied in the two words, "marrow and fatness;" a soul hopeful in God and full of his favour is thus represented as feeding upon the best of the best, the dainties of a royal banquet. "And my mouth shall praise thee with right lips." More joy, more praise. When the mouth is full of mercy, it should be also full of thanksgiving. When God gives us the marrow of his love, we must present to him the marrow of our hearts. Vocal praise should be rendered to God as well as mental adoration; others see our mercies, let them also hear our thanks.

6. "When I remember thee upon my bed." Lying awake, the good man betook himself to meditation, and then began to sing. He had a feast in the night, and a song in the night. He turned his bedchamber into an oratory, he consecrated his pillow, his praise anticipated the place of which it is written, "There is no night there." Perhaps the wilderness helped to keep him awake; and if so, all the ages are debtors to it for this delightful hymn. If day's cares tempt us to forget God, it is well that night's quiet should lead us to remember him. We see best in the dark if we there see God best. "And meditate on thee in the night watches." Keeping up sacred worship in my heart as the priests and Levites celebrated it in the sanctuary. Perhaps David had formerly united with those "who by night stand in the house of the Lord," and now as he could not be with them in person, he remembers the hours as they pass, and unites with the choristers in spirit, blessing Jehovah as they did. It may be, moreover, that the king heard the voices of the sentries as they relieved guard, and each time he returned with renewed solemnity to his meditations upon his God. Night is congenial, in its silence and darkness, to a soul which would forget the world, and rise into a higher sphere. Absorption in the most hallowed of all themes makes watches, which else would be weary, glide away all too rapidly; it causes the limbed and heart couch to yield the most delightful repose—repose more restful than even sleep itself. We read of beds of ivory, but beds of pity are better far. Some revel in the night, but they are not a little so happy as those who meditate in God.

7. "Because thou hast been my help." Meditation had refreshed his memory and recalled to him his past deliverance. It were well if we oftener read our own diaries, especially noting the hand of the Lord in helping us in suffering, want, labour, or dilemma. This is the grand use of memory, to furnish us with proofs of the Lord's faithfulness, and lead us onward to a growing confidence in him. "Therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice." The very shade of God is sweet to a believer. Under the eagle wings of Jehovah we hide from all fear, and we do this naturally and at once, because we have sometime tried and proved both his love and his power. We are not only safe, but happy in God; we "rejoice" as well as repose.

8. "My soul followeth hard after thee," or is glued to thee. We follow close at the Lord's heel, because we are one with him. Who shall divide us from his love? If we cannot walk with him with equal footsteps, we will at least follow after with

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 all the strength he lends us, earnestly paining to reach him and abide in his fellowship. When professors follow hard after the words, they will fall into the ditch; but none are ever too eager after communion with the Lord. "Thy right hand upholdeth me." Else he would not have followed the Lord with constancy, or even have laughed after him. The divine power, which has so often been dwelt upon in this and the preceding Psalms, is here mentioned as the source of man's attachment to God. How strong are we when the Lord works in us by his own right hand, and how utterly helpless if he withhold his aid!

9 But those that seek my soul, to destroy it, shall go into the lower parts of the earth.

10 They shall fall by the sword: they shall be a portion for foxes.
 11 But the king shall rejoice in God; every one that sweareth by him shall glory: but the mouth of them that speak lies shall be stopped.

9. As David earnestly sought for God, so there were men of another order who as eagerly sought after his blood; of these he speaks: "But those that seek my soul, to destroy it." At his life they aimed, at his honour, his best welfare; and this they would not merely injure but utterly ruin. The devil is a destroyer, and all his seed are greedy to do the same mischief; and as he has ruined himself by his crafty devices, so also shall they. Destroyers shall be destroyed. Those who hunt souls shall be themselves the victims. "Shall go into the lower parts of the earth." Into the pits which they digged for others they shall fall themselves. The slayers shall be slain, and the grave shall cover them. The hell which they in their curse invoked for others, shall shut its mouth upon them. Every blow aimed against the godly will recoil on the persecutor; he who smites a believer drives a nail in his own coffin.

10. "They shall fall by the sword." So David's enemies did. They that take the sword shall perish with the sword; bloody men shall feel their own life gushing forth from them, when their evil day shall at last come, and they shall be given up to feel in their own persons the horrors of death. "They shall be a portion for foxes." Too mean to be fit food for the lions, the foxes shall sniff around their corpses, and the jackals shall hold carnival over their carcases. Unburied and unmonumented they shall be meat for the dogs of war. Frequently have malicious men met with a fate so dire as to be evidently the award of retributive justice. Although the great assize is reserved for another world, yet even here, at the common assizes of providence, justice often bears her avenging sword in the eyes of all the people.

11. "But the king shall rejoice in God." Usurpers shall fade, but he shall flourish; and his prosperity shall be publicly acknowledged as the gift of God. The Lord's anointed shall not fail to offer his joyful thanksgiving; his well-established throne shall own the superior lordship of the King of kings; his rejoicing shall be alone in God. When his subjects sing, "In triumph," he will bid them chant, "Te Deum." "Every one that sweareth by him shall glory." His faithful followers shall have occasion for triumph; they shall never need to blush for the oath of their allegiance. Or, "swearing by him," may signify adherence to God, and worship paid to him. The heathen swore by their gods, and the Israelite called Jehovah to witness to his asseveration; those, therefore, who owned the Lord as their God should have reason to glory when he proved himself the defender of the king's righteous cause, and the destroyer of traitors. "But the mouth of them that speak lies shall be stopped." And the sooner the better. If shame will not do it, nor fear, nor reason, then let them be stopped with the sexton's shovel full of earth; for a liar is a human devil; he is the curse of men, and accursed of God, who has comprehensively said, "all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." See the difference between the mouth that praises God, and the mouth that forges lies: the first shall never be stopped, but shall sing on for ever; the second shall be made speechless at the bar of God.

O Lord, we seek thee and thy truth; deliver us from all malice and slander, and reveal to us thine own self, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—"When he was in the wilderness of Judah." Even in Canaan, though a fruitful land, and the people numerous, yet there were wildernesses. It will be so in the world, in the church, but not in heaven. . . . All the straits and difficulties of a wilderness must not put us out of tune for our songs; but even then it is our duty and interest to keep up a cheerful communion with God. There are Psalms proper for a wilderness; and we have reason to thank God it is the wilderness of Judah we are in, not the wilderness of Sin.—*Matthew Henry.*

Title.—"The Wilderness of Judah" is the whole wilderness towards the east of the tribe of Judah, bounded on the north by the tribe of Benjamin, stretching southward to the south-west end of the Dead Sea; westward, to the Dead Sea and the Jordan; and eastward, to the mountains of Judah.—*W. Hervey.*

Title.—"The term 'wilderness' (צָרָה, as distinguished from שָׂדֵה, a steppe) was given to a district which was not regularly cultivated and inhabited, but used for pasturage (from צָרָה, to drive), being generally without wood and defective in water, but not entirely destitute of vegetation.—*J. P. Lange.*

Title.—"Hagar saw God in the wilderness, and called a well by the name derived from that vision, Beer-lahai-roi. Gen. xvi. 13, 14. Moses saw God in the wilderness, Exod. iii. 1-4. Elijah saw God in the wilderness. 1 Kings xix. 4-18. David saw God in the wilderness. The Christian church will see God in the wilderness, Rev. xii. 6-14. Every devout soul which has loved to see God in his house will be refreshed by visions of God in the wilderness of solitude, sorrow, sickness, and death.—*Christopher Wadsworth.*

Whole Psalm.—This is unquestionably one of the most beautiful and touching Psalms in the whole Psalter. Donne says of it: "As the whole Book of Psalms is, *deum effatus* (as the spouse speaks of the name of Christ), anointment poured out upon all sorts of sores, a cerise which supplies all bruises, a balm that searches all wounds; so are there some certain Psalms that are imperial Psalms, that command over all our affections, and spread themselves over all occasions—catholic, universal Psalms, that apply themselves to all necessities. This is one of these; for those constitutions which are called apostolical, one is that the church should meet every day to sing this Psalm. And, accordingly, St. Chrysostom testifies that it was decreed and obtained by the primitive Fathers, that no days should pass without the public singing of this Psalm."—*J. J. Stewart Peronne.*

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm is aptly described by Clausen as "A precious confession of a soul thirsting after God and his grace, and finding itself quickened through inward communion with him, and which knows how to commit its outward lot also into his hand." Its lesson is, that the consciousness of communion with God in trouble is the sure pledge of deliverance. This is the peculiar fountain of consolation which is opened up to the sufferer in the Psalm. The Herleb Bible describes it as a Psalm "which proceeds from a spirit really in earnest. It was the favourite Psalm of M. Schade, the famous preacher in Berlin, which he daily prayed with such earnestness and appropriation to himself, that it was impossible to hear it without emotion."—*J. W. Hervey.*

Verse 1.—"O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee" (or, I will diligently seek thee, as merchants precious stones that are of greatest value): "my soul thirsteth for thee." He doth not say my soul thirsteth for water; but my soul thirsteth for thee; nor he doth not say my soul thirsteth for the blood of my enemies, but my soul thirsteth for thee; nor he doth not say my soul thirsteth for deliverance out of this dry and barren wilderness, but my soul thirsteth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is; nor he doth not say my soul thirsteth for a crown, a kingdom, but my soul thirsteth for thee, my soul thirsteth for thee. These words are a notable metaphor, taken from women with child, to note his earnest, ardent, and strong affection towards God.—*Thomas Brooks.*

Verse 1.—"O God." This is a serious word; pity it should ever be used as a by-word.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 1.—"My God" in Hebrew is the same word with which the Lord cried out upon the cross to the Father about the ninth hour: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" For in Hebrew this Psalm begins *Elohim, El*. Now, *Elohim* is plural, and *El* is singular, to express the mystery of the Trinity, the



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mystery of the Unity, the distinct substance of the (three) hypostases, and their consubstantiality.—*Psalterium Quin. Fabri stipulensis, 1515.*

*Verse 1 (first clause).—*In David we have a notable example of a sensitive, tender, self-analyzing soul, living in sustained communion with God, while deeply sensible of the claims of the civil and religious polity of Israel, and, moreover, while externally devoted to a large round of exacting public duties. And in this Psalm public misfortunes do but force him back upon the central strength of the life of his spirit. For the time his crown, his palace, his honours, the hearts of his people, the love of his child, whom he loved, as we know, with such passing tenderness, are forfeited. The Psalmist is alone with God. In his hour of desolation he looks up from the desert to heaven. "O God," he cries, "thou art my God." In the original language he does not repeat the word which is translated "God." In Enoch, the true idea of the root is that of awe, while the adjectival form implies permanency. In *Eli*, the second word employed, the etymological idea is that of might, strength. We might paraphrase, "O thou Ever-awful One, my Strength, or my Strong-God art thou." But the second word, *Eli*, is in itself nothing less than a separate revelation of an entire aspect of the Being of God. It is, indeed, used as a proper and distinct name of God. The pronominal suffixes for the second and third persons are, as Gesenius has remarked, never once found with this name *Eli*. Whence *Eli*, the first person, occurs very frequently in the Psalter alone. We all of us remember it in the words actually uttered by our Lord upon the cross, and which he took from the Syriacised version of Psalm xxii. The word unveils a truth unknown beyond the precincts of revelation. It teaches us that the Almighty and Eternal gives himself in the fulness of his Being to the soul that seeks him. Heathenism, indeed, in its cultus of domestic and local deities, of its few ex-crowns, bore witness by these superstitions to the deep yearning of the human heart for the individualizing love of a higher power. To know the true God was to know that such a craving was satisfied. "My God." The word represents not a human impression, or desire, or conceit, but an aspect, a truth, a necessity of the divine nature. Man can, indeed, give himself by halves; he can bestow a little of his thought, of his heart, of his endeavour, upon his brother man. In other words, man can be imperfect in his acts as he is imperfect and finite in his nature. But when God, the Perfect Being, loves the creature of his hand, he cannot thus divide his love. He must perforce love with the whole directness, and strength, and intensity of his Being; for he is God, and therefore incapable of partial and imperfect action. He must give himself to the single soul with as absolute a completeness as if there were no other being beside it, and, on his side, man knows that this gift of himself by God is thus entire, and in no narrow spirit of ambitious egotism, but as grasping and representing the literal fact, he cries, "My God." Therefore does this word enter so largely into the composition of Hebrew names. Men loved to dwell upon that wondrous relation of the Creator to their personal life which is so strikingly manifested. Therefore, when God had "so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life," we find St. Paul writing to the Galatians as if his own single soul had been redeemed by the sacrifice of Calvary: "He loved us, and gave himself for us."—*Henry Parry Liddon, in "Some Words for God: being Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, 1863—1865."*

*Verse 1 (first clause).—*There is a great deal more in it than man of the world are aware of; to say, "O God, thou art my God," in this connection and conjunction; there is more in it in regard of excellency, and there is more in it in regard of difficulty likewise. It is not an unfruitful thing to say it, and it is not an easy thing to say it neither. It confers a great deal of benefit, and requires a great deal of grace, which belongs unto it, in the truth and reality of it. The benefit of it, first, is very great; yes, in effect all things else. To say God is ours, is to say the whole world is ours, and a great deal more; it is to give us title to everything which may be requisite or convenient for us. Whatever we can desire or stand in need of, it is all ways up in this, "Thou art my God." But then, again, it is a matter of difficulty (as those things which are excellent are). It is a thing which is not so easily said as the world imagines it and thinks it to be. Indeed, it is easy to the mouth, but it is not easy to the heart. It is easy to have a fancy to say it, but it is not to have a faith to say it. It carries some kind of hardship with it, and it is not presently attained unto; but the mind of man withdraws from it. There are two states and conditions in which it is very difficult to say, "O God, thou art my God:" the one

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is the state of nature and unregeneracy; and the other is the state of desertion, and the hiding of God's face from the soul.—*Thomas Horton (c-1678).*

*Verse 1 (second clause).—*The relations of God to his people are not bare and empty titles, but they carry some activity with them, both from him towards them, and from them also answered towards him. Those whom God is a God to, he bestows special favours upon them; and those to whom God is a God, they return special services to him. And so we shall find it to be all along in Scripture, as this David in another place: "Thou art my God, and I will praise thee: thou art my God, I will exalt thee." Ps. cxviii. 28. And so here: "Thou art my God; early will I seek thee." While the servants of God have claimed any interest in him, they have also exhibited duty to him. The text is an expression not only of faith, but likewise of obedience, and so to be looked upon by us.—*Thomas Horton.*

Verse 1.—"Early;" in the morning, before all things, God is to be sought, otherwise he is sought in vain; as the manna, unless collected at early dawn, dissolves.—Simon de Muis.

Verse 1.—"My soul thirsteth for thee." Oh that Christ would come near, and stand still, and give me leave to look upon him! for to look seemeth the poor man's privilege, since he may, for nothing and without hire, behold the sun. I should have a king's life, if I had no other thing to do than for evermore to behold and eye my fair Lord Jesus: nay, suppose I were holden out at heaven's fair entry, I should be happy for evermore, to look through a hole in the door, and see my dearest and fairest Lord's face. O great King! why standest thou aloof? Why remainest thou beyond the mountain? O Well-beloved, why dost thou pain a poor soul with delays? A long time out of thy glorious presence is two deaths and two bells to me. We must meet. I must see him, I do not want him. Hunger and longing for Christ hath brought on such a necessity of enjoying Christ, that cost me what it will, I cannot but assure Christ that I will not. I do not want him; for I cannot master nor command Christ's love.—Samuel Rutherford (1600—1661).

Verse 1.—"My flesh," that is, my bodily sensitive appetite, which thirsts, ardently longs for consolation, which it receives from the abounding of spiritual consolation to the soul. This meaning greatly pleases me. God giveth the upper and the nether springs. Rebekah, after drawing water in her pitcher, for Elieser, Abraham's servant, added, "I will draw water for thy camels also, until they have done drinking." Gen. xxiv. 19. Jacob dug a well near to Sychar, which was afterwards called Samaria, and as the woman of Samaria said, "drank thereof himself, and his children, and his camels." John iv. 12. When Moses with the rod smote the rock twice, "the water came out abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their hearts also." Numb. xx. 11. So God satisfies with this consolation both our higher and lower nature.—Thomas Le Sion.

*Verse 1.—"My flesh longeth for thee." The verb *yr* is used only in this place, and therefore the signification of it is rather uncertain, but it will receive light from the Arabic dialect. In Gohas's Lexicon it signifies, *colligitur oculis, alterius color, et mentis subtilitas fuit*. His eyes grew dim, his colour was changed, and his mind was weakened; and therefore, as used by the Psalmist, implies the utmost intensity of fervency of desire, as though it almost impaired his sight, altered the very hue of his body, and even injured his understanding; effects sometimes of eager and unsatisfied desires.—Samuel Chandler.*

*Verse 1.—"In a day." Here we must read, *rse* [Kereet], instead of *rse* [beeret], for it is, "like this," and not, "in this" (which has no force), even like his dry, wearied, and waterless region; so am I for so long time in the sanctuary, for beholding thy power and thy glory.—Benjamin Weiss, in a "New Translation of the Book of Psalms, with Critical Notes," etc., 1858.*

Weis appears to have the authority of several MSS. for this, but he seldom errs in the direction of too little dogmatism.—C. H. S.

*Verses 1, 2.—"O God, thou art my God."—*He embraceth him at first word, as we use to do friends at first meeting. "Early will I seek thee," says he: "my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh" (that is, myself) "longeth for thee in a day and thirity land, where no water is." Surely David had some extraordinary business now with God to be done for himself, as it follows (verse 2): "To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary;" where God had met him, and manifested himself to him. . . . The very sight of a friend rejoiceth a man (Prov. xxviii. 17):

* Am not able to do without him.

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"As iron sharpeneth iron, so doeth a man the face of his friend." It alone whets up joy by a sympathy of spirits; and in answer hereunto it is characteristically to God's people called the seeking of God's face, that is, himself, for so his face is taken: "Thou shalt have no other gods before my face," that is, thou shalt have myself, or none but myself. Personal communion with God is the end of our grace; for as reason and the intercourse of it makes men sociable one with another, so the divine nature makes us sociable with God himself: and the life we live by is but an engine, a glass to bring God down to us.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 2.—"To see thy power," etc. I. It is, or should be, the desire of every Christian to see and enjoy more and more of the glory of God. II. That the accomplishment of this design is to be sought by a devout and diligent attendance upon the worship of the sanctuary. How is God's character in the sanctuary manifested to believers? 1. By the ministry of reconciliation—by the exhibition of gospel truth. 2. Believers grow in their knowledge of the divine character in the sanctuary, by observing and feeling the application of those great doctrines to the souls of men, by the power and influence of the Holy Spirit. III. The effects that result to the believer in his history and experience, from an increasing knowledge of the power and glory of God. The effects of this knowledge are great and manifold. 1. The believer, by fresh displays of the divine glory, is disenchanted from the fascination of the world. 2. Another effect of an increasing acquaintance with God, and of every view of the divine glory we obtain, is that the mind is disentangled from the embarrassments into which it is sometimes thrown by the aspect of providence. 3. By seeing the divine power and glory in the sanctuary, we shall have our strength renewed to go on our Christian course afresh. 4. A view of the divine glory crucifies our lusts, and puts the corruptions of our heart to death. 5. Fresh views of the divine power and glory nourish our humility. 6. These views of the divine glory in the sanctuary arm us for our conflict with the last enemy. Concluding remarks: 1. That it is characteristic of every good man, that he is devoutly attached to the solemnity of public worship. 2. That his object in going to the sanctuary is definite and distinct.—*John Arget James.*

Verse 2.—"So as I have seen thee in the sanctuary." To converse with ordinances, and not to converse with God; to have to do with ordinances, and not to have to do with God, alas! they are but dry breasts, and a miscarriage womb that will never bring forth the fruits of holiness. Ordinances without God are but like bones that have no marrow in them; they are but like shells without a kernel. Your hearing will be in vain; and your praying will be in vain; there will be no spirit-moving, no voice-answering, no heart-warnings, no soul-refreshing, no God-meetings.—*William Strong* (—1656) in the "Saintr's Communion."

Verse 2.—God's glory is in the firmament, in all the creatures, but more especially and fully in the church. Psalm xxix 9, "In his temple doth every one speak of his glory;" there it is most visible, affecting, and provoking of every one to speak. In the world few take notice of it, but in the temple every one sees it, and speaks of it. The world is God's open-air, and so glorious; the church is Christ's temple, and so very glorious. This made David long to be in the sanctuary when he was in the wilderness; why not? "To see thy power and thy glory." Could not David see them in the heavens, in the mountains, in the gooshy cedars, and other works of God? Yes, but not as in the sanctuary, and therefore he saith, "To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary;" there I have seen thee otherwise than ever elsewhere; there he saw the king upon his throne and in his glory.—*William Greenhill.*

Verse 3.—"Thy lovingkindness is better than life;" or, "better than lives," as the Hebrew hath it (*chaim*). Divine favour is better than life: it is better than life with all its revenues, with all its appurtenances, as honours, riches, pleasures, applause, etc.; yes, it is better than many lives put together. Now you know at what a high rate men value their lives; they will bleed, sweat, vomit, purge, part with an estate, yea, with a limb, yea, limbs, to preserve their lives. As he cried out, "Give me any deformity, any torment, any misery, so you spare my life." Now, though life be so dear and precious to a man, yet a deserted soul prizes the returnings of divine favour upon him above life, yea, above many lives. Many men have been weary of their lives, as is evident in Scripture and history; but no

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man was ever yet found that was weary of the love and favour of God. No man sets so high a price upon the sun as he that hath long lain in a dark dungeon, etc.—*Thomas Brooks.*

Verse 3.—"Thy lovingkindness is better than life." The love of life is a very frequent and pernicious snare, which a sense of God's love must deliver us from being entangled by. What so desirable as life, if a man have no place in the heart of God? This is the greatest temporal blessing, and nothing can outdo it, but the favour of the God of our life; and this excels indeed. What comparison is there between the breath in our nostrils, and the favour of an eternal God? any more than there is between an everlasting light and a poor vanishing vapour. Compare Isaiah lx. 19 with James iv. 14. Who would not, therefore, hate his own life, which hangs in doubt continually before him, and of which he can have no assurance, when he knows that the living God is his certain portion? Who would not freely yield up and part with ten thousand such lives, one after another (if he had so many), rather than the wrath of God should be kindled but a little.—*Timothy Cruso* (1657—1697).

Verse 3 (first clause)—God's mercy is better than lives. What lives? Those which for themselves men have chosen. One hath chosen for himself a life of business, another a country life, another a life of study, another a military life; one this, another that. Divers are the lives, but better is thy life than our lives. Better is that which thou givest to men amended, than that which perverse men choose? One life thou givest, which should be preferred to all our lives, whatsoever in the world we might have chosen.—*Augustine.*

Verse 3.—"Life" is an impure good. It is a good which is implicated and involved with abundance of evils. There are many crosses, and troubles, and calamities, which the life of man is subject unto; which, though it have some comfort in it, yet that comfort is much troubled and mixed; yea, but now the favour of God it is good, and nothing but good. As it is said of his blessing, it adds no sorrow with it, nor has it any inconvenience in it, nor has it any evil attendant upon it.—*Thomas Horton.*

Verse 3.—"My lips shall praise thee." Is it possible that any man should love another and not commend him, nor speak of him? If thou hast but a hawk or a hound that thou lovest, thou wilt commend it; and can it stand with love to Christ, yet seldom or never to speak of him nor of his love, never to commend him unto others, that they may fall in love with him also? You shall see the Spouse (Cant. v. 9, 10) when she was asked, what her beloved was above others? she sets him out in every part of him, and concludes with this: "he is altogether lovely." "because thy lovingkindness (saith David) is better than life, my lips shall praise thee, and I will bless the while I live." Can it stand with this life of love, to be always speaking about worldly affairs, or news at the best; both week-day and Sabbath-day, in hand and at board, in good company and in bad, at home and abroad? I tell you, it will be one main reason why you desire to live, that you may make the Lord Jesus known to your children, friends, acquaintance, that so in the ages to come his name might ring, and his memorial might be of sweet odour, from generation to generation. Ps. lxxi. 18. If before thy conversion, especially, thou hast poisoned others by thy vain and corrupt speeches, after thy conversion thou wilt seek to season the hearts of others by a gracious, sweet, and wise communication of savour and blessed speeches; what the Lord hath taught thee thou wilt talk of it unto others, for the sake of him whom thou lovest.—*Thomas Sheppard* (1605—1640), in "The Sound Believer."

Verse 3.—David exalts lovingkindness as a queen above all other, even the most precious, blessings bestowed upon him, "because thy lovingkindness is better than (saith) life." Around her throne he places seven members of his body and faculties of his mind, as the seven chief angels . . . who stand before the Lord, that they may praise and admire her; these are his lips, his tongue, his hands, his will, his mouth, his memory, and his intellect. For first, he extols the lovingkindness of God with his lips (verse 3): "My lips shall praise thee." Secondly, with his tongue (verse 4): "Thou wilt I bless thee while I live." Thirdly, with his hands: "I will lift up my hands in thy name." Fourthly, with his will (verse 5): "My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness." Fifthly, with his mouth: "And my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips." Sixthly, with his memory (verse 6): "When I remember thee upon my bed." Seventhly and lastly, with his intellect: "And meditate on thee in the night watches."—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

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Verse 4.—“*Thus will I bless thee.*” There are two ways especially in which God is blest of his creature. The one is *objectively*, by way of representation; and the other is *subjectively*, by way of participation. According to the first sense, so all the creatures bless him: “The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.” Psalm xix. 1. “Sun and moon, and fire and hail, and snow and vapours.” Psalm cxlviii. 3, 7, 8. All these they so bless him thus. But according to the second sense, so he is blest only by angels and men, who are therefore to do it with so much the greater intention. “All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord; and thy saints shall bless thee. They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom, and talk of thy power,” etc. Psalm cxxxv. 10, 11.—*Thomas Horton.*

Verse 4.—“*I will lift up my hands.*” The practice of lifting up the hands in prayer towards heaven, the supposed residence of the object to which prayer is addressed, was anciently used both by believers, as appears from various passages in the Old Testament; and by the heathen, agreeably to numerous instances in the classical writers. Parkhurst, considering the “hand” to be the chief organ or instrument of man’s power and operation, and properly supposing the word to be thence used very extensively by the Hebrews for power, agency, dominion, assistance, and the like, regards the lifting up of men’s hands in prayer, as an emblematical acknowledging of the power, and imploring of the assistance, of their respective gods. Is it not, however, the natural and unstudied gesture of earnest supplication?—*Richard Mant.*

Verse 5.—“*My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness.*” My soul shall be satisfied as if I had received all that is intimated by the rich pieces of the peace-offering.—*Andrew A. Snow, on Levit. iii. 9, 10.*

Verse 5.—“*My soul shall be satisfied with fatness and fatness.*” so the Hebrew hath it; that is, my soul shall be tapt of comfort, it shall be filled up to the brim with pleasure and delight, in the remembrance and enjoyment of God upon my bed, or upon my couch, in the palace, as the Hebrew hath it. David had many a hard bed and many a hard lodging, whilst he was in his wilderness condition. It oftentimes so fell out that he had nothing but the bare ground for his bed, and the stones for his pillows, and the hedges for his curtains, and the heavens for his canopy; yet, in this condition, God was sweeter than marrow and fatness to him; though his bed was never so hard, yet in God he had full satisfaction and content. Jer. xxxi. 14; Philip. iv. 9.—*Thomas Brooks.*

Verse 5.—There is that in a gracious God and in communion with him, which gives abundant satisfaction to a soul. Psalm xxxvi. 8; lxx. 4. And there is that in a gracious soul, which takes abundant satisfaction in God, and in communion with him.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 5.—*Sacred Knowledge*, saith, There is an infinite fulness in Christ, the fulness of a fountain. *Faith* saith, This is all for me, for he is my husband; then *Prayer* saith, If all this be thine, I will go and fetch it for thee; and *Thankfulness* says, I will return praise to God for it, and that’s better than the receiving of mercies: “*My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness; and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips.*”—*Matthew Lawrence, in “The Use and Practice of Faith,” 1837.*

Verse 5.—In the words which I have chosen as the subject of discourse, the Psalmist expresses his humble expectation of having his soul feasted in the sanctuary. I intend, first, to show how the Lord satisfies the souls of men as with marrow and fatness; and, secondly, to point out the reason which believers have to conclude that they shall be thus satisfied in the ordinances of divine worship. I. I will endeavour, then, in the first place, to show how the Lord satisfies the souls of men as with marrow and fatness. And, in general, it may be observed, that he imparts such satisfaction by condescending to hold communion with them. This is the feast which our Lord promises to every sinner who opens his heart to receive him: “Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.” Rev. iii. 20. This was also the banquet to which the spouse of Christ was admitted, when she said, “He brought me to the banqueting house, and his banner over me was love.” Song ii. 4. More particularly, 1. The Lord satisfies the souls of his people as with marrow and fatness, by *feeding them with the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ*. The Son of God became incarnate, shed his blood, and fulfilled all righteousness,



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that he might be food for our souls. “The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us.” John i. 14. And in his incarnate person he is living bread to us, bread that gives spiritual and eternal life to our souls, and effectually prevents them from perishing. . . . 2. The Lord satisfies the souls of his people as with marrow and fatness, by *showing them his glory in the face of Christ*. By this means the Psalmist David desired and have his soul feasted, as we learn from the second verse of this Psalm: “To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary.” . . . A saving sight of the glory of God in our Immanuel must be inexpressibly comfortable; it is a feast to the soul, and is productive of joy unspeakable and full of glory. . . . 3. The Lord satisfies the souls of his people as with marrow and fatness, by *shedding abroad his love in their hearts*. This was another way in which David expected to have his soul feasted. He had felt the sweetness of divine love, he had tasted that the Lord was gracious; he knew by happy experience that his lovingkindness was sweeter than all the comforts of life; and he hoped to be blessed with further experience of his love, with such experience as would warm his heart, and afford matter of a new song of praise to God; and thus he expected to be satisfied as with marrow and fatness. He says, therefore, in the third verse of this Psalm, “Because thy lovingkindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee.” . . . 4. The Lord satisfies the souls of his people as with marrow and fatness, when *he feeds them with new-covenant promises*. He hath given us exceeding great and precious promises; promises which are filled with all the fulness of God, and which are all in Christ, yes, and amen, to the glory of God. These promises are published to us all in the gospel, that we may embrace them by faith. But, alas! so great is the folly of men, that they get not from them these words of grace, and judge themselves unworthy of everlasting life. Such folly is natural even to the people of God as well as others. . . . But when the rock of Israel, in a day of power, speaks these promises to them, they no longer reject, but covetously receive them in Christ, and gladly feast upon them. Then his words are found, and they eat them; and his word is the joy and rejoicing of their hearts. . . . 5. The Lord also satisfies the souls of his people, by *filling them with the Spirit*. We are famishing while we are in a state of nature, “having not the Spirit”; for while without the Spirit, we are also without Christ. But when the Lord puts his Spirit within us, then our starving souls begin to be feasted; for this blessed Spirit shows us the things of Christ, and applies him to us; by which means we are enabled to eat his flesh, and drink his blood. And after the Holy Ghost is thus given, he is never taken away. . . . It is the promise of our Redeemer, that, if a man believe on him, “out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water;” and “this speaks he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive.” John vii. 38, 39. 6. The Lord satisfies his people as with marrow and fatness, when *he revives former experiences of his kindness*. Often he gives them, so to speak, a new feast upon an old experience. . . . II. I now proceed to point out some of the reasons which believers have to conclude that their souls shall be satisfied in the ordinances of divine worship. And, 1. They may reasonably found such a conclusion upon the *divine goodness*. 2. Believers may ground an expectation of being satisfied as with marrow and fatness, on the incarnation, the humiliation, and the death of Christ. 3. The fulness laid up in Christ is also a good foundation for such a hope. 4. Believers may also conclude from the divine promise that their souls shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness. 5. From their being blessed with the spiritual appetite. 6. Their former experience of the Lord’s satisfying them, may also encourage believers to hope that he will again satisfy them, as with marrow and fatness.—*Outline of a Sermon, by John Frouser (1745–1818).*

Verse 5:—
 Ever full, but hungry ever,
 What they have, they still desire;
 Never eases surfeit’s itching,
 Nor yet famine’s torments dire;
 Hungering still, they eat, and eat,
 Still the sacred food require.
Peter Damiano (988–1072).

Verse 5, 6.—David had his sweetmeats and heavenly junkets in the night, when the eyes of others were closed, and saw not the charger which was sent from above for his spiritual refreshment. His solitary meditations brought him more solace and comfort than the whole creation could afford him: “*When I remember*



thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches, my soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness." Communion with God in secret is a heaven upon earth. What food can compare with the hidden manna? Some persons have excellent banquets in their closets. That bread which the saints eat in secret, how pleasant is it! Ah! what stranger can imagine the joy, the melody, which even the secret tears of the saints cause! Believers find rich mines of silver and gold in solitary places; they fetch up precious jewels out of secret holes, out of the bottom of the ocean, where are no inhabitants. Naturalists observe that those fish are sweetest which lie hid. Saints have often sweet joy and refreshment in secret; they have meat to eat, which the world knoweth not of. The fig-tree, olive, and vine would not leave their sweetness, fatness, and cheerfulness, to be kings over other trees. Judges ix. 11-13. They that know what it is to enjoy God in secret, would not leave it, or lose it, to be kings or commanders over the whole world.—George Saincock.

Verse 6.—"When I remember thee upon my bed (and), meditate on thee in the night watches." Thus the English version connects this verse with verse 5. But the division of the strophes renders the following translation preferable, which, moreover, obviates the need of supplying "and." Whenever I remember thee upon my bed, I meditate on thee in the night watches." The remembrance of thee on my bed so engages me, that I cannot draw my mind off the thought, so as to fall into the oblivion of sleep; I often meditate on thee through the whole night watches. So Ps. cxix. 55, 148; Ps. lxxii. 2. The Hebrew is *beor*; probably alluding to the fact that in his unsettled life in exile, he seldom slept for many nights in the same bed, but through fear of adversaries slept in different places. There were three night watches; the first (Leam. ii. 19); the middle (Judg. vii. 19); the third, or morning watch (Exod. xiv. 24; 1 Sam. ii. 11). In the New Testament the Roman usage of four prevails.—A. F. Fausset.

Verse 6.—"Remember—and meditate." The meditation of anything hath more sweetness in it than bare remembrance. The memory is the chest to lay up a truth, but meditation is the palate to feed upon it. The memory is like the ark in which the manna was laid up; meditation is like Israel's eating of the manna. When David began to meditate upon God, it was sweet to him as marrow. There is as much difference between a truth remembered and a truth meditated, as between a cordial in the glass and a cordial drunk down.—John Wets (1668), in *Sabbath Holiness*.

Verse 6.—"Upon my bed." The bed may be looked upon as a place for the remembrance of God in it, according to a threefold notion. I. As a place of choice. In the bed, of choice, rather than anywhere else, where I am left to my liberty, David when he had a mind to remember God, he would make choice of his bed for it, as most suitable and agreeable to it. In case of excessive weariness, or weakness contracted to the body from some occasion (this is often put accidentally in Scripture.) "To commune with our hearts upon our bed," etc., the occasion of it here; it may fall out that the bed may be the fittest place for such a duty as this. Ps. iv. 4. II. As it is a place of necessity. In my bed at least, when I cannot anywhere else, as having restraints upon me. David, when (as now it was with him) he was detained from the public ordinances, whether by sickness, or any other impediment which he could not withstand, yet he would not now wholly forget God; he would remember him even in his bed. This is another notion in which we may take it. III. As a place of indifference; that is, there as well as anywhere besides. I will not only remember thee when I am up, when I shall make it my business to remember thee, but even in my bed too. I will take an occasion and opportunity to remember thee there. By commending myself to thee, when I lie down to rest, and acknowledging and owning of thee when I first awake.—Thomas Horton.

Verse 6.—"There were "night watches" kept in the tabernacle for praising God (Ps. cxxxix. 1), which it is probable David, when he had liberty, joined with the Levites in; but now he could not keep place with them, he kept time with them, and wished himself among them.—Matthew Henry.

Verse 7.—"Because thou hast been." The surest way, and the nearest way, to lay hold upon God is the consideration of that which he hath done already, which was David's way here; because, says he, this was God's way before, therefore will I look for God in this way still. The language in which God spake to man,



the Hebrew, hath no present tense. They form not their verbs, as our western languages do, in the present tense, but they begin at that which is past. God carries us in his language, in his speaking, upon that which is past, upon that which he hath done already. I cannot have better security for present nor future than God's former mercies exhibited to me.—Abraham Wright.

Verse 7.—"Thou hast been my help." From this one word—that God hath been my help—I make account that we have both these notions; first, that God hath not left me to myself, he hath come to my succour, he hath helped me; and then, that God hath not left out myself, he hath been my help, but he hath left something for me to do with him and by his help. My security for the future in this consideration of that which is past lies not only in this, that God hath delivered me, but in this also, that he hath delivered me by way of a help, and help always presumes an endeavour and co-operation in him that is helped. God did not elect me as a helper, nor create me, nor redeem me, nor convert me, by way of helping me; for he alone did all, and he had no use at all for me. God infuses his first grace, the first way, merely as a giver; entirely all himself; but his subsequent grace as a helper; therefore we call them auxiliary graces, helping graces, and we always receive them when we endeavour to make use of his former grace.—John Howe.

Verse 7.—"My help." I. In duty. He helps his people here. There is nothing which God requires of his people, as to be done by them, but himself helps them in the doing of it. He is not like the Egyptian task-masters, which require brick and give no straw wherewithal to make it. II. In affliction. He assists here also. As when the Israelite and the Egyptian strove together, Moses came in and helped the Israelite (Exod. ii. 12); even so does God in this case with us, when we are wrestling and struggling with Satan, who is our spiritual enemy, the Lord is here nigh to help us, which may encourage us still in our resistance and opposition; we have a mighty second to stand for us, and to take up our quarrel. III. In affliction. God helps his people; namely, to bear patiently those crosses which he lays upon them. He takes part with them in their sufferings, and in all their afflictions is afflicted himself, as sometimes he expresses it. He lays no more upon them than he does help them, and enable them, to endure. 1. He helps them from, by way of prevention. 2. He helps them in, by way of support. 3. He helps them out, by way of rescue, and redemption, and deliverance.—Thomas Horton.

Verse 7.—"My help." Thou hast been not only my helper, but my "help," for we could never have helped ourselves, nor could any creature have been helpful to us but by him.—Matthew Henry.

Verse 7.—"MY help." There is more encouragement in the least blessing bestowed upon ourselves than in the greatest blessing bestowed upon a stranger; and, therefore, on every account we may safely say, that a whole library of biographical books, and those relating exclusively to righteous individuals, could not so minister to the assurance of a believer as the documents which his own memory can furnish. These, then, should often engage his study, whether he be the rich or the poor. He should do just as David did. Doubtless David was well acquainted with the histories of Noah, and of Abraham, of Jacob, of Joseph, of Moses; and the records of these eminent servants of God were records of surprising deliverances, of divine promises made good, and human wants supplied. Nevertheless, when himself in the wilderness, David did not recur to these records for encouragement. His exclamation is: "Because thou hast been MY help, therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice."—Henry Martineau.

Verse 7.—"Will I rejoice." As a bird, sheltered in the rich foliage from the heat of the sun, sings its merry notes; so he celebrates his songs of praise from the shadow of the wings of God.—Augustine P. Tholuck.

Verse 8.—"My soul followeth hard after thee." This is the language of a good man in his worst frames; for when he has lost his nearness to God, he will be uneasy till he has again obtained it, and will follow after it with all his might. It is also his language in his best frames; for when he knows and enjoys most of God, he wants to know and enjoy more. But it may especially be considered as the language of an afflicted and seeking soul, not sinking under its burden, but earnestly breathing after deliverance, and supported by the prospect of obtaining it. Hence it follows, "Thy right hand upholdeth me." I. I shall consider what is implied in the soul's following hard after God, and then enquire the reason of it. I. Following



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hard after God suppose, 1. A previous acquaintance with him. An unknown good, be it ever so desirable in itself, cannot be the object of desire. Hence, when God shines into the heart, it is to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, as the foundation of all gracious exercises, and especially as the source of all fervent desires after him. Following hard after God is expressive of ardent and intense desires. It does not consist in cold and languid wishes, but insatiable longings after communion with God and conformity to his will. 3. It implies laborious exertion. My soul followeth, it followeth hard after thee. Not earth nor heaven merely is the object of pursuit, but God himself. And the desires of a truly renewed soul are not sluggish and ineffectual; they lead him to the use of all appointed means, and to the exertion of his utmost endeavours till the object be attained. 4. Perseverance in seeking. To follow implies this, and to follow hard implies it more strongly. It is as if the Psalmist had said, "Does God retire? I will pursue. Does he withhold the blessing? I will wrestle with him till I obtain it. He long waited to be gracious, and I will now wait till he is so." 11. We are to enquire the reason why David thus followed hard after God. 1. Guilt and distress followed hard after him. 2. His enemies also followed hard after him. Satan did so, and once and again caused him to stumble and fall. 3. He had followed hard after other things to no purpose. 4. We may add the powerful attractions of divine grace.—*Condensed from Benjamin Beddome's Sermon, "The Christian's Pursuit," in "Short Discourses," 1800.*

Verse 8.—"My soul followeth hard after thee." *עַרְבָּוּת עִרְבָּוּת*. The primary sense of עַרְבָּוּת is *agreement*, to give together; from thence it signifies figuratively to associate, to adhere to, to be united with; and particularly to be firmly united with strong affection. "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife;" properly, be closely united and compacted with his wife, with the most permanent affection. Gen. ii. 24. The Psalmist, therefore, means that his soul adhered to God with the warmest affection, and longed to offer up his sacrifices of praise in his sanctuary.—*Samuel Chandler.*

Verse 9.—"My soul followeth hard after thee." *עַרְבָּוּת, אֲדָהֵסֵת, אֲדָהֵסֵת עִנְיָנָא מֵנָּא פֹּתֵי*: My soul cleaves after thee, as do things which hang by another; the root is of a great frequency in Scripture, as of enmity amongst critics; it importeth here the posture of David's spirit, and speaketh it close to God; and so depending upon him, as nothing could loosen it from him. Satan's subtlety, Saul's cruelty, his own personal loss and indelicacy, are not all of them of any force or effect, to cut asunder or untie the Gordian knot of this unity. The cleaving of David's spirit was a glowing of the Lord's spirit; a marriage of the Lord's making is altogether incapable of the devil's breaking.

It is no wonder David's words repeat him so much devoted to God, seeing with the same breath they speak him supported by God: "Thy right hand upholdeth me," saith he.—*Alexander Pringle, in "A Stay in Trouble; or, the Sinner's Rest in the Evil Day," 1657.*

Verse 8.—"My soul followeth hard after thee." The original is עַרְבָּוּת. "My soul cleaves after thee." As if he had said, Go, lead on, my God! Behold, I follow as near, as close, as I can; *e vestigio*. I would not leave any distance, but pursue thy footsteps, step by step, leaning upon thine everlasting arms, that are underneath me, and following thy manuduction.—*John Gibbon, in "The Morning Exercise," 1661.*

Verse 8.—The soul's following, and following hard after God—what means this? Surely it intends much more than a languid, inert inclination; or "the desire of the slothful which killeth him, because his hands refuse to labour." It evinces an intense concern that quickens and rouses the man into life and earnestness; that draws his very soul along with it; that reconciles him to every needful exertion and sacrifice, however trying; and urges him to persevere, whatever difficulties or discouragements he meets with in his course. And sometimes the distance is long, and the progress up hill, and the road rough, and the weather unfriendly, and enemies would thrust us back; and sometimes we see sight of him and ask those we meet: "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth?" and when we spy him again, he seems to advance as we advance, and when we gain upon him and get nearer, he seems to look back and frown, and tell us to retire. The exercises and feelings of Christians in the divine life will enable them to explain these allusions. Who among them all has not, like the Jews, been sometimes "discouraged because of the way?" Who has not resembled Barak's adherents—"Faint, yet

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pursuing?" Who has not frequently said, "My soul followeth hard after thee?"—*William Jay.*

Verse 9, 10.—If the Psalmist's divine longing was unquenched, so also was his faith; and in the latter part of the Psalm he foretells with full assurance the final overthrow of his enemies. Nor did his denunciations fail to meet with a certain accuracy of fulfilment even in the battle by which his own deliverance was effected. The armies encountered in the wood of Ephraim, across the Jordan; there was a great slaughter that day of twenty thousand men; "and the wood devoured more people that day than the sword devoured." Thus David's words concerning the "lower parts of the earth," and the "sword," and the "foxes," had not been idly spoken; the pitfalls of the forest, and the swords of the royal pursuers, and the wild beasts that had there made their lairs, all effectually did their work; and the fate of the rebel army was shared by their leader, who, caught in the thick boughs of the oak, pierced through the heart by Jothab, and cut down by his attendants, received no further funeral honours than to be cast "into a great pit in the wood," and have a "very great heap of stones" laid upon him to the crown.—*Joseph Francis Thrupp, in "An Introduction to the Study and Use of the Psalms," 1850.*

Verse 10.—"They shall fall." The word is ordinarily applied to *water*. 2 Sam. xiv. 14; Lam. iii. 49. But here, by the immediate mention of the "sword," it is restrained to the effusion of blood; and being in the third person plural, in the active sense, it is after the Hebrew idiom to be interpreted in the passive sense, they shall pour out by the hand of the sword, *i. e.*, they shall be poured out by the sword, the hand of the sword being no more than the edge of the sword.—*Henry Hammond.*

Verse 10.—"They shall be a portion for foxes." Beasts were given to men for their food, but here men are given to beasts for a prey. A lamentable spectacle to see the vilest of all creatures ravenously feast themselves with the flesh of the noblest, and irrespectively hate and tear in pieces the casket which whilome enclosed the richest jewel in the world. Is it not against the law of nature that men should become beasts' meat; yea, the meat of such beasts as are carrion, and not man's meat? Questionless it is, yet nature giveth her consent to this kind of punishment of unnatural crimes. For it is consent to reason, that the law of nature should be broken in their punishment who brake it in their sin; that they who devoured men like beasts should be devoured of beasts like men; that they who with their hands offered unnatural violence to their sovereign should suffer the like by the claws and teeth of wild beasts, their slaves; that they who bear a fox in their breast in their life, should be entombed in the belly of a fox at their death.

St. Austin, expounding this whole prophecy of Christ, yieldeth a special reason of this judgment of God by which the Jews were condemned to foxes. The Jews, saith he, therefore killed Christ that they might not lose their country; but, indeed, they therefore lost their country because they killed Christ; because they refused the Lamb and chose Herod the fox before him, therefore by the just retribution of the Almighty, they were allotted to the foxes for their portion. Notwithstanding this allusion of St. Austin to foxes in special, Jansenius and other expositors extend this grant in any text to all wild beasts and fowls, which are, as it were, impatient with the fox, and have full power and liberty given them to seize upon the corpses of traitors to God and their country; but foxes bear the name because they abound in those parts where was such store of them. That Samson in a short time, with a wet finger, caught three hundred.—*Daniel Feutley, D.D., in "Clavis Mystica," 1658.*

Verse 10.—"They shall be a portion for foxes." If the body of a human being were to be left on the ground, the jackals would certainly leave but little traces of it; and in the olden times of warfare, they must have held high revelry in the battle-fields after the armies had retired. It is to this propensity of the jackal that David refers—himself a man of war, who had fought on many a battle-field, and must have seen the carcasses of the slain mangled by these nocturnal prowlers.—*J. G. Wood.*

Verse 10.—What a doom is that which David pronounces upon those who seek the soul of the righteous to destroy it: "They shall be a portion for foxes;" by which jackals are meant, as I suppose. These sinister, guilty, webegone brutes,



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when pressed with hunger, gather in gangs among the graves, and yell in rage, and fight like fiends over their midnight orgies; but on the battle-field is their great carnival. Oh! let me never even dream that any one dear to me has fallen by the sword, and lies there to be torn, and gnawed at, and dragged about by these hideous hordes.—W. M. Thomson, D.D., in "The Land and the Book," 1861.

Verse 11.—"Every one that sweareth by him," i.e., to David, that comes into his interest, and takes an oath of allegiance to him, shall glory in his success. Or, "that sweareth by him," i.e., by the blessed name of God, and not by any idol. Deut. vi. 13. And then it means all good people that make a sincere and open profession of God's name; they shall glory in God; they shall glory in David's advancement; "They that fear thee will be glad when they see me." They that heartily espouse the cause of Christ, shall glory in its victory at last. "If we suffer with him, we shall reign with him."—Matthew Henry.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1 (first clause).—While the Atheist says, "No God," and the heathen worship "gods many," the true believer says, "O God, thou art my God." He is so, 1. By choice. II. By covenant. III. By confession.

Verse 1 (second clause).—Seeking God "early." I. Early in respect of life. II. Early in respect of diligence. III. Early in respect of fervour. IV. Early in respect of times or continuance.—Alexander Chalmers.

Verse 1 (second clause).—Earnest seeking. That which is longed for will be eagerly sought. 1. The soul is resolute. "I will seek." 2. The soul is reasonable. "I will seek." 3. The soul is ready. "Early will I." 4. The soul is persevering. Let this be the resolution and action of both saved and unsaved.—G. J. K.

Verse 3.—1. Love's resolution. "My lips shall praise thee." 1. To praise, 'tis congenial to the renewed nature. It delights not in grumbling, reproaching, or scolding. Praise expresses appreciation, gratitude, happiness, affection. 2. To praise God. 3. To praise God practically. "My lips." By speaking well to him; by speaking well of him; of his wisdom, justice, love, grace, etc. 4. To praise God continually. "As long as I live," etc. II. Love's reason. "Because thy lovingkindness." Love must praise God because—1. It owes its existence to him. "We love him because he first loved us." 2. Because it is fostered by him. "The love of God is shed abroad," etc. 3. Because the expressions of his love demand praise. "Kindness," to needy, helpless, lost. "Lovingkindness," not wounding our natures. "Better than life;" either the principle, pleasures, or pursuits of life.—G. J. K.

Verse 3.—The lovingkindness is better than life. I. Love enjoyed with life. II. Love compared with life. III. Love preferred to life.—G. J. K.

Verse 5, 6.—1. The empty vessel filled. How? By meditation. With what? God's goodness as marrow and fatness. To what extent? Satisfaction. II. The full vessel running over. "My mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips." The soul overflows with praise—joyful praise.—G. J. K.

Verse 5, 6.—Describe the nature of, and show the intimate connection between, (1) the believer's employments and (2) his enjoyments.—J. S. Bruce.

Verse 6.—1. Important duties too much neglected. "Remembering God," "Meditating on him." II. Favourable seasons within the reach of all: "Upon my bed;" "In the night watches."—J. S. B.

Verse 7.—A well-founded resolve. I. Upon what based. II. How expressed.—J. S. B.

Verse 8.—1. The soul's pursuit after God. It follows, 1. In desire. 2. In action. 3. Earnestly. 4. Quickly. 5. Closely. II. The soul's support. "The right hand upholdeth me," the arm of strength. In doing and bearing.—G. J. K.

Verse 8.—A mighty hunter before the Lord. I. The object of pursuit:



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"Thee." II. The manner of pursuit: "Hard after." III. The dangers encountered.—J. S. B.

Verse 8 (second clause).—God's right hand upholds his people three ways. I. As to sin; but they should fall by it. II. As to suffering; but they should sink under it. III. As to duty; but they should decline from it.—W. Jay.

Verse 9, 10.—1. The enemies of the Christian. Evil spirits, evil men, evil habits, etc., etc. II. Their intent. To destroy the soul. III. Their fall. Certain, shameful, destructive. IV. Their future. Hell is reserved for them.—G. J. K.

Verse 11.—Three topics. I. Royal rejoicing. II. Lawful swearing. III. Evil speaking.

PSALM LXIV.

TITLE.—To the chief Musician. *The leader of the choir, for the time-being, is charged with this song. It were well if the chief musicians of all our congregations estimated their duty at its due solemnity, for it is no mean thing to be called to lead the secret song of God's people, and the responsibility is by no means light.*

A Psalm of David.—*His life was one of conflict, and very seldom does he finish a Psalm without mentioning his enemies; in this instance his thoughts are wholly occupied with prayer against them.*

DIVISION.—From 1—6 he describes the cruelty and craftiness of his foes, and from 7—10 he prophesies their overthrow.

EXPOSITION.

HEAR my voice, O God, in my prayer: preserve my life from fear of the enemy.

1 Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked; from the insurrection of the workers of iniquity:

2 Who whet their tongue like a sword, and bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words:

3 That they may shoot in secret at the perfect: suddenly do they shoot at him, and fear not.

4 They encourage themselves in an evil matter: they commune of laying snares privily; they say, Who shall see them?

5 They search out iniquities; they accomplish a diligent search: both the inward thought of every one of them, and the heart, is deep.

1. "*Hear my voice, O God, in my prayer.*" It often happens devotion if we are able to use the voice and speak audibly; but even mental prayer has a voice with God which he will hear. We do not read that Moses had spoken with his lips at the Red Sea, and yet the Lord said to him, "Why criest thou unto me?" Prayers which are unheard on earth may be among the best heard in heaven. It is our duty to note how constantly David turns to prayer; it is his battleaxe and weapon of war: he uses it under every pressure, whether of inward sin or outward wrath, foreign invasion or domestic rebellion. We shall act wisely if we make prayer to God our first and best trusted resource in every hour of need. "*Preserve my life from fear of the enemy.*" From harm and dread of harm protect me; or it may be read as an expression of his assurance that it would be so; "from fear of the foe thou wilt preserve me." With all our sacrifices of prayer we should offer the salt of faith.

2. "*Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked.*" From their hidden snares hide me. Circumvent their counsels; let their secrets be met by thy secret providence, their counsels of malice by thy counsels of love. "*From the insurrection of the workers of iniquity.*" When their secret counsels break forth into clamorous tumults, be thou still my preserver. When they think evil, let thy divine thoughts defeat them; and when they do evil, let thy powerful justice overthrow them: in both cases, let me be out of reach of their cruel hands, and even out of sight of their evil eye. It is a good thing to conquer malicious foes, but a better thing still to be screened from all conflict with them, by being hidden from the strife. The Lord knows how to give his people peace, and when he wills to make quiet, he is more than a match for all disturbers, and can defeat alike their deep-laid plots and their overt hostilities.

3. "*Who whet their tongue like a sword.*" Slander has ever been the master

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weapon of the good man's enemies, and great is the care of the malicious to use it effectively. As warriors grind their swords, to give them an edge which will cut deep and wound desperately, so do the unscrupulous invent falsehoods which shall be calculated to inflict pain, to stah the reputation, to kill the honour of the righteous. What is there which an evil tongue will not say? What misery will it not labour to inflict? "And bend their bows to shoot their arrows open after speed." Far off they dart their calamities, as archers shoot their poisoned arrows. They studiously and with force prepare their speech as bent bows, and then with good deliberation aim, they let fly the shaft which they have dipped in bitterness. To sting to inflict anguish, to destroy, is their one design. Insult, sarcasm, taunting defiance, nicknaming, all these were practised among Orientals as a kind of art; and if in these Western regions, with more refined manners, we are less addicted to the use of rough abuse, it is yet to be feared that the less apparent venom of the tongue inflicts none the less poignant pain. However, in all cases, let us fly to the Lord for help. David had but the one resource of prayer against the twofold weapons of the wicked, for defence against sword or arrow he used the one defence of faith in God.

4. "That they may shoot in secret of the perfect." They lie in ambush, with bows ready bent to aim a coward's shaft at the upright man. Sincere and upright conduct will not secure us from the assaults of slander. The devil shot at our Lord himself, and we may rest assured he has a fiery dart in reserve for us; He was absolutely perfect, we are only so in a relative sense, hence in us there is fuel for fiery darts to kindle on. Observe the meanness of malicious men; they will not accept fair combat, they slun the open field, and skulk in the bushes, lying in ambush against those who are not so acquainted with deceit as to suspect their treachery, and are too many to imitate their despicable modes of warfare. "Suddenly do they shoot at him, and fear not." To secrecy they add suddenness. They give their unsuspecting victim no chance of defending himself; they pounce on him like a wild beast leaping on its prey. They lay their plans so warily that they fear no detection. We have seen in daily life the arrow of calumny wounding its victim sorely; and yet we have not been able to discover the quarter from which the weapon was shot, nor to detect the hand which forged the arrowhead, or tinged it with the poison. Is it possible for justice to invent a punishment sufficiently severe to meet the case of the dastard who defiles my good name, and remains himself in concealment? An open liar is an angel compared with this demon; Vipers and cobras are harmless and amiable creatures compared with such a reptile. The devil himself might blush at being the father so no base an offspring.

5. "They encourage themselves in an evil matter." Good men are frequently discouraged, and not unfrequently discourage one another, but the children of darkness are wise in their generation and keep their spirits up, and each one has a cheering word to say to his fellow villain. Anything by which they can strengthen each other's hands in their one common design they resort to; their hearts are thoroughly in their black work. "They commune of lying snares privily." Laying their heads together they consult and recount their various devices, so as to come at some new and masterly device. They know the benefit of co-operation, and are not sparing in it; they pour their experience into one common fund, they teach each other fresh methods. "They say, Who shall see them?" So subtly do they mask their attacks, that they defy discovery; their pitfalls are too well hidden, and themselves too carefully concealed to be found out. So they think, but they forget the all-seeing eye, and the all-discovering hand, which are ever hard by them. Great plots are usually laid bare. As in the Gunpowder Plot, there is usually a breakdown somewhere or other; among the conspirators themselves truth finds an ally, or the stones of the final cry out against them. Let no Christian be in bondage through fear of deep-laid Jesuitical schemes for surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, nor divination against Israel; the toils of the net are broken, the arrows of the low are snuffed, the devices of the wicked are foiled. Therefore, fear not, ye tremblers; for the Lord is at your right hand, and ye shall not be hurt of the enemy.

6. "They search out iniquities." Diligently they consider, invent, devise, and seek for wicked plans to wreak their malice. These are no common villains, but explorers in iniquity, inventors and conectors of evil. Sad indeed it is that to ruin a good man the well-disposed will often show as much avidity as if they were searching after treasure. The Inquisition could display instruments of torture,

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revealing as much skill as the machinery of our modern exhibitions. The deep pieces of history, manifesting most the skill of the human mind, are those in which revenge has arranged diplomacy, and used intrigue to compass its diabolical purposes. "They accomplish a diligent search." Their design is perfected, consummated, and brought into working order. They cry "Eureka;" they have sought and found the sure method of vengeance. Equivals are the refinements of malice; hell's craft furnishes inspiration to the *artifices* who fashion deceit. Earth and the places under it are ransacked for the material of war, and profound skill turns all to account. "Both the inward thought of every one of them, and the heart, is deep." No superficial wit is theirs; but sagacity, sharpened by practice and keen hatred. Wicked men have frequently the craft to hasten slowly, to please in order to ruin, to flatter that ere long they may devour, to bow the knee that they may ultimately crush beneath their foot. He who deals with the serpent's seed has good need of the wisdom which is from above: the generation of vipers twist and turn, wind and wriggle, yet overcome they are set upon their purpose, and go the surest way to it when they wander round about. Alas! how dangerous is the believer's condition, and how readily may he be overcome if left to himself. This is the complaint of reason and the moan of unbelief. When faith comes in, we see that even in all this the saints are still secure, for they are all in the hands of God.

7 But God shall shoot at them with an arrow; suddenly shall they be wounded.
8 So they shall make their own tongue to fall upon themselves: all that see them shall flee away.

9 And all men shall fear, and shall declare the work of God; for they shall wisely consider of his doing.

10 The righteous shall be glad in the LORD, and shall trust in him; and all the upright in heart shall glory.

7. "But God shall shoot at them with an arrow." They shoot, and shall be shot. A greater archer than they are shall take sure aim at their hearts. One of his arrows shall be enough, for he never misses his aim. The Lord turns the tables on his adversaries, and defeats them at their own weapons. "Suddenly shall they be wounded." They were looking to surprise the saint, but, lo! they are taken at unawares themselves; they desired to inflict deadly wounds, and are smitten themselves with wounds which none can heal. While they were bending their bows, the great Lord had prepared his bow already, and he let slip the shaft when least they looked for such an unparrying messenger of justice. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." The righteous need not learn the arts of self-defence or of attack, their avengement is in better hands than their own.

8. "So they shall make their own tongue to fall upon themselves." Their slander shall recoil. Their curses shall come home to roost. Their tongue shall cut their throats. It was both sword, and bow and arrow; it shall be turned against them, and bring home to them full punishment. "All that see them shall flee away." Afraid, both of them and their overthrow, their former friends shall give them wide space, lest they perish with them. Who cares to go near to Herod when the worms are eating him? or to be in the same chariot with Pharaoh when the waves roar round him? Those who crowded around a powerful persecutor, and cringed at his feet, are among the first to desert him in the day of wrath. Woe unto you, ye liars! Who will desire fellowship with you in your seething lake of fire?

9. "And all men shall fear." They shall be filled with awe by the just judgments of God, as the Canaanites were by the overthrow of Pharaoh at the Red Sea. Those who might have been bold in sin shall be made to tremble and to stand in awe of the righteous Judge. "And shall declare the work of God." It shall become the subject of general conversation. So strange, so pointed, so terrible shall be the Lord's overthrow of the malicious, that it shall be spoken of in all companies. They aimed secretly, but their punishment shall be wrought before the face of the sun. "For they shall wisely consider of his doing." The judgments of God are frequently so clear and manifest that men cannot mis-read them, and if they have any thought at all, they must extract the true teaching from them. Some of the true judgments are a great deep, but in the case of malicious persecutors the matter is plain enough, and the most illiterate can understand.

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10. "The righteous shall be glad in the Lord." Admiring his justice and fully yet, their joy shall not be selfish or sensual, but altogether in reference to the Lord. "And shall trust in him." Their observation of providence shall increase their faith; since he who fulfils his threatenings will not forget his promises. "And all the upright in heart shall glory." The victory of the oppressed shall be the victory of all upright men; the whole host of the elect shall rejoice in the triumph of virtue. While strangers fear, the children are glad in view of their Father's power and justice. That which alarms the evil, cheers the good. Lord God of mercy, grant to us to be preserved from all our enemies, and saved in thy Son with an everlasting salvation.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm is applied by R. Obadiah to Haman and Mordecai. The enemy is Haman, the perfect man shot at in Mordecai; about whom Haman communed with his friends to lay snares for him, and search diligently for occasions against him and his people, which issued in his own destruction. The ancient Midrash of the Jews applies it to Daniel, when cast into the den of lions; and Jerchl supposes that David, by a spirit of prophecy, foresaw it, and prayed for him who was of his seed; and that everything in the Psalm beautifully falls in with that account. Daniel is the perfect man aimed at; the enemy are the princes of Darius's court, who conspired against him, communed of laying snares for him, and gained their point, which proved their own ruin. But the Psalm literally belongs to David, by whom it was composed.—John Gill.

Whole Psalm.—A cry of God's elect, when persecuted for righteousness' sake, to their Deliverer and sure Avenger. The general principle stated is very clear. The Psalm will adjust itself, as an experimental utterance, to the lips of Christian faith whenever brought into contact with the evil forces of the prince of this world, so as to suffer affliction for the gospel's sake; for it expresses the condition and the hope of one actually imperilled for the truth. How aptly a portion of this Psalm applies to the suffering Truth Himself in the days of affliction, when pierced in his spirit by lying words, he endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, needs not be pointed out.—Arthur Fridham, in "Notes and Reflections on the Psalms," 1869.

Verse 1.—"Preserve my life." Hebrew, *lines*; so called for the many faculties, operations, revolutions, and commodities of life.—John Trapp.

Verse 3.—"Who smiteth their tongue," etc. The verb means, says Parkhurst, "to whet, sharpen," which is performed by reticent motion or friction; and by a beautiful metaphor it is applied to a wicked tongue. It has, however, been rendered, "strive," as if it certain a serpent does his tongue.—Richard Mead.

Verse 3.—The ingenuity of man has been wonderfully tasked and exercised in two things, inventing destructive weapons of war, and devising various methods of ruining men by wicked words. The list of the former is found in military writings. But the various forms of evil speaking can hardly be catalogued. Evil speakers have arrows, sharp, barbed, dipped in poison. They have "swords, flaming swords, two-edged swords, drawn swords, drawn in anger, with which they cut, and wound, and kill the good name of their neighbours." Sins of the tongue are commonly very cruel. When slander is secret, as it commonly is, you cannot defend yourself from its assaults. Its causes are infernal. One of them is, "If a lie will do better than the truth, tell a lie." Another is, "Heap on reproach; some of it will stick."—William S. Plumer.

Verse 3, 4.—We saw in the Museum at Venice an instrument with which one of the old Italian tyrants was accustomed to shoot poisoned needles at the objects of his venous malignity. We thought of gossip, backbiters, and secret slanderers, and wished that their mischievous devices might come to a speedy end. Their weapons of insinuo, thug, and whisper, appear to be as insignificant as needles;

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but the venom which they instil is deadly to many a reputation.—C. H. Spurgeon, in "Feathers for Arrows; or, Illustrations for Preachers and Teachers."

Verse 3, 4.—David, upon sad experience, compareth a wicked, reviling tongue to three fatal weapons—a razor, a sword, and an arrow. To a razor, such a one as will take off every little hair; so a reviling tongue will not only take advantage of every gross sin committed by others, but those peccadilloes, the least infirmities which others better qualified cannot so much as discern; secondly, to a sword that wounds; so the tongues of reproaching men cut deeply into the credits and reputations of their brethren, but a sword doth mischief only near hand, not afar off; and, therefore, it is in the third place compared to an arrow, that can hit at a distance; and so revilers do not ill offices to those only in the parish or town where they live, but to others far remote. How much, then, doth it concern every man to walk circumspectly; to give no just cause of reproach, not to make himself a scorn to the fools of the world; but, if they will reproach (as certainly they will), let it be for forwardness in God's ways, and not for sin, that so the reproach may fall upon their own heads, and their scoundrelous language into their own throats.—Jeremiah Burroughs.

Verse 3, 7, 8.—The most mischievous weapons of the wicked are words, "even bitter words;" but the Word is the chief weapon of the Holy Spirit; and as with this sword the great Captain foiled the tempter in the wilderness, so may we vanquish "the workers of iniquity" with the true Jerusalem blade.—J. K.

Verse 4.—"That they may shoot in secret." The wicked are said to shoot their arrows in secret at the perfect; and then "they say, Who shall see them?" verse 5. Thus Satan hits by a temptation so secretly, that he is hardly suspected in the thing. Sometimes he useth a wife's tongue to do his errand; another while he gets behind the back of a husband, friend, servant, etc. and is not seen all the while he is doing his work. Who would have thought to have found a devil in Peter, tempting his Master, or suspected that Abraham should be his instrument to betray his beloved wife into the hands of a sin? yet it was so. Nay, sometimes he is so secret, that he borrows God's bow to shoot his arrows from, and the poor Christian is abused, thinking it is God chides and is angry, when it is the devil tempts him to think so, and only counterfeits God's voice.—William Gurnall.

Verse 6.—"They search out iniquities," etc. It is a sign that malice boils up to a great height in men's hearts, when they are so active to find matter against their neighbours. Love would rather not see or hear of others' failings; or if it doth and must, busieth itself in healing and reforming them to the utmost of its power.—John Milouré (c. 1684), in "Morning Exercises."

Verse 7.—"With an arrow suddenly." As was Ahab, and the rich fool (Luke xii.); while he sat pruning himself like a bird on a bough, death fetched him off suddenly by his shaft, shot at him, and down he came tumbling. See 1 Thess. v. 3.—John Trapp.

Verse 8 (first clause).—
In these cases,
We still have judgment here, that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which being taught, return
To plague the inventor: This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. William Shalpers.

Verse 8.—"Their own tongue to fall upon themselves." That is, their own words shall be brought as a testimony against them, and condemn them. "The tongue is a little member" (saith the apostle James, ch. iii. 5), and therefore a light number; yet it falls heavy, as heavy as lead. A man were better have his house fall upon him, than that, in this sense, his tongue should fall upon him. Some have been pressed to death because they would not speak, but stood mute before the judge; but more have been pressed to death by their sinful freedom, or rather licentiousness in speaking; this hath brought them to judgment, and cast them in judgment. . . . A strange thing that the fall of a man's tongue should oppress his body and whole estate; yet so it is, the weight of a man's tongue falling upon him crushes him to powder.—Joseph Caryl.

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Verse 8.—"Their own tongue to fall upon themselves." The arrows of idle words, though shot out of sight, and possibly quite forgotten, will hereafter drop down upon the heads of such as drew the bow. Words are but wind, is the common saying, but they are such wind as will either blow the sail to its haven of rest, if holy, wholesome, savory, spiritual, and tending to edification, or else sink it into the Dead Sea, and bottomless gulf of eternal misery, if idle, prophane, frothy, and unprofitable.—Edmond Rogers (1660—1870), in "Rules for the Government of the Tongue."

Verse 10.—"The righteous shall be glad in the Lord, and shall trust in him." That is, if they have failed in their trust heretofore, and not given God honour by confiding in him, yet these wonderful works of God (of which he speaks in the Psalm) work this hope.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 10.—"All the upright in heart." The word of this text, *faschar*, signifies rectitudinem, and planitiam, it signifies a direct way; for the devil's way was circuitous, compassing the earth; but the angel's way to heaven upon Jacob's ladder was a straight, a direct way. And then it signifies, as a direct and straight, so a plain, a smooth, an even way, a way that hath been beaten into a path before, a way that the fathers and the church have walked in before, and not a discovery made by our curiosity, or our confidence, in venturing from ourselves, or embracing from others, new doctrines and opinions. The persons, then, whom God proposes to be partakers of his retributions, are first, *recti* (that is both direct men, and plain men), and then, *recte corde*, this qualification, this straightness and smoothness must be in the heart; all the upright in heart shall have it. Upon this earth, a man cannot possibly make one step in a straight and a direct line. The earth itself being round, every step we make upon it must necessarily be a segment, an arc of a circle. But yet, though no piece of a circle be a straight line, yet if we take any piece, any, if we take the whole circle, there is no corner, no angle in any place, in any mile circle. A perfect rectitude we cannot have in any way in this world: in every calling there are some inevitable temptations. But, though we cannot make up one circle of a straight line (that is impossible to human frailty), yet we may pass on without angles and corners, that is, without digresses in our religion, and without the love of craft and falsehood, and circumvention, in our civil actions. A compass is a necessary thing in a ship, and the help of that compass brings the ship home safe, and yet that compass hath some variations, it doth not look directly north; neither is that star which we call the north-pole, or by which we know the north-pole, the very pole itself; but we call it so, and we make our uses of it, and our conclusions by it, as if it were so, because it is the nearest star to that pole. He that comes as near uprightness as infirmities admit, is an upright man, though he have some obligations.—John Donne.

Verse 10.—"All the upright in heart shall glory." The Psalm began in the first person singular, "Hear my voice, O God," but it ends by comprehending all the righteous. He who is most anxious about his own salvation will be found to be the man of the truest and wisest love to others; while, he who talks most of unselfishness in religion is generally the most selfish. We cannot take a more efficient method for benefiting others than by being earnestly prayerful for ourselves that we may be preserved from sin. Our example will in itself be useful, and our godliness, by putting power into testimony, will increase the value of every rebuke, exhortation, or encouragement we may offer. Our sin is or will be the church's sorrow, and the way to make all the upright rejoice is to be upright ourselves.—C.H.S.

Verse 10.—"Shall glory." This retribution is expressed in the original in the word *halel*, and hence, to those translators that made up our Book of Common Prayer, presented the signification of gladness, for so it is there: "They shall be glad." So it did to the translators that came after, for here it is, "They shall rejoice;" and to our last translators it seemed to signify glory, "They shall glory," say they. But the first translation of all into our language (which was long before any of these three), calls it *prelat*, and puts it into the passive: "All men of right heart shall be praised." And so truly *filialiter*, in the original, bears it, nay, requires it; which is not of praise which they shall give to God, but of a praise that they shall receive for having served God with an upright heart; not that they shall praise God in doing so, but that godly men shall praise them for having done so. All this will grow naturally out of the root; for the root of this word is *laure*, *splendere*, to shine out in the eyes of men, and to create in them a holy and a reverential



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admiration; as it was John Baptist's praise, that he was "A burning and a shining lamp." Properly it is, by a good and a holy exemplary life, to occasion others to set a right value upon holiness, and to give a due respect for holy men. . . . "Shall glory." It is so far from diminishing this glory, as that it exalts our consolation that God places this retribution in the future; if they do not yet, certainly they shall glory, and if they do now, that glory shall not go out, still they shall, they shall for ever glory.—John Donne.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. The preservation of life desired. 1. The desire expressed. 2. Qualified—from violent death, from fear of, etc. II. The preservation of life prayed for. 1. For self-improvement. 2. For usefulness. 3. For the divine glory.—G. R.

Verse 2 (first clause).—Applied to Satan. I. The danger considered. 1. The enemy wicked, mighty, malicious, experienced. 2. His counsel. He tempts cunningly, and with deliberation. 3. The secrecy of it. He may be exciting others against me, or sowing evil in myself. II. The deliverance implored. "Hide me." 1. Keep me from being tempted. 2. Keep me from evil when tempted. 3. Bring me out of it all unharmed. 4. Meanwhile, let me be in thy secret place. III. The consolation of faith. 1. God does preserve praying ones. 2. Our enemy is his enemy. 3. He has preserved us. 4. We are his own. 5. His honour is involved.

Verse 3.—"Bitter words." An excellent topic in reference both to the sinner and to professed saints.

Verse 3.—The whetting of the tongue. Fresh faults discovered, evil motives imputed, exaggerations invented, lies forged, insinuations suggested, old slanders furnished, and ancient hatreds rekindled.

Verse 5.—The mutual encouragements of sinners a rebuke to professors who dishearten each other.

Verse 6 (two first clauses).—The fault-hunter; his motive, his character, his pretences, and his punishment.

Verse 9.—I. The subject for consideration—Judgments upon the wicked. 1. As judgments. 2. As judgments from God—that work of God—his doing. II. The consideration of the subject. 1. They are intended to be considered by others. 1. They are to be considered wisely. III. The effect of this consideration. 1. Fear of God. 2. Praise to God; shall declare, etc.—G. R.

Verse 10.—I. The persons. 1. What they are, in distinction from others; the righteous; the justified. 2. What they are in themselves; upright in heart; not perfect, but sincere. II. Their privilege. 1. Amidst all their persecutions to joy in God. 2. Amidst all their dangers to trust in God.—G. R.

Verses 9, 10.—I. An act of God; something of his doing. II. Its effect upon men in general. "All men shall fear, and shall declare," etc. III. A special duty resulting from it; incumbent on good men: "The righteous," etc.—G. R.

PSALM LXV.

TITLE—This title is very similar to many we have before studied. To the Chief Musician. It is assigned to the care of the usual overseer of song. When a man does his work well, there is no use in calling in others for novelty's sake. A Psalm and Song of David. The Hebrew calls it a Shur and Mizmor, a combination of psalm and song, which may be best described by the term, "A Lyrical Poem." In this case the psalm may be said or sung, and be equally suitable. We have had no such Psalm before, Psalms XXX. and XLVIII., and we have now the first of a little series of four following each other. It was meted that Psalms of pleading and longing should be followed by hymns of praise.

SUBJECT AND DIVISIONS—David sings of the glory of God in his church, and in the fields of nature; here is the song both of grace and providence. It may be that he intended hereby to commemorate a remarkably plentiful harvest, or to compose a harvest hymn for all ages. It appears to have been written after a violent rebellion had been quelled, verse 7, and foreign enemies had been subdued by signal victory, verse 8. It is one of the most delightful hymns in any language.

We shall sing in the first four verses the song of approach to God, then from 5 to 8 we shall see the Lord in answer to prayer performing wonders for which he is praised, and then from 9—13 we shall sing the special harvest-song.

EXPOSITION.

PRAISE waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion: and unto thee shall the vow be performed.

2 O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come.

3 Iniquities prevail against me: as for our transgressions, thou shalt purge them away.

4 Blessed is the man whom thou choosest, and causest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts: we shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple.

1. "Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion." Though Babylon adores Antichrist, Zion remains faithful to her King: to him, and to him only, she brings her perpetual oblation of worship. Those who have seen in Zion the blood of sprinkling, and know themselves to belong to the church of the firstborn, can never think of her without presenting humble praise to Zion's God: his mercies are too numerous and precious to be forgotten. The praises of the saints wait for a signal from the divine Lord, and when he shows his face they burst forth at once. Like a company of musicians gathered to welcome and honour a prince, who wait till he makes his appearance, so do we reserve our best praises till the Lord reveals himself in the assembly of his saints; and, indeed, till he shall descend from heaven in the day of his appearing. Praise also waits like a servant or courtier in the royal hall—gratitude is humble and obedient. Praise attends the Lord's pleasure, and continues to bless him, whether he shows tokens of present favour or no: she is not soon wearied, but all through the night she stings on in sure hope that the morning cometh. We shall continue to wait on, tuning our harps, amid the tears of earth; but O what harmonies will those be which we will pour forth, when the home-bringing is come, and the King shall appear in his glory. The passage may be rendered "praise is silent for thee: it is calm, peaceful, and ready to adore thee in quietness. Or, it may mean, our praise is but silence compared with thy deservings, O God. Or, in solemn silence we worship thee, because our praise cannot be uttered; accept, therefore, our silence as praise. Or, we are so engrossed in thy praise, that to all other things we are dumb; we have no tongue for anything but thee. Perhaps the poet best expressed the thought of the Psalmist when he said—

"A sacred reverence checks our songs,
And praise sits silent on our tongues."

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Certainly, when the soul is most filled with adoring awe, she is least content with her own expressions, and feels most deeply how inadequate are all mortal songs to proclaim the divine goodness. A church, bowed into silent adoration by a profound sense of divine mercy, would certainly offer more real praise than the sweetest voices aided by pipes and strings; yet, vocal music is not to be neglected, for this sacred hymn was meant to be sung. It is well before singing to have the soul placed in a waiting attitude, and to be humbly conscious that our best praise is but silence compared with Jehovah's glory.

"And unto thee shall the vow be performed." Perhaps a special vow made during a season of drought and political danger. Nations and churches must be honest and prompt in redeeming their promises to the Lord, who cannot be mocked with impunity. So, too, must individuals. We are not to forget our vows, or to redeem them to be seen of men—unto God alone must they be performed, with a single eye to his acceptance. Believers are all under covenant, which they made at conversion, and have renewed upon being baptized, joining the church, and coming to the table, and some of them are under special pledges which they entered into under peculiar circumstances: these are to be promptly and punctually fulfilled. We ought to be very deliberate in promising, and very punctilious in performing. A vow unkept will burn the conscience like a hot iron. Vows of service, of donation, of praise, or whatever they may be, are no trifles; and in the day of grateful praise they should, without fail, be fulfilled to the utmost of our power.

2. "O thou that hearest prayer." This is thy name, thy nature, thy glory. God not only has heard, but is now hearing prayer, and always must hear prayer, since he is an immutable being, and never changes in his attributes. What a delightful title for the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ! Every right and sincere prayer is as surely heard as it is offered. Hence the Psalmist brings in the personal pronoun "thou," and we beg the reader to notice how often "thou," "thee," and "thy," occur in this hymn; David evidently believed in a personal God, and did not adore a mere idea or abstraction. "I know thee shall all flesh come." This shall encourage men of all nations to become supplicants to the one and only God, who proves his duty by answering those who seek his face. Flesh they are, and therefore weak; frail and sinful, they need to pray; and thou art such a God as they need, for thou art touched with compassion, and dost condescend to hear the cries of poor flesh and blood. Many come to thee now in humble faith, and are filled with good; but more shall be drawn to thee by the attractiveness of thy love, and at length the whole earth shall bow at thy feet. To come to God is the life of true religion; we come weeping in conversion, hoping in supplication, rejoicing in praise, and delighting in service. False gods must in due time lose their deluded votaries, for man when enlightened will not be longer befooled; but each one who tries the true God is encouraged by his own success to persuade others also, and so the kingdom of God comes to men, and men come to it.

3. "Iniquities prevail against me." Others accuse and slander me, and in addition my own sins rise up and would beset me to my confusion, were it not for the remembrance of the atonement which covers every one of my iniquities. Our sins would, but for grace, prevail against us in the court of divine justice, in the court of conscience, and in the battle of life. Unhappy is the man who despises these enemies, and worse still is he who counts them his friends! He is best instructed who knows their deadly power, and flees for refuge to him who pardons iniquity. "As for our transgressions, thou shalt purge them away." Thou dost cover them all, for thou hast provided a covering propitiation, a mercy-seat which wholly covers thy law. Note the word "law," the faith of the one penitent who speaks for himself in the first clause, here embraces all the faithful in Zion; and he is so persuaded of the largeness of forgiving love that he leans into the arms of the blessing. What a comfort that iniquities which prevail against us, do not prevail against God. They would keep us away from God, but he sweeps them away from before himself and us; they are too strong for us, but not for our Redeemer, who is mighty, yes, and almighty to save. It is worthy of note that as the priest washed in the laver before he sacrificed, so David leads us to obtain purification from sin before we enter upon the service of song. When we have washed our robes and made them white in his blood, then shall we acceptably sing, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain."

4. "Blessed is the man whom thou chooseth, and causeth to approach unto thee." After cleansing comes benediction, and truly this is a very rich one. It comprehends

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both election, effectual calling, access, acceptance, and sonship. First, we are chosen of God, according to the good pleasure of his will, and this alone blessedness. Then, since we cannot and will not come to God of ourselves, he works graciously in us, and attracts us powerfully; he subdues our unwillingness, and removes our inability by the almighty workings of his transforming grace. This also is no slight blessedness. Furthermore, we, by his divine drawings, are made nigh by the blood of his Son, and brought near by his Spirit, into intimate fellowship; so that we have access with boldness, and are no longer as those who are afar off by wicked works: here also is unvalued blessedness. To crown all, we do not come nigh in peril of dire destruction, as Nadab and Abihu did, but we approach as chosen and accepted ones, to become dwellers in the divine household; this is hinged-up blessedness, vast beyond conception. But dwelling in the house we are treated as sons, for the servant abideth not in the house for ever, but the son abideth ever. Behold what manner of love and blessedness the Father has bestowed upon us that we may dwell in his house, and go no more out for ever. Happy men who dwell at home with God. May both writer and reader be such men. "That he may dwell in thy courts." Acceptance leads to abiding; God does not make a temporary choice, or give and take; his gifts and calling are without repentance. He who is once admitted to God's courts shall inhabit them for ever; he shall be

"No more a stranger or a guest,
But like a child at home."

Permanence gives preciousness. Terminating blessings are but half-blessings. To dwell in the courts of the Great King is to be ennobled; to dwell there for ever is to be emperadised; yet such is the portion of every man whom God has chosen and caused to approach unto him, though once his iniquities prevailed against him.

5. "By terrible things in righteousness wilt thou answer us, O God of our salvation; who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth, and of them that are afar off upon the sea:

6 Which by his strength setteth fast the mountains; being girded with power:

7 Which stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves, and the tumult of the people.

8 They also that dwell in the uttermost parts are afraid at thy tokens; thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice.

9. "By terrible things in righteousness wilt thou answer us, O God of our salvation." God's memorial is that he hears prayer, and his glory is that he answers it in a manner fitted to inspire awe in the hearts of his people. The saints, in the commencement of the Psalm, offered praise in reverential silence; and now, in the like awe-stricken spirit, they receive answers to their prayers. The direct allusion here is, no doubt, to the Lord's overthrow of the enemies of his people in ways calculated to strike terror into all beholders; his judgments in their severe righteousness were calculated to excite fear both among friends and foes. Who would not fear a God whose blows are so crushing? We do not always know what we are asking for when we pray; when the answer comes, the veritable answer, it is possible that we may be terrified by it. We seek sanctification, and trial will be the reply; we ask for more faith, and more affliction is the result; we pray for the spread of the gospel, and persecution scatters us. Nevertheless, it is good to ask on, for nothing which the Lord grants in his love can do us any harm. Terrible things will turn out to be blessed things after all, when they come in answer to prayer.

See in this verse how righteousness and salvation are united, the terrible things with the gracious answers. Where but in Jesus could they be blended? The God who saves may answer our prayers in a way which puts unbelief into a flutter; but when faith spies the Saviour, she remembers that "things are not what they seem," and she is of good courage. He who is terrible is also our refuge from terror when we see him in the Well-beloved. "Who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth." The dwellers in the far-off lands trust in God; those most remote from Zion yet confide in the ever living Jehovah. Even those who dwell in countries, frozen or torrid, where nature puts on her varied terrors, and those who see dread

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wonders on the deep, yet fly from the terrors of God and place their confidence in the God of terrors. His arm is strong to smite, but also strong to save. "And of them that are afar upon the sea." Both elements have their fleet hands of believers. If the land gave Moses elders, the sea gave Jesus apostles. Noah, when all was ocean, was as calm with God as Abraham in his tent. All men are equally dependent upon God; the seafaring man is usually most conscious of this, but in reality he is not more so than the husbandman, nor the husbandman than anyone else. There is no room for self-confidence on land or sea, since God is the only true confidence of men on earth or ocean. Faith is a plant of universal growth, it is a tree of life on shore and a plant of reason at sea; and, blessed be God, those who exercise faith in him anywhere shall find that he is swift and strong to answer their prayers. A remembrance of this should quicken our devotions when we approach unto the Lord our God.

6. "Which by his strength setteth fast the mountains." He, as it were, fixed them in their sockets, and preserved them from falling by earthquakes or storm. The firmest owe their stability to him. Philosophers of the forget-God school are too much engrossed with their laws of upheaval to think of the Uplifter. Their theories of volcanic action and glacier action, etc., etc., are frequently used as bolts and bars to shut the Lord out of his own world. Our poet is of another mind, and sees God's hand settling Alps and Andes on their bases, and therefore he sings in his praise. Let us far ever be just such an unphilosophic simpleton as David was, for he was nearer akin to Solomon than any of our modern theorists. "Being girded with power." The Lord is so himself, and he therefore casts a girdle of strength around the hills, and there they stand, braced, belted, and bulwarked with his might. The poetry is such as would naturally suggest itself to one familiar with mountain scenery; power everywhere meets you, sublimity, massive grandeur, and stupendous force are all around you; and God is there, the author and source of all.

Let us learn that we poor puny ones, if we wish for true establishment, must go to the strong for strength. Without him, the everlasting hills would crumble; how much more shall all our plans, projects, and labours come to decay. Repose, O believer, where the mountains find their bases—viz., in the undiminished might of the Lord God.

7. "Which stilleth the noise of the seas." His soft breath smooths the sea into a glass, and the mountainous waves into ripples. God does this. Calms are of the God of peace; it needs not that we look for a hurricane when it is said that he cometh. He walked of old in the garden in the cool of the day; he is resting even now, for his great seventh day is not yet over, and he is always "the Lord and giver of peace to the seas." Let mariners magnify the God who reins the waves. "The noise of their waves." Each separate bravely amid the riot of the storm is quieted by the divine voice. "And the tumult of the people." Nations are as difficult to rule as the sea itself, they are as fickle, treacherous, restless, and various; they will not brook the bridle nor be restrained by laws. Canute had not a more perilous sea by the rising billows than money a king and emperor has had when the multitude have been set on mischief, and have grown weary of their lords. God alone is King of nations. The sea obeys him, and the yet more tumultuous nations are kept in check by him. Human society owes its preservation to the continued power of God; evil passions would secure its instant dissolution; envy, ambition, and cruelty would create anarchy to-morrow, if God did not prevent; whereas we have had clear proof in the various French revolutions. Glory be unto God who maintains the fabric of social order, and checks the wicked, who would fain overthrow all things. The child of God in seasons of trouble should fly at once to him who stills the sea; nothing is too hard for him.

8. "They also that dwell in the uttermost parts are afraid at thy tokens." Signs of God's presence are not few, nor confined to any one region. Zambala sees them as well as Zion, and Terra del Fuogo as surely as the Terra Sacra. These tokens are sometimes terrible phenomena in nature—such as earthquakes, pestilence, tornado, or storm; and when these are seen, even the most barbarous people tremble before God. At other times they are great works of providence—such as the overthrow of Sodom, and the destruction of Pharaoh. The rumour of these judgments travels to earth's utmost verge, and impresses all people with a fear and trembling at such a just and holy God. We bless God that we are not afraid but rejoice at his tokens; with solemn awe we are glad when we behold his mighty acts. We fear,

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but not with slavish fear. "Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice." East and west are made happy by God's favour to the dwellers therein. Our rising hours are bright with hope, and our evening moments mellow with thanksgiving. Whether the sun go forth or come in we bless God and rejoice in the gates of the day. When the fair morning blushes with the rosy dawn we rejoice; and when the calm evening smiles restfully we rejoice still. We do not believe that the dew wets the death of the day; we only see jewels bespangled by the departing day for its successor to gather up from the earth. Faith, when she sees God, rounds the day with joy. She cannot fast, because the bridegroom is with her. Night and day are alike to her, for the same God made them and blessed them. She would have no rejoicing if God did not make her glad; but, blessed be his name, he never ceases to make joy for those who find their joy in him.

9. Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it.

10. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly: thou settest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers: thou blessest the springing thereof.

11. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.

12. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness; and the little hills rejoice on every side.

13. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing.

9. "Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it." God's visits leave a blessing behind; this is more than can be said of every visitor. When the Lord goes on visitations of mercy, he has abundance of necessary things for all his needy creatures. He is represented here as going round the earth, as a gardener surveys his garden, and as giving water to every plant that requires it, and that not in small quantities, but until the earth is drenched and soaked with a rich supply of refreshment. O Lord, in this manner visit thy church, and my poor, parched, and withering piety. Make thy grace to overflow towards my graces; water me, for no plant of thy garden needs it more.

"My stock lies dead, and no increase
Deth my dull husbandry improve;
O let thy grace without cease
Drop from above."

"Thou greatly enrichest it." Millions of money could not so much enrich mankind as the showers do. The soil is made rich by the rain, and then yields its riches to man; but God is the first giver of all. How truly rich are those who are enriched with grace; this is great riches. "With the river of God, which is full of water." The brooks of earth are soon dried up, and all human resources, being finite, are liable to failure; but God's provision for the supply of rain is inexhaustible; there is no bottom or shores to his river. The deluge poured from the clouds yesterday may be succeeded by another to-morrow, and yet the waters above the firmament shall not fall. How true is this in the realm of grace; there "the river of God is full of water," and "of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace." The ancients in their fables spoke of Pactolus, which flowed over sands of gold; but this river of God, which flows above and from which the rain is poured, is far more enriching; for, after all, the wealth of men lies mainly in the harvest of their fields, without which even gold would be of no value whatever. "Thou preparest them corn." Corn is specially set apart to be the food of man. In its various species it is a divine provision for the sustenance of our race, and is truly called the staff of life. We hear in commerce of "prepared corn-flour," but God prepared it long before man touched it. As surely as the mamma was prepared of God for the tribes, so certainly is corn made and sent by God for our daily use. What is the difference whether we gather wheat-cars or manna, and what matters it if the first comes upward to us, and the second downward? God is as much

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present beneath as above; it is as great a marvel that food should rise out of the dust, as that it should fall from the skies. "When thou hast so provided for it." When all is prepared to produce corn, the Lord puts the finishing stroke, and the grain is forthcoming; not even, when all the material is prepared, will the wheat be perfected without the continuous and perfecting operation of the Most High. Blessed be the Great Householder; he does not suffer the harvest to fall, he supplies the teeming myriads of earth with bread enough from year to year. Even thus does he vouchsafe heavenly food to his redeemed ones: "He hath given meat unto them that fear him; he is ever mindful of his covenant."

10. "Thou interest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settest the furrows thereof." Ridge and furrow are drenched. The ridges beaten down and settled, and the furrows made to stand like gutters flooded to the full. "Thou makest it soft with showers." The drought turned the clods into iron, but the plentiful showers dissolve and loosen the soil. "Thou bleasest the sprouting thereof." Vegetation calvened by the moisture leaps into vigour, the seed germinates and sends forth its green shoot, and the moil is that of a field which the Lord has blessed. All this may furnish us with a figure of the operations of the Holy Spirit in beating down high thoughts, filling our lowly desires, softening the soul, and causing every holy thing to increase and spread.

11. "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness." The harvest is the plimmet display of the divine bounty, and the crown of the year. The Lord himself conducts the coronation, and sets the golden coronal upon the brow of the year. Or, we may understand the expression to mean that God's love encircles the year as with a crown; each month has its gems, each day its pearl. Unceasing kindness girdles all time with a belt of love. The providence of God in the visitations makes a complete circuit, and surrounds the year. "And thy paths drop fatness." The footsteps of God, when he visits the land with rain, create fertility. It was said of the Tartar hordes, that grass grew no more where their horses' feet had trodden; so, on the contrary, it may be said that the march of Jehovah, the Fertiliser, may be traced by the abundance which he creates. For spiritual harvests we must look to him, for he alone can give "times of refreshing" and feasts of Pentecost.

12. "Thou dropst upon the pastures of the wilderness." Not alone where man is found do the showers descend, but away in the lone places, where only wild animals have their haunt, the bountiful Lord makes the refreshing rain to drop. Ten thousand oases smile while the Lord of mercy passes by. The birds of the air, the wild goats, and the fleet stags rejoice as they drink from the pools, new filled from heaven. The most lonely and solitary soul God will visit in love. "And the little hills rejoice on every side." On all hands the eminences are girt with gladness. Soon they languish under the effects of drought, but after a season of rain they laugh again with verdure.

13. "The pastures are clothed with flocks." The clothing of man first clothes the fields. Pastures appear to be quite covered with numerous flocks when the grass is abundant. "The solitary hills are covered over with corn." The arable as well as the pasture land is rendered fruitful. God's clouds, like ravens, bring us both bread and flesh. Grazing flocks and waving crops are equally the gifts of the Preserver of men, and for both praise should be rendered. Sheep-shearers and harvest should both be boldness unto the Lord. "They shout for joy." The bounty of God makes the earth vocal with his praise, and in opened ears it lifts up a joyous shout. The cattle low out the divine praises, and the rustling ears of grain sing a soft sweet melody unto the Lord.

"Ye forests bend, ye harvests wave to him:
Breathe your still song into the reaper's heart,
As home he goes beneath the joyous moon,
Blast out aloft, ye hills, ye moory rocks
Beneath the sunset, the broad resplendent bow
Ye valleys raise; for the Great Saviour reigns,
And his evergreen Kingdom yet will come."

"They also sing." The voice of nature is articulate to God; it is not only a shout, but a song. Well ordered are the sounds of animate creation as they combine with the equally well-timed ripple of the waters, and sighings of the wind. Nature has no discord. Her airs are melodious, her choros is full of harmony. All, all is for the Lord; the world is a hymn to the Eternal, blessed is he who, hearing, joins in it, and makes one singer in the mighty chorus.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

From Psalm lxxv. onwards we find ourselves in the midst of a series of Psalms which, with a varying arrangement of the words, are inscribed both *sup* and *we* (lxxv.—lxxviii.). The two words signify a *Psalm-song*. This series, as is universally the case, is arranged according to the community of prominent words. In Psalm lxxv. 2 we read:—"To thee is the sea paid;" and in lxxv. 15:—"I will praise thee, my soul;" in Psalm lxxvi. 20:—"Blessed be Elohim;" and in lxxvii. 8: "Elohim shall bless us." Besides Psalms lxxv. and lxxvi. have this feature in common, that *sup*, which occurs fifty-five times in the Psalter, is accompanied by the name of the poet in every instance, with the exception of these two anonymous Psalms. The frequently occurring *Seis* of both Psalms also indicates that they were intended to have a mutual accompaniment.—*Francis Edlin.*

Title.—A Psalm of Jeremiah and Eusebius.—The Psalm is assigned to them, not as being its authors, but because it is supposed that it was often rehearsed by them at the beginning of the return from captivity, to teach us that those things ought especially to be sung concerning that happy restoration which these prophets were wont to sing about. In this inscription is not in the Hebrew text, nor in some translations, but only in certain versions. Jeremiah was not carried away to Babylon; see Jeremiah xxxix. 11, etc. Moreover, both he and Eusebius died before the return.—*Pool's Synopsis.*

Whole Psalm.—The author of the Psalm is mentioned, but not the date of its composition; but, from an examination of its contents, it would seem to have been intended as a song for the "day of atonement," and for the "feast of tabernacles," which followed immediately after. Num. xxix. 7, 12. The sins of the year were then "covered over," and a thorough purification of the sanctuary was made by a special service of expiation. The labours of the year were also by that time all concluded, and its fruits secured; and Israel could look on the goodness of God towards them, through its entire extent; and this Psalm was penned to serve as a fitting expression of their feelings. It opens with a reference to the "silence" that reigned in the sanctuary; to the profound, unbroken, solemn stillness that reigned within it; while, in deep abasement, the people without waited in hushed expectation the return of their high priest from the immediate presence of God. Lev. xvi. 17. It goes on to a statement of the blessedness of those who are accepted of God, and admitted to fellowship with One so unspeakably great; and concludes with a description of the various processes by which the Almighty had fitted the earth to yield a year's supplies for his people.—*John H. Ripstone, in "The Ancient Psalms in appropriate Metres. . . . with Notes," 1867.*

Whole Psalm.—We have here a psalm of thanksgiving to be sung in the Temple during a public festivity, at which the sacrifices were to be offered which had been vowed during a long and protracted drought (verses 1, 2). To the thanksgiving, however, for a gracious rain, and the hope of an abundant harvest (verses 3—14), is added gratitude for a signal deliverance during a time of distress and commotion affecting all the nations around (verses 7, 8). Thus the Psalm becomes a song of praise to Jehovah as the God of history and the God of nature alike.—*From the "Psalms Chronologically Arranged, by Four Persons," 1857.*

Whole Psalm.—This is a charming psalm. Coming after the previous sad ones, it seems like the morning after the darkness of night. There is a dewy freshness about it, and from the ninth verse to the end there is a sweet succession of landscape pictures that reminds one of the loveliness of spring; and truly it is a description, in natural figures, of that happy state of men's minds which will be the result of the "Day-Spring's" visiting us from on high." Luke i. 7, 8.—*O. Prescott Hillier.*

Verse 1.—"Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion." The believer sometimes seems to want words to exalt God, and stops, as it were, in the middle; his thoughts are overwhelmed. Thus praise waits, or is silent for God; it is silent to other things, and it waits to be employed about him. The soul is often put to a stop by crying up the grace of God, and wants words to express its greatness; yea, to answer the elevation of the thoughts; the heart notices a song of praise, but it cannot tune it. The Psalmist is stopped, as it were, through admiration (which



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is silentium intellectus, for when the mind can rise no higher, it falls admiring: hence some say, God is most exalted with fewest words.—Alexander Carmichael.

Verse 1.—"Praise waiteth for thee, O God." Mercy is not yet come, we expect it: whilst thou art preparing the mercy, we are preparing the praise.—Edward Leigh in "Annotations on the Five Psalter Books of the Old Testament," 1657.

Verse 1.—"Praise waiteth on thee." As a servant, whose duty it is to do what thou commandest; so, for thee; is ready to be offered in thy courts for special favours. I think there is an allusion to the daily service in which God was praised.—Benjamin Boothroyd.

Verse 1.—"Praise waiteth for thee, O God." Te decet hymnus, so the vulgar edition reads this place. To thee, O Lord, belong our psalms, our praises, our cheerful acclamations, and conformable to that, we translate it, "Praise waiteth for thee, O God." But if we take it according to the original, it must be silentium tantum in te, Thy praise, O Lord, consists in silence. That man praises God best that says least of him; of his mysterious essence, of his unrevealed will and secret purposes.—Abraham Wright.

Verse 1.—"To thee is silence and praise."—Piscator. Verse 1.—"The Hebrew may be rendered, 'Praise is silent for thee.' As if the holy man had said, 'Lord, I quietly wait for a time to praise thee; my soul is not in an uproar because thou stayest. I am not murmuring, but rather stringing my lute and tuning my instrument with much patience and confidence, that I may be ready to strike up when the joyful news of my deliverance come.'—William Gurnall.

Verse 1.—"To thee belongeth silence-praise." Praise without any tumult. (Alexander.) It has been said, "The most intense feeling is the most calm, being condensed by repression." And Hooker says of prayer, "The very silence which our unworthiness putteth us unto doth itself make request for us, and that in the confidence of his grace. Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail." Horsley renders it, "Upon thee is the repose of prayer."—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 1.—"Praise is silent for thee." The Chaldee interpretation is, that our praise is not sufficiently worthy that we should praise God. The very praises of angels are esteemed as nothing before him. For so its rendering is: "Before thee, O God, whose Majesty dwells in Zion, the praise of angels is regarded as silence." . . . Jerome's version here is, "To thee silence is praise, O God, in Zion." The very silence is a divine thing; and Thomas à Kempis calls silence the nutriment of devotion.—Thomas Le Sire.

Verse 1.—"To thee belong submission, praise, O God, in Zion." [Version of the American Bible Union.] Thou hast a claim for submission in times of sorrow, for praise in seasons of joy.—Thomas J. Conant, in "The Psalms. . . with occasional Notes," 1871.

Verse 1.—"You." A vow is a voluntary and deliberate promise made unto God in an extraordinary case. "It is a religious promise made unto God in a holy manner: so a modern writer defines it." It is a "holy and religious promise, advisedly and freely made unto God, concerning something which to do or to omit appears to be grateful and well-pleasing unto him;" so Buchanan. I forbear Aquinas's definition of a vow. If these which I have given satisfy not, then view it in the words of Peter Martyr, a zealous and well-known to our own nation in the days of Edward VI., of ever-blessed memory: "It is a holy promise, whereby we bind ourselves to offer somewhat unto God." "The one man who defines it, and he is a man whose judgment, learning, and holiness hath perfumed his name; it is learned Perkins, in his 'Cases of Conscience.' 'A vow, saith he, 'is a promise made unto God of things lawful and possible.'—Henry Hare (1690), in 'The Morning Exercises.'"

Verse 1 (last clause).—The reference here is to the vows or promises which the people had made in view of the manifested judgments of God, and the proofs of his goodness. Those vows they were now ready to carry out in expressions of praise.—Albert Barnes.

Verse 2.—"O thou that hearest prayer," etc. This is one of his titles of honour, he is a God that hears prayer; and it is as truly ascribed to him as mercy or justice.

* See Giddins.

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He hears all prayer, therefore, "unto thee shall all flesh come." He never rejects any that deserve his name of prayer, how weak, how unworthy soever the petitioner be. "All flesh!" And will he (may faith say) reject mine only? Rom. x. 12. "He is rich unto all that call upon him;" Ps. lxxxv. 9. "Thou shalt be plentiful in mercy to all that call upon thee;" Heb. xi. 6. "A rewarder of them that diligently seek him." This must be believed as certainly as we believe that God is. As sure as God is the true God, so sure is it that none who sought him diligently departed from him without a reward. He rewards all seekers, for *indefinite in materia necessarii auxilii universali*. And if all, why not me? You may as well doubt that he is God, as doubt that he will not reward, not hear prayer; so James I. 5. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."—David Clarkson.

Verse 2.—"O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come." What avails prayer, if it be not heard? But God's people need not lay it aside on that score. Our text bears two things with respect to that matter. 1. A comfortable title ascribed to God, with the unanimous consent of all the sons of Zion, who are all praying persons: "O thou that hearest prayer." He speaks to "God in Zion," or Zion's God, that is in New Testament language, to God in Christ. An absolute God thundereth on sinners from Sinai, there can be no comfortable intercourse betwixt God and them, by the law; but in Zion, from the mercy-seat, in Christ, he is the hearer of prayer; they give in their supplications, and he graciously hears them. Such faith as it they have, that praise waits there for the prayer-hearing God. 2. The effect of the savour of this title of God, spread abroad in the world: "Unto thee shall all flesh come." not only Jews, but Gentiles. The poor Gentiles who have long in vain implored the aid of their idols, hearing and believing that God is the hearer of prayer, will flock to him, and present their petitions. They will throng in about his door, where by the gospel they understand beggars are so well served. They will "come in even unto thee," Heb. They will come in even to thy seat, thy throne of grace, even unto thyself through the Mediator. That God is the hearer of prayer, and will hear the prayers of his people, is evident from these considerations.—First. The supernatural instinct of praying that is found in all that are born of God, Gal. iv. 6. It is as natural for them to fall a praying when the grace of God has touched their hearts, as for children when they are born into the world to cry, or to desire the breast. Zechariah xii. 10 compared with Acts ix. 11, where in the account that is given of Paul, at his conversion, it is particularly noticed, "Behold he prayeth." Hence the whole saving change on a soul comes under the character of this instinct. Jeremiah iii. 4, 19. Secondly. The intercession of Christ, Rom. viii. 34. It is a great part of the work of Christ's intercession to present the prayers of his people before his Father, Rev. viii. 4. to take their cases in hand, contained in their supplications. 1 John ii. 1. Thirdly. The promise of the covenant, whereby God's faithfulness is impeded for the hearing of prayer, at Matt. vii. 7: see also Isaiah lxxv. 24. Fourthly. The many encouragements given in the Word to the people of God, to come with their cases unto the Lord by prayer. He invites them to his throne of grace with their petitions for supply of their needs. Cant. ii. 14. He sends officious to press them to come. Hosea v. 15. He gives them ground of hope of success, Psalm l. 15, whatever extremity their case is brought to. Isaiah xli. 17. He shows them that however long he may delay for their trial, yet praying and not fainting shall be successful at length. Luke xviii. 8. Fifthly. The gracious nature of God, with the endearing relations he stands in to his people. Exodus xxii. 27. He wants not power and ability to fulfil the holy desires of his people; he is gracious, and will withhold no good from them that they really need. He has the bowels of a father to pity them, the bowels of a mother to her sucking child. He has a most tender sympathy with them in all their afflictions, the touches on them are as on the apple of his eye; and he never refuses them a request, but for their good. Rom. viii. 28. Sixthly. The experience which the saints of all ages have had of the answer of prayer. The faith of it brings them to God at conversion, as the text intimates; and they that believe cannot be disappointed. Lastly. The present case and relief that prayer sometimes gives to the saints, while yet the full answer of prayer is not come. Psalm cxxxviii. 5.—Thomas Boston (1676-1732).

Verse 2.—"O thou that hearest prayer." Observe 1. That God is called the hearer of prayer, since he hears, without distinction of persons, the prayers of every one poured forth with piety, not only of the Jews, but also of the Gentiles: as in

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Acts x. 34, 35. . . . It follows, therefore, as a necessary consequence, that *all flesh should come to Zion*. . . . 2. To come to God, is not indeed simply tantamount to saying, to draw near to God, to adore, call upon, and worship him, but to come to Zion for the purpose of adoring God: for it was just now said, that God must be praised in Zion, and to this the phrase, *to come to God*, must be referred. On this account also it is not used, but *to whom proper force is right up to God*, or to the place of the habitation of God to render adoration to God.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 2.—“*To thee shall all flesh come.*” To Christ “*all flesh comes*,” that is (1), every sinner and carnal man. He himself says, Matt. ix. 13, “*I came not to call the righteous, but sinners.*” The Grecian priest in olden times, when approaching to receive the sacrifice, used to exclaim, *Who comes there?* and the reply was, *Meag and good.* But God receives publicans and sinners, and inviteth them to his banquet, and eateth with them; but for the purpose of delivering them from sin. “*All flesh shall see the salvation of God.*” (2.) *All flesh* may be taken for the whole flesh, the whole body; all the senses and members of the body shall come to God that they may pay him tribute as their King.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 2.—“*All flesh.*” By *flesh* is meant man in his weakness and need.—*J. J. Stewart Perouse.*

Verse 3.—“*Iniquities prevail against me.*” There are two ways in which iniquities may prevail against the Christian—the first is in the growing sense of his guilt, the second is in the power of their acting. This prevalence cannot be entire, for sin shall not have dominion over them; but it may be occasional and partial. There are two ways, according to Scripture, in which God purges our transgressions; and they always go together. The one is by pardoning mercy. Thus David prays “*Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean.*” Thus the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin. The other is by sanctifying grace: “*I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean.*” And this is as much the work of God as the former. He subdues our iniquities as well as forgives them.—*William Jay.*

Verse 3.—“*Iniquities.*” Literally, *Words of iniquities*, by some regarded as a pleonastic phrase for iniquities themselves. More probably, however, the phrase means the charge or accusation of iniquity.—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

Verse 2.—“*The deeds of iniquity are said to prevail against us, in so far as they are too strong and powerful for us to deny or refute, and to subject us to a demand of those penalties which the sin merits; hence there remains no other refuge than the clemency and grace of God, the Judge.*” See Psalm cxliii. 2; cxxx. 3, 4.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 3.—“*As for our transgressions, thou shalt purge them away.*” In the Hebrew it is, *Thou shalt hide them.* It alludes to the mercy-seat, which was covered with the wings of the Cherubim; so are the sins of the godly, when repented of, covered with the wings of mercy and favour.—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 3.—“*Thou shalt purge them away;*” or “*Thou coonest them.*” The pronoun is emphatic, as though to express the conviction that God and God alone could do this.—*J. J. Stewart Perouse.*

Verse 3.—“*The holy prophets, and penmen of Scripture, have no grounds of hope for pardon of sin, save those which are common to the meanness of God’s people; for David, in his confession, cometh in by himself alone, aggravating his own sins most: “Iniquities prevail against me,” saith he. But in hope of pardon, he joineth with the rest of God’s people, saying, “As for our transgressions, thou shalt purge them away.”—David Dickson.*

Verse 3, 4.—“*Now, soul, thou art molested with many hates that infect thee, and obstruct thy commerce with heaven; yet thou hast complained to thy God, what loss thou hast suffered by them; is it now presumption to expect relief from him, that he will rescue thee from them, that thou mayest serve him without fear, who is thy life Lord? You have the saints for your precedents; who, when they have been in combat with their corruptions, you, been foiled by them, have even then exercised their faith on God, and expected the ruin of those enemies, which, for the present, have overruen them. “Iniquities prevail against me.” The means his own sins; but see his faith; at the same time that they prevailed over him, he beholds God destroying them, as appears in the very next words, “As for our transgressions, thou shalt purge them away.” See here, poor Christians, who think that thou shalt never get above deck, holy David has a faith, not only for himself, but also for all believers, of whose number I suppose thee one. And mark the ground he hath*

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for this his confidence, taken from God’s choosing act: “*Blessed is the man whom thou choosest, and comest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts.*” As if he had said, Surely he will not let them be under the power of sin, or in want of his gracious succour, whom he sets so near himself. This is Christ’s own argument against Satan, in the behalf of his people. *The Lord said unto Satan, that he rebuke thee.*” Zech. iii. 2.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 4.—“*Blessed is the man whom thou choosest.*” The benedictions of the Psalter advance in spirituality and indicate a growth. The first blessed the godly reaper of the word. Ps. i. 1. The second described the pardoned child. Ps. xxxii. 1. The third pronounced a blessing upon faith. Ps. xxxiv. 8 and Ps. xl. 4. The fourth commended the active and generous believer, abundant in deeds of charity (Ps. xli. 1); and this last, mounting to the fountain head of all benediction, blesses the elect of God.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 4.—“*The man whom thou choosest.*” Christ, whom God chose, and of whom he said, “*This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased.*” It, indeed, “*over all, God blessed for ever;*” but in him his elect are blessed too. For his sake, not for our own, are we chosen; in him, not in ourselves, are we received by God, being accepted in the Beloved; and, therefore, in him are we blessed: he is our blessing. With that High Priest who has ascended into the holy place and entered within the veil, we enter into the house of God; we learn to dwell therein; we are filled with its spiritual joys; we partake of its holy mysteries and sacraments of grace and love.—*From “A Plain Commentary on the Book of Psalms,” 1859.*

Verse 4.—“*We shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple.*” We shall be so filled, that nothing can be said to be wanting, we shall have nothing to look for outside. What can be wanting, in the house of him who made everything, who is the master of everything, who will be all unto all, in whom is an inexhaustible treasure of good. Of him is said in Psalm ciii. “*Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things;*” and in Psalm xvii. “*I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness.*”—*Robert Bellarmine (1592–1621).*

Verse 4.—“*Satisfied with the goodness of thy house.*” There is an allusion here to the oblations which were devoted to God, of which, also, sacred persons partook.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 5.—“*By terrible things in righteousness wilt thou answer us.*” The reason why he answers thus is, because what God doth for his people, take one thing with another, is still in order to the crucifying of the flesh; and what more terrible than such a death? We pray for piercing things, as we imagine, but as we are flesh as well as spirit; so the flesh hath still a part in every prayer, and what we beg is partly carnal, and upon the matter, in part, we beg we know not what. Now, the answer as it comes from God, take all together, is spiritual, which is a crucifying thing to sinful flesh; hence comes in all the terror. . . . You pray for pardon; that is a pleasing thing, yet rightly understood not pleasing to the flesh; it mortifies corruption, breaks the heart, engages to a holy life: every answer from our God to us, one way or the other, first or last, shall tend that way. God useth so to give good things unto his children, as withal to give himself, and show to them his heavenly glory in what is done. . . . Now God is terrible to sinful flesh; so far as he appears, if dies. Jacob, therefore, whilst he conquered God in prayer, himself was overcome, signified by that touch upon his thigh put out of joint, where the chief stress in wrestling lies. When we are weak, then are we strong; because as God appears, we die unto ourselves and live in him.—*William Carter, in a Post Sermon entitled, “Light in Darkness,” 1848.*

Verse 5.—“*God’s judgments are these terrible, terrible, fearful things; and he is faithful in his covenant; and by terrible judgments he will answer us, satisfy our expectation; and that is a covenant sense of these words. But the word which we translate “righteousness” here, is *tsedek*, and *tsedek* is not faithfulness, but holiness; and these “terrible things” are reversed things; and so Tremellius translates it, and well. *Per res reuerendas, by reversed things*, things to which there belongs a reverence—“*thou shalt answer us.*” And thus, the sense of this place will be, that the God of our salvation (that is, God working in the Christian church) calls us to holiness, to righteousness, by terrible things; not terrible in the way and nature of revenge, but terrible, that is, stupendous, reversed,*



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mysterious; so that we should not make religion too homely a thing, but come always to all acts and exercises of religion with reverence, with fear, and trembling, and make a difference between religious and civil actions.—*John Daine.*

Verse 5.—God's deliverance of his church and people "by terrible things" is "in righteousness." The meaning of the point is this: God in all the deliverances of his people by terrible things, doth therein manifest his righteousness. He doth therein nothing but what is according to righteousness and justice. To clear this, consider that there is a double righteousness, the righteousness of his word, which is the righteousness of his faithfulness; and the righteousness of his works, or his just acts of righteousness. And God doth manifest both these in his deliverance of his people by terrible things.—*John Bewick.* 1644.

Verse 5.—But what is the meaning when they say, "will thou answer us?" *Us*, who are inhabitants of Zion, who are constituted thy people, and truly worship Thee; *us*, moreover, in contact with enemies, who stirred up strife against us, and wished us ill; *us*, lastly, who aim at and seek the stability of the Kingdom and Church, and every kind of felicity and safety: with such things will thou answer us, it says, that is, for our advantage and benefit, and according to our vow, and therefore by pleading our cause, and deciding in our favour, and satisfying our desires; and in this way rendering us happy and establishing us, and subduing and confounding our foes.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 5.—"Who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth." How could God be the confidence of all the ends of the earth, if he does not reign and constantly work? The stability of the mountains is ascribed not to certain physical laws, but to the power of God. The noise of the seas is stilled not by laws without a powerful agent, but by the immediate influence of the Almighty Ruler. Human laws also may be the means of restraining persecutions, but they are only means; and it is God who stilleth the tumult of the people. It is God who maketh the outgoings of the morning and evening to sing. The Scriptures, in viewing the works which God does through means, never lose sight of God himself. God visits and waters the earth: God prepares the corn. Without his own immediate power, the laws of nature could not produce their effect. How consoling and satisfactory is this view of Divine Providence, compared with that of an infidel philosophy, that forbids us to go further back than to the power of certain physical laws, which it grants, indeed, were at first established by God, but which can now perform their office without him.—*Alexander Carson.* (1778)—1844.

Verse 5.—"All the ends of the earth." God is in himself potentially, "the confidence of all the ends of the earth." Hereafter he will be recognised by all to be so (Ps. xxiii. 27, 28), of which the Queen of Sheba's coming to Solomon "from the uttermost parts of the earth" is a type. Matt. xii. 42.—*R. Passer.*

Verse 5.—"And of them that are afar off upon the sea." We must beseech God in the words of the Psalm, that since He stands upon the shore, and beholds our perils, he would make us, who are tossed on the turbulent sea, secure for his name's sake, and enable us to hold between Scylla and Charybdis, the middle course, and rescuing the danger on either hand, with a sound vessel and safe merchandise, reach the port.—*Lerinus* (from Augustin).

Verse 5.—The divine watering of the earth is obviously symbolical of the descent of the Holy Spirit after Christ's ascension; and when on the great day of Pentecost the devout apostles "out of every nation under heaven," heard the apostle speaking in their several tongues the wonderful works of God, it was a testimony that God was beginning spiritually to make "the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice." To God "which stilleth the noise of the waves and the tumult of the people," the apostles betook themselves in prayer after their first conflict with Jewish authorities, the first conflict of the infant Christian community with the powers of this world: the language of the Psalm (ver. 5), "O God of our salvation; who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth, and of them that are afar off upon the sea," is reflected in the opening words of their prayer on that occasion (Acts iv. 24), "Lord, thou art God, which hast made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that in them is; and if, when they prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost," it was no idle sign that "by terrible things in righteousness" were they being answered by the God of their salvation. There are, of course, mere illustrations of the inner harmony of Scripture; but, as such, they may not be without their value.—*Joseph Francis Therupp.*

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Verse 6.—"Settleth fast the mountains." It is by thy strength they have been raised, and by thy power they are grided about and preserved. He represents the mountains as being formed and pitched into their proper places by the mighty hand of God; and shows that they are preserved from splitting, falling down, or mouldering away, as it were, by a gridle by which they are surrounded. The image is very fine. They were hooped about by the divine power.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 6.—"Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice." That is, thou makest men to rejoice, they are glad, they rejoice in, or at, the outgoings in the morning. And at the evening men rejoice too, for then they go to their rest, being wearied with the labour of the day. Or, we may thus expound it: Thou makest men who live at the outgoings of the morning, and at the outgoings of the evening, to rejoice. As if it had been said, Thou makest the eastern people and the western people, all people from east to west, rejoice. And that which makes all people to rejoice, naturally, is the rising of light with them in the east, and the coming of light towards them in the west.—*Joseph Carr.*

Verse 6.—"Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice." How contrary soever light and darkness are to each other, and how inevitable soever the partition between them (Gen. i. 4), both are equally welcome to the world in their season: it is hard to say which is more welcome to us, the light of the morning which befriends the business of the day, or the shadows of the evening which befriend the repose of the night. Doth the watchman wait for the morning? so doth the hireling earnestly desire the shadow. Some understand it for the morning and evening sacrifice, which good people greatly rejoiced in, and in which God was constantly honoured. Thou makest them to sing, so the word is; for every morning and every evening songs of praise were sung by the Levites: it was that which the duty of every day required. And we are to look upon our daily worship alone, and with our families, to be both the most needful of our daily business, and the most delightful of our daily comforts; and if therein we keep up our communion with God, the outgoings both of the morning and of the evening are thereby made truly to rejoice.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 6.—Lyrinus, Dionysius Carthusianus, Cajetanus, Placidus Parmentis, (who treats in the footsteps of Cajetanus though he does not mention him), take the first clause to refer to the wonder of all mankind at the wonderful works of God on the land and the sea; and explain the second respecting the sacrifices which were wont to be offered in the morning and evening; that God made these acceptable to himself and delightful to those who offered them, especially after the return from captivity. In the beginning of the Psalm sacrifices are hinted at by praise and roses, as we have seen, and in the history of Esdra it is recorded, that the morning and evening sacrifice were offered unto the Lord by those who had returned; and that those who approached, when they entered, and others who had made their offerings, when they departed, gave praises to God. Hence it is here said, that the outgoings of the morning and of the evening, that is to say, when they who praise God go forth from either sacrifice, God will be well pleased, he will receive delight from that praise, and it will be grateful to him.—*Lerinus.*

Verse 6.—Figuratively, "the outgoings of the morning," or dawn, is the light of grace in the beginning of conversion; "the outgoings of the evening" is the fine light of grace in the hour of death.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 9.—"Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it," etc. How beautiful are the words of the inspired poet, read in this month of harvest, nearly three thousand years after they were written! For nearly three thousand years since the royal poet looked over the plains of Judæa covered with the bounty of God, and broke forth into his magnificent hymn of praise, has the earth rolled on in her course, and the hand of God has blessed her, and all her children, with seed-time and harvest, with joy and abundance. The very steadfastness of the Almighty's liberality, flowing like a mighty ocean through the infinite vast of the universe, maketh his creatures forget to wonder at his wonderfulness, to feel true thankfulness at his immeasurable goodness. The sun rises and sets so surely; the seasons run on amid all their changes with such inimitable truth, that we take as a matter of course that which is amazing beyond all stretch of imagination, and good beyond the widest expansion of the noblest human heart.

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The poor man, with his half-dozn children, tolls, and often dies, under the vain labour of winning bread for them. God feeds his family of countless myriads swarming over the surface of all countless worlds, and none know need but through the follies of themselves, or the cruelty of their fellows. God pours his light from innumerable suns on innumerable rejoicing planets; he waters them everywhere in the fittest moment: he ripens the food of globes and of nations, and gives them fair weather to garner it. And from age to age, amid his endless creatures of endless forms and powers, in the beauty and the sunshine, and the magnificence of nature, he seems to sing throughout creation the glorious song of his own divine joy, in the immortality of his youth, in the omnipotence of his nature, in the eternity of his patience, and the abounding boundlessness of his love. What a family hangs on his sustaining arm! The life and soul of infinite ages, and of uncounted worlds! Let a moment's failure of his power, of his watchfulness, or of his will to do good, occur, and what a sweep of death and annihilation through the universe! How stars would reel, planets expire, and nations perish! But from age to age, no such catastrophe occurs, even in the midst of national crimes, and of atheism that denies the hand that made and feeds it. Life springs with a power ever new; food springs up as plentifully to sustain it, and sunshine and joy are poured over all from the invisible throne of God, as the poetry of the existence which he has given. If there come seasons of death, or of failure, they come but as warnings to proud and tyrannic man. The potato is smitten that a nation may not be oppressed for ever; and the harvest is diminished that the laws of man's unattractive avarice may be rent asunder. And then, again, the sun shines, the rain falls, and the earth rejoices in a renewed beauty, and in a redoubled plenty.—William Howitt, in "The Year-Book of the Country," 1850.

Verse 9.—"Thou visitest the earth." God seems to come with the coming-in of each of the seasons. In some respects, during winter, God seems like a man travelling into a far country. "Darkness, and barrenness, and coldness, suggest absence on the part of God. The spring looks like his return. The great change it involves cheerily whispers, "He is not far from any one of us." In longer days, and a warmer atmosphere, and a revived earth, God comes to us. These things are not of necessity, but of providence. There are second causes, but above all these is the First Cause, intelligent, loving, and true. God rules in all, over all, and above all. He is not displaced or supplanted by the forces and agencies which he employs, he is not absorbed by care of other worlds, he is not indifferent toward the earth. A personal superintendence and providence are not beneath his dignity, or in anywise distasteful to him. As Maker, and Life-giver, and Father, "Thou visitest the earth, and wastest it"—Samuel Martin, in "Discs upon the Mount of Olives and other Sermons," 1871.

Verse 9.—The Psalmist is here foretelling the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the conversion of the nations of the earth to Christ.—Origen.

Verse 9.—The chiefs of Hebrew theology attribute four keys to God, which he never entrusted to any angel or seraph, and as the first of these they place the key of rain. He himself is said, in Job xxviii. 26, to give a law to the rain, and in chap. xxi. 8, to bind up the waters in the clouds.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 9.—"With the riser of God, which is full of water." That is, the clouds figuratively described.—Edward Leigh (1693—1871).

Verse 9.—"The riser of God," as opposed to earthly streams. However these may fail, the divine resources are inexhaustible.—Joseph Addison Alexander.

Verse 9.—"The riser of God." The Chaldee paraphrase is, From the fountain of God which is in the heavens, which is full of the rain-storms of blessing, thou wilt prepare their cornfields.—Lactantius.

Verse 9.—"Thou preparest their grain; for so dost thou prepare the earth." Version of Am. Bib. U.S.A. "So," namely, with this sign, and for this end. In the Hebrew, "for so dost thou prepare her;" referring to "the earth," which in Hebrew is fem., while grain is masc. The meaning can be expressed in English only by using the word (earth) which the Hebrew pronoun represents. The English pronoun (it) would necessarily refer to "grain," and would represent neither the meaning of the Hebrew nor its form.—Thomas J. Conant.

Verse 9.—"Thou preparest their corn," etc. Corn is the special gift of God to man. There are several interesting and instructive ideas connected with this view of it. All the other plants we use as food are unfit for this purpose in their natural condition, and require to have their nutritious qualities developed, and

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their nature and forms to a certain extent changed by a gradual process of cultivation. There is not a single useful plant grown in our gardens and fields, but which is utterly worthless for food in its normal or wild state; and man has been left to himself to find out, slowly and painfully, how to convert these creatures of nature into nutritious vegetables. But it is not so with corn. It has from the very beginning been an abnormal production. God gave it to Adam, we have every reason to believe in the same perfect state of preparation for food in which we find it at the present day. It was made expressly for man, and given directly into his hands.

"Behold," says the Creator, "I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth;" that is, all the cereal plants—such as corn, wheat, barley, rice, maize, etc., whose peculiar characteristic it is to produce seed. . . . There is another proof that corn was created for man's use, in the fact that it has never been found in a wild state. The primitive types from which all our other cultivated plants were derived are still to be found in a state of nature in this or other countries. The wild beet and cabbage still grow on our sea-shores; the crab-apple and the sloe, the savage parents of our luscious pippins and plums, are still found among the trees of the wood; but where are the original types of our corn plants? Where are the wild grasses which, according to some authors, have cumulative processes of agriculture, carried on through successive ages, have developed into corn, wheat, and barley? Much has been written, and many experiments have been tried, to determine the natural origin of these cereals, but every effort has hitherto proved in vain. Reports have again and again been circulated that corn and wheat have been found growing wild in some parts of Persia and the steppes of Tartary, apparently far from the influence of cultivation; but when tested by botanical data, these reports have turned out, in every instance, to be unfounded. Corn has never been known as anything else than a cultivated plant.

History and observation prove that it cannot grow spontaneously. It is never like other plants, self-sown and self-disseminated. Neglected man, it speedily disappears like other plants, and becomes extinct. It does not return, as do all other cultivated varieties of plants, to a natural condition, and so become worthless as food, but utterly perishes, being constitutionally unfitted to maintain the struggle for existence with the aboriginal vegetation of the soil. All this proves that it must have been produced miraculously; or, in other words, given by God to man directly, in the same abnormal condition in which it now appears; for nature never could have developed or preserved it, had a supernatural origin. The Greeks and Romans believed it to be the gift of the goddess Ceres, who taught her son, Triptolemus, to cultivate and distribute it over the earth; and from her, the whole class of plants received the name of cereals, which they now bear. And we only express the same truth when we say to him, whom these pagans ignorantly worshipped, "Thou preparest their corn, when thou hast so provided for it."

Let us bring forth one more proof of special design, enabling us to recognize the hand of God in this mercy. Corn is universally diffused. It is almost the only species of plant which is capable of growing everywhere in almost every soil, in almost any situation. In some form or other, adapted to the various modifications of climate and physical conditions, which occur in different countries, it is spread over an area of the earth's surface as extensive as the occupancy of the human race.

Rice is grown in tropical countries where periodical rains and inundations, followed by excessive heat, occur, and furnishes the chief article of diet for the largest proportion of the human race. Wheat will not thrive in hot climates, but largely prevails over the temperate zone, at various ranges of elevation, and is admirably adapted to the wants of highly civilized communities. Maize spreads over an immense geographical area in the new world, where it has been known from time immemorial, and formed a principal element of that Indian civilization which surprised the Spaniards in Mexico and Peru. Barley is cultivated in those parts of Europe and Asia where the soil and climate are not adapted for wheat; while oats and rye extend far into the bleak north, and disappear only from those desolate Arctic regions where man cannot exist in his social capacity. By these striking adaptations of different varieties of grain, containing the same essential ingredients, to different soils and climates, Providence has furnished the indispensable food for the sustenance of the human race throughout the whole habitable globe;

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and all nations, and tribes, and tongues can rejoice together, as one great family, with the joy of harvest.—Hugh Macmillan, in "Bible Teachings to Women," 1888.

Verses 9—13.—I do not know any picture of rural life that in any measure comes up to the exquisite description here brought before us, and which every one's heart at once recognises as so true to nature in all its branches. In the brief compass of five verses we have the whole scene vividly sketched from the first preparation of the earth or soil; the provision of the corn-seed for the sower; the rain in its season, the former and the latter rain, watering the ridges, settling the furrows, and causing the seed to swell and to spring forth, and bud and blossom; then the crowding of the whole year to the appointed weeks of harvest, and men's hearts rejoicing before God according to the joy in harvest, the very foot-paths dripping with fatness, and the valleys shouting and singing for joy. Our harvest-homes are times of rejoicing too, but I would that our tillers and reapers of the soil would as plausibly refer all to God as the Psalmist did. "Thou waterest the earth, Thou greatly enrichest it, Thou preparest the corn, Thou waterest the ridges, Thou settiest the furrows, Thou makest it soft with showers, Thou blessest the springing thereof, Thou crownest the year with thy goodness." Not one word of man's skill, or of man's labour, not one thought of self. How different from him whose grounds brought forth abundantly, and whose only thought was, "I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry."—Baron Boucher.

Verses 10.—The rain hath a *mollifying nature*. When the earth is like iron under our feet by long droughts or hard frosts, a few good showers supple it, and make it tender. David, speaking of the earth, saith, "Thou makest it soft with showers." Jesus Christ hath a softening virtue. Sometimes the heart is hardened by the deceitfulness of sin. . . . If Christ would but now drop a few drops from heaven, the veriest flint in the congregation would be turned into a fountain of water. . . . The rain hath a *fructifying virtue*. All the labour of the husbandman comes to nothing if either the former or the latter rain be denied. The Psalmist sets out this virtue of the rain in verses 8—13. Want of rain brings a famine upon the earth. . . . If Christ do not rain, there will be no fruits; but if Christ will drop down his dew, the pastures will be green. All the labour and pains of the spiritual husbandman will come to nothing if the rain come not down from Christ; and, if he please to pour down showers, let the canuch say, "I am an dry tree." Though your heart be as dry and withered as the rod of Aaron was, yet if Christ will rain upon it, it shall both bud, and blossom, and bring forth almonds. . . . The rain hath a *recreating virtue*. It causeth a gladness and cheerfulness in the hearts of men, and it begets a kind of briskness in the sensitive creatures; the lark chirp, the beasts of the field rejoice in their kind; yea, there is a kind of joy in the very inanimate creatures. The Psalmist speaks of this: "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn; the ridges also sing." When rain comes after a long drought, there is melody made by all creatures in this lower world. Jesus Christ hath a cheering virtue; he doth fill the soul with joy when he comes down into the soul; the heart that was dead, and dull, and heavy is made pleasant and joyful when these showers fall upon it. When Jesus Christ comes to the soul, he brings joy to the soul: "They joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil." Isa. 65.—John Foxglove.

Verses 10.—Thou art the right Master-cultivator, who cultivates the land much more and much better than the farmer does. He does nothing more to it than break up the ground, and plough, and sow, and then lets it lie. But God must be always attending to it with rain and heat, and must do everything to make it grow and prosper, while the farmer lies at home and sleeps.—Martin Luther.

Verses 11.—"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness." Dr. William Whewell, in his Bridgewater Treatise, notes the evidence of design in the length of the year, and, although I may not perhaps be considered to be a direct comment on the text, I beg to quote it here, as it may awaken a train of thought, and make more conspicuous the goodness of God, in the revolution of the seasons. "If any change in the length of the year were to take place, the working of the botanical world would be thrown into utter disorder, the functions of plants would be entirely

deranged, and the whole vegetable kingdom involved in instant decay and rapid extinction. That this would be the case, may be collected from innumerable indications. Most of our fruit trees, for example, require the year to be of its present length. If the summer and autumn were much shorter, the fruit could not ripen; if these seasons were much longer, the tree would put forth a fresh suit of blossoms, to be cut down by the winter. Or, if the year were twice its present length, a second crop of fruit would probably not be matured, for want, among other things, of an immediate season of rest and consolidation, such as the winter is. Our forest trees, in like manner, appear to need all the seasons of our present year for their perfection; the spring, summer, and autumn, for the development of their leaves and consequent formation of their proper juice, and of wood from this; and the winter for the hardening and solidifying the substance thus formed. . . . The processes of the rising of the sap, of the formation of proper juices, of the unfolding of leaves, the opening of flowers, the foundation of the fruit, the ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant; all these operations require a certain portion of time, and could not be compressed into a space less than a year, or at least could not be abbreviated in any very great degree. And, on the other hand, if the winter were greatly longer than it now is, many seeds would not germinate at the return of spring. Seeds which have been kept too long, require stimulants to make them fertile. If, therefore, the duration of the seasons were much to change, the processes of vegetable life would be interrupted, deranged, distempered. What, for instance, would become of our calendar of Flora, if the year were lengthened or shortened by six months? Some of the dates would never arrive in the one case, and the vegetable processes which mark them would be superseded; some seasons would be without dates in the other case, and these periods would be employed in a way hurtful to the plants, and no doubt speedily destructive. We should have not only a year of confusion, but, if it were repeated and continued, a year of death. . . . The same kind of argument might be applied to the animal creation. The pairing, nesting, hatching, fledging, and flight of birds, for instance, occupy each its peculiar time of the year; and, together with a proper period of rest, fill up the twelve months; the transformations of most insects have a similar reference to the seasons, their progress and duration. 'In every species' (except man's), says a writer* on animals, 'there is a particular period of the year in which the reproductive system exercises its energies. And the season of love and the period of gestation are so arranged that the young ones are produced at the time wherein the conditions of temperature are most suited to the commencement of life.' It is not our business here to consider the details of such provisions, beautiful and striking as they are. But the prevalence of the great law of periodicity in the vital functions of organised beings will be allowed to have a claim to be considered in its reference to astronomy, when it is seen that their periodical constitution derives its use from the periodical nature of the motions of the planets round the sun; and that the duration of such cycles in the existence of plants and animals has a reference to the arbitrary elements of the solar system, a reference which, we maintain, is inexplicable and unintelligible, except by admitting into our conceptions an intelligent Author, alike of the organic and inorganic universe."

Verses 11.—"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness." God has surrounded this year with his goodness, "compassed and enclosed it" on every side. So we translate the same word, (Ps. v. 12) "With favour wilt thou compass (or crown) him as with a shield." He has given us an instance of his goodness in every thing that concerns us; so that turn which way we will, we meet with the tokens of his favour; every part of the year has been enriched with the blessings of heaven, and no gap has been left open for any disolating judgment to enter by.—Matthew Henry.

Verses 11.—"Thou crownest the year." A fall and plentiful harvest is the crown of the year; and this springs from the unmerited goodness of God. This is the *diadem* of the earth. *Proverbs*, "Thou createst" us with a diadem. A most elegant expression, to show the progress of the sun through the twelve signs of the zodiac, producing the seasons, and giving a sufficiency of light and heat alternately, to all places on the surface of the globe, by its north and south declination (amounting to 23° 28' at the solstices) on each side of the equator. A more beautiful image

* Flemming.



could not have been chosen; and the very appearance of the space, termed the *zodiac* on a celestial globe, shows with what propriety the idea of a *circle* or *diadem* was conceived by this inimitable poet.—*Adam Clarke*.

Verse 11.—“*Thou crownest.*” The herbs, fruits, and flowers, produced by the earth, are here finely represented as a beautiful variegated crown, set upon her head, by the hands of the great Creator.—*Samuel Burder*.

Verse 11.—To crown the year of goodness, is to raise it to the highest degree and summit of prosperity, happiness and glory. To crown, to fill up, to make glorious and joyful: *the year of the goodness of God* is the time in which he unfolds his own highest goodness: *one is crowned*, when the effects of this goodness are displayed on the grandest scale, and bring great glory and joy. Such was the time when he shone forth, and the clouds dropped fatness, and all parts of the earth were filled with fertility. . . . The paths of God are the clouds, before called the *river of God* (see Ps. civ. 3), now the paths in which God himself seems to move, and whence, from the place of rain, from the river of God, flows fatness itself, or the copious abundance of all that is sweetest and best.—*Hermann Venema*.

Verse 11.—“*Thy paths drop fatness.*” When the conqueror journeys through the nations, his paths drop blood; fire and vapour of smoke are in his track, and tears and groans, and sighs attend him. But where the Lord journeys, his “*paths drop fatness.*” When the kings of old made a progress through their dominions, they caused a famine wherever they tarried; for the greedy courtiers who swarmed in their camp devoured all things like locusts, and were as greedily ravenous as palmer-worms and caterpillars. But where the great King of kings journeys, he enriches the land; his “*paths drop fatness.*” By a bold Hebrew metaphor the clouds are represented as the chariots of God: “*He maketh the clouds his chariot;*” and as the Lord Jehovah rides upon the heavens in the greatness of his strength, and in his excellency on the sky, the rains drop down upon the lands, and so the richest-tracks of Jehovah are marked by the fatness which makes glad the earth. Happy, happy are the people who worship such a God, whose coming is ever a coming of goodness and of grace to his creatures.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 11.—“*Paths*” here are properly such tracks as are made by chariot wheels.—*Henry Atsworth*.

Verse 12.—“*The wilderness.*” By *desert*, or *wilderness*, the reader is not always to understand a country altogether barren and unfruitful, but such only as is rarely or never sown or cultivated; which, though it yields no crops of corn or fruit, yet affords herbage more or less for the grazing of cattle, with fountains or rills of water, though more sparingly interspersed than in other places.—*Thomas Shaw* (1692–1751).

Verse 13.—The phrase, “*the pastures are clothed with flocks,*” cannot be regarded as the vulgar language of poetry. It appears peculiarly beautiful and appropriate, when we consider the numerous flocks which whitened the plains of Syria and Canaan. In the eastern countries, sheep are much more prolific than with us, and they derive their name from their great fruitfulness: singular flocks, as they are said to do, “*thousands and ten thousands in their streets,*” Ps. cxlv. 13. They, therefore, formed no mean part of the wealth of the East.—*James Anderson*, in *editorial Note to Coleridge in fac.*

Verse 13.—The hills, where not tilled, were bushy and green, and sprinkled with numerous flocks; the valleys broad and covered with a rich crop of wheat; the fields full of reapers and gleaners in the midst of the harvest, with asses and camels receiving their loads of sheaves, and feeding unmuzzled and undisturbed upon the ripe grain.—*Edward Robinson*.

Verse 13.—It may seem strange, that he should first tell us, that “*they shout for joy,*” and then add the feebler expression, that “*they sing;*” interposing, too, the intensive particle “*ye, oph, they shout for joy, ye, they also sing.*” The verb, however, admits of being taken in the future tense, *they shall sing*; and this denotes a continuation of joy, that they would rejoice, not only one year, but through the endless succession of the seasons. I may add, what is well-known, that in Hebrew the order of expression is frequently inverted in this way.—*John Calvin*.

Verse 13.—“*They also sing.*” *They exultingly sing*; such is the real meaning of “*ye*”; primarily “*heat*” or “*warmth*,” thence “*ardour, passion, anger,*” and thence again “*the nostrils,*” as the supposed seat of this feeling.—*John Mason Good*.



HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—The fitness, place, use, and power of silence in worship.

Verse 1.—The limitations, advantages, and obligations of vows.

Verse 2 (first clause).—The hearing and granting of prayer is the Lord's property, his usual practice, his pleasure, his nature, and his glory.—*David Dickson*.

Verse 3.—I. The humble confession. Sin prevail against us: 1. When we are unwatchful, or go into temptation, and even after most sacred engagements. 2. How, through our inbred corruption, natural constitution, suddenness of temptation, neglect of means of grace, and want of fellowship. 3. In Adam. In the best of men: David says, “*against me.*” Let us take home the caution. II. The reassuring confidence. Sin is forgiven. 1. By God: “*Thou.*” 2. By atonement: covering all. 3. Effectually: “*purge away.*” 4. Comprehensively: “*our transgressions.*”

Verse 3.—I. A cry of distress. Mansoul besieged: “*Iniquities prevail against me.*” II. A shout of delight. Mansoul relieved: “*Thou shalt purge them away.*”—*E. G. Gang*.

Verse 4.—Nearness to God is the foundation of a creature's happiness. This doctrine appears in full evidence, while we consider the three chief ingredients of true felicity, viz. the contemplation of the noblest object, to satisfy all the powers of the understanding; the love of the supreme good, to answer the utmost propensities of the will, and the sweet and everlasting sensation and assurance of the love of an Almighty Friend, who will free us from all the evils which our nature can fear, and confer upon us all the good which a wise and innocent creature can desire. Thus all the capacities of man are employed in their highest and sweetest exercises and enjoyments.—*Jeanne Watts*.

Verse 4.—Election, effectual calling, access, adoption, final perseverance, satisfaction. This verse is a body of divinity in miniature.

Verse 5.—Treat the first clause experimentally, and show how prayers for our own sanctification are answered by trial: for God's glory, by our persecution for our babes' salvation, by their death; for the good of others, by their sickness, etc. etc.

Verse 7.—The Lord, the giver, creator, and preserver of peace.

Verse 8.—Tokens of God's presence; those causing terror, and those inspiring joy.

Verse 8 (last clause).—The peculiar joys of morning and evening.

Verse 9.—“*The rise of God.*” John Bunyan's treatise on “*The Water of Life*” would be suggestive on this topic.

Verse 9.—Divine visits and their consequences.

Verse 9—13.—A Harvest Sermon. I. *The general goodness of God.* Visiting the earth in rotation of seasons: “*Seed time and harvest,*” etc. II. *The profusion of his resources.* “*The river of God, which is full of water;*” not like Elijah's brook, which dried up. III. *The variety of his benefactions:* “*Corn;*” “*Water;*” “*Blissful the springing thereof,*” etc. IV. *The perpetuity of his blessings:* “*Crownest the year.*”—*E. G. G.*

Verse 10.—Divine grace like rain. I. In itself. II. In its abundance. III. In its effects on the heart and entire nature; falling on ridge and furrow; softening, etc. IV. In its fruitful results. See the extract from Ralph Robinson in fac.

Verse 10 (last clause).—See “*Spurgeon's Sermons,*” No. 675: “*Spring in the Heart.*”

Verse 11.—See “*Spurgeon's Sermons,*” No. 532: “*Thanksgiving and Prayer.*”

Verse 12 (first clause).—I. *Our dwelling place:* “*the wilderness.*” II. *Our spiritual position:* “*pastures.*” III. *Our honesty refreshment:* “*they drop.*”

Verse 12.—Causes for joy for small churches. God remembers them, establishes and increases them, feeds them and revives them, etc.

Verse 13.—The song of nature and the ear which hears it.

PSALM LXVI.

TITLE.—To the Chief Musician.—He had need be a man of great skill, worthy to sing such a Psalm as this: the best music in the world would be honoured by marriage with such expressions. A Song or Psalm, or a Song and Psalm. It may be either said or sung: it is a marvellous poem if it be but read; but set to suitable music, it must have been one of the noblest strains ever heard by the Jewish people. We do not know who is its author, but we see no reason to doubt that David wrote it. It is in the Davidic style, and has nothing in it unsuited to his times. It is true the "house" of God is mentioned, but the tabernacle was entitled to that designation as well as the temple.

SUBJECT AND DIVISION.—Praise is the topic, and the subjects for song are the Lord's great works, his gracious benefits, his faithful deliverances, and all his dealings with his people, brought to a close by a personal testimony to special kindness received by the prophet-hood himself. Verses 1, 2, 3, 4 are a kind of introductory hymn, calling upon all nations to praise God, and dictating to them the words of a suitable song. Verses 5, 6, 7 insert the beholder to "Come and see" the works of the Lord, pointing attention to the Red Sea, and perhaps the passage of Jordan. This suggests the similar position of the afflicted people which is described, and its joyful issue predicted, from verse 8 to verse 12. The singer then becomes personal, and confesses his own obligations to the Lord (verses 13, 14, 15); and, bursting forth with a vehement "Come and hear," declares with thanksgiving the special favour of the Lord to himself, verses 16—20.

EXPOSITION.

MAKE a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands:
 2 Sing forth the honour of his name: make his praise glorious.
 3 Say unto God, How terrible are thine works! through the greatness of thy power shall thine enemies submit themselves unto thee.
 4 All the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee; they shall sing to thy name. Selah.

1. "Make a joyful noise unto God." "In Zion," where the more instructed saints were accustomed to profound meditation, the song was silent unto God, and was accepted of him; but in the great popular assemblies a joyful noise was more appropriate and natural, and it would be equally acceptable. If praise is to be wide-spread, it must be vocal; exciting sounds stir the soul and cause a sacred contagion of thanksgiving. Composers of tunes for the congregation should see to it that their airs are cheerful; we need not so much noise, as joyful noise. God is to be praised with the voice, and the heart should go therewith in holy exultation. All praise from all nations should be rendered unto the Lord. Happy the day when no shema shall be presented to Juggernaut or Buddha, but all the earth shall adore the Creator thereof. "All ye lands." Ye heathen nations, ye who have not known Jahovah hitherto, with one consent let the whole earth rejoice before God. The languages of the lands are many, but their praises should be one, addressed to one only God.

2. "Sing forth the honour of his name." The noise is to be modulated with tune and time, and fashioned into singing, for we adore the God of order and harmony. The honour of God should be our subject, and to honour him our object when we sing. To give glory to God is but to retire to him his own. It is our glory to be able to give God glory; and all our true glory should be ascribed unto God, for it is his glory. "All worship be to God only" should be the motto of all true believers. The name, nature, and person of God are worthy of the highest honour. "Make his praise glorious." Let not his praise be mean and grovelling; let it arise with grandeur and solemnity before him. The pomp of the ancient festivals is not to be imitated by us, under this dispensation of the Spirit, but we are to

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throw so much of heart and holy reverence into all our worship that it shall be the best we can render. Heart worship and spiritual joy render praise more glorious than vestments, incense, and music could do.

8. "Say unto God." Turn all your praises to him. Devotion, unless it be resolutely directed to the Lord, is no better than whistling to the wind. "How terrible art thou in thy works." The mind is usually first arrested by those attributes which cause fear and trembling; and, even when the heart has come to love God, and rest in him, there is an increase of worship when the soul is seized by an extraordinary display of the more dreadful of the divine characteristics. Looking upon the convulsions which have shaken continents, the hurricanes which have devastated nations, the plagues which have desolated cities, and other great and amazing displays of divine working, men may well say: "How terrible art thou in thy works." Till we see God in Christ, the terrible predominates in all our apprehensions of him. "Through the greatness of thy power shall thine enemies submit themselves unto thee," but, as the Hebrew clearly intimates, it will be a forced and false submission. Power brings a man to his knee, but love alone wins his heart. Pharaoh said he would let Israel go, but he lied unto God; he submitted in word but not in deed. Tens of thousands, both in earth and hell, are rendering this constrained homage to the Almighty; they only submit because they cannot do otherwise; it is not their loyalty, but his power, which keeps them subjects of his boundless dominion.

9. "All the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee." All men must even now prostrate themselves before thee, but a time will come when they shall do this cheerfully: to the worship of fear shall be added the singing of love. What a change shall have taken place when singing shall displace sighing, and music shall thrust out misery! "They shall sing to thy name." The nature and works of God will be the theme of earth's universal song, and he himself shall be the object of the joyful adoration of our emancipated race. Acceptable worship not only praises God as the mysterious Lord, but it is rendered fragrant by some measure of knowledge of his name or character. God would not be worshipped as an unknown God, nor have it said of his people, "Ye worship ye know not what." May the knowledge of the Lord soon cover the earth, that so the universality of intelligent worship may be possible: such a consummation was evidently expected by the writer of this Psalm; and, indeed, throughout all Old Testament writings, there are intimations of the future general spread of the worship of God. It was an instance of wilful ignorance and bigotry when the Jews raged against the preaching of the gospel to the Gentiles. Perverted Judaism may be excusable, but the religion of Moses, and David, and Isaiah was not so.

"Selah." A little pause for holy expectation is well inserted after so great a prophecy, and that the splitting of the heart is also a reasonable direction. No meditation can be more joyous than that excited by the prospect of a world reconciled to its Creator.

3. Come and see the works of God: he is terrible in his doing toward the children of men.

6. He turned the sea into dry land: they went through the flood on foot: there did we rejoice in him.

7. He ruleth by his power for ever; his eyes behold the nations: let not the rebellious exalt themselves. Selah.

5. "Come and see the works of God." Such glorious events, as the cleaving of the Red Sea and the overthrow of Pharaoh, are standing wonders, and throughout all time a voice sounds forth concerning them—"Come and see." Even till the close of all things, the marvellous works of God at the Red Sea will be the subject of meditation and praise: for, standing on the sea of glass mingled with fire, the triumphal armies of heaven sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. It has always been the favourite subject of the inspired bards, and their choice was most natural. "He is terrible in his doing toward the children of men." For the defence of his church, and the overthrow of her foes he deals terrific blows, and strikes the mighty with fear. O thou enemy, wherefore dost thou vaunt thyself? Speak no more so exceeding proudly; but remember the plagues which bowed the will of Pharaoh, the drowning of Egypt's chariots in the Red Sea, the



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overthrow of Og and Sihon, the scattering of the Canaanites before the tribes. This same God still breath, and is to be worshipped with trembling reverence.

6. "He turned the sea into dry land." It was no slight miracle to divide a pathway through such a sea, and to make it fit for the traffic of a whole nation. He who did this can do anything, and must be God, the worthy object of adoration. The Christian's inference is that no obstacle in his journey heavenward need hinder him, for the sea could not hinder Israel, and even death itself shall be as life, the sea shall be dry land when God's presence is felt. "They went through the flood on foot." Through the river the tribes passed dry-shod, Jordan was afraid because of them.

"What said'st thou, O thou mighty sea?
Why said'st thy waves in dread?
What said'st thy tide, O Jordan, see
And bare its deepest bed?
O earth, before the Lord, the God
Of Jacob, tremble still:
Who makes the waste a water's sod,
The flint a gushing rill."

"There did we rejoice in him." We participate this day in that ancient joy. The scene is so vividly before us that it seems as if we were there personally, stinging unto the Lord because he hath triumphed gloriously. Faith casts herself boldly into the past joys of the saints, and realises them for herself in much the same fashion in which she projects herself into the hills of the future, and becomes the substance of things hoped for. It is to be remarked that Israel's joy was in her God, and there let ours be. It is not so much what he has done, as what he is, that should excite in us a sacred rejoicing. "He is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him."

7. "He ruleth by his power for ever." He has not deceased, nor abdicated, nor suffered defeat. The prowess displayed at the Red Sea is undiminished: the divine dominion endures throughout eternity. "His eyes behold the nations." Even as he looked out of the cloud upon the Egyptians and discomfited them, so does he spy out his enemies, and mark their conspiracies. His hand rules and his eye observes, his hand has not waxed weak, nor his eye dim. As so many grabbers he sees the people and tribes, at one glance he takes in all their ways. He overrules all and overlooks none. "Let not the rebellious exalt themselves." The proudest have no cause to be proud. Could they see themselves as God sees them they would shiver into nothing. Where rebellion reaches to a great head, and hopes most confidently for success, it is a sufficient reason for abating our fears, that the Omnipotent ruler is also an Omniscient observer. O proud rebels, remember that the Lord aims his arrows at the high-soaring eagles, and brings them down from their nests among the stars. "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree." After a survey of the Red Sea and Jordan, rebels, if they were in their senses, would have no more stomach for the fight, but would humble themselves at the Conqueror's feet. "Selah." Pause again, and take time to bow low before the throne of the Eternal.

8. O bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard:

9. Which holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved.

10. For thou, O God, hast proved us: thou hast tried us, as silver is tried.

11. Thou broughtest us into the net; thou laidst affliction upon our loins.

12. Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads; we went through fire and through water: but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place.

8. "O bless our God, ye people." Ye chosen seed, peculiarly beloved, it is yours to bless your covenant God as other nations cannot. Ye should lead the strain, for he is peculiarly your God. First visited by his love, ye should be foremost in his praise. "And make the voice of his praise to be heard." Whoever else may sing with luted harp, do you be sure to give full tongue and volume to the song. Compel unwilling ears to hear the praises of your covenant God. Make rocks, and hills, and earth, and sea, and heaven itself to echo with your joyful shouts.

9. "Which holdeth our soul in life." At any time the preservation of life, and especially the soul's life, is a great reason for gratitude, but much more when we



are called to undergo extreme trials, which of themselves would crush our being. Blessed is God, who, having put our souls into possession of life, has been pleased to preserve that heaven-given life from the destroying power of the enemy. "And sufferest not our feet to be moved." This is another and precious boon. If God has enabled us not only to keep our life, but our position, we are bound to give him double praise. Living and standing is the saint's condition through divine grace, immortal and immovable are those whom God preserves. Satan is put to shame, for instead of being able to slay the saints, as he hoped, he is not even able to trip them up. God is able to make the weakest to stand fast, and he will do so.

10. "For thou, O God, hast proved us." He proved his Israel with sore trials. David had his temptations. All the saints must go to the proving house; God had one Son without sin, but he never had a son without trial. Why ought we to complain if we are subjected to the trials which is common to all the family, and from which so much benefit has flowed to them? The Lord himself proves us, who then shall raise a question as to the wisdom and the love which are displayed in the operation? The day may come when, as in this case, we shall make hymns out of our griefs, and sing all the more sweetly because our mouths have been purified with bitter draughts. "Thou hast cried us, or sorrow is cried." Searching and repeated, severe and thorough, has been the test; the same result has followed as in the case of precious metal, for the dross and tin have been consumed, and the pure ore has been discovered. Since trial is sacrificed to so desirable an end, ought we not to submit to it with abounding resignation.

11. "Thou broughtest us into the net." The people of God in the olden time were often anchored by the power of their enemies, like fishes or birds entangled in a net; there seemed no way of escape for them. The only comfort was that God himself had brought them there, but even this was not readily available, since they knew that he had led them there in anger as a punishment for their transgressions; Israel in Egypt was much like a bird in the fowler's net. "Thou leddest affliction upon our loins." They were pressed even to anguish by their burdens and pains. Not on their backs alone was the load, but their loins were pressed and squeezed with the strains and weights of adversity. God's people and affliction are intimate companions. As in Egypt every Israelite was a burden-bearer, so is every believer while he is in this foreign land. As Israel cried to God by reason of their sore bondage, so also do the saints. We too often forget that God says our afflictions upon us; if we remembered this fact, we should more patiently submit to the pressure which now pains us. The time will come when, for every ounce of present burden, we shall receive a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

12. "Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads." They stormed, and hectored, and treated us like the mire of the street. Riding the high horse, in their arrogance, they, who were in themselves mean men, treated the Lord's people as if they were the meanness of mankind. They even turned their captives into beasts of burden, and rode upon their heads, as some read the Hebrew. Nothing is too bad for the servants of God when they fall into the hands of proud persecutors. "We went through fire and through water." Trials many and varied were endured by Israel in Egypt, and are still the portion of the saints. The fire of the brick-kilns and the waters of the Nile did not destroy the chosen; hard labour and child-murder were both tried by the tyrant, but Israel went through both ordeals unharmed, and ever last the church of God has outlived, and will outlive, all the artifices and cruelties of man. Fire and water are pitiless and devouring, but a divine fiat stays their fury, and forbids these or any other agents from utterly destroying the chosen seed. Many an heir of heaven has had a dire experience of tribulation; the fire through which he has passed has been more terrible than that which chars the bones, for it has fed upon the marrow of his spirit, and burned into the core of his heart; while the waterfloods of affliction have been even more to be feared than the tremendous sea, for they have gone in even unto the soul, and carried the inner nature down into deeps horrible, and not to be imagined without trembling. Yet such saints have been more than conquerors hitherto, and, as it has been, so it shall be. The fire is not kindled which can burn the woman's seed, neither does the dragon know how to vomit a flood which shall smother to drown it. "But thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place." A blessed issue to a mournful story. Canaan was indeed a broad and royal domain for the once enslaved tribes; God, who took them into Egypt, also brought them into the land which flowed

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with milk and honey, and Egypt was in his purposes en route to Canaan. The way to heaven is a'd tribulation.

"The path of sorrow and that path alone,
Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown."

How wealthy is the place of every believer, and how doubly does he feel it to be so in contrast with his former slavery; what songs shall suffice to set forth our joy and gratitude for such a glorious deliverance and such a bountiful heritage. More awaits us. The depth of our grief bears no proportion to the height of our bliss. For our shame we shall have double, and more than double. Like Joseph we shall rise from the prison to the palace, like Mordecai we shall escape the gallows prepared by malignity, and ride the white horse and wear the royal robe appointed by benignity. Instead of the net, liberty; instead of a burden on the loins, a crown on our heads; instead of men riding over us, we shall rule over the nations: fire shall no more try us, for we shall stand in glory on the sea of glass mingled with fire; and water shall not burn us, for there shall be no more sea. O the splendour of this brilliant conclusion to a gloomy history. Glory be unto him, who saw in the apparent evil the true way to the real good. With patience we will endure the present gloom, for the morning cometh. Over the hills faith sees the daybreak, in whose light we shall enter into the wealthy place.

13 I will go into thy house with burnt offerings: I will pay thee my vows,
14 Which my lips have uttered, and my mouth hath spoken, when I was in trouble.

15 I will offer unto thee burnt sacrifices of fatnings, with the incense of rams; I will offer bullocks with goats. Selah.

15. "I will." The child of God is so sensible of his own personal indebtedness to grace, that he feels he must utter a song of his own. He joins in the common thanksgiving, but since the best public form must not meet each individual case, he makes sure that the special mercies received by him shall not be forgotten, for he records them with his own pen, and sings of them with his own lips. "I will go into thy house with burnt offerings;" the usual sacrifices of godly men. Even the thankful heart dares not come to God without a victim of grateful praise: of this as well as of every other form of worship, we may say, "the blood is the life thereof." Reader, never attempt to come before God without Jesus, the divinely promised, given, and accepted burnt offering. "I will pay thee my vows." He would not appear before the Lord empty, but at the same time he would not boast of what he offered, seeing it was all due on account of former vows. After all, our largest gifts are but payments; when we have given all, we must cease. "O Lord, of thine own have we given unto thee." We should be slow in making vows, but prompt in discharging them. When we are released from trouble, and can once more go up to the house of the Lord, we should take immediate occasion to fulfil our promises. How can we hope for help another time, if we prove faithless to covenants voluntarily entered upon in hours of need.

14. "Which my lips have uttered," or vehemently declared; burst out, as we say in common speech. His vows had been wrung from him; extreme distress burst open the door of his lips, and out rushed the vow like a long pent-up torrent, which had at last found a vent. What we were so eager to vow, we should be equally earnest to perform; but, alas! many a vow runs so fast in words that it lames itself for deeds. "And my mouth hath spoken." He had made the promise public, and had no desire to go back; an honest man is always ready to acknowledge a debt. "When I was in trouble." Distress suggested the vow; God in answer to the vow removed the distress, and now the votary desires to make good his promise. It is well for each man to remember that he was in trouble; proud spirits are apt to speak as if the road had always been smooth for them, as if no dog dare bark at their nobility, and scarce a drop of ruin would venture to bespatter their splendour; yet these very spirits were probably once so low in spirits and condition that they would have been glad enough of the help of those they now despise. Even great Genoa, whose look did awe the world, must have his trouble and become weak as other men; so that his enemy could say in bitterness, "when the fit was on him, I did mark how he did shake." Of the strong and vigorous man the nurse could tell a tale of weakness, and his wife could say of the boaster, "I did hear him groan;

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his coward lips did from their colour fly." All men have trouble, but they set not in the same manner while under it; the profane take to averting and the godly to praying. Both bad and good have been known to resort to vowing, but the one is a lie unto God, and the other a conscientious respecter of his word.

15. "I will offer unto thee burnt sacrifices of fattings." The good man will give his best things to God. No starving goat upon the hills will be present at the altar, but the well-fed bullocks of the luxuriant pastures shall ascend in smoke from the sacred fire. He who is miserly with God is a wretch indeed. Few divine liberal things, but those few find a rich reward in so doing. "With the increase of rams." The smoke of burning rams should also rise from the altar; he would offer the strength and prime of his flocks as well as his herd. Of all we have we should give the Lord his portion, and that should be the choicest we can select. It was no mistake to burn the fat upon Jehovah's altar, nor to pour the precious ointment upon Jesus' head; neither are large gifts and bountiful offerings to the church of God any diminution to a man's estate: such money is put to good interest and placed where it cannot be stolen by thieves nor corroded by rust. "I will offer bullocks with goats." A perfect sacrifice, completing the circle of offerings, should show forth the intense love of his heart. We should magnify the Lord with the great and the little. None of his ordinances should be disregarded; we must not omit either the bullocks or the goats. In these three verses we have gratitude in action, not content with words, but proving its own sincerity by deeds of obedient sacrifice.

"Silah." It is most fit that we should suspend the song while the smoke of the victims ascends the heavens: let the burnt-offerings stand for praises while we meditate upon the infinitely greater sacrifice of Calvary.

16. Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul.

17. I cried unto him with my mouth, and he was extolled with my tongue.

18. If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me:

19. But verily God hath heard me; he hath attended to the voice of my prayer.

20. Blessed be God, which hath not turned away my prayer, nor his mercy from me.

16. "Come and hear." Before, they were hidden to come and see. Hearing is faith's seeing. Mercy comes to us by way of confession. "Hear, and your soul shall live." They saw how terrible God was, but they heard how gracious he was. "All ye that fear God." There are a fit audience when a good man is about to relate his experience; and it is well to select our hearers when inward soul matters are our theme. It is forbidden us to throw pearls before swine. We do not want to furnish wanton minds with subjects for their conceits, and therefore it is wise to speak of personal spiritual matters where they can be understood, and not where they will be hurled. All God-fearing men may hear us, but for hence ye profane.

"And I will declare what he hath done for my soul." I will count and recount the mercies of God to me, to my soul, my best part, my most real self. Testimonies ought to be borne by all experienced Christians, in order that the younger and feebler sort may be encouraged by the recital to put their trust in the Lord. To declare man's doings is needless; they are too trivial, and, besides, there are trumpeters enough of man's trumpery deeds; but to declare the gracious acts of God is instructive, consoling, inspiring, and beneficial in many respects. Let each man speak for himself, for a personal witness is the surest and most forcible; second-hand experience is like "candied hate hot again;" it lacks the favour of first-hand interest. Let no mock modesty restrain the grateful believer from speaking of himself, or rather of God's dealings to himself; for it is justly due to God; neither let him shun the individual use of the first person, which is most correct in detailing the Lord's ways of love. We must not be egotists, but we must be egotists when we bear witness for the Lord.

17. "I cried unto him with my mouth, and he was extolled with my tongue." It is well when prayer and praise go together, like the horses in Pharaoh's chariot. Some cry who do not sing, and some sing who do not cry; both together are best. Since the Lord's answers so frequently follow close at the heels of our petitions,

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and even overtake them, it becomes us to let our grateful praises keep pace with our humble prayers. Observe that the Psalmist did both cry and speak; the Lord hath cast the dumb devil out of his children, and those of them who are least fluent with their tongues are often the most eloquent with their hearts.

18. "If I regard iniquity in my heart." If, having seen it to be there, I continue to gaze upon it without aversion; if I cherish it, have a side glance of love towards it, excuse it, and palliate it; "The Lord will not hear me." How can he? Can I desire him to connive at my sin, and accept me while I wilfully cling to any evil way? Nothing hinders prayer like iniquity harboured in the breast; as with Cain, so with us, sin leth at the door, and blocks the passage. If thou listen to the devil, God will not listen to thee. If thou refuse to hear God's commands, he will surely refuse to hear thy prayers. An imperfect petitioner God will hear for Christ's sake, but not one which is wilfully mis-written by a traitor's hand. For God to accept our devotions, while we are delighting in sin, would be to make himself the God of hypocrites, which is a fitter name for Satan than for the Holy One of Israel.

19. "But verily God hath heard me." Sure sign this that the petitioner was no secret lover of sin. The answer to his prayer was a fresh assurance that his heart was sincere before the Lord. See how sure the Psalmist is that he has been heard; it is with him no hope, surmise, or fancy, but he seals it with a "verily." Facts are blessed things when they reveal both God's heart as loving and our own heart as sincere. "He hath attended to the voice of my prayer." He gave his mind to consider my cries, interpreted them, accepted them, and replied to them; and therein proved his grace and also my uprightness of heart. Love of sin is a plague spot, a condemning mark, a killing sign, but those prayers, which evidently live and prevail with God, most clearly arise from a heart which is free from dalliance with evil. Let the reader see to it, that his inmost soul be rid of all alliance with iniquity, all toleration of secret lust, or hidden wrong.

20. "Blessed be God." Be his name honoured and loved. "Which hath not turned away my prayer, nor his mercy from me." He has neither withdrawn his love nor my liberty to pray. He has neither cast out my prayer nor me. His mercy and my cries still meet each other. The Psalm ends its key note. Praise all through is its spirit and design. Lord enable us to enter into it. Amen.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm is said to be recited on Easter day, by the Greek church: it is described in the Greek Bible as *A Psalm of the Resurrection*, and may be understood to refer, in a prophetic sense, to the regeneration of the world, through the conversion of the Gentiles.—*Daniel Cresswell*.

Verse 1.—"Make a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands." Heb. all the earth; shout aloud for joy, as the people did at the return of the ark, so that the earth rang again. God shall show himself to be the God not of Jews only, but of Gentiles also: these shall as well cry Christ, as those Jews; these say, Father, as those Jews. And, as there was great joy in Samaria when the gospel was there received (Acts viii. 8), so shall there be the like in all other parts of the earth.—*John Trapp*.

Verse 1.—"All ye lands." Where, consider, that he does not sing praises well, who desires to sing alone.—*Thomas à Kempis*.

Verse 2.—"Make his praise glorious." Another meaning is, give or place glory that is, your glory to his praise, be fully persuaded when you praise him that it will redound to your own glory, regard this as your own glory; praise him in such a way that all your praises may be given to glory God; or, let your glory tend in this direction that he may be praised. Desire not the glory of eternal blessedness, unless for the praise of God, as the blessed spirits in that temple do nothing but say glory to God, and sing the hymn of his glory without end, "Holy, holy, holy."—*Larins*.

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Verse 3.—"Say." *Diele, say,* says David, delight to speak of God; *Diele, say something.* There was more required than to think of God. Consideration, meditation, speculation, contemplation upon God and divine objects, have their place and their season; but this is more than that, and more than admiration too; for all these may come to an end in ecstasies, and in stupidities, and in useless and frivolous imaginations.—*John Donne.*

Verse 3.—"Unto God." *To God, not concerning God,* as some interpret, but *to God himself;* to his praises, and with minds raised to God, as it is in verse 4, *sing to himself;* Gejerus also correctly remarks, that the following discourse is addressed to God. Besides, it is to our God, as in verse 8, *"O bless our God, ye people,"* he is called God absolutely, because he alone is the true God.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 3.—"How terrible." Take from the Bible its awful doctrines and from providence its terrible acts, and the whole system, under which God has placed us, would be enunciated.—*William S. Plumer.*

Verse 3.—"These enemies shall submit themselves unto thee." In this, our first consideration is, that *God himself hath enemies;* and then, how should we hope to be, say, why should we wish to be, without them. God had good, that is, glory from his enemies; and we may have good, that is, advantage in the way to glory, by the exercise of our patience, from enemies too. Those for whom God had done most, the angels, turned enemies first; vex not thou thyself, if those whom thou hast loved hast hate thee deadliest. . . . God himself hath enemies. *"These enemies shall submit,"* says the text, to God; there thou hast one comfort, though thou have enemies too; but the greater comfort is, that God calls thine enemies his. *Noite tuncque Christus moes* (Ps. cv. 15), says God of all holy people; you were as good touch me, as touch any of them, for, "they are the apple of mine eye" (Ps. xvii. 9). Our Saviour Christ never expatiated for himself; never said, Why scourge you me? why spit you upon me? why crucify you me? As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth; when Saul extended the violence to the church, to his servants, then Christ came to that, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" . . . Here is a holy league, offensive and defensive; God shall not only protect us from others, but he shall fight for us against them; our enemies are his enemies.—*Condensed from John Donne.*

Verse 3.—"These enemies submit themselves." Literally, *lie unto thee.* This was remarkably the case with *Pharaoh* and the *Egyptians.* They promised again and again to let the people go, when the hand of the Lord was upon them; and they as frequently falsified their word.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 3 (second clause).—In times of affliction every hypocrite—all tag and rag—will be ready to come in to God in an outward profession; but usually this submission to God at this time is not out of truth. Hence it is said, *"Through the greatness of thy power shall thine enemies submit themselves unto thee."* In the original it is, *"they shall lie unto thee,"* and so it is translated by *Artus Montanus,* and some others, noting hereby that a forced submission to God is seldom truth.—*Jermiah Burroughs.*

Verse 3.—The earthquakes in New England occasioned a kind of religious panic. A writer, who was then one of the ministers of Boston, informs us, that immediately after the great earthquake, which was called, a great number of weak and cold, and expressed a wish to unite themselves with the church. But, on conversing with them, he could find no evidence of improvement in their religious views or feelings, no convictions of their own sinfulness; nothing, in short, but a kind of superstitious fear, occasioned by a belief that the end of the world was at hand. All their replies proved that they had not found God, though they had seen "the greatness of his power" in the earthquake.—*Edward Payson, D.D.*

Verse 5.—"Come and see the works of God." An indirect censure is here passed upon that almost universal thoughtlessness which leads men to neglect the praises of God.—*John Calvin.*

Verse 5.—"Come and see." The church at all times appeals to the world, *"Come and see,"* as Jesus said to the two disciples of John the Baptist, and Philip to Nathanael, John i. 39, 46. God's marvels are to be seen by all, and seeing them is the first step towards believing in their divine author.—*A. H. Causse.*

Verse 6.—"He turned the sea into dry land." The Psalmist refers to the passage through the Red Sea and the Jordan, not as to transactions which took place and

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were concluded at a given period of time, but as happening really in every age. God's guidance of his people is a constant drying up of the sea and of the Jordan, and the joy over his mighty deeds is always receiving new materials.—*E. W. Herpin.*

Verse 6.—"There did we rejoice in him;" where those things have been done, there have we rejoiced in him, not taking any credit to ourselves as if they were our acts, but rejoicing and glorying in God, and have praised him, as may be seen in Exod. xv. and Joshua iii. The prophet uses the future for the past, unless, perhaps, he meant to intimate that these miracles would be succeeded by much greater ones, of which they were only the types and figures. A much greater miracle it that man should pass over the bitter sea of this life, and cross the river of mortality, that never ceases to run, and which swallows up and drowns so many, and still come safe and alive to the land of eternal promise, and there rejoice in God himself, beholding him face to face; and yet this greater miracle is so accomplished by God, that many pass through this sea as if it were dry land, and cross this river with dry feet; that is to say, having no difficulty in despising all things temporal, as they good or be they bad; that is to say, being neither attached to the good things, nor fearing the evil things, of this world, that they may arrive in security at the heavenly Jerusalem, where we will rejoice in him, not in hope, but in complete possession for eternity.—*Robert Bellarmine.*

Verse 7.—"His eyes beheld the nations." The radical meaning of the word *re* is *to shine,* and metonymically to *examine with a bright eye;* to inspect with a piercing glance, and thence to *behold, for either good or evil,* as Prov. xv. 3: *"The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good."* Here it is taken in an adverse sense, and means, to watch from a watch-tower, to threaten from a lofty place. Ps. xxxviii. 32: *"The wicked notwithstanding the righteous;"* and Job xv. 28: *He is waited for "from the watch-tower for the sword;"* that is to say, the sword is drawn above the head of the wicked, as if it threatened him from the watch-tower of God. But, at the same time, there is also a reference to God's looking from the pillar of fire, and of cloud, upon the host of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. Exod. xiv. 24.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 7.—"His eyes beheld the nations." This should give check to much inquiry. Can a man's conscience easily and delightfully swallow that which he is sensible falls under the cognizance of God, when it is hateful to the eye of his holiness, and renders the action odious to him? "Doth not he see my ways, and count all my steps?" saith Job (chap. xxxi. 4). . . . The consideration of this attribute should make us humble. How dejected would a person be if he were sure all the angels in heaven, and men upon earth, did perfectly know his crimes, with all his aggravations! But what is created knowledge to an infinite and just censuring understanding! When we consider that he knows our actions, whereof there are multitudes, and our thoughts, whereof there are millions; that he views all the blessings bestowed upon us; all the injuries we have returned to him; that he exactly knows his own bounty, and our ingratitude; all the idolatry, blasphemy, and secret enmity in every man's heart against him; all tyrannical oppressions, hidden lusts, omissions of necessary duties, violations of plain precepts, every foolish imagination, with all the circumstances of them, and that perfectly in all their full anatomy, every mite of unworthiness and wickedness in every circumstance. . . . should not the consideration of this merit our hearts into humiliation before him, and make us earnest in begging pardon and forgiveness of him.—*Stephen Charnock.*

Verse 9.—"Which holdeth our soul in life." As the works of creation at first, and upholding all by his power and providence, are yoked together as works of a like wonder, vouchsafed the creation in common, Heb. i. 2, 3; so just in the like manner we find regeneration and perseverance joined, as the sum of all other works in this life. Thus "begettes again," and "kept by the power of God to salvation," are joined by the Apostle, 1 Pet. i. 3 and 5. Called and preserved in Christ Jesus; "so in Jude, verse 1. . . . "Blessed be God," says Peter; "who, according to his abundant mercy, hath begetten us again." And, "O bless our God, ye people, which holdeth our souls in life," says the Psalmist. Yes, if we do narrowly eye the words in either, both Peter and the Psalmist do bless God for both at once. Blessed be God for "begetting us," who are also "kept by the power of God;" so it follows in Peter. In the Psalmist both are comprehended in this one word:

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1. "which *pulleth* our souls in life" (so the margin, out of the Hebrew), that is, who puts life into your soul at the first, as he did into Adam when he made him a living soul; 2. and then which "*holdeth*," that is, continueth our souls in that life. So the translator render it also, according to the Psalmist's scope, and "O bless the Lord," saith the Psalmist, for these and both these.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 9.—"Which holdeth our soul in life." It is truth, that all we have is in the hand of God; but God keeps our life in his hand last of all, and he hath that in his hand in a special manner. Though the soul continue, *life* may not continue; there is the soul when there is not life. Life is that which is the union of soul and body. "*Thou holdest our soul in life*;" that is, thou holdest soul and body together. So Daniel describes God to Belshazzar, Dan. v. 23. "The God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified." The breath of princes is in the hand of God, and the same hand holds the breath of the meanest subject. This may be matter of comfort to us in times of danger, and times of death: when the hand of man is lifted up to take thy life remember thy life is held in the hand of God; and, as God said to Satan (Job. ii. 6): Afflict the body of Job, but save his life; so God saith still to bloody wretches, who are as the limbs of Satan: The bodies of such and such are in your hands, the estates of such and such are in your hands, but save their lives.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 9.—"Which holdeth our soul in life." An elegant and emphatic expression, only to be understood by observing the exact force of the words. The soul is the life, as is well known, the word *ps* is to please, to please upon, to press in the word "*ps*" signifies properly *joinings, fastenings together*, and hence those faculties and powers by which nature is held together and music firm.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 9.—"Which holdeth our soul in life." He holdeth our soul in life, that it may not drop away of itself; for being continually in our hands, it is apt to slip through our fingers.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 9.—"And suffereth not our feet to be moved." It is a great mercy to be kept from desperate courses in the time of sad calamities, to be supported under burdens, that we sink not; and to be prevented from denying God, or his truth, in time of persecution.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 10.—"Thou, O God, hast proved us." It is not known what corn will yield, till it comes to the fall; nor what grapes, till they come to the press. Grace is hid in nature, as sweet water in rose-leaves; the fire of affliction fetcheth it out. "*Thou hast tried us as silver.*" The wicked also are tried (Hev. iii. 10), but they prove reprobate silver (Jer. vi. 28), or at best, as schynny gold, that will not bear the seventh fire, as Job did (ch. xxiii. 10).—*John Trapp.*

Verse 10.—"As silver is tried." Convinced from the frequent use of this illustration, that there is something more than usually instructive in the processes of assaying and purifying silver, I have collected some few facts upon the subject. The hackneyed story of the refiner seeing his image in the molten silver while in the fire, has so charmed most of us, that we have not looked further; yet, with more careful study, much could be brought out.

To assay silver requires great personal care in the operator. "The principle of assaying gold and silver is very simple theoretically, but in practice great experience is necessary to insure accuracy; and there is no branch of business which demands more personal and undivided attention. The result is liable to the influence of so many contingencies, that no assayer who regards his reputation will delegate the principal processes to one not equally skilled with himself. Besides the result ascertainable by weight, there are allowances and compensations to be made, which are known only to an experienced assayer, and if these were disregarded, as might be the case with the mere novice, the report would be wide from the truth." * *Fagnan's* version reads: "Thou hast melted us by blowing upon us," and in the monuments of Egypt, artificers are seen with the blowpipe operating with small fire-places, with chests to confine and reflect the heat: the worker evidently paying personal attention, which is evident also in Malachi iii. 3, "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."

To assay silver requires a skillfully-constructed furnace. The description of this furnace would only weary the reader, but it is evidently a work of art in itself. Even the trial of our faith is much more precious than that of gold which perishes.

* Encycl. Britan.

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He has refined us, but not with silver, he would not trust us there, the furnace of affliction is far more skillfully arranged than that.

To assay silver the heat must be rightly regulated. "During the operation, the assayer's attention should be directed to the heat of the furnace, which must be neither too hot nor too cold: if too hot, minute portions of silver will be carried off with the lead, and so vitiate the assay; moreover, the pores of the cupel being more open, greater absorption will ensue, and there is liability to lose from that cause. One indication of an excess of heat in the furnace, is the rapid and perpendicular rising of the fumes to the ceiling of the muffle, the mode of checking and controlling which has been pointed out in the description of the improved furnace. When the fumes are observed to fall to the bottom of the muffle, the furnace is then too cold; and, if left unaltered, it will be found that the cupellation has been imperfectly performed, and the silver will not have entirely freed itself from the base metals."

The assayer repeats his trying processes. Usually two or more trials of the same piece are made, so that great accuracy may be secured. Seven times silver is said to be purified, and the same through varied trials reach the promised rest.—*C. F. S.*

Verse 11.—"Thou broughtest us into the net," etc. Our enemies have pursued us (like the wild beasts taken by the hunter) into most grievous straits (1 Sam. xiii. 6). They have used us like beasts of burden, and laid sore loads upon us, which they have fast bound upon our backs. "*Thou laidst affliction upon our loins.*" *Corruptionem in lumbis*; we are not only hampered, as in a net, but fettered, as with chains; as if we had been in the tailor's or hangman's hands.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 12.—"Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads." The agents are men. Man is a sociable-living creature, and should converse with man in love and tranquillity. Man should be a supporter of man; he should become an overthrower? He should help and keep him up; doth he ride over him and tread him under foot? O apostasy, not only from religion, but even from humanity! *Quid homini inimicitiamus? Hominis.*—The greatest danger that befalls man comes whence it should least come, from man himself. *Cetera animalia*, says Pliny, in suo genere, prope deum, etc. Lions fight not with lions; serpents spend not their venom on serpents; but man is the main suborner of mischief to his own kind. . . .

1. *They ride.* What need they mount themselves upon beasts, that have feet malicious enough to trample on us? They have a "foot of pride," Psalm xxxvi. 11, from which David prayed to be delivered; a presumptuous heel, which they dare lift up against God; and, therefore, a tyrannous toe, to spurn dejected man. They need not horses and mules, that can kick with the foot of a revengeful malice, Psalm xxxi. 9.

2. *Over us.* The way is broad enough wherein they travel, for it is the devil's road. They might well miss the poor, there is room enough besides; they need not ride over us. It were more brave for them to joust with champions that will not give them the way. We never contend for their path; they have it without our envy, not without our pity. Why should they ride over us?

3. *Over our heads.* Is it not contentment enough to their pride to ride, to their malice to ride over us, but must they thrust after our bloods and lives? Quo creditis esse? *Ubi?*—Whither will their madness run? But we must not tie ourselves to the letter. Here is a mystical or metaphorical gradation of their cruelty. Their riding is proud; their riding over us is malicious; and their riding over our heads is bloody oppression.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 12 (first clause).—The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and maddeth! the earth with their bloods, every drop whereof beget a new believer.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 12.—"Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads." This verse is like that sea (Matt. viii. 24), so tempestuous at first, that the vessel was covered with waves; but Christ's rebuke quieted all, and there followed a great calm. Here are cruel Nimrods riding over innocent heads, as they would ever follow lands; and

* Encycl. Britan. † Seneca. ‡ Madely, to molest, to make wet.

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dangerous passages through fire and water; but the storm is soon ended, or rather the passengers are landed. "Thou broughtest us out into a weedy place." So that this strain of David's music, or Psalmody, consists of two notes—one mournful, the other cheerful; the one a touch of distress, the other of redress: which directs our course to an observation of misery and of mercy; of grievous misery, of gracious mercy. There is desolation and consolation in one verse: a deep dejection, as laid under the feet of beasts; a happy deliverance, "broughtest us out into a weedy place." In both these strains God hath his stroke; he is a principal in this concert. He is brought in for an actor, and for an author; an actor in the persecution, an author in the deliverance. "Thou causest," etc.; "Thou broughtest," etc. In the one he is a causing worker; in the other a sole working cause. In the one he is joined with company; in the other he works alone. He hath a finger in the former; his whole hand in the latter. We must begin with misery before we come to mercy. If there were no trouble, we should not know the worth of a deliverance. The passion of the saints is given, by the hearty and ponderous description, for very grievous; yet it is written in the foreword of the text, "The Lord caused it." "Thou causest men to ride," etc. Hereupon, some wicked libertine may offer to rub his filliness upon God's party, and to plead an unauthentic derivation of all his villany against the saints from the Lord's warrant: "He caused it." We answer, to the justification of truth itself, that God doth ordain and order every persecution that striketh his children, without any allowance to the instrument that gives the blow. God works in the same action with others, not after the same manner. In the affliction of Job were three agents—God, Satan, and the Sabaoths. The devil works on his body, the Sabaoths on his goods; yet Job confesseth a third party: "The Lord gives, and the Lord takes away;" Here oppressors trample on the godly, and God is said to cause it. He causeth affliction for trial (so verses 10, 11: "Thou hast tried us," etc.); they work it for malice; neither can God be accused nor they excused.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 12.—"Thou hast placed men over our heads." Thus Jerome renders, although the Hebrew noun *ra*, is in the singular, the word itself denotes an obscure, mean man, who is mentioned with indignity, but ought to be buried in oblivion. The singular noun is taken collectively, and so also is *we*, with the suffix. Such were the Egyptian and Babylonish idolaters, whom the Hebrew served. To place any over the head of another, or, as the Hebrew word *ra* means, to ride, to be superior to, to subdue to oneself and subject, and to sit upon and insult, just as the horseman rules with the rein, and spur, and to whip the beast which he rides.—*Lortius.*

Verse 12.—"To ride over our heads." This is an allusion to beasts of burden, and particularly to camels: those heads the rider almost sits over, and so domineers over them as he pleases.—*Thomas Fanton, in "Annotations on the Book of Job, and the Psalms," 1792.*

Verse 12.—"We went through fire and through water." The children of Israel when they had escaped the Red Sea, and seen their enemies the Egyptians dead, they thought all was coxcomb, and therefore sang *Epicinia*, songs of rejoicing for the victory. But what followed within a while? The Lord stirred up another enemy against them, from out their bowels, as it were, which was hunger; and this pinched them sorer, they thought, than the Egyptian. But was this the last? No; after the hunger came thirst, and this made them to murmur as much as the former; and after the thirst came fiery serpents, and fire and pestilence, and Amalekites, and Midianites, and what not? Thus hath it been with the church not only under the law, but also under Christ, as it might be easily declared unto you. Neither hath it been better with the several members thereof: they likewise have been made comfortable to the body and to the head. What a sight of temptations did Abraham endure? So Jacob, so Joseph, so the patriarchs, so the prophets? Yes, and all they that would live godly in Christ Jesus, though their sorrow in the end were turned to joy, yet they wept and lamented first. Though they were brought at the length to a weedy place, yet they passed through fire and water first.—*Miles Smith—1624.*

Verse 12.—"We went through fire and through water." There was a great variety of such perils; and not only of several, but of contrary sorts: "We went through fire and through water;" either of which singly and alone denote an extremity of evils. Thus, through water (Ps. lxx. 1, 2): "Save me, O God; for the waters are come in unto my soul. I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing: I am



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come into deep waters, where the floods overflow me." Or, through fire (Ezek. xv. 7): "And I will set my face against them; they shall go out from me, and another fire shall devour them; and ye shall know that I am the Lord, when I set my face against them." But when through both successively, one after the other, this denotes an accumulation of miseries, or trials, indeed; as we read Isa. xlii. 2, with God's promise to his people in such conditions: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." Which promise is here, you see, acknowledged by the Psalmist to have been performed: God was with the three children when they walked through the fire, in the very letter of Isaiah's speech; and with the children of Israel when they went through the water of the Red Sea.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 12.—"We went through fire and through water." In allusion, probably, to the ordeal by fire and water, which is of great antiquity. On the question who had interred the body of Polyneices:—

"All denied:
Offering in proof of innocence, to grasp
The burning steel, to walk through fire, and take
Their solemn oath they knew not of the deed."—*Sophocles.*

From T. S. Millington's "Testimony of the heathen to the Truths of Holy Writ," 1865.

Verse 12.—"Fire and water." The Jewish law required both these for purification of spoil in war, where they could be borne. Num. xxxi. 23: "Everything that may abide the fire, ye shall make it go through the fire, and it shall be clean; nevertheless it shall be purified through the water of separation." God's saints are, therefore, subject to both ordeals.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 12.—"But thou broughtest us out into a weedy place." Every word is sweetly significant, and amplifies God's mercy to us. Four especially are remarkable—1. The deliverance; 2. The deliverance; 3. The delivered; and, 4. Their felicity or blessed advancement. So there is in the deliverer, *aliquid certitudinis*, "Thou;" in the delivery, *certitudinis*, "broughtest out;" in the delivered, *soliditatis*, "us;" in the happiness, *plenitudinis*, "into a weedy place." There is highness and lowness, submissiveness and fulness. The deliverer is great, the deliverance is certain, the distress grievous, the exaltation glorious. There is yet a first word, that like a key unlocks this golden gate of mercy, a *serenitatem*.—*Buy.* This is our *respirationis*, a gasp that fetcheth back again the very life of comfort. "But thou broughtest," etc. We were fearfully endangered into the hands of our enemies; they roared and trode upon us, and drove us through hard peripetities. "But thou," etc. If there had been a full-point or period at our misery, if those gulfs of persecution had quite swallowed us, and all our light of comfort had been thus smothered and extinguished, we might have cried, *Perit spes nostra, yea, perit salus nostra*.—Our hope, our help is quite gone.—He had mocked us that would have spoken. Be of good cheer. This same *but* is like a happy oar, that turns our vessel from the rocks of despair, and lands it at the haven of comfort.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 12 (second and third clause).—1. The outlet of the trouble is happy. They are in the fire and water, yet they get through them; we went through fire and water, and did not perish in the flames or floods. Whatever the troubles of the saints are, blessed be God there is a way through them. 2. The inlet to a better state is much more happy. "Thou broughtest us out into a weedy place;" into a well-watered place; for the word is, *like the gardens of the Lord*, and therefore fruitful.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 12 (last clause).—Thou, O God, with the temptation hast given the issue. "Thou broughtest us out into a weedy place." 1. Thou hast proved, and thou hast brought. 2. Thou laidst the trouble, and thou tookest it off; yea, and hast made us an ample recompense, for thou hast brought us to a moist, pleasant, lovely, fertile, rich place, a happy condition, a flourishing condition of things, so that thou hast made us to forget all our trouble.—*William Nicholson, in "David's Harp string and lute," 1662.*

Verse 12.—"A weedy place." The hand of God led them in that fire and water of affliction through which they went; but who led them out? The Psalmist tells us in the next words: "Thou broughtest us out into a weedy place;" the margin



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said, "into a moist place." They were in fire and water before. Fire is the extremity of heat and dryness; water is the extremity of moistness and coldness. A moist place notes a due temperament of heat and cold, of dryness and moistness, and therefore elegantly shadows that comfortable and continual condition into which the good hand of God had brought them, which is significantly expressed in our translation by "a plentiful place;" those places flourishing most in fruitfulness, and so in wealth, which are neither over hot nor over cold, neither over dry nor over moist.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 13.—"You see all the parts of this song; the whole concert or harmony of all in praising God. You see *quo loco*, in his house; *quo modo*, with burnt-offering; *quo animo*, paying our vows.—Thomas Adams.

Verse 13.—"Burnt-offerings." For ourselves, be sure that the best sacrifice we can give to God is obedience; not a dead beast, but a living soul. The Lord takes not delight in the blood of brutish creatures. It is the mind, the life, the soul, the obedience, that he requires: 1 Sam. xv. 22. "To obey is better than sacrifice." Let this be our burnt-offering, our holocaust, a sanctified body and mind given up to the Lord, Rom. xii. 1, 2. First, the heart: "My son, give me thy heart." Is not the heart enough? No, the hand also: Isaiah i. 16. Wash the hands from blood and pollution. Is not the hand enough? No, the foot also: "Remove thy foot from evil." Is not the foot enough? No, the lips also: "Guard the doors of thy mouth." Ps. xxxiv. 13. "Refrain thy tongue from evil." Is not thy tongue enough? No, the ear also: "Let him that hath ears to hear, hear." Is not the ear enough? No, the eye also: "Let thine eyes be towards the Lord." Is not all this sufficient? No, give body and spirit: 1 Cor. vi. 20. "Ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." When the eyes adore lawful objects, the ear slanders, the foot craves paths, the hands wrong and violence, the tongue flattery and blasphemy, the heart pride and hypocrisy; this is thy holocaust, thy whole burnt-offering.—Thomas Adams.

Verses 13, 15.—In the "burnt-offerings," we see his approach to the altar with the common and general sacrifice; and next, in his "raging sons," we see he has brought his peace-offerings with him. Again, therefore, he says at the altar, "I will offer unto thee burnt sacrifices of fattings" (ver 15). This is the general offering, brought from the best of his flock and herds. Then follow the peace-offerings: "With the incense (*ῥοῖο, fumus smoke*) of rams; I will offer bullocks with goats. Soth." Having brought his offerings, he is in haste to depart, notwithstanding; for his heart is full. Ere, therefore, he leaves the sanctuary, he utters the language of a soul at peace with God: verses 15—20. This, truly, is one whom "the eye of God of peace" has sanctified, and whose whole spirit, and body, and soul he will preserve blameless unto the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thes. v. 23.—Andrew A. Boner.

Verses 13—15.—He tells what were the vows he promised in his trouble, and says he promised the richest sacrifices of cattle that could be made according to the law. These were three: rams, cows, and goats. Rams included lambs; cows included heifers; and goats, kids.—Robert Bellarmine.

Verse 14.—"Which my lips have uttered." Hebrew, *hane opened*: that is which I have uttered, *diductis labiis*, with lips open. *Vicemus qualiter voce nuncupant solent*, saith Yatabala. Here we see after what sort vows used to be made, when we are under any pressing affliction; but when once delivered, how heavily many come off in point of payment.—John Trapp.

Verse 14.—Express mention is made of *opened lips* to indicate that the vows were made with great vehemence of mind, and in a state of need and pressure; so that his lips were broken through and widely opened. For the root, *ῥο*, contains the idea of *opening anything with violence; to break open*, as the Latin expression is, *rumpere labia*.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 15.—"I will offer," etc. Thou shalt have the best of the herd and of the flock.—Adam Clarke.

Verse 15.—"Fattings." For as I will not come empty into thy house, so I will not bring thee a slobberly present; but offer sacrifices of all sorts, and the best and choicest in every kind.—Seymour Patrick.

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Verse 15.—"Bullocks with goats." That is, I will liberally provide for every part of the service at the tabernacle.—Thomas Scott.

Verse 16.—"Come and hear, all ye that fear God." One reason why the saints are so often invited all that fear God to come unto them is, because the saints see and know the great good that they shall get by those that fear God. The children of darkness are so wise in their generation as to desire most familiarity and acquaintance with those persons whom they conceive may prove most profitable and advantageous to them, and to pretend much friendship there where is hope of most benefit. And shall not the saints, the children of light, upon the same account wish and long for the society of those that fear God, because they see what great good they shall gain by them? It is no wonder that the company of those that fear God is so much in request, since it is altogether gainful and commodious; it's no wonder they have many invitations, since they are guests by which something is still gotten; and, indeed, among all persons living, those that fear God are the most useful and enriching.—Samuel Heekin, in "God's Mercies Precious in the Eyes of Saints . . . set forth in a little Treatise on Psalm lvi. 16." 1654.

Verse 16.—"All ye that fear God." For such only will hear to good purpose; others either cannot, or care not. "And I will declare," etc. Communicate unto you my soul-secrets and experiments. There is no small good to be gotten by such declarations. Blinney, perceiving Latimer to be zealous without knowledge, came to him in his study and desired him for God's sake to hear his confession. "I did so," saith Latimer, "and, to say the truth, by his confession I learned more than afore in many years. So from that time forward I began to smell the word of God, and forsake the school-doctors, and such Roterians."—John Trapp.

Verse 16.—"Ye that fear God." Observe the invitation given to those only "who fear God," because "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom;" he bowsen the feet to "come," opens the ears to "hear;" and therefore, he who has no fear of God will be called to no purpose, either to come or to hear.—Robert Bellarmine.

Verse 16.—"I will declare." Consider the ends which a believer should propose in the discharge of this duty ["of communicating Christian experience"]. The principal end he should have in view when he declares his experience is the glory of that God, who hath dealt so bountifully with him. He would surely have the Lord exalted for his faithfulness and goodness to him; he would have it published, that the name of the Lord might be great; that sinners might know that his God is faithful to his word; that he hath not only engaged to be "a present help in time of need," but that he hath found him in reality to be so. As he knows the enemies of God are ready enough to charge him with neglect of his people, because of the trials and afflictions they are exercised with; so he would, in contradiction to them, declare what he hath found in his own experience, that in very faithfulness he afflicts those that are dearest to him. And with what lustre doth the glory of God shine, when his children are ready to acknowledge that he never called them out to any duty but his grace was sufficient for them; that he never laid his hand upon them in any afflictive exercise, but he, at the same time, supplied them with all those supports which they stood in need of? I say, for Christians thus to stand up, on proper occasions, and bear their experimental testimony to the faithfulness and goodness of God, what a tendency hath it to make the name of the Lord, who hath been their strong tower, glorious in the midst of the earth. . . . How may we blush and be ashamed, that we have so much conversation in the world, and so little about what God hath done for our souls? It is a very bad sign upon us, in our day, that the things of God are generally postponed; while either the affairs of state, or the circumstances of outward life, or other things, perhaps, of a more trifling nature, are the general subjects of our conversation. What I are we ashamed of the noblest, the most interesting subject? It is but a poor sign that we have felt anything of it, if we think it unnecessary to declare it to our fellow Christians. What think you? Suppose any two of us were cast upon a barbarous shore, where we neither understood the language, nor the customs of the inhabitants, and were treated by them with reproach and cruelty; do you think we should not esteem it a happiness that we could unburden ourselves to each other, and communicate our griefs and troubles? And shall we think it less so, while we are in such a world as this, in a strange land, and at a distance from our Father's house? Shall we neglect conversing with each other? No; let our conversation not only be in heaven, but

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about spiritual and heavenly things—*Samuel Wilson* (1703-1750), in "Sermons on Various Subjects."
Verse 16.—"I will declare." After we are delivered from the dreadful apprehensions of the wrath of God, it is our duty to be publicly thankful. It is for the glory of our Healer to speak of the miserable wounds that once pained us; and of that kind hand that saved us when we were brought very low. It is for the glory of our Pilot to tell of the rocks and of the sands; the many dangers and threatening calamities that he, by his wise conduct, made us to escape; and to see us safe on the shore, may cause others that are yet afflicted, and tost with tempests, to look to him for help; for he is able and ready to save them as well as us. We must, like soldiers, when a tedious war is over, relate our combats, our fears, our dangers, with delight; and make known our experiences to doubting, troubled Christians, and to those that have not yet been under such long and severe trials as we have been.—*Timothy Rogers* (1666-1729), in "A Discourse on Trouble of Mind."

Verse 17.—This verse may be rendered thus—"I cried unto Him with my mouth, and his exaltation was under my tongue;" that is, I was considering and meditating how I might lift up and exalt the name of God, and make his praise glorious. Holy thoughts are said to be under the tongue when we are in a preparation to bring them forth.—*Joseph Caryl*.

Verse 17.—"He was extolled with my tongue." It is a proof that prayer has proceeded from unworthy motives, when the blessings which succeed it are not acknowledged with as much fervency as when they were originally implored. The ten lepers all cried for mercy, and all obtained it, but only one returned to render thanks.—*John Mortson*.

Verse 17.—"He was extolled with my tongue;" *lit.* "an extolling (of Him was) under my tongue," implying fulness of praise (Psalm x. 7). A store of praise being conceived as under the tongue, whence a portion might be taken on all occasions. The sense is, "scarcely had I cried unto him when, by delivering me, he gave me abundant reason to extol him." (Psalm xxiv. 4.)—*A. R. Foulmer*.

Verse 17.—"With my tongue." Let the praise of God be in thy tongue, under thy tongue, and upon thy tongue, that it may shine before all men, and that they may see that thy heart is good. The fish *hæerne* has a shining tongue,* from which it takes its name; and in the depths of the sea the light of its tongue reveals it; if thy heart has a tongue, shining with the praise of God, it will sufficiently show itself of what sort it is. Hence the old saying, "Speak, that I may see thee."—*Thomas La Bine*.

Verse 18.—"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not bear me." The very supposition that "if he regarded iniquity in his heart, the Lord would not bear him," implies the possibility that such may be the state even of believers; and there is abundant reason to fear that it is in this way their prayers are so often hindered, and their supplications so frequently remain unanswered. Nor is it difficult to conceive how believers may be chargeable with regarding iniquity in their heart, even amidst all the solemnity of coming into the immediate presence of God, and directly addressing him in the language of prayer and supplication.

It is possible that they may put themselves into such a situation, in a state of mind but little fitted for engaging in that holy exercise; the world, in one form or another, may for the time have the ascendancy in their hearts; and there may have been so much formality in their confessions, and so much insincerity in their supplications, that when the exercise is over, they could not honestly declare that they really meant what they acknowledged, or seriously desired what they prayed for. A Christian, it is true, could not be contented to remain in a state of this kind, when he is awakened from it, as he sooner or later will be, he cannot fail to look back upon it with humiliation and shame. But we fear there are seasons in which believers themselves may make a very near approach to such a state; and what then is the true interpretation of prayers offered up at such a moment? It is in fact just saying, that there is something which, for the time, they prefer to what they are formally asking of God; that, though the blessings which they do ask may be for a time withheld, yet they would find a compensation in the enjoyment of the

* A reviewer condemns us for quoting false natural history, but no intelligent reader will be misled thereby.—*Editor*.

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worldly things which do at the moment engross their affections; and that, in reality, they would not choose to have at that instant such an abundant communication of spiritual influence imparted to them, as would render these worldly objects less valuable in their estimation, and would turn the whole tide of their affections towards spiritual things. . . .

The Christian may sometimes betake himself to prayer, to ask counsel of God in some perplexity regarding divine truth, or to seek direction in some doubtful point of duty; but, instead of being prepared fairly to exercise his judgment, in the hope that, while doing so, the considerations that lie on the side of truth will be made to his mind clear and convincing; he may have allowed his inclinations so to influence and bias his judgment towards the side of error, or in favour of the line of conduct which he wishes to pursue, that when he asks counsel it may only be in the hope that his previous opinion will be confirmed, and when he seeks direction it is in reality on a point about which he was previously determined. . . .

Another case is, I fear, but too common, and in which the believer may be still more directly chargeable with regarding iniquity in his heart. It is possible that there may be in his heart or life something which he is conscious is not altogether as it should be—some earthly attachment which he cannot easily justify—or some point of conformity to the maxims and practices of the world, which he finds it difficult to reconcile with christian principle; and yet all the struggle which these have from time to time cost him, may only have been an effort of ingenuity on his part to retain them without doing direct violence to conscience—a laborious getting up of arguments whereby to show how they may be defended, or in what way they may lawfully be gone into; while the true and ample reason of his going into them, namely, the love of the world, is all the while kept out of view. And, as an experimental proof how weak and inconclusive all these arguments are, and at the same time how unwilling he still is to relinquish his favourite objects, he may be conscious that in confessing his sins he leaves them out of the enumeration, rather because he would willingly pass them over, than because he is convinced that they need not be there; he may feel that he cannot and dare not make them the immediate subject of solemn and deliberate communion with God; and, after all his multiplied and ingenious defences, he may be reconciled to them at last, only by ceasing to agitate the question whether they are lawful or not.—*Robert Gordon, D.D.* 1825.

Verse 18.—Whence is it that a man's regarding or loving sin in his heart hinders his prayers from acceptance with God? I. The first reason is, because in this case he cannot pray by the Spirit. All prayers that are acceptable with God are the breathings of his own Spirit within us. Rom. viii. 26. As without the intercession of Christ we cannot have our prayers accepted, so without the intercession of the Spirit we cannot pray. . . . II. The second reason is, because as long as a man regards iniquity in his heart he cannot pray in faith; that is, he cannot build a rational confidence upon any promise that God will accept him. Now, faith always respects the promise, and promise of acceptance is made only to the upright; so long, therefore, as man cherishes a love of sin in his heart, they either understand not the promises, and so they pray without understanding, or they understand them, and yet misapply them to themselves, and so they pray in presumption; in either case, they have little cause to hope for acceptance. . . . III. The third reason is, because while we regard iniquity in our hearts we cannot pray with fervency; which, next to sincerity, is the great qualification of prayer, to which God has annexed a promise of acceptance (Matt. x. 12): "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Matt. vii. 7. These only that seek are like to find, and those that knock to have admittance; all which expressions denote vehemence and importunity. Now, the cause of vehemence, in our prosecution of any good, is our love of it; for proportionable to the affection we bear to anything is the earnestness of our desires and the diligence of our pursuit after it. So long, therefore, as the love of sin possesses our hearts, our love to spiritual things is dull, heavy, inactive, and our prayers for them must needs be unavailing. O the wretched fallacy that the soul will here put upon itself! At the same time it will love its sin and pray against it; at the same time it will entreat for grace, with a desire not to prevail; as a father confesses of himself, that before his conversion he would pray for chastity, with a secret reserve in his wishes that God would not grant his prayer. Such are the mysterious, intricate treacheries by which the love of sin will make a soul deceive and circumvent itself. How languidly and faintly will it pray for spiritual mercies; conscience, in the meanwhile, giving the lie to every such petition! The soul, in

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this case, cannot pray against sin in earnest; it fights against it, but rather with hope nor intent to conquer; as lovers, usually, in a game one against another, with regard to spiritual things, the only lawful object of our prayers? and, if we regard them not, how can we be urgent with God for the giving of them? And where there is no fervency on our part, no wonder if there is no answer on God's.—Robert South. 1633—1716.

Verse 18.—*"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."* Though the subject-matter of a saint's prayer be founded on the word, yet if the end be aimed at be not levelled right, this is a door at which his prayer will be stopped: your hearts.—James iv. 3. Take, I confess, a Christian in his right temper, and he aims at the glory of God; yet, as a needle that is touched with a badness may be removed from its point to which nature hath espoused it, though trembling till it again recovers it; so a gracious soul may in a particular act and request very from this end, being joggled by Satan, yes, disturbed by an enemy nearer home—his own unmeritorious corruption. Do you not think it possible for a saint, in distress of body and spirit, to pray for health in the one, and comfort in the other, with too selfish a respect to his own ease and quiet? Yes, surely; and to pray for gifts and assistance in some eminent service, with an eye to his own credit and applause; to pray for a child with too inordinate a desire that the honour of his house may be built up in him. And this may be understood as the sense, in part, of that expression, *"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."* For though to desire our own health, peace, and reputation, be not an iniquity, when contained within the limits that God hath set; yet, when they overflow to such a height, as to overtop the glory of God, yes, to stand but in a level with it, they are a great abomination. That which in the first or second degree is wholesome food, would be rank poison in the fourth or fifth: therefore, Christian, catch thyself, before thou prayest: O, my soul, what sends thee on this errand? Know but thy own mind what thou prayest for, and thou mayest soon know God's mind how thou shalt speed.—William Gurnall.

Verse 18.—*"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."*
 1. They regard iniquity in their heart, who practise it secretly, who are under restraint from the world, but are not possessed of an habitual fear of the omnipotent God, the searcher of all hearts, and from whose eyes there is no covering of thick darkness where the workers of iniquity may hide themselves. Jer. xxiii. 24.
 2. They regard iniquity in the heart, who entertain and indulge the desire of sin, although in the course of providence they may be restrained from the actual commission of it. I am persuaded the instances are not rare, of men feeding upon sinful desires, even when through want of opportunity, through the fear of man, or through some partial restraint of conscience, they dare not carry them into execution.
 3. They regard iniquity in their heart, who reflect upon past sins with delight, or without sincere humiliation of mind. Perhaps our real disposition, both towards sin and duty, may be as certainly discovered by the state of our minds after, as in the time of action. The strength and suddenness of temptation may betray even a good man into the commission of sin; the backwardness of heart and power of inward corruption may make duty hardensome and occasion many defects in the performance; but every real Christian remembers his past sins with unfeigned contrition of spirit, and a deep sense of unworthiness before God; and the discharge of his duty, however difficult it may have been at the time, affords him the utmost pleasure on reflection. It is otherwise with many: they can remember their sins without sorrow, they can speak of them without shame, and sometimes even with a mixture of boasting and vain glory. Did you never hear them recall their past follies, and speak of them with such relish, that it seems to be more to renew the pleasure than to regret the sin? Even supposing such persons have forgotten the practice of some sin, if they can thus look back upon them with inward complacency, their seeming reformation must be owing to a very different cause from renovation of heart.
 4. They regard iniquity in the heart, who look upon the sins of others with approbation; or, indeed, who can behold them without grief. Sin is so abominable a thing, so dishonouring to God, and so destructive to the souls of men, that



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no real Christian can witness it without concern. Hence it is so frequently taken notice of in Scripture, as the character of a servant of God, that he mourns for the sins of others. Ps. cix. 136, 158.
 5. In the last place, I suspect that they regard sin in the heart, who are backward to bring themselves to the trial, and who are not truly willing that God himself would search and try them. If any, therefore, are unwilling to be tried, if they are backward to self-examination, it is an evidence of a strong and powerful attachment to sin. It can proceed from nothing but from a secret dread of some disagreeable discovery, or the detection of some hat which they cannot consent to forsake. . . . There are but too many who, though they live in the practice of sin, and regard iniquity in their hearts, do yet continue their outward attendance on the ordinances of divine institution, and at stated times lay hold of the seal of God's covenant. Shall they find any acceptance with him? No. He counts it a profane mockery; he counts it a sacrilegious usurpation. Ps. i. 16, 17. Shall they have any comfort in it? No: unless in so far as in righteous judgment he suffers them to be deceived; and they are deceived, and they are most unhappy, who lie longest under the delusion. Ps. l. 21. Shall they have any benefit by it? No: instead of appeasing his wrath, it provokes his vengeance; instead of enlightening their minds, it blinds their eyes; instead of softening their nature, it hardens their hearts. See a description of those who had been long favoured with outward privileges and gloried in them. John xii. 39, 40. So that nothing is more essential to an acceptable approach to God in the duties of his worship in general, and particularly to receiving the seals of his covenant, than a thorough and universal separation from all known sin. Job. xi. 13, 14.—John Witherspoon (1722—1749), in a Sermon entitled "The Petitions of the Inquirer Unsuccessful."
 Verses 18, 19, 20.—Lord, I find David making a syllogism, in mood and figure, two propositions he perfected. *"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me; but verily God hath heard me; he hath attended to the noise of my prayer."* Now I expected that David should have concluded thus: "Therefore I regard not wickedness in my heart; but far otherwise he concludes: "Blessed be God, which hath not turned away my prayer, nor his mercy from me." Thus David hath deceived, but not wronged me. I looked that he should have clipped the crown on his own, and he puts it on God's head. I will learn this excellent logic: for I like David's better than Aristotle's syllogisms, and whatsoever the premises be, I make God's glory the conclusion.—Thomas Fuller.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 3.—The terrible in God's works of nature and providence.
 Verse 4.—I. *What?* All the earth. 1. All, collectively, all classes and tribes. 2. All numerically. 3. All harmoniously. II. *What?* Shall worship and sing. 1. Humiliation: then, 2. Exultation. III. *What?* Shall, etc. Denotes 1. Futurity. 2. Certainty. God has spoken it. All things are tending towards it.—G. R.
 Verse 5.—Here is—I. A subject for general study: the "works of God." II. For particular study: "his doing towards," etc. 1. These are most wonderful. 2. In these we are most concerned.
 Verse 6.—Great difficulties, unexpectedly overcome, made the theme of joy.
 Verse 7.—(last clause).—Our share in the past deliverances of the church.
 Verse 7.—Sovereignty, immutability ("for ever"), and omniscience,—the enemies of proud rebels.
 Verse 8.—(last clause).—To get a hearing for the gospel difficult, necessary, and possible. Ways and means for so doing.
 Verse 8, 9.—I. Praise to. 1. As God. 2. As our God. II. Praise for. Preservation. 1. Of natural life. 2. Of spiritual life. III. Praise by, "ye people." 1. On your own account. 2. On account of others. Or, 1. Individually. 2. Unitedly.—G. R.



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Verse 9.—Perseverance the subject of gratitude. I. The maintenance of the inner life. II. The integrity of the outward character.

Verse 10.—The assaying of the saints.

Verse 10.—I. The design of the afflictions. 1. To prove them. 2. To reprove them. II. The illustration of that design. As silver, etc. III. The issue of the trial.

Verses 11, 12.—The hand of God should be acknowledged. I. In our temptations: "Thou broughtest us out." II. In our bodily afflictions: "Thouallest," etc. III. In our persecutions: "Thou hast caused," etc. IV. In our deliverance: "Thou broughtest us out," etc.—G. R.

Verse 12.—First and main. Varied trials. 1. Discover different evils. 2. Test all parts of manhood. 3. Educate varied graces. 4. Endear many promises. 5. Illustrate divine attributes. 6. Afford extensive knowledge. 7. Create capacity for the varied joys of heaven.

Verse 12 (first clause).—The rage of oppression.—*Thomas Adams' Sermon.*

Verse 12 (last clause).—A plentiful place, free from penury; a pleasant place, void of sorrow; a safe place, free from dangers and distresses.—*Daniel Wilcocks.*

Verse 12 (last clause).—The victory of patience, with the expiration of malice.—*Thomas Adams' Sermon.*

Verse 12 (last clause).—The wealth of a soul whom God has tried and delivered. Among other riches he has the wealth of experience, of strengthened graces, of confirmed faith, and of sympathy for others.

Verse 13.—God's house; or, the place of praise.—*Thomas Adams' Sermon.*

Verses 13—15.—I. Resolutions made (verse 13). 1. What? To offer praise. 2. Why? For deliverance. 3. Where? In thy house. II. Resolutions uttered (verse 14). 1. To God. 2. Before men. III. Resolutions fulfilled. 1. In public acknowledgment. 2. In heartfelt gratitude. 3. In more frequent attendance at the house of God. 4. The renewed self-dedication. 5. In increased liberality.—G. R.

Verse 16.—I. What has God done for the soul of every Christian? II. Why does the Christian wish to declare what God has done for his soul? III. Why does he wish to make this declaration to those only who fear God? 1. Because they alone can understand such a declaration. 2. They alone will really believe him. 3. They only will listen with interest, or join with him in praising his Benefactor.—E. Fugate.

Verse 16.—I. Religious teaching should be simple: "I will declare." II. Earnest: "Come and hear." III. Seasonable: "All ye that." IV. Discriminating: "Fear God." V. Experimental: "What he hath," etc.

Verse 17.—I. The two principal parts of devotion. Prayer and praise. II. Their degree. In prayer, crying. In praise, extolling. III. Their order: 1. Prayer. 2. Then praise. What is won by prayer is worn in praise.

Verses 18, 19.—I. The test admitted. II. The test applied. III. The test approved.

Verse 19.—The fact that God has heard prayer.

Verse 20.—The mercy of God. I. In permitting prayer. II. In inclining to prayer. III. In hearing prayer.

PSALM LXVII.

TITUS—To the Chief Musician. Who he was matters not, and who he may be is also of small consequence, so long as the Lord is glorified. On Negemoth, or upon stringed instruments. This is the fifth Psalm so entitled, and no doubt like the others was meant to be sung with the accompaniment of "harpers harping with their harps." No author's name is given, but he would be a bold man who should attempt to prove that David did not write it. We will be hard pushed before we will look for any other author upon whom to father these anonymous odes which lie side by side with those ascribed to David, and wear a family likeness to them. A Psalm or Song. Solemnity and stately are here united. A Psalm is a song, but all songs are not Psalms: this is both the one and the other.

EXPOSITION.

GOD be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us. *Selah.*

2 That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations.

3 Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

4 O let the nations be glad and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Selah.*

5 Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

6 *Thou* shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us.

7 God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear him.

1. "God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us." This is a fit refrain to the benediction of the High Priest in the name of the Lord, as recorded in Num. vi. 24, 25. "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee." It begins at the beginning with a cry for mercy. Forgiveness of sin is always the first link in the chain of mercies experienced by us. Mercy is a foundation attribute in our salvation. The best saints and the worst sinners may unite in this petition. It is addressed to the God of mercy, by those who feel their need of mercy, and it implies the death of all legal hopes or claims of merit. Next, the church begs for a blessing: "bless us"—a very comprehensive and far-reaching prayer. When we bless God we do but little for our blessings are but words, but when God blesses he enriches us indeed, for his blessings are gifts and deeds. But his blessing alone is not all his people crave, they desire a personal consciousness of his favour, and pray for a smile from his face. These three petitions include all that we need here or hereafter.

This verse may be regarded as the prayer of Israel, and spiritually of the Christian church. The largest charity is shown in this Psalm, but it begins at home. The whole church, each church, and each little company, may rightly pray, "bless us."

It would, however, be very wrong to let our charity end where it begins, as some do: our love must make long marches, and our prayers must have a wide sweep, we must embrace the whole world in our intercessions.

"*Selah.*" Lift up the heart, lift up the voice. A higher key, a sweeter note is called for.

2. "That thy way may be known upon earth." As showers which first fall upon the hills afterwards run down in streams into the valleys, so the blessing of the Most High comes upon the world through the church. We are blessed for the sake of others as well as ourselves. God deals in a way of mercy with his servants, and then they make that way known far and wide, and the Lord's name is made famous in the earth. Ignorance of God is the great enemy of mankind, and the

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testimonies of the saints, experimental and grateful, overcomes this deadly foe. God has a set way and method of dealing out mercy to men, and it is the duty and privilege of a revived church to make that way to be everywhere known. "They *singing health among all nations,*" or, *thy salvation.* One like the old words, "saving health," yet as they are not the words of the Spirit but only of our translators, they must be given up: the word is *salvation,* and nothing else. This all nations need, but many of them do not know it, desire it, or seek it; our prayer and labour should be, that the knowledge of salvation may become as universal as the light of the sun. Despite the gloomy nations of some, we cling to the belief that the kingdom of Christ will embrace the whole habitable globe, and that all flesh shall see the salvation of God: for this glorious consummation we agonize in prayer.

3. "Let the people praise thee, O God." Cause them to own thy goodness and thank thee with all their hearts; let nations do this, and do it continually, being instructed in thy gracious way. "Let all the people praise thee." May every man bring his music, every citizen his canticle, every peasant his praise, every prince his Psalm. All are under obligations to thee, to thank thee will benefit all, and praise from all will greatly glorify thee; therefore, O Lord, give all men the grace to adore thy grace, the goodness to see thy goodness. What is here expressed as a prayer in our translation, may be read as a prophecy, if we follow the original Hebrew.

4. "O let the nations be glad and sing for joy," or, they shall joy and triumph. When men know God's way and see his salvation, it brings to their hearts much happiness. Nothing creates gladness so speedily, surely, and abidingly as the salvation of God. Nations never will be glad till they follow the leadership of the great Shepherd; they may shift their modes of government from monarchies to republics, and from republics to communes, but they will retain their wretchedness till they know before the Lord of all. What a sweet word is that "to sing for joy!" Some sing for form, others for show, some as a duty, others as an amusement, but to sing from the heart, because overflowing joy must find a vent, this is to sing indeed. Whole nations will do this when Jesus reigns over them in the power of his grace. We have heard hundreds and even thousands sing in chorus, but what will it be to hear whole nations lifting up their voices, as the noise of many waters and like great thunders. When shall the age of song begin? When shall groans and murmurs be exchanged for holy hymns and joyful melodies? "For *thou shalt judge the people righteously.*" Wrong on the part of governors is a fruitful source of national woe, but where the Lord rules, rectitude is supreme. He doth ill to none. His laws are righteous themselves. He fights all wrongs and releases all who are oppressed. Justice on the throne is a fit cause for national exultation. "And govern the nations upon earth." He will lead them as a shepherd his flock, and through his grace they shall willingly follow, then will there be peace, plenty, and prosperity. It is great commendation on God's part to bestow the shepherd, of nations, and to govern them for their good: it is a fearful crime when a people who know the salvation of God, apostatize and say to the Lord "depart from us. There is some cause for trembling lest our nation should fall into this condemnation; may God forbid.

"Sing." Before repeating the chorus, the note is again elevated, that full force may be given to the burst of song and the accompaniment of harp.

"Strings and voice, harp and harp.
In the concert bear your parts;
All that breathe, your Lord adore,
Praise him, praise him, evermore!"

5. These words are no vain repetition, but are a chorus worthy to be sung again and again. The great theme of the Psalm is the participation of the Gentiles in the worship of Jehovah; the Psalmist is full of it, he hardly knows how to contain or express his joy.

6. "Then shall the earth yield her increase." Sin first laid a curse on the soil, and grace alone can remove it. Under tyrannical governments lands become unproductive; even land which flowed with milk and honey is almost a wilderness under Turkish rule; but, when the principles of true religion shall have elevated mankind, and the dominion of Jesus shall be universally acknowledged, the science of tillage shall be perfected, men shall be encouraged to labour, industry shall banish penury, and the soil shall be restored to more than its highest condition of fertility.

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We read that the Lord turneth "a fruitful land into barrenness," for the wickedness of them that dwell therein, and observation confirms the truth of the divine threatening; but even under the law it was promised, "the Lord God shall make these plentiful in every work of thine hand, in the fruit of thy cattle, and in the fruit of the land for good." There is certainly an intimate relation between moral and physical evil, and between spiritual and physical good. Alexander notes that the Hebrew is in the past tense, and he concludes that it is ungrammatical to render it in the future; but to us it seems that the prophet-harsh, hearing the nation praise the Lord, speaks of the bounteous harvest as already given in consequence. On the supposition that all the people praise Jehovah, the earth has yielded her increase. The future in the English appears to be the clearest rendering of the Hebrew.

"And God, even our own God, shall bless us." He will make earth's increase to be a real blessing. Men shall see in his gifts the hand of that same God whom Israel of old adored, and Israel, especially, shall rejoice in the blessing, and exult in her own God. We never love God aright till we know him to be ours, and the more we love him the more do we long to be fully assured that he is ours. What dearer name can we give to him than "mine own God." The spouse in the song has no sweeter canticle than "my beloved is mine and I am his." Every believing Jew must feel a holy joy at the thought that the nations shall all be blessed by Abraham's God; but every Gentile believer also rejoices that the whole world shall yet worship the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who is our Father and our God.

7. "God shall bless us." The prayer of the first verse is the song of the last. We have the same phrase twice, and truly the Lord's blessing is manifold; he blesses and blesses and blesses again. How many are his bestitudes! How choice his benedictions! They are the peculiar heritage of his chosen. He is the Saviour of all men, but specially of them that believe. In this verse we find a song for all future time. God shall bless us in our assured confidence; he may smite us, or strip us, or even slay us, but he must bless us. He cannot turn away from doing good to his elect. "And all the ends of the earth shall fear him." The far off shall fear. The ends of the earth shall and their idolatry, and adore their God. All tribes, without exception, shall feel a sacred awe of the God of Israel. Ignorance shall be removed, intolerance subdued, injustice banished, idolatry abhorred, and the Lord's love, light, life, and liberty, shall be over all, the Lord himself being King of king and Lord of lords. Amen, and Amen.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—How admirably balanced are the parts of this missionary song! The people of God long to see all the nations participating in their privileges. "Visited with God's salvation, and gladdened with the gladness of his nation" (Psalm cxi. 5). They long to bear all the nationalities giving thanks to the Lord, and hallowing his name; to see the face of the whole earth, which sin has darkened so long, smiling with the brightness of a second Eden. This is not a vague sentiment. The desire is so expressed as to connect with it the thought of duty and responsibility. For how do they expect that the happy times are to be reached? They trust, in the first instance, to the general diffusion of the knowledge of God's way, the spreading abroad of the truth regarding the way of salvation. With a view to that, they cry for a time of quickening from the presence of the Lord, and take encouragement in this prayer from the terms of the divinely-appointed benediction. As if they had said, "Hast thou not commanded the sons of Aaron to put thy name upon us, and to say: 'The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord cause his face to shine on thee and be gracious to thee?' Remember that sure word of thine. God be gracious unto us and bless us, and cause his face to shine upon us. Let us be thus blessed, and we shall in our turn become a blessing. All the families of the earth shall, through us, become acquainted with thy salvation." Such is the church's expectation. And who shall say it is unreasonable? If the little company of a hundred and twenty disciples who met in the upper chamber at

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Jerusalem, all of them persons of humble station, and un conspicuous talents, were endowed with such power by the baptism of the Holy Ghost, that within three hundred years the paganism of the empire was overturned, one need not fear to affirm that, in order to the evangelisation of the world, nothing more is required than that the churches of Christendom be baptised with a fresh effusion of the same Spirit of power.—*William Hunt.*

Whole Psalm.—There are seven stanzas; twice three two-line stanzas, having one of three lines in the middle, which forms the clasp or couplet of the septet, a circumstance which is strikingly appropriate to the fact that the Psalm is called "the Old Testament Paternoster" in some of the old expositors.—*From Dailmont.*

Verse 1.—"God be merciful unto us, and bless us," etc. God forgives, then he gives; till he be merciful to pardon our sins through Christ, he cannot bless or look kindly on his sinners. All our enjoyments are but blessings in bullock, till gospel grace and pardoning mercy stamp and make them current. God cannot so much as hear any good will to us, till Christ makes peace for us: "On earth peace, good will towards men." Luke ii. 14. And what joy can a sinner take, though it were to hear of a kingdom fallen to him, if he may not have it with God's good will.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 1.—"God be merciful unto us"—Hugo attributes these words to penitents; "Bless us," to those setting out in the Christian life; "Cause his face to shine upon us," to those who have attained, or the sanctified. The first seek for pardon, the second for justifying peace, the third for edification and the grace of contemplation.—*Lactantius.*

Verse 1 and 2.—Connect the last clause of verse 1 with the first of verse 2, and observe that God made his face to shine upon Moses, and make known to him his way. "He made known his ways unto Moses, his acts unto the children of Israel," as if the common people could only see the deeds of the Lord, but his way, his plans, his secrets were revealed only to him upon whom the light of God's face had shone.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 2.—"That thy way may be known," etc. The Psalmist here supposes that there are certain rules or principles, in accordance with which God bestows blessings on mankind; and he prays that those rules and principles may be everywhere made known upon earth.—*Albert Barnes.*

Verse 2.—"That thy way may be known," etc. By nature we know little of God, and nothing of Christ by him. The eye of the creature, therefore, must be opened to see the way of life before he can by faith get into it. God doth not use to waft souls to heaven like passengers in a ship, who are shut under the hatches, and see nothing all the way they are sailing to their port; if so, that prayer might have been spared which the Psalmist, inspired of God, breathes forth in the behalf of the blind Gentiles: "That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations." As faith is not a naked assent, with affiance and insensibility on Christ, so neither is it a blind assent, without some knowledge. If, therefore, thou continest still in thy brutish ignorance, and knowest not so much as who Christ is, and what he hath done for the salvation of poor sinners, and what thou must do to get interest in him, thou art far enough from believing. If the day be not broken in thy soul, much less is the Sun of Righteousness arisen by faith in thy soul.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 2.—"That thy way may be known." The sinful Jew, obstinate in his unbelief, shall see and hate. He shall see, and be enraged at the salvation of the Gentiles; but let us see and know, that is, love. For to know is often put for to love, as in the passages: "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, I know mine, and an known of mine"; "that is, I love my own sheep, and they love me. . . . There is here a sudden transition from the third person to the second, that in speaking of God he might not say, "His way," or "His salvation," but "thy way," and "thy salvation"; setting forth the vehemence of an ardent supplicant, and the grace of God as he reveals himself to that suppliant while still pouring forth his prayers.—*Gerhous (1683-1689).*

Verse 2.—"That thy way may be known," etc. As light, so the participation of God's light is communicative: we must not pray for ourselves alone, but for all

* Insensibility.—Act of leaning on.

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others, that God's way may be known upon earth, and his saving health among all nations. "Thy way" that is, thy will, thy word, thy works. God's will must be known on earth, that it may be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Except we know our Master's will, how shall we do it? Ergo, first pray with David here: "Let the nations be glad and sing for joy; for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth;" and then, "Let all the people praise thee." God's will is revealed in his word, and his word is his way wherein we must walk, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left. Or, "Thy way;" that is, thy works, as David elsewhere (Ps. xcv. 10): "All the ways of the Lord are mercy and truth." Or, as others* most fitly: "Thy way," that is, thy Christ; "Thy saving health," that is, thy Jesus; for "I am the way," saith our Saviour (John xiv. 6): "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me;" wherefore, "Let thy Son be known upon earth; thy Jesus among all nations."—*John Hoag.*

Verse 3.—"Let the people praise thee." Mark the sweet order of the blessed Spirit: first, mercy; then, knowledge; last of all, praising of God. We cannot see his countenance except he be merciful to us; and we cannot praise him except his way be known upon earth. His mercy breeds knowledge; his knowledge, praise.—*John Hoag.*

Verse 3.—"Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee." What then? "Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, ever our own God, shall bless us." We have comforts increased, the more we praise God for what we have already received. The more vapours go up, the more showers come down; as the rivers receive, so they pour out, and all run into the sea again. There is a constant circular course and recourse from the sea, unto the sea; so there is between God and us: the more we praise him, the more our blessings come down; and the more his blessings come down, the more we praise him again; so that we do not so much bless God as bless ourselves. When the spring he low, we pour a little water into the pump, not to enrich the fountain, but to bring up more for ourselves.—*Thomas Manton.*

Verse 3.—This verse is exceedingly emphatic. 1. First, by an apostrophe to God, in the person of Thee. As if he said: Let the people praise thee, not strange gods; for thou art the only true God. 2. Secondly, inasmuch as it is not said, Let us praise thee, O God; but let the people praise thee, and let all the people. For here is expressed the longing of the pious heart, and its fond desire that God should be praised and magnified throughout all lands and by all people of the round earth. 3. Thirdly, by the iteration, in which the same participle is repeated in this and the fifth verse no less than four times, as if the duty could not be sufficiently inculcated. It is not enough to have said it once; it is delightful to repeat it again.—*Wolfgang Musculus (1487-1563).*

Verse 4.—"For thou shalt judge the people righteously," etc. The Psalmist may here seem to contradict himself; for if mercy make men rejoice, then judgment occasioneth men to tremble. Answer is made, that all such as have known the ways of the Lord, and rejoice in the strength of his salvation, all such as have the pardon of their sins assured and sealed, fear not that dreadful sentence, because they know the judge is their advocate. Or, (as Jerome,) let all nations rejoice, because God doth judge righteously, being the God of the Gentiles as well as of the Jews. Acts x. 34. Or, let all nations rejoice, because God doth govern all nations; that whereas therefore they wandered in the fond imaginations of their own hearts, in wry ways, in by-ways; now they are directed by the Spirit of truth to walk in God's highway, which leads unto the celestial Jerusalem; now they shall know Christ, the way, the truth, and the life. For judging is often used for ruling. 1 Sam. vii. 15; 2 Cor. i. 10. So David doth here expound himself: "thou shalt judge," that is, thou shalt govern the nations.—*John Hoag.*

Verse 4.—"Govern." Lead and guide them as the shepherd his flock.—*Benjamin Boothroyd.*

Verse 4.—"And lead (margin) the nations." God now overrules the nations in their ways, but surely they are led by another guide. There is a bridle in their jaws causing them to err. They are held and shaken in the sieve of vanity, until he come to whom the government pertains.—*Arthur Fridham.*

* Augustine; Jerome; Hilary.



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Verse 5, 6.—"Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee!"

Verse 6.—"Then shall the earth yield her increase." An increase of wealth is but the natural result of increased piety and intelligence.

Verse 6.—"God, even our own God, shall bless us." What a rapturous expression is that.

Verse 6.—"Our own God." How unexpressed is the inward pleasure where-with we may suppose those words to have been uttered.

Verse 6, 7.—This promise refers directly to the visible fertility of the renewed earth at the time of Israel's recovery.

* Monsieur de Kent.

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you. In its widest sense, the lower creation is now made subject to vanity, because of man's sin; but in the kingdom of Christ this curse will be removed, and all God's works will yield their full increase—a tribute of unmingled honour and praise to his name.

Let us consider—1. The preparation for this increase. 2. The increase itself.

I. THE PREPARATIONS FOR THIS INCREASE. What are the means? What is the way of its accomplishment? Whence does it proceed? Our Psalm is full of instruction. Consider—1. Its fountain: the free mercy of God.

2. The order in which this increase is granted may next be considered. Salvation is given to the Jew first, and then also to the Greek.

3. The immediate precursor of this increase is the return of our Lord from heaven, the coming of Christ to judge the earth and reign over all nations.

4. Society will yield its increase. The world craves, and will crave more and more for righteous government.

5. The soul shall yield its increase. The earth is only the figure of the human heart, a soil ever fertile for good or evil.

6. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

7. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

8. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

9. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

10. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

11. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

12. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

13. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

14. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

15. The redemption of science. Much praise, much zeal, much reverence, much humility, will distinguish his servants.

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of God's true servants, thus yielding themselves to him, is another part of this blessedness. . . . 7. The perpetuity of this increase has to be added to this glory. This is according to the promise made to the Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.—*Condensed from Edward Bickersteth's Sermons in the "Bloomsbury Lectures."* 1848.

Verses 6, 7.—Double blessings from God—temporal and spiritual; blessings peculiar to the Jews, and blessings suited to Christians. O Lord, I refuse not the temporal blessings if please thee to send me; I will receive them with humble gratitude as the gift of thy goodness; but I entreat from thee especially for spiritual blessings; and that thou wouldst treat me rather as a Christian than as a Jew.—*Paquier Quernet (1634—1719), in "Les Psaumes de David avec des Reflexions Morales."*

Verse 7.—Note, how joy in God, and fear of God, are combined. By joy the sadness and anxiety of diffidence are excluded, but by fear, contempt and false security are humbled. So Ps. 11, "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling."—*Wolfgang Musculus.*

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. Here is mercy in God the Father. II. Here is blessing as the fruit of that mercy in God the Son. III. Here is the experience of that blessing in the comforts of the Holy Ghost.

Verse 1.—The need of seeking a blessing for ourselves.

Verses 1, 2.—The prosperity of the church at home, the hope for missions abroad.

Verse 2.—I. The way of God towards the earth. 1. A way of mercy. 2. Of blessing. 3. Of comfort. II. The knowledge of that way. 1. By outward means. 2. By inward teaching. III. The effect of that knowledge. Salvation among all nations.

Verse 2.—What is the true health of men?

Verse 3.—Viewed, I. As the desire of every renewed heart. II. As a prayer. III. As a prophecy.

Verse 4.—I. The reign of God in the world: it is not left to itself. II. The joy of the world on that account: "Let the nations," etc. III. The reason of that joy: "He will judge righteously." 1. As faithful to his law. 2. Faithful to his promises of mercy.

Verses 5—7.—I. The prayer (verse 5). II. The promise (verse 6). 1. Of temporal good. 2. Of spiritual good. III. The prediction (verse 7).

Verse 5, 7.—See "Spurgeon's Sermon," No. 319: "The Ministry of Hope."

Verse 7.—I. God to man: "shall bless us." II. Man to God: "shall fear him."

PSALM LXVIII.

TITRAE.—To the Chief Musician, a Psalm of Song of David.—We have already said enough upon this title when dealing with Psalms LXV. and LXVI. The present is obviously a song to be sung at the removal of the ark; and in all probability was rehearsed when David concluded it with holy joy from the house of Obed-edom to the prepared place on Mount Zion. It is a most soul stirring hymn. The first verses were often the battle-song of the Covenanters and Trustees; and the whole Psalm fully pictures the way of the Lord Jesus among his saints, and his ascent to glory. The Psalm is at once surpassingly excellent and difficult. Its darkness in some passages is utterly impenetrable. Well does a German critic speak of it as a Titan very hard to master. Our slender scholarship has utterly failed us, and we have had to follow a surer Guide. We trust our thoughts may not however prove unprofitable.

DIVISION.—With the words of the first two verses the ark is uplifted, and the procession begins to move. In verses 3—6, the godly in the assembly are exhorted to commence their joyous songs, and arguments are adduced to help their joy. Then the glorious march of Jehovah in the wilderness is sung; verses 7—10, and his victories in sight, and the ark is borne up the hill; verses 13—16. On the summit of the mount the priests sing a hymn concerning the Lord's goodness and justice; the safety of his friends, and ruin of his foes; verses 20—23. Meanwhile the procession is described as it winds up the hill; verses 24—27. The poet anticipates a time of wider conquest, verses 28—31: and concludes with a noble burst of song unto Jehovah.

EXPOSITION.

LET God arise, let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him flee before him.

2 As smoke is driven away, so drive them away: as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish at the presence of God.

1. "Let God arise." In some such words Moses spake when the cloud moved onward, and the ark was carried forward. The ark would have been a poor leader if the Lord had not been present with the symbol. Before we move, we should always desire to see the Lord lead the way. The words suppose the Lord to have been passive for awhile, suffering his enemies to rage, but restraining his power. Israel beseeches him to "arise," as elsewhere to "awake," "god on his sword," and other similar expressions. We, also, may thus importunately cry unto the Lord, that he would be pleased to make bare his arm, and plead his own cause. "Let his enemies be scattered." Our glorious Captain of the vanguard clears the way readily, however many may seek to obstruct it; he has but to arise, and they flee, he has easily overthrown his foes in days of yore, and will do so all through the ages to come. Sin, death, and hell know the terror of his arm; their ranks are broken at his approach. Our enemies are his enemies, and in this is our confidence of victory. "Let them also that hate him flee before him." To hate the infinitely good God is infamous, and the worst punishment is not too severe. Hatred of God is impotent. His proudest foes can do him no injury. Alarmed beyond measure, they shall flee before it comes to blows. Long before the army of Israel can come into the fray, the haters of God shall flee before Him who is the champion of his chosen. He comes, he sees, he conquers. How fitting a prayer is this for the commencement of a revival! How it suggests the true mode of conducting one—the Lord leads the way, his people follow, the enemies flee.

2. "As smoke is driven away." Easily the wind chases the smoke, completely it removes it, no trace is left; so, Lord, do thou to the foes of thy people. They fume in pride, they darken the sky with their malice, they mount higher and higher in arrogance, they delude wherever they prevail: Lord, let thy breath, thy Spirit,

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thy Providence, make them to vanish for ever from the march of thy people. Philosophic scepticism is as flimsy and as frail as smoke; may the Lord deliver his Church from the rank of it. "As soon melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish." Wicked men are haughty till they come into contact with the Lord, and then they faint for fear; their hearts melt like wax when they feel the power of his anger. Wax, also, burns and passes away; the taper is utterly consumed by the flame; so shall all the boastful power of the opposers of the gospel be as a thing of nought. Rome, like the candles on her altars, shall dissolve, and with equal certainty shall indelicately disappear. Israel saw, in the ark, God on the mercy-seat—power in connection with population—and they rejoiced in the omnipotence of such a manifestation; this is even more clearly the confidence of the New Testament church, for we see Jesus, the appointed atonement, clothed with glory and majesty, and before his advance all opposition melts like snow in the sun; the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hands. When he comes by his Holy Spirit, conquest is the result; but when he arises in person, his foes shall utterly perish.

3 But let the righteous be glad; let them rejoice before God: yea, let them exceedingly rejoice.

4 Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH, and rejoice before him.

5 A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows, is God in his holy habitation.

6 God setteth the solitary in families: he bringeth out those which are bound with chains: but the rebellious dwell in a dry land.

3. "But let the righteous be glad." The presence of God on the throne of grace is an overflowing source of delight to the pious; and let them not fail to drink of the streams which are meant to make them glad. "Let them rejoice before God." The courtiers of the happy God should wear the garments of gladness, for in his presence is fulness of joy. That presence, which is the dread and death of the wicked, is the desire and delight of the saints. "Yea, let them exceedingly rejoice." Let them dance with all their might, as David did, for very joy. No bounds should be set to joy in the Lord. "Again, I say, rejoice," says the apostle, as if he would have us add joy to joy without measure or pause. When God is seen to shine propitious from above the mercy-seat in the person of our Immanuel, our hearts must needs leap within us with exultation, if we are indeed among those made righteous in his righteousness and sanctified by his Spirit. Move on O army of the living God, with shouts of abounding triumph, for Jesus leads the van.

4. "Sing unto God, sing praises to his name." To time and tune, with order and care, celebrate the character and deeds of God, the God of his people. Do it again and again; and set the praise, with resolution of heart, be all directed to him. Sing not for ostentation, but devotion; not to be heard of men, but of the Lord himself. Sing not to the congregation, but unto God. "Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH." Remember his most great, incomprehensible, and awful name: reflect upon his self-existence and absolute dominion, rise to the highest pitch of joyful reverence in adoring him. Heaven beholds him riding on the clouds in storm, and earth has seen him marching over its plains with majesty. The Hebrew seems to be: "Cast up a highway for him who marcheth through the wilderness," in allusion to the wanderings of the tribes in the desert. The march of God in the waste howling wilderness. His eternal power and Godhead were there displayed in his feeding, ruling, and protecting the vast hosts which he brought out of Egypt. The ark brought all this to remembrance, and suggested it as a theme for song. The name JAH is an abbreviation of the name Jehovah; it is not a diminution of that name, but an intensified word, containing in it the essence of the longer, august title. It only occurs here in our version of Scripture, except in connection with other words such as Hallelujah. "And rejoice before him." In the presence of him who marched so gloriously at the head of the elect nation, it is most fitting that all his people should display a holy delight. We ought to avoid dullness in our worship. Our songs should be weighty with solemnity, but not heavy with sadness. Angels are nearer the throne than we, but their deepest awe is consonant with the purest bliss: our sense of divine greatness

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must not minister terror but gladness to our souls; we should "rejoice before him."

It should be our wish and prayer, that in this wilderness world, a highway may be prepared for the God of grace. "Prepare the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God," is the cry of gospel heralds, and we must all zealously aim at obedience thereto; for where the God of the mercy-seat comes, blessings innumerable are given to the sons of men.

5. "A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows, is God in his holy habitation." In the wilderness the people were like an orphan nation, but God was more than a father to them. As the generation which came out of Egypt gradually died away, there were many widows and fatherless ones in the camp, but they suffered no want or wrong, for the righteous laws and the just administrators whom God had appointed, looked well to the interests of the needy. The tabernacle was the Palace of Justice; the ark was the seat of the great King. This was great cause for joy to Israel, that they were ruled by one who would not suffer the poor and needy to be oppressed. To this day and for ever, God is, and will be, the peculiar guardian of the defenceless. He is the President of Orphanages, the Protector of Widows. He is so glorious that he rides on the heavens, but so compassionate that he remembers the poor of the earth. How ready ought his church to cherish those who are here marked out as Jehovah's special charge. Does he not here in effect say, "Feed my lambs?" Blessed duty, it shall be our privilege to make this one of our life's dearest objects. The reader is warned against mis-quoting this verse; it is generally altered into "the husband of the widow," but Scripture had better be left as God gave it.

6. "God setteth the solitary in families." The people had been sundered and scattered over Egypt; family ties had been disregarded, and affections crushed; but when the people escaped from Pharaoh they came together again, and all the fond associations of household life were restored. This was a great joy. "He strengtheneth our those which are bound with chains." The most oppressed in Egypt were chained and imprisoned, but the divine Emancipator brought them all forth into perfect liberty. He who did this of old continues his gracious work. The solitary heart, convicted of sin and made to pine alone, is admitted into the family of the First-born; the fettered spirit is set free, and its prison broken down, when sin is forgiven; and for all this, God is to be greatly extolled, for he hath done it, and magnified the glory of his grace. "But the rebellious dwell in a dry land." If any find the rule of Jehovah to be irksome, it is because their rebellious spirits kick against his power. Israel did not find the desert dry, for the smitten rock gave forth its streams; but even in Ganaan itself men were consumed with famine, because they cast off their allegiance to their covenant God. Even where God is revealed on the mercy-seat, some men persist in rebellion, and such need not wonder if they find no peace, no comfort, no joy, even where all these abound. Justice is the rule of the Lord's kingdom, and hence there is no provision for the unjust to indulge their evil habits; a perfect earth, and even heaven itself, would be a dry land to those who can only drink of the waters of sin. Of the most soul-satisfying of sacred ordinances these wretches rebo cry, "what a weariness it is!" and, under the most soul-sustaining ministry, they complain of "the foolishness of preaching." When a man has a rebellious heart, he must of necessity find all around him a dry land.

7 O God, when thou wentest forth before thy people, when thou didst march through the wilderness; Selah;

8 The earth shook, the heavens also dropped at the presence of God, even Sinai itself was moved at the presence of God, the God of Israel.

9 Thou, O God, didst send a plentiful rain, whereby thou didst confirm thine inheritance, when it was weary.

10 Thy congregation hath dwelt therein: thou, O God, hast prepared of thy goodness for the poor.

7. "O God, when thou wentest forth before thy people." What a sweetly suitable association, "thou" and "thy people;"—thou before, and thy people following! The Lord went before, and, therefore, whether the Red Sea or burning sand lay in the way, it mattered not; the pillar of cloud and fire always led them

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by a right way. "When thou didst march through the wilderness." He was the Commander-in-chief of Israel, from whom they received all orders, and the march was therefore his march. "His stately step the region clear beheld." We may speak, if we will, of the "wanderings of the children of Israel," but we must not think them purposeless straggles, they were in reality a well-arranged and well-considered march.

"Satan." This seems an odd place for a musical pause or direction, but it is better to break a sentence than spoil praise. The sense is about to be superlatively grand, and, therefore, the *selah* intimates the fact to the players and singers, that they may with suitable solemnity perform their parts. It is never untimely to remind a congregation that the worship of God should be thoughtfully and heartily presented.

8. "The earth shook." Beneath the sublime tread the solid ground trembled. "The heavens also dropped at the presence of God," as if they bowed before their God, the clouds descended, and "a few dark shower-drops stole abroad." "Even Sinai itself was moved at the presence of God." Moses tells us, in Ex. xix, that "the whole mountain quaked greatly." That hill, so lone and high, bowed before the manifested God, "The God of Israel." The one only living and true God, whom Israel worshipped, and who had chosen that nation to be his own above all the nations of the earth. This passage is so sublime, that it would be difficult to find its equal. May the reader's heart adore the God before whom the unconscious earth and sky act as if they recognised their Maker and were moved with a tremor of reverence.

9. "Thou, O God, didst send a plentiful rain." The march of God was not signalized solely by displays of terror, for goodness and bounty were also made conspicuous. Such rain as never fell before dropped on the desert sand, bread from heaven and winged fowls fell all around the host; good gifts were poured upon them, rivers leaped forth from rocks. The earth shook with fear, and in reply, the Lord, as from a cornucopia, shook out blessings upon it; so the original may be rendered, "Wherely thou didst confirm thine inheritance, when it was weary." As at the end of each stage, when they halted, weary with the march, they found such showers of good things awaiting them that they were speedily refreshed. Their foot did not swell all those forty years. When they were exhausted, God was not. When they were weary, he was not. They were his chosen heritage, and, therefore, although for their good he allowed them to be weary, yet he watchfully tended them and tenderly considered their distresses. In like manner, to this day, the elect of God in this wilderness state are apt to become tired and faint, but their ever-loving Jehovah comes in with timely succours, cheers the faint, strengthens the weak, and refreshes the hungry; so that once again, when the silver trumpets sound, the church militant advances with bold and firm step towards "the rest which remaineth." By this faithfulness, the faith of God's people is confirmed, and their hearts strengthened; if fatigue and want made them weary, the timely supply of grace stays them again upon the eternal foundation.

10. "Thy congregation hath dwelt therein." In the wilderness itself, enclosed as in a wall of fire, thy chosen church has found a home; or, rather, guided by the shower of free gifts which fell all around the camp, thy flock has rested. The congregation of the faithful find the Lord to be their "dwelling-place in all generations." Where there were no dwellings of men, God was the dwelling of his people. "Thou, O God, hast prepared of thy goodness for the poor." Within the guarded circle there was plenty for all; all were poor in themselves, yet there were no beggars in all the camp, for celestial fare was to be had for the gathering. We, too, still dwell within the circling protection of the Most High, and find goodness made ready for us; although poor and needy by nature, we are enriched by grace; divine preparations in the decree, the covenant, the atonement, providence, and the Spirit's work, have made ready for us a fulness of the blessing of the Lord. Happy people, though in the wilderness, for all things are ours, in possessing the favour and presence of our God.

11. The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it.
 12. Kings of armies did flee apace; and she that tarried at home divided the spoil.

13. Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.

14. When the Almighty scattered kings in it, it was white as snow in Salmon.

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13. Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.

14. When the Almighty scattered kings in it, it was white as snow in Salmon.

11. In the next verses we do not sing of marching, but of battle and victory "The Lord gave the word." The enemy was near, and the silver trumpet from the tabernacle door was God's mouth to warn the camp; then was there hurrying to and fro, and a general calling of the sons; "great was the company of those that published it." The women ran from tent to tent and roused their lords to battle. Ready as they always were to chant the victory, they were equally swift to publish the fact that the battle-note had been sounded. The ten thousand maids of Israel, like good handmaids of the Lord, aroused the sleepers, called in the wanderers, and bade the valiant men hasten to the fray. O for the like zeal in the church to-day, that, when the gospel is published, both men and women may eagerly spread the glad tidings of great joy.

12. "Kings of armies did flee apace." The lords of hosts fled before the Lord of Hosts. No sooner did the ark advance than the enemy turned his back; even the princely leaders stayed not, but took to flight. The rout was complete, the retreat hurried and disorderly;—they "did flee, did flee;" helter skelter, pell-mell, as we say.

"Where are the kings of mighty hosts?
 Fled far away, fled far and wide.
 Their triumph and their trophies boasts
 The damsels in their bowers divide."

"And she that tarried at home divided the spoil." The women who had published the war-cry shared the booty. The feeblest in Israel had a portion of the prey. Gallant warriors cast their spoils at the feet of the women and bade them array themselves in splendour, taking each one "a prey of divers colours, of divers colours of needlework on both sides. When the Lord gives success to his gospel, the very least of his saints are made glad and feel themselves partakers in the blessing.

13. "Though ye have lien among the pots." Does he mean that the women at home, who had been meanly clad as they performed their household work, would be so gorgeously arrayed in the spoil, that they would be like doves, of silver wing and golden plumage? Or, would he say that Israel, which had been begrimed in the brick-kilns of Egypt, should come forth lustrous and happy in triumph and liberty? Or, did the ark signify that the ark should be brought from its poor abode with Obad-edom into a fairer dwelling-place? It is a hard passage, a nut for the learned to crack. If we knew all that was known when this ancient hymn was composed, the allusion would no doubt strike us as being beautifully appropriate, but as we do not, we will let it rest among the unridled things. Alexander reads it, "When ye shall lie down between the borders, ye shall be like the wings, etc., which he considers to mean," when settled in peace, the land shall enjoy prosperity;" but this version does not seem to us any more clear than our authorised one. Of making many conjectures there is no end; but the sense seems to be, that from the lowest condition the Lord would lift up his people into joy, liberty, wealth, and beauty. Their enemies may have called them squatters among the pots—in allusion to their Egyptian slavery; they may have jested at them as scullions of Pharaoh's kitchen; but the Lord would avenge them and give them beauty for blackness, glory for grime. "Yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold." The dove's wing flashes light like silver, and soon gleams with the radiance of "the pale, pure gold." The lovely, changeable colours of the dove might well image the mild, lustrous beauty of the nation, when arrayed in white holly-ivy-attire, bedecked with their gems, jewels, and ornaments of gold. God's saints have been in worse places than among the pots, but now they soar aloft into the heavenly places in Christ Jesus.

14. "When the Almighty scattered kings in it, it was white as snow in Salmon." The victory was due to the Almighty arm alone; he scattered the haughty ones who came against his people, and he did it as easily as snow is driven from the bleak sides of Salmon. The word *white* appears to be imported into the text, and by leaving it out the sense is easy. A traveller informed the writer that on a raw and gusty day, he saw the side of what he supposed to be Mount Salmon suddenly



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swept here by a gust of wind, so that the snow was driven hither and thither into the air like the down of chariots, or the spray of the sea; thus did the Omnipotent one scatter all the potentates that defied Israel. If our authorized version must stand, the conjectures that the bleached bones of the enemy, or the royal mantles cast away in flight, whitened the battlefield, appear to be rather too far-fetched for sacred poetry. Another opinion is, that Salomon was covered with dark forests, and appeared black, but presented quite another aspect when the snow covered it, and that by this noteworthy change, from sombre shade to gleaming whiteness, the poet sets forth the change from war to peace. Whatever may be the precise meaning, it was intended to pourtray the glory and completeness of the divine triumph over the greatest foes. In this let all believers rejoice.

15 The hill of God is as the hill of Bashan; an high hill as the hill of Bashan.

16 Why leap ye, ye high hills? *this is the hill which God desireth to dwell in*; yea, the Lord will dwell *in it* for ever.

17 The chariots of God are twenty thousand, *even* thousands of angels: the Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place.

18 Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive: thou hast received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them.

19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, *even* the God of our salvation. Selah.

15. Here the priests on the summit of the chosen hill begin to extol the Lord for his choice of Zion as his dwelling-place. "The hill of God is as the hill of Bashan," or more accurately, "a hill of God is Bashan," that is to say, Bashan is an eminent mountain, far exceeding Zion in height. According to the Hebrew custom, every great or remarkable thing is thus designated. Where we talk of the Devil's Dyke, the Devil's Ditch, the Devil's Punch Bowl, etc. the more commendable idiom of the Hebrew speaks of the hill of God, the trees of the Lord, the river of God, etc. "An high hill as the hill of Bashan," or rather, "a mount of peaks is Bashan." It does not appear that Zion is compared with Bashan, but contrasted with it. Zion certainly was not a high hill comparatively; and it is here conceded that Bashan is a greater mount, but not so glorious, for the Lord in choosing Zion had exalted it above the loftier hills. The loftiness of nature is nothing before the Lord. He chooses as pleases him, and, according to the counsel of his own will, he selects Zion, and passes by the proud, uplifted peaks of Bashan; thus doth he make the base things of this world, and things that are despised, to become monuments of his grace and sovereignty.

16. "Why leap ye, ye high hills?" Why are ye moved to envy? Envy as ye may, the Lord's choice is fixed. Lift up yourselves, and even leap from your seats, ye cannot reach the sublimity which Jehovah's presence has bestowed on the little hill of Moriah. "This is the hill which God desireth to dwell in." Elohim makes Zion his abode, yea, Jehovah resides there. "Yea, the Lord will dwell in it for ever." Spiritually the Lord abides eternally in Zion, his chosen church, and it was Zion's glory to be typical thereof. What were Carmel and Sion, with all their height, compared to Zion, the joy of the whole earth! God's election is a patent of nobility. They are choice men whom God has chosen, and that place is superlatively honoured which he honours with his presence.

17. "The chariots of God are twenty thousand." Other countries, which in the former verse were symbolically referred to as "high hills," gloried in their chariots of war; but Zion, though far more lowly, was stronger than they, for the omnipotence of God was to her as two myriads of chariots. The Lord of Hosts could summon more forces into the field than all the petty lords who boasted in their armies: his horses of fire and chariots of fire would be more than a match for their fiery steeds and flashing cars. The original is grandly expressive, "the war-chariots of Elohim are myriads, a thousand thousands." The marginal reads, "four millions, even many thousands," is far more correct than the rendering, "even thousands of angels." It is not easy to see where our venerable translators found these "angels," for they are not in the text; however, as it is a blessing to entertain them unwares,

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we are glad to meet with them in English, even though the Hebrew knows them not; and the more so because it cannot be doubted that they constitute a right noble squadron of the myriads of God. We read in Deuteronomy xxiii. 2, of the Lord's coming "with ten thousands of saints, or holy ones, and in Heb. xii. 22, we find upon Mount Zion "an innumerable company of angels," so that our worthy translators putting the texts together, inferred the angels, and the clause is so truthfully explanatory, that we have no fault to find with it. "The Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place," or, "It is a Sinai in holiness." God is in Zion as the Commander-in-chief of his countless hosts, and where he is, there is holiness. The throne of grace on Zion is as holy as the throne of justice on Sinai. The displays of his glory may not be so terrible under the new covenant as under the old; but they are even more marvellous if seen by the spiritual eye. Sinai has no excellency of glory beyond Zion; but the rather it pales its light of law before the noon-tide splendours of Zion's grace and truth. How joyful was it to a pious Hebrew to know that God was as truly with his people in the tabernacle and temple as amid the terrors of the Mount of Horeb; but it is even more heart-cheering to us to be assured that the Lord abides in his church, and has chosen it to be his rest for ever. May we be zealous for the maintenance of holiness in the spiritual house which God condescends to occupy: let a sense of his presence consume, as with flames of fire, every false way. The presence of God is the strength of glory; all power is ours when God is ours. Twenty thousand chariots shall bear the gospel to the ends of the earth; and myriads of agencies shall work for its success. Providence is on our side, and it "has servants everywhere." There is no room for a shade of doubt or discouragement, but every reason for exultation and confidence.

18. "Thou hast ascended on high." The ark was conducted to the summit of Zion; God himself took possession of the high places of the earth, being exalted and very high. The antitype of the ark, the Lord Jesus, has ascended into the heavens with signal marks of triumph. To do battle with our enemies, the Lord descended and left his throne; but now the fight is finished, he returns to his glory; high above all things he is now exalted. "Thou hast led captivity captive." A multitude of old led whole nations into captivity; so Jesus leads forth from the territory of his foe a vast company as the trophies of his mighty grace. From the gracious character of his reign it comes to pass that to be led into captivity by him is for our captivity to cease, or to be itself led captive; a glorious result indeed. The Lord Jesus destroys his foes with their own weapons; he puts death to death, enters the grave, and leads captivity captive. "Thou hast received gifts for men," or, received gifts among men: they have paid thee tributes, O mighty Conqueror, and still in every age continue to do so willingly, delighting in thy reign. Paul's rendering is the gospel one: Jesus has "received gifts for men," of which he makes plentiful distribution, enriching his church with the precious fruits of his ascension, such as apostles, evangelists, pastors, and teachers, and all their varied endowments. In him, the man who received gifts for men, we are endowed with precious treasures, and, moved with gratitude, we return gifts to him, yea, we give him ourselves, our all. "Yea, for the rebellious also;" these gifts the rebels are permitted to share in; subdued by love, they are indelibly with the benefits peculiar to the chosen. The original runs, "even the rebellious;" or, "even from the rebellious," of which the sense is that rebels become captives to the Lord's power, and tributaries to his throne.

"Great King of grace, my heart exults,
I would be led in triumph too;
A willing captive to my Lord,
To own the conquests of his word."

"That the Lord God might dwell among them." In the conquered territory, Jah Elohim would dwell as Lord of all, blessing with his condescending nearness those who were once his foes. When Canaan was conquered, and the fort of Zion carried by storm, there was there found a resting-place for the ark of God; and so when the weapons of victorious grace have overcome the hearts of men, the Lord God, in all the glory of his name, makes them to be his living temples. Moreover, the ascension of Jesus is the reason for the descent of the Lord God, the Holy Spirit. Because Jesus dwells with God, God dwells with men. Christ on high is the reason of the Spirit below. It was expedient that the Redeemer should rise, that the Conqueror should come down.

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19. "Blessed be the Lord." At the mention of the presence of God among men the singers utter an earnest acclamation suggested by reverential love, and return blessings to him who so plentifully blesses his people. "Who daily loadeth us with benefits." Our version contains a great and precious truth, though probably not the doctrine intended here. God's benefits are not few nor light, they are loads; neither are they intermittent, but they come "daily;" nor are they confined to one or two favorites, for all Israel can say, "he loadeth us with benefits." Deutlitch says, "He daily bears our burden;" and Alexander, "Whoever lays a load upon us, the Mighty God is our salvation." If he himself burdens us with sorrow, he gives strength sufficient to sustain it; and if others endeavour to oppress us, there is no cause for fear, for the Lord will come to the rescue of his people. Happy nation, to be subdued by a King whose yoke is easy, and who secures his people from all fear of foreign burdens which their foes might try to force upon them. "Even the God of our salvation." A name most full of glory to him, and consolatory to us. No matter how strong the enemy, we shall be delivered out of his hands; for God himself, as King, undertakes to save his people from all harm. What a glorious stanza this is! It is dark only because of its excessive light. A world of meaning is condensed into a few words. His yoke is easy, and his burden is light, therefore blessed be the Saviour's name for evermore. All hail, thou three blessed Prince of Peace! All thy saved ones adore thee, and call thee blessed.

"Goeth." Well may the strings need tuning, they have borne an unparalleled strain in this mighty song. Higher and yet higher, ye men of music, lift up the strain. Dance before the ark, ye maidens of Israel; bring forth the timbrel, and sing unto the Lord who hath triumphed gloriously.

20. He that is our God is the God of salvation; and unto God the Lord belong the issues from death.

21. But God shall wound the head of his enemies, and the hairy scalp of such an one as goeth on still in his trespasses.

22. The Lord said, I will bring again from Bashan, I will bring my people again from the depths of the sea:

23. That thy foot may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies, and the tongue of thy dogs in the same.

20. "He that is our God is the God of salvation." The Almighty who has entered into covenant with us is the source of our safety, and the author of our deliverances. As surely as he is our God he will save us. "To be his is to be safe." "And unto God the Lord belong the issues from death." He has wondrous means of rescuing his children from death; when they are at their wit's end, and see no way of escape, he can find a door of deliverance for them. The gates of the grave none can open but himself, we shall only pass into them at his bidding; while on the heavenward-side he has set open the doors for all his people, and they shall enjoy triumphant issues from death. Jesus, our God, will save his people from their sin, and from all else besides, whether in life or death.

21. "But God shall wound the head of his enemies." The Preserver is also the Destroyer. He smites his foes on the crown of their pride. The seed of the woman crushes the serpent's head. There is no defence against the Lord; he can in a moment smite with utter destruction the lofty crests of his haughty foes. "And the hairy scalp of such an one as goeth on still in his trespasses." He may glory in his outward appearance, and make his hair his pride, as Absalom did; but the Lord's sword shall find him out, and pour out his soul. Headstrong sinners will find that providence overcomes them despite their strong heads. They who go on in sin will find judgments come on them; and the adornment of their pride may be made the instrument of their doom. He covers the head of his servants, but he crushes the head of his foes. At the second coming of the Lord Jesus, his meaning will find his judgments to be beyond conception terrible.

22. This verse, by the insertion of the words, "my people," is made to bear the meaning which the translators thought best; but, if their interpolated word is omitted we probably get nearer to the sense. "The Lord said, I will bring again from Bashan, I will bring again from the depths of the sea." Though his foes should endeavour to escape, they should not be able. Amos describes the Lord as saying, "Though they dig into hell, thence shall mine hand take them; though they climb

up to heaven, thence will I bring them down: and though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence; and though they be hid from my sight in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent, and he shall bite them." As there is no resisting Israel's God, so there is no escape from him, neither the heights of Bashan nor the depths of the great sea can shelter from his eye of detection and his hand of justice. The powers of evil may flee to the utmost ends of the earth, but the Lord will arrest them, and lead them back in chains to adorn his triumph.

23. "That thy foot may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies." Vengeance shall be awarded to the oppressed people, and that most complete and terrible. "And the tongue of thy dogs in the same." So overwhelming should be the defeat of the foe that dogs should lick their blood. Here "the stern joy which warriors feel" expresses itself in language most natural to the oriental ear. To us, except in a spiritual sense, the verse sounds harshly; but read it with an inner sense, and we also desire the utter and crushing defeat of all evil, and that wrong and sin may be the objects of profound contempt. Terrible is the God of Israel when he cometh forth as a man of war, and dreadful is even the Christ of God when he bares his arm to smite his enemies. Contemplate Rev. xix. and note the following—"And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew, but he himself. And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood; and his name is called The Word of God. . . . And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God; that ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great. And I saw the beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make war against him that sat on the horse, and against his army. And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone. And the remnant were slain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse, which sword proceeded out of his mouth: and all the fowls were filled with their flesh."

24. They have seen thy goings, O God; even the goings of my God, my King, in the sanctuary.

25. The singers went before, the players on instruments followed after; among them were the damsels playing with timbrels.

26. Bless ye God in the congregations, even the Lord, from the fountain of Israel.

27. There is little Benjamin with their ruler, the princes of Judah and their council, the princes of Zebulun, and the princes of Naphtali.

24. "They have seen thy goings, O God." In the song the marchings of the Lord had been described; friends and foes had seen his going forth with the ark and his people. We suppose that the procession was now climbing the hill, and entering the enclosure where the tabernacle of the ark was pitched; it was suitable at this moment to declare with song that the tribes had seen the glorious progress of the Lord as he led forth his people. "Even the goings of my God, my King, in the sanctuary." The splendid procession of the ark, which symbolised the throne of the great King, was before the eyes of men and angels as it ascended to the holy place; and the Psalmist points to it with exultation before he proceeds to describe it. All nature and providence are, as it were, a procession attending the great Lord, in his visitation of this lower globe. Winter and summer, sun and moon, storm and calm, and all the varied glories of nature swell the pomp of the King of kings, of whose dominion there is no end.

25. "The singers went before, the players on instruments followed after." This was the order of the march, and God is to be worshipped evermore with due decorum. First the singers, and lastly the musicians, for the song must lead the music, and not the music drown the singing. In the midst of the vocal and instrumental band,



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or all around them, were the maidens: "among them were the damsels playing with timbrels." Some have imagined that this order indicated the superiority of vocal to instrumental music; but we need not go so far for arguments, when the simplicity and spirituality of the gospel already teach us that truth. The procession depicted in this sublime song was one of joy, and every means was taken to express the delight of the nation in the Lord their God.

26. "Gives ye God in the congregation." Let the assembled company magnify the God whose ark they followed. United praise is like the mingled perfume which Aaron made, it should all be presented unto God. He blesses us; let him be blessed. "Even the Lord, from the fountain of Israel." A parallel passage to that in Deborah's song: "They that are delivered from the noise of archers in the places of drawing water, there shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord." The seat of the ark would be the fountain of refreshing for all the tribes, and there they were to celebrate his praises. "Drink," says the old inscription, "drink, weary traveller; drink and pray." We may alter one word, and read it, drink and praise. If the Lord overflows with grace, we should overflow with gratitude. Ezekiel saw an ever-flowing stream flow from under the altar, and issue out from under the threshold of the sanctuary, and wherever it flowed it gave life: let as many as have quaffed this life-giving stream glorify "the fountain of Israel."

27. "There is little Benjamin with their ruler." The tribe was small, having been greatly reduced in numbers, but it had the honour of including Zion within its territory. "And of Benjamin he said, The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by him; and the Lord shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between his shoulders." Little Benjamin had been Jacob's darling, and now the tribe is made to march first in the procession, and to dwell nearest to the holy place. "The princess of Judah and their council." Judah was a large and powerful tribe, not with one governor, like Benjamin, but with many princes: "and their company," for so the margin has it. "From thence is the shepherd, the stone of Israel," and the tribe was a quarry of stones wherewith to build up the nation; some such truth is hinted at in the Hebrew. "The princes of Zebulun, and the princes of Naphtali." Israel was there, as well as Judah; there was no schism among the people. The north sent a representative contingent as well as the south, and so the long procession set forth the hearty loyalty of all the tribes to their Lord and King. O happy day, when all believers shall be one around the ark of the Lord; striving for nothing but the glory of the God of grace.

28 Thy God hath commanded thy strength: strengthen, O God, that which thou hast wrought for us.

29 Because of thy temple at Jerusalem shall kings bring presents unto thee.

30 Rebuke the company of spearmen, the multitude of the bulls, with the calves of the people, till every one submit himself with pieces of silver: scatter thou the people that delight in war.

31 Princes shall come out of Egypt; Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.

The prophet now puts into the mouth of the assembly a song, foretelling the future conquests of Jehovah.

28. "Thy God hath commanded thy strength." His decree had ordained the nation strong, and his arm had made them so. As a commander-in-chief, the Lord made the valiant men pass in battle array, and made them be strong in the day of combat. This is a very rich though brief sentence, and, whether applied to an individual believer, or to the whole church, it is full of consolation. "Strengthen, O God, that which thou hast wrought for us." As all power comes from God at first, so its continual maintenance is also of him. We who have life should pray to have it "more abundantly"; if we have strength we should seek to be still more established. We expect God to bless his own work. He has never left any work unfinished yet, and he never will. "When we were without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly;" and now, being reconciled to God, we may look to him to perfect that which concerneth us, since he never forsakes the work of his own hands.

29. "Because of thy temple at Jerusalem shall kings bring presents unto thee." The palace of God, which towered above Jerusalem, is prophesied as becoming a



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wonder to all lands, and when it grew from the tabernacle of David to the temple of Solomon, it was so. So splendid was that edifice that the queen of far-off Sheba came with her gifts; and many neighbouring princes, overwhelmed by the wealth and power therein displayed, came with tribute to Israel's God. The church of God, when truly spiritual, wins for her God the homage of the nations. In the latter-day glory this truth shall be far more literally and largely verified.

30. "Rebuke the company of spearmen;" or, "the hosts of the heathen," as the margin more correctly renders it. Speak to Egypt, let its governing power and jealousy be kept in order, by a word from thee, Israel remembers her old enemy, already plotting the mischief, which would break out under Iphreum, and beg for a rebuking word from her Omnipotent Friend. Anti-Christ also, that great red dragon, needs the effectual word of the Lord to rebuke its insulence. "The multitude of the bulls," the stronger foes; the proud, headstrong, rampant, fat, and roaring bulls, which sought to gore the chosen nation,—these also need the Lord's rebuke, and they shall have it too. All Egypt's sacred bulls could not avail against a. "But saith, Jehovah." Popish bulls, and imperial edicts, have dashed against the Lord's church, but they have not prevailed against her, and they never shall. "With the calves of the people." The poorer and baser sort are equally set on mischief, but the divine voice can control them; multitudes are as nothing to the Lord when he goes forth in power; whether bulls or calves, they are but cattle for the shambles when Omnipotence displays itself. The gospel, like the ark, has nothing to fear from great or small; it is a stone upon which every one that stumbleth shall be broken. "Till every one submit himself with pieces of silver." The Lord is asked to subdue the enemies of Israel, till they rendered tribute in silver ingots. Blessed is that rebuke, which does not break but bend; for subjection to the Lord of hosts is liberty, and tribute to him enriches him that pays it. The taxation of sin is infinitely more exacting than the tribute of religion. The little finger of lust is heavier than the joins of the law. Pieces of silver given to God are replaced with pieces of gold. "Scatter thou the people that delight in war." So that, notwithstanding the strong expression of verse 28, God's people were peaceable, and only desired the crushing of oppressive nations, that war might not occur again. Let the battles of peace be as fierce as they will, heap coals of fire on the heads of enemies, and slay their enmity thereby. "That" they who take the sword should perish by the sword. "is a just regulation for the establishment of quiet in the earth. What peace can there be, while blood-thirsty tyrants and their myriads are so many? Devoutly may we offer this prayer, and, with equal devotion, we may bless God that it is sure to be answered, for" he breaketh the bow and catcheth the spear in sunder, he burneth the chariot in the fire." "Princes shall come out of Egypt." Old foes shall be new friends. Solomon had a spouse in Pharaoh's house. Christ shall gather a people from the realms of sin. Great sinners shall yield themselves to the sceptre of grace, and great men shall become good men, by coming to God. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Cash shall hasten to present peace offerings. Sheba's queen shall come from the far south. Candace's chamberlain shall ask of Him who was led as a lamb to the slaughter. Abyssinians shall yet be converted, and Africa become the willing seeker after grace, eagerly desiring and embracing the Christ of God. Poor Ethiopia, thy hands have been long manacled and hardened by cruel toll, but millions of thy sons have in their bondage found the liberty with which Christ made men free; and as thy cross, like the cross of Simon of Cyrene, has been Christ's cross, and God has been thy saviour. Hasten, O Lord, this day, when both the civilization and the barbarism of the earth shall adore thee, Egypt and Ethiopia blending with glad accord in thy worship; Here is the confidence of thy saints, even thy promise; hasten it in thine own time, good Lord.

31. "Princes shall come out of Egypt." Old foes shall be new friends. Solomon had a spouse in Pharaoh's house. Christ shall gather a people from the realms of sin. Great sinners shall yield themselves to the sceptre of grace, and great men shall become good men, by coming to God. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Cash shall hasten to present peace offerings. Sheba's queen shall come from the far south. Candace's chamberlain shall ask of Him who was led as a lamb to the slaughter. Abyssinians shall yet be converted, and Africa become the willing seeker after grace, eagerly desiring and embracing the Christ of God. Poor Ethiopia, thy hands have been long manacled and hardened by cruel toll, but millions of thy sons have in their bondage found the liberty with which Christ made men free; and as thy cross, like the cross of Simon of Cyrene, has been Christ's cross, and God has been thy saviour. Hasten, O Lord, this day, when both the civilization and the barbarism of the earth shall adore thee, Egypt and Ethiopia blending with glad accord in thy worship; Here is the confidence of thy saints, even thy promise; hasten it in thine own time, good Lord.

32 Sing unto God, ye kingdoms of the earth; O sing praises unto the Lord; Selah.

33 To him that rideth upon the heavens of heavens, which were of old; lo, he doth send out his voice, and that a mighty voice.

34 Ascribe ye strength unto God: his excellency is over Israel, and his strength is in the clouds.

35 O God, thou art terrible out of thy holy places: the God of Israel is he that giveth strength and power unto his people. Blessed be God.



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32. "Sing unto God, ye Kingdoms of the earth." Glorious shall that song be in which whole empires join. Happy are men that God is one who is consistently the object of joyous worship, for not such are the demons of the heathen. So sweet a thing is song that it ought to be all the Lord's; a secular concert seems almost a sacrilege, a licentious song is treason. "O sing praises unto the Lord." Again and again is God to be magnified; we have too much sinning against God, but cannot have too much singing to God. "Glorify." Well may we rest now that our contemplations have reached the millennial glory. What heart will refuse to be lifted up by such a prospect!

33. "To him that rideth upon the heavens of heavens, which were of old." Before, he was described in his earthly manifestations, as marching through the desert; now, in his celestial glory, as riding in the heavens of the primal ages. Long ere this heaven and earth were made, the loftier abodes of the Deity stood fast; before men or angels were created, the splendours of the Great King were as great as now, and his triumphs as glorious. Our knowledge reaches but to a small fragment of the life of God, whose "goings forth were of old, even from everlasting." Well might the Jewish church hymn the eternal God, and well may we join therewith the adoration of the Great Firstborn.

"Ere sin was born, or Satan fell,
He led the host of morning stars.
Thy generation who can tell?
Or count the number of thy years?"

"Lo, he doth send out his voice, and that a mighty voice." Was there a thunder-clap just then heard in heaven? Or, did the poet's mind flash backward to the time when from the heavens of heavens the voice of Jehovah broke the long silence and said, "Light be," and light was. To this hour, the voice of God is power. This gospel, which utters and reveals his word, is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Our voices are fitly called to praise him whose voice spoke us into being, and gives us the effectual grace which secures our well-being.

34. "Ascribe ye strength unto God." When even his voice rends the rocks and uproots the cedars, what cannot his hand do? His finger shakes the earth; who can conceive the power of his arm? Let us never by our doubts or our daring defiance appear to deny power unto God; on the contrary, by yielding to him and trusting in him, let our hearts acknowledge his might. When we are reconciled to God, his omnipotence is an attribute of which we sing with delight. "His excellency is over Israel." The favoured nation is protected by his majesty; his greatness is to them goodness, his glory is their defence. "And his strength is in the clouds." He does not confine his power to the sons of men, but makes it like a canopy to cover the skies. Rain, snow, hail, and tempest are his artillery; he rules all nature with awe-inspiring majesty. Nothing is so high as to be above him, or so low to be beneath him; praise him, then, in the highest.

35. "O God, thou art terrible out of thy holy places." Thou inspirest awe and fear. Thy saints obey with fear and trembling, and thine enemies flee in dismay. From thy threshold courts, and especially from the holy of holies, thy majesty flashes forth and makes the sons of men prostrate themselves in awe. "The God of Israel is he that giveth strength and power unto his people." In this thou, who art Israel's God by covenant, art terrible to thy foes by making thy people strong, so that one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. All the power of Israel's warriors is derived from the Lord, the fountain of all might. He is strong, and makes strong; blessed are they who draw from his resources, they shall renew their strength. While the self-sufficient fall, the All-sufficient shall sustain the feeblest believer. "Blessed be God." A short but sweet conclusion. Let our souls say Amen to it; and yet, again, Amen.



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NEW TRANSLATION.

In order that our readers may see the Psalm at a glance in a good translation, we subjoin the version of F. XAVIER DEARREAN; recommending our ministerial brethren to procure the volumes of his valuable Commentary on the Psalms, issued by the Messrs. CLANK, of Edinburgh.

PSALM LXVIII.

HYMN OF WAR AND VICTORY IN THE STYLE OF DEBORAH.

- 2 LET Elohim arise, let His enemies be scattered,
And let those who hate Him flee before His face.
- 3 As smoke is driven away, do Thou drive them away;
As wax melteth before the fire,
Let the wicked perish before Elohim.
- 4 And let the righteous rejoice, let them exult before Elohim,
And let them be glad with joy.
- 5 Sing unto Elohim, harp His name,
Pave a highway for Him who rideth along through the steppes;
Jah is his name, and exult ye before Him.
- 6 A Father of the fatherless and an Advocate of the widows
Is Elohim in his Holy habitation.
- 7 Elohim maketh a household for the solitary,
He leadeth forth prisoners into prosperity,
Yet the rebellious abide in a land of drought.
- 8 Elohim, when Thou wentest forth before Thy people,
When Thou didst march along in the wilderness—(Sela.)
- 9 The earth shook,
The heavens also dropped before Elohim,
Yon Sinai before Elohim, the God of Israel.
- 10 With plentiful rain didst Thou, Elohim, water Thine inheritance,
And when it was parched, Thou hast confirmed it.
- 11 Thy creatures have settled down therein,
Thou didst provide with Thy goodness for the poor, Elohim.
- 12 The Lord will sound forth the mandate;
Of the women who herald victory there is a great army.
- 13 The kings of hosts shall flee, shall flee,
And she that tarrieth at home shall divide the spoil.
- 14 If ye encamp among the sheep-folds,
The dove's wings are covered with silver
And her feathers with glistening gold.
- 15 When the Almighty scattereth Kings therein,
It becometh snow-white upon Zalmon.
- 16 A mountain of Elohim is the mountain of Bashan,
A mountain full of peaks is the mountain of Bashan.
- 17 Why look ye curiously, ye many-peaked mountains,
Upon the mountain which Elohim hath chosen, to dwell thereon?
Yes, Jahve will dwell [there] for ever.



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- 18 The war-chariots of Elohim are myriads, a thousand thousands,
The Lord is among them, it is a Sinai in holiness.
19 Thou hast ascended up to the height, Thou hast led captives captive,
Thou hast received gifts among men,
Even from the rebellious, that Jah Elohim might dwell [there].
- 20 Blessed be the Lord:
Day by day doth He bear our burden,
He, God, is our salvation. (364.)
- 21 He, God, is to us a God for deeds of deliverance,
And Jahve the Lord hath ways of escape for death.
- 22 Yes, Elohim will smite the head of His enemies,
The hairy scalp of him who stalketh along in his trespasses.
- 23 The Lord hath said: Out of Basan will I bring back,
I will bring back out of the depths of the sea,
24 That thou mayest bathe thy foot in blood,
That the tongue of thy dogs may have its share of the enemy.
- 25 They beheld Thy splendid procession, Elohim,
The splendid procession of my God, my King in holiness.
- 26 Before went the singers, behind the players on stringed instruments,
In the midst of damsons striking timbrels.
- 27 In the choir of the congregation bless ye Elohim,
The Lord, ye who are out of the fountain of Israel.
- 28 There is Benjamin the youngest, their ruler;
The princes of Judah—their motley band,
The princes of Zebulun, the princes of Naphtali.
- 29 Thy God hath commanded thy supreme power—
Uphold in power, Elohim, what Thou hast wrought for us!
- 30 From Thy temple above Jerusalem
Let kings present offerings into Thee.
- 31 Threaten the wild beast of the reed, the troops of bulls with the calves
of the people.
That they may prostrate themselves with ingots of silver!—
He hath scattered the peoples that delight in wars.
- 32 Magates come out of Egypt,
Cush—quickly do his hands stretch out unto Elohim.
- 33 Ye kingdoms of the earth, sing unto Elohim,
Praising the Lord with stringed instruments—(364.)
- 34 To Him who rideth in the heaven of heavens of the primeval time—
Lo, He made Himself heard with His voice, a mighty voice.
35 Ascribe ye might unto Elohim!
- Over Israel is His majesty,
And His omnipotence in the heights of the heavens.
- 36 Terrible is Elohim out of thy sanctuaries:
"The God of Israel giveth might and abundant strength to the people!"
Blessed be Elohim!

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN T SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—In this Psalm we have especial reason to condemn or to admire the timidity, or the caution and delicacy of our translators, whichever it may be considered, for the manner in which they have rendered the names of the Almighty. They almost universally translate them "God" or "Lord;" whereas, it has been observed that, almost all the remarkable titles of the Deity are employed in describing and praising the person addressed here. He is called "Elohim" in verse 2; "Adonai," verse 12; "Shaddai," verse 15; "Jehovah," verse 17; "Jah," verse 19; and "Al," verse 20. The Hebrew names of God have, each of them, a distinct and peculiar meaning. No one word will suffice for them all. The vague use of the terms "God" and "Lord" in our translation can never convey to the reader's mind the important ideas which the original expressions, if properly translated, would bear, and we have lost a strong additional confirmation of the deity of Messiah, by abandoning the testimony which the ascription to him of God's peculiar titles would give to his great truth.—*R. H. Ripard.*

Whole Psalm.—As *Isaiah* opened with a reference to the form of blessing (*Numb.* vi. 24-26), so this with a reference to the prayer used when the cloud-pillar summoned the camp to commence a march. There the presence (*panim*) of God shed saying light on his people; here his enemies flee from it (*mitpoyanah*, ver. 1). . . . In the Jewish ritual the Psalm is used at Pentecost, the Anniversary of the Giving of the Law, and the Feast of Finished Harvest. . . . The remarkable character of the Psalm is indicated by the fact that there are no fewer than thirteen words in it which are not found elsewhere. The Pentecostal Gift of Tongues seems needed for its full exposition.—*William Kip.*

Whole Psalm.—By many critics esteemed the loftiest effusion of David's lyrical muse.—*William Buntin.*

Whole Psalm.—To judge from the antiquity of its language, the concise description, the thoroughly fresh, forcible, and occasional artlessly ironical expression of its poetry, we consider this poem as one of the most ancient monuments of Hebrew poetry.—*Boettcher.*

Whole Psalm.—It must be confessed that in this Psalm there are as many repetitions, and as many labyrinthine, as there are verses, or even words. It has not inappropriately been designated the cross of critics, the reproach of interpreters.—*Sinan de Muis.*

Whole Psalm.—The beginning of this Psalm clearly intimates that the inspired Psalmist had light given him to see the march of Israel through the wilderness, the ark of the covenant moving before the people to find a resting place. The Psalmist is filled with praise, when he is enabled to see that God revealed his Fatherly love in the whole of that movement—that his eye was upon the fatherless, the widow, the solitary, and afflicted; but David is also carried by the Spirit to the Mount of Olives, where he sees the ascending Lord; he sees the triumphal chariots, with an innumerable company of angels, and then beholds the Lord welcomed in glory as the mighty Conqueror; and not only so, but as having received or purchased gifts for men, even the rebellious (ver. 18), "that the Lord God might dwell among them," or within them. . . . Wherefore, the command of our Father is "come out from among them, and be ye separate," etc. (2 Cor. vi. 17-18). The doxology of God's people is, "Blessed be the Lord, who daily bestoweth us with his benefits." Our blessed Master attends day by day to all our wants, and causes his love to flow to us, because he is God our Salvation—Selah. What comfort ought this to afford under every condition! for the Lord Jesus goes before us through the desert. He is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. The widow, the fatherless, the desolate, are all the objects of his care and love. He has gone before us to prepare our heavenly rest; the work is finished. He now comes, day by day, to lead us with blessings, and at the last will carry us safely through death into life and glory. To the Lord our Saviour belong the issues from death; then, "Death, where is thy sting?" etc.—*Being H. Hirschel, in "Strength in Weakness. Meditations on some of the Psalms in time of Trial."* 1860.

Verse 1.—"Let God arise," etc. The moving ark * is a type of Jesus going forth to cast down reed feet. It is high joy to trace the Antitype's victorious march.

* See Numbers x. 35, 36.



How mightily the Lord advanced! The strength of God was in his arm. His sword was Dethy. His darts were barbed with all Jehovah's might. "He had on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings, and Lord of Lords." Rev. xix. 16. His foes, indeed, strove mightily. It was no easy work to rescue souls from Satan's grasp, or to lay low the prison-house of darkness. The enemy smelt from his forest armour, wild in his keenest rage, wild in his deadliest craft. He piled his every temptation, as a terrific battery. But the true Ark never quailed. The adversary licked the dust. Malignant passions maddened in opposing breasts. The kings stood up; rulers took counsel; all plots were laid; the ignominious death was planned and executed. But still the Ark moved on. The cross gave aid, not injury. The grave could not detain. Death could not vanquish. The gates of hell fly open. The mighty conqueror appears. And, as in Canaan, the ark ascended Zion's hill amid triumphant shouts, so Jesus mounts on high. The heaven of heavens receives him. The Father welcomes the all-conquering Saviour. Angels hosts adore the glorious God-man. The Rising Prayer has full accomplishment. "Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate thee flee before thee."

And now, from glory's throne, he cheers his humble followers in their desert march. Their toils, their conflicts, and their fears are many. They oftentimes seem as a poor worm beneath the crushing feet. But they survive, they prosper, they lift up the head. As of old the ark was victory, so Jesus is victory now. Yes, every child of faith shall surely set a conquering foot upon the host of foes. Hear this, ye mad opposers, and desist. Where are the nations who resisted Israel? Where are the Pharaohs, the beleaguered kings, the Herods, the chief-priests, the Pilates? Share not their malice, lest you share their end. Read in this word your near destruction. "Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate thee flee before thee."

And, as the Rising Prayer has never failed, so, too, the Resting Prayer now teems with life. "Return, O Lord." Jesus is ready to fly back. Israel's many thousands wait, but wait not in vain. "Yet a little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry." Heb. x. 37. O joyful day, triumphant sight! What ecstasy, what shouts, what glory! Salvation's Lord returns. Welcome, welcome to him!—Henry Lane, in "Christ's Ad." The Gospel of the Old Testament, 1858.

Verse 1.—"Arise." The mercifulness of God is seen in his patience toward the wicked, implied in the "arise;" for he smeths, as it were, to sleep (Psalm xlv. 23), and not to mark what is done amiss. The Lord is patient, and would have mine to perish, but would have all men to come to repentance. He was longer in destroying one city (*Jericho*, Joshua vi. 4), than in building the whole world; slow to wrath, and ready to forgive, desiring not the death of a sinner, but rather he should amend. His doth not arise to particular punishments, much less to the general judgment, but after long suffering and great goodness. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I, saith our Lord, "have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." Matt. xxiii. 37.—John Bayly.

Verse 1.—"Let his enemies be scattered." You may, if you please, take the words either as a prayer, or as a prophecy; or as a prayer that they may; or as a prophecy, that they shall be scattered. Or, you may read it, *Surgente Domino*. As soon as the Lord shall arise, his enemies shall be scattered, and so make it a theological axiom; and so it is a proposition *eternae veritatis*, everlastingly true, true in the first age of the world, and true in the last age of the world, and will be true to the world's end. We may make it our prayer, that they may be destroyed; and we may prophesy, that they shall be destroyed. *Surgens noturum est, non ex incerto potentis, sed ex certitudine scientiæ spontis*, saith Hilary. It is a prayer not proceeding from a doubting and wavering heart, as if God did at sometimes deliver his church, and at others fall and leave and not to hearken to the voice of their complainants, yet, at last, he rises up and helps them. Lastly, we shall take notice of the effect, or end, of this rising; and that is the destruction of his enemies, here drawn out to our view, in four several expressions, as in so many colours.—1. *Dispersibuntur, they shall be scattered*; 2. *Flagrant, they shall fly*; 3. *Deficient, they shall count like smoke*; 4. *Liquifient, they shall be melted as wax*; which all meet and are concerned in *peribunt, they shall perish at the presence of God*.—Anthony Fairbank.

Verse 1.—3.—Whether the Jewish Church fully comprehended the meaning of the predictions or not, it is absolutely certain that her members were taught, in more places than one, earnestly to pray for Christ's second advent; and to one of these prayers I would now direct your attention, considering, I. *The Prayer of the Jewish Church for the Second Advent of Christ*. II. *The Duty of the Christian Church to join in it*. The Psalmist, moved by the Spirit of God, adopts the words used by Moses in the wilderness, when the ark, in which God dwelt between the cherubim, set forward; for we read in the 10th of Numbers, "It came to pass, when the ark set forward, that Moses said, Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered; and let them that hate thee flee before thee. And when it rested, he said, Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel." But the wanderings of Israel were now over, and the ark of the Lord had found a place of rest. The people of God were in the land promised to their fathers; their enemies were subdued; and the ark went forth no more with the armies of Israel. It is not, therefore, the removal of the ark to which the prophet alludes in his prayer. The context of the Psalm, and the expressions used, carry us on far beyond the days of David, and refer us to times still future. David prays for the return of him of whom the ark was a type, whose glorious advent he beheld by the spirit of prophecy. The words of the text contain a prayer for the second advent of the Lord Jesus Christ. Never has this prayer been yet answered in its full extent. The Lord has oft interfered in behalf of his people, or to rouse the wicked to repentance; but these interpositions were temporary, and the world was left again to the government of his providence. God has often given tokens sufficient to show the world what he will do when the day of his wrath is come. . . . But yet the world and the church abound with wickedness, and mourn because of sin. They that hate the Lord thee not before him, but are still suffered to open their mouths in blasphemy; nor have the wicked perished in the presence of God. . . . This rising up, for which the Psalmist prays, is connected with the restoration of Israel, the establishment of universal peace, and the conversion of all nations: ver. 22, 29, 30, 31. II. As members of the Christian Church, we continually profess our faith in the second coming of Christ; and, it may be that we sometimes meditate upon his glorious appearance; but have we, like David, adopted it as one of the subjects of our addresses at the throne of grace? . . . Has



man. Or, you may conceive God sitting in heaven, and looking down upon the children of men, all the designs of his enemies; his exultation, his rising, as a tempest to scatter them, and as a fire to melt them. And these two, *exurgat* and *dispersibuntur*, the rising of God and the destruction of his enemies, divide the text, and present before our eyes two parties or sides, as it were, in main opposition. Now, though the *exurgat* be before the *dispersibuntur*, God's rising before the scattering, yet there must be some persons to rouse God up and awake him before he will arise to destroy. We will, therefore, as the very order of nature required, consider first the persons which are noted out unto us by three several appellations, as by so many marks and brands in their forehead. They are, 1. *Enemies*; 2. *Haters of God*; 3. *Wicked men*. But God, rising in this manner, is more especially against the fact than the person, and against the person only for the fact. We must, therefore, search and inquire after that; and we find it wrapt up and secretly lurking in the *dispersibuntur*, in their punishment; for scattering supposeth a gathering together, as corruption doth generation. That, then, which moved God to rise is this: his enemies, they that hate him, the *adversus*, were gathered together, and conspired against God and his church, as we see it this day; and, seeing it, we here met together to fall down before God in all humility, that he may arise and scatter them. This is *nunc opportunitatis*, the very time and appointed time for God to arise. In which phrase is implied a kind of pause and deliberation, as if God were not always up, and ready to execute judgment. And, hereby, he manifesteth—1. His patience to the wicked: he is not always up, as it were, to destroy his enemies; 2. His justice, which cometh at length, though it come not so soon as men in misery expect; 3. His mercy to his children: though for a while he seems to sleep, and not to hearken to the voice of their complainants, yet, at last, he rises up and helps them. Lastly, we shall take notice of the effect, or end, of this rising; and that is the destruction of his enemies, here drawn out to our view, in four several expressions, as in so many colours.—1. *Dispersibuntur, they shall be scattered*; 2. *Flagrant, they shall fly*; 3. *Deficient, they shall count like smoke*; 4. *Liquifient, they shall be melted as wax*; which all meet and are concerned in *peribunt, they shall perish at the presence of God*.—Anthony Fairbank.

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our faith ever enabled us to take up the language of the text, and say, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him flee before him." This leads me, in the second place, to point out our duty to join in the Psalmist's petitions. If it were a prayer suited only to the individual case of David, no obligation could rest upon us to unite in it; but it is a prayer for the universal church, for every one who loves the Saviour, and desires to see "the King in his beauty," for every one who mourns over the state of the world and the church. It is a prayer frequently repeated in Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament taught by our Lord, now offered up by saints in the presence of God, and with which the Scriptures of the New Testament coincide.

It is remarkable that only one prayer of the departed saints has been made known to us, and that this one should be a prayer to the same effect. In the 5th Chapter of the Revelation, the Lord is pleased to give us a view of the state of those who have died as martyrs. St. John says, "I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held: and they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" Though removed from this scene of weal and misery, safe from all the attempts of the wicked, and in the enjoyment of God's presence, their happiness is not yet complete, and they still find subject matter for prayer and supplication. They still long for that day when the Lord shall arise to judgment, and put an end to the triumph of the wicked. With this prayer also the New Testament concludes. . . . We cannot, therefore, doubt, but that it is our duty to join in a prayer which the Holy Ghost has dictated, which our Lord has appointed, which the saints in heaven use, and which the beloved disciple offered up. The nature of the prayer presents another argument to enforce this duty. We are bound to pray for those things which promote the honour of Christ, and the eternal happiness of his people. But never shall the honour of Christ be complete, nor his people happy, nor the righteous be glad and rejoice exceedingly, until God arise and his enemies be scattered.—Alexander McCall, D.D., in "Plain Sermons on Subjects Practical and Prophetic," 1840.

Verse 2.—"As smoke is driven away," etc. The Psalmist adds a striking figure to illustrate how easily God can overthrow the machinations of our enemies, comparing them to smoke which vanishes away when blown upon by the wind, or over which meth before the fire. We consider it utterly incredible that such a formidable array of opposites should be made to disappear in a moment. But the Spirit takes this method of chiding the fearfulness of our carnal minds, and teaching us that there is no such strength in our enemies as we suppose—that we allow the smoke of them to blind our eyes, and the solid mass of resistance which they present to deceive us into a forgetfulness of the truth, that the mountains themselves flow down at the presence of the Lord.—John Colbin.

Verse 2.—"As smoke is driven away," etc. Their end was bitter as the smoke," said an aged teacher. What meant thou, O Master? asked his young disciple. "I was thinking of the end of the unrighteousness," replied the old man, "and of how too often I, like the Psalmist, have been envious when they were in prosperity. Their lives have seemed so bright and glowing that I have thought they resembled the blaze of cheerful fire on a winter's night! But, as I have watched them, they have suddenly vanished like the flame that fades into black and bitter smoke; and I have ceased to envy them. Trust not, O my scholar, only to that which appears brilliant; but watch also for its ending, lest thou be deceived."—Hubert Bowser, in "Parables and Similitudes of the Christian Life," 1871.

Verse 3.—"But let the righteous be glad." The wicked flee from the presence of God, since it inspires them with terror; the righteous on the other hand rejoice in it, because nothing delights them more than to think that God is near them.—John Colbin.

Verse 4.—"Exalt him that rideth upon the heavens." Or, as Symmachus, Jerome, Bishop Lowth, Merrick, and others render, "Prepare the way for him who rideth through the deserts: rex Brach: i.e. who rode through the wilderness on the cherubim; alluding to the passage of the ark.—Commentary Bible.

Verse 4.—"Rideth." Said, perhaps, with allusion to the cherubim on which

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Jehovah was borne (xviii. 10), God himself being the Leader and Captain of his people, riding as it were at their head as an earthly captain might lead his army, riding on a war-horse.—J. J. Stewart Proctor.

Verse 4.—"Upon the heavens." The ancient versions in general render the word *supra*, *super*, *occasus*, or *occasum*. The desert or solitude is the proper and general meaning of it, and there is no authority to render it by the heavens, but that of the Rabbinis, which, indeed, is little or none; and of the Chaldee paraphrase which gives it *supra thronum glorie ejus in rano celo*; who sits upon the throne of his glory in the sixth heaven. The Psalmist here alludes, as I apprehend, to the passage of the Israelites through the deserts in their way to the promised land, and describes it in many of the principal circumstances of it in the following verses; and God is said to ride, or be carried through the deserts, as the ark of his presence was carried through them, and accompanied the Israelites in all their various stages during their continuance and pilgrimage in them.—Samuel Chandler.

Verse 4.—"God always goes at the head of his people through the deserts of suffering and need; in the deserts of trouble they find in him a true leader."—E. W. Hengstenberg.

Verse 4.—"His name Jam." Jam, as the concentration of Jehovah, is the more emphatic term (*Siler*). It occurs for the first time in Ex. xv. 2.—Frederic Fyfe, in "A Logical Literal Version of the Psalms," 1850.

Verse 5.—"A father of the fatherless." In a spiritual sense, the orphans, whose father God he says Hilary, are those who have pronounced their father the Devil, and those to whom Christ, at his departure, sent another Comforter, according to his promise—"I will not leave you orphans."—Lactantius.

Verse 5.—"Does not James I. 27, refer to this verse, for we have "the fatherless,"

"the widow;" and then the "hallucinations" of God we serve?—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 5.—"God in his holy habitation." Albeit the Lord be infinite and un-comprehended by any place, yet hath he appointed a trying place where his people shall find him by his own condescension, to wit, the assembly of his saints, his holy temple shadowing forth Christ to be incarnate, who now is in heaven, now is incarnate, and sitting at the right hand of God, in whom dwells the Godhead; here, here is God to be found.—David Dickson.

Verse 6.—"God setteth the solitary in families." It may be interpreted of the fruitfulness and increase of the church with converts, under the gospel dispensation, even from among the Gentiles, who were before solitary, or were alone, without God and Christ, and aliens from the commonwealth of Israel; but, being called and converted by the ministry of the word, were brought into and placed in gospel churches, or families. . . . Gospel churches, like families, have a master over them, who is Christ the Son and Father, of whom they are named; where are saints of various ages, sizes, and standing; some fathers, some young men, and some children; where are provisions suitable for them, and stewards to give them their portion of meat in due season, who are the ministers of the word; and laws and rules, by which they are directed and regulated, and everything is kept in good decorum.—John Gill.

Verse 8.—"The God of Israel." Sinai was the seat not only of God, but of the covenant God of the people of Israel; from which the law was proclaimed, and the covenant struck between God and his people.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 9.—"The 'Thou' in the Hebrew is emphatic: "Thine inheritance, even when it was wanted (i.e. worn out) thou didst confirm; or, 'porting it.' Thou who alone couldst strengthen one worn out, didst so for thy people.—A. R. Fausset.

Verse 9.—"A liberal rain." The words translated a liberal rain, read literally in the Hebrew a rain of freeness; and I agree with interpreters in thinking that he alludes to the blessing as having come in the exercise of free favour, and to God, as having of his own unprompted goodness provided for all the wants of his people. Some read, a desirable rain; others, a rain falling without violence, or grief; but neither of these renderings seems eligible. Others read, a copious or plentiful rain; but I have already stated what appears to me to be the preferable sense.—John Colbin.

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Verse 9.—"A gracious rain;" that is, of manna.—*Edmund Law* (1703—1787), quoted by *Richard Warren in loc.* 1828.
 Verse 9.—"Rain." One fountain, says Cyril, waters thy paradise, and the rain that falls upon all the world is the same; it is white in the bloom of the hawthorn, red in the rose, purple in the hyacinth, and divers in diverse kinds, and all in all; yet it itself is the same and of the same kind. . . . So also the Holy Spirit, though he is one and the same and not divisible, yet to every one he divideth grace according as he wills.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*
 Verse 9.—"A plentiful rain." Thy love has been as a shower! The return, but a dew-drop, and that dew-drop stained with sin.—*James Harrington Ezoza.* 1785—1849.

Verse 10.—"Thy congregation." The words are choice and expressive. Addressing God, (the poet) intentionally and emphatically calls the people of Israel *thy* combined congregation, in contrast to former divisions and various dissensions, to signify, that the people was now welded together, formed into one society, and united at the same time, that it was well ordered, and constituted as the society of God, wherein his laws flourished and were wont to be observed.—*Hermann Vossius.*

Verse 10.—"Thy congregation." Or, *Thy living creatures*, ver. 10. LXX., *animalia*, Vulgate; probably a reference to the immense number of quails which were miraculously brought to the camp of the Israelites, and, in a manner, *dwelt* around it.—*Note in the Comprehensive Bible.*

Verse 10.—"Thy congregation." Or, *Thy living creatures*. That desolate place, where only wild beasts before could live, was now by those showers of manna (verse 9) enabled to sustain a multitude of other *tamer living creatures*, even of men and all their flocks and herds.—*Henry Hammond.*

Verse 10 (first clause).—*Rather*—As for thy food (manna and quails), they dwelt in the midst of it.—*Edmund Law.*

Verse 10 (first clause).—As to thy food, they dwelt amidst it. The ambiguity of the word *dwelt* has occasioned various renderings of this line. Parkhurst considers the radical sense of *dwelt* to be vigorous, strong; hence the noun denotes force, a body of men (2 Sam. xxiii. 13); and also that which gives strength, the means of support, or food (Judg. vi. 4 and xvii. 10); and compare Neh. ix. 6. Our translators took the term in the first sense; I take it in the second, because the connection seems to require it, and because *dwelt* refers always to a body of men, as soldiers, as actually engaged in some kind of warfare. Hence what is called the *drop* of Philistines (2 Sam. xxiii. 13) is called the *camp* of the Philistines. 1 Chron. xi. 15. And, lastly, because the common version has no antecedent to which *dwelt*, in it, or amidst it, can refer; but this version has one in the noun *food*. I think it is then a reference not only to the manna, but to the quails, which God brought in abundance around the camp. Good, xvi. 13; Num. xi. 31. Thus he prepared in his goodness for the poor.—*Benjamin Boechler.*

Verse 10.—"Thus has prepared to take own sweetness for the poor, O God." In *thine own sweetness*, not in his sweetness. For the needy he is, for he hath been made weak, in order that he may be made perfect; he hath acknowledged himself indigent, that he may be replenished.—*Augustine.*

Verse 11.—"The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it." You shall find, when the enemies of the church are destroyed, that God hath many preachers made that do teach his peoples. . . . The words in the original are very significant, and do note two things. First, the word which you read "company," in the Hebrew it is "army," great was the army of preachers." An army of preachers is a great matter; nay, it is a great matter to have seven or eight good preachers in a great army; but to have a whole army of preachers that is glorious. Secondly, it doth note out the heartiness of this preaching army, for the word *army*, soul, is to be understood as in that place of Ecclesiastes; it is said there, "The word or book of the preacher," which, being in the feminine gender, doth suppose nephew, and as if he should say, as *Vatablus* hath it: the words or book of him that hath a preaching soul or heart, or the words of a preaching soul or heart. So here where it is said, great is the army of preachers, the word being in the feminine gender, it is as if he should say, great is the army of preaching souls, whose very hearts within them shall preach of the Lord's works. Now, my brethren, it is much to have a preaching army; but if this army shall with heart and soul preach



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of God's praise, O that is a blessed thing. Yet thus shall it be when the enemies of God shall be destroyed. And, therefore, seeing God will not lose all those sermons of his own praises, in due time the enemies of the church shall be scattered.—*William Bridge, in 'The True Soldier's Convey.'* 1640.

Verse 11.—It is owing to the word, the appointment, and power of God, that any persons are induced or enabled to preach the gospel.—*John Newton* (1725—1807), in "Messiah."

Verse 11, 12.—This account of Israel's victories is applicable to victories obtained by the exalted Redeemer, when the enemies of man's salvation were vanquished by the resurrection of Christ, and the heathen nations were compelled to own his power; and this great victory was first notified by women to the disciples.—*From Commentary on the New Testament.* (Mrs. Thomson, 1826).

Verse 11, 12.—The Lord did give his word at his ascension, and there were a multitude of them that published it, and by this means kings of armies were put to flight: they conquered by the word: there is not such another way to rout kings and their armies.—*William Strong.* —1654.

Verse 11—14.
 The Lord giveth the word!
 A great company of women announce the glad tidings!
 Kings with their armies flee—they flee!
 And those, who dwell within the house, divide the spoil!
 Although they lie among the hearth-stones,
 They are become like a dove's wing overlaid with silver,
 And like her pinions overlaid with yellow gold.
 When the Almighty scattereth kings,
 They glitter therein, as snow upon Salmon.

Those who dwell within the house—*i. e.*, the women. They are thus described in allusion to their retired habits of life, in eastern countries. *Lie among the hearth-stones—i. e.*, are habitually employed in the lowest domestic offices, and whose ordinary dress, therefore, is mean and soiled. *The hearth-stones—Hebrew rests* (for holders). *They are become—*by being decked in the spoils of the enemy.—*Glitter as snow—Hebrew* (each woman) *is snowy: their—i. e.*, in the spoils distributed amongst them.—*French and Skinner's Translation and Notes.*

Verse 12.—"Kings of armies did flee apace." In the Hebrew it is, they fled, they fled: fled is twice. Why so? That is, they did flee very hastily, and they fled most confidently, they fled all ways: they fled, they fled, noting the greatness of the flight.—*William Bridge.*

Verse 12.—"The kings of hosts shall flee."—The "hosts" are the numerous well-equipped armies which the kings of the heathen lead forth to the battle against the people of God. The unusual expression, "kings of hosts," sounds very much like an ironically disparaging antithesis to the customary "Jahve of Hosts."—*Büchler, quoted by Delisle.*

Verse 12.—"She that tarried at home." That is, all the noncombatants, saith Kimchi. Or, the women also (those *domi portae*) came forth to pillage. These days of the gospel do abound with many godly matrons and holy virgins. And it is easy to observe that the New Testament affordeth more store of good women than the old.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 12.—"Divided the spoil," not merely (as Hupfeld) "receives her portion of the spoil;" but rather "distributes among her daughters and handmaidens, etc., the share of the spoil" which her husband has brought home.—*J. J. Stewart Peronne.*

Verse 13.—It would neither be profitable nor possible to give the reader all the conjectures with which learned men have illustrated or darkened this passage. My aim has been to give a selection, not perhaps what may be called a judicious one, but a sort of sample selection, containing specimens of interpretations. Hammond, who is a very high authority, collects what are probably the best suggestions; we, therefore, give the substance of his long note upon this place. Solomon Jarchi and others see in the word the idea of boundaries, ways, and paths which serve as divisions of land, hence the divergence of the Septuagint into the meaning of portions and inheritances. The boundaries were usually heaps of stones, broken bricks, and rubbish, hence another meaning. But stones, bricks, etc., were



often used to support pots in the open-air cookery of the orientals, hence we come to the meaning of "among the pots." And, as Job on his dunghill sat among ashes, and scraped himself with a pebbler, we see that sitting among such rubbish was a conspicuous image of the most dejected and squalid condition. In the wings of a dove, Hammond sees an allusion to the golden cherubic wings which covered the ark, whereby God's presence was exhibited to his people, and their prosperity secured. His explanation of the whole is as follows:—"The Israelites that were oppressed, and long lay in a sad and black, destitute, despised condition, were now at length advanced to all prosperity, splendour, and glory (as was remarkable in their coming out from the hills of Egypt, with the jewels and wealth of the Egyptians, and afterward more illustriously at their enjoying of Canaan). And so, under Christ's kingdom, the heathenish idolaters that were brought to the basest and most despicable condition of any creature, worshipping wood and stone, etc., and given up to the vilest lusts, and a reprobate mind (Rom. 1), should from that detestable condition be advanced to the service of Christ, and practice of all Christian virtues, charity, meekness, etc., the greatest inward beauties in the world."—C. H. S.

Verse 13.—"Though ye have lain among the pots," etc. That is, probably, though ye have laboured and lain down between the brick-kilns in Egypt—a poor, enslaved, and oppressed people, yet ye shall gradually rise to dignity, prosperity, and splendour; as a dove, which has been defiled with dirt, disordered, and dejected, by washing herself in a running stream, and trimming her plumage, gradually recovers the serenity of her disposition, the purity of her colour, and the richness and varied elegance of her appearance.—W. Greenfield, in "Comp. Bible."

Verse 13.—"Though ye have lain among the pots;" or, between two rows of stones (understand hearth-stones), as in camps and elsewhere also, which even to this day used to be laid and disposed to make fire between them to dress meat by, setting on or hanging over it pots and kettles, etc. Others, between or among dripping-pans, or pots, the sense being all one, and this—though you should be cast or thrust out into the uttermost slavery, or vilest condition (as in Egypt), all benighted and benighted, like coals and scullions, yet shall God through his gracious blessing make you to shine again like a goodly flying dove, which glistereth as if it were of silver and gold.—Theodore Hoad's "Translation of the Dutch Annotations, as ordered by the Synod of Dort in 1618." London, 1657.

Verse 13.—"Though ye have lain among the pots." Though ye had been treated by the Egyptians as a company of contemptible shepherds, and were held in abomination by them as such. See Genesis xvi. 34.—William Green, in "A New Translation of the Psalms, with Notes," etc. 1766.

Verse 13 (first clause).—German, "in a pfeld," i. e., though you thus, in deep peace, lie among the sheepfolds.—T. C. Barth.

Verse 13.—"Will ye lie down among the sheepfolds?" A sharp remonstrance. Will ye lie in ease, in the quiet of your pastoral life, as the dove with smoothed plumage in her peaceful nest, while your brethren are in the tumult and dust of the conflict?

Compare Judges v. 16 (from which this allusion is taken) and 17.—Thomas J. Conant.

Verse 13.—"Though ye have lain among the pots," etc. Here is one Hebrew word in the original which especially renders the Scripture intricate; namely *erev*, *shephulim*; which, being a word of diverse significations and translations, occasions various interpretations. It is rendered, 1. *limits or bounds*; 2. *lots or inheritances*; 3. *pots or pot-ranges*. 1. Some render it *two limits, or two bounds* (the word being of the dual number); *viz.*, the two limits, bounds, or coasts of the enemies, ready to afflict, vex, and infect them on each hand. Or, two confines of the country where they fortified themselves against their enemies. This sense some later writers embrace; and it's one of the interpretations which Aluvorth gives, though not in the first place. But this version seems here very unsuitable, for that it quite destroys the elegance and fitness of the opposition between the two metaphors, representing Israel's different conditions, *before and under David's Government*. Some render it *two lots, or two inheritances*. So the LXX, *as sive in sive*; that is, amidst the lots, or between the inheritances; *inheritance*, as in Canaan, being anciently set out by lots. This Hieron seems to follow, turning it, *Si dormiatis inter modicos cives*; and then he expounds it: "Where those believers do the two Testaments, in both thou shalt find the Holy Ghost. And though there be a beauty, even according to the letter, to know what thou readest, the force of all the comeliness is in the sense. Therefore, the outward ornament of the words is demonstrated by the name of *silver*; but the more secret mysteries are contained in the hidden

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158 gifts of gold, etc. So that, with him, the two lots are the two Testaments; the dove is the Holy Ghost; her wings covered with silver, the outward sense of the Testaments, the feathers of yellow gold, the inward, spiritual, and mysterious sense. But this is rather a witty allegorical allusion, than a judicious and solid exposition. Augustine also expounds the words much to this effect, but altogether as unsatisfactorily. The ancient Fathers are not here the best expositors. 3. But most do render the word *pots or pot-ranges*. Thus: "Although ye have lain among the pots (or, between the pot-ranges; or, between two banks or rows—*viz.*, of stones to hang pots on in the camp or leaguer), yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered (or decked) with silver, and her feathers with golden-grained gold." And they observe in the words a double metaphor: (1.) The one of Israel's lying among the pots, as scullions lie among the pots, kettles, or cauldrons in the camp or leaguer in time of war, and so are blacked, soiled, smutted, deformed; denoting Israel's abject, low, mean, sullied, deformed, and despicable condition under afflictions and extreme distresses in time past in Egypt, the wilderness, Canaan, and in the time of the Judges. (2.) The other of Israel's being like the wings of a dove (which is of very speedy flight for escape), of bright silver and lustrous golden colour; representing their escape and deliverance at last out of all their blacking, smutting, and deforming afflictions, into the contrary, beautiful, prosperous, and happy state under the kingdom of David, especially of Jesus Christ the true David. *Blindness* notes extreme affliction, affliction and misery; *doves' wings*, escape; white *silver-colour* and beautiful *golden colour*, prosperity and felicity. Thus the metaphors are elegantly opposed one to another, and very significantly set forth the several conditions of Israel; first, as assured of deliverance of better days, and that they should be as a *silver-winged and golden-feathered dove*, full of beauty, comeliness, prosperity, and felicity. To this effect R. David Kimchi, Pagnin, Calvin, Muis, Foor, Aluvorth, and others expound these words.—Francis Roberts, in a Sermon entitled "The Chequer-Work of God's Providence, viewed His Own People, made up of Blacks and Whites," etc. 1657.

Verse 13.—"Though ye have lain among the pots," etc. Miss Whately, in her work, "Ragged Life in Egypt," describing some of the sights witnessed from the flat roofs of the houses in Cairo, among other interesting objects, states:—"The roofs are usually in a great state of litter, and were it not that *Hassan*, the seller of *geesh*, gets a palm-branch, and makes a clearance once in a while, her roof would assuredly give way under the accumulation of rubbish. One thing never seemed cleared away, and that was the heaps of old broken pitchers, sherds, and pots, that in these and similar houses are piled up in some corner; and there is a curious observation in connection with this. A little before sunset, numbers of pigeons suddenly emerge from behind the pitchers and other rubbish, where they have been sleeping in the heat of the day, or pecking about to find food. They dart upwards, and career through the air in large circles, their outspread wings catching the bright glow of the sun's setting rays, so that they really resemble bright yellow gold; then, as they wheel round, and are seen against the light, they appear as if turned into molten silver, most of them being pure white, or else very light coloured. This may seem fanciful, but the effect of light in these regions is difficult to describe to those who have not seen it; and, evening after evening, we watched the circling flight of the doves, and always observed the same appearance. It was beautiful to see these birds, rising clear and unsoiled, as doves always do, from the dust and dirt in which they had been hidden, and soaring aloft in the sky till nearly out of sight among the bright sunset clouds. Thus a believer, who leaves behind him the corruptions of the world, and is rendered bright by the Sun of Righteousness shining upon his soul, rises higher and higher, nearer and nearer to the light, till, lost to the view of those who stay behind, he has passed into the unknown brightness above!"—Miss Whately, in "Ragged Life in Egypt."

Verse 13.—"Silver" and "yellow gold." The changing colours of the dove's plumage are here described. Many reads it:—

"Whose wings, a silver light illumine,
And gleams of verdant gold play o'er her burnished plumes!"

It will illustrate the variety of the translations, if we add that of Keble:

"His plumes inlaid with silver above,
His plumage of the pale pure gold."

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Personally, I have had cause to remark the flash of the wing of a pigeon, for, in passing before my study window, that bird has often led me to imagine that some unusual light had flashed across the sky; in every case, a mild and silvery light. As to the varying hues of the plumage of him Mr. Gosse, after quoting from Somner's Voyage in New Guinea, says, "In reference to the brilliant metallic hues of the *galmachus* and other birds, the traveller takes occasion to notice the iridescent effect which is produced by the different angle at which light falls on the feathers. The emerald green, for instance, will often fling out rays of its two constituent primary colours, at one time being blue-green, at another gold-green, while in certain lights all colour vanishes, and a velvet-black is presented to the eye." This it seems to me is a very natural and complete explanation of the poetic language here employed.—C. H. S.

Verse 14.—"Salmon" or Zalmon, properly Tsalmon, ^{is} a woody hill near Shechem (Judges ix. 48). Whether it is this that is referred to in Psalm lxxviii. 14, is disputed. Some interpreters take ^{it} here in its etymological meaning of darkness, ^{—by}; thus Luther renders the clause "so wild as helle wo es dunkel ist," thus ^{it} is bright where it is dark, and understands it with a Messianic reference. Ewald adopts much the same rendering. The majority, however, retain the name as a proper name, but exhibit great variety in their explanation of the passage. Hengstenberg thinks that the phrase, "it snows on Tsalmon," is equivalent to "there is brightness where there was darkness," the hill, originally dark with wood, is now white with snow. De Dieu supposes a comparison: Tsalmon is white with the bones of the slaughtered kings, as if with snow. Some suppose that there is here a mere note of time: it was winter, the snow was on Tsalmon (Hercer); and this Hupfeld adopts, with the explanation that the statement is made derisively, with reference to those who tarried at home, deterred by the winter's snow. He considers the passage (12—14) as a fragment of an ancient song, celebrating some of the early conquests of Israel in Canaan, and deriding those, who, from indolence or fear, shrank from the enterprise. He translates thus:

"The kings of the armies, see, see,
And the heroic share the spoil!
Will ye lie among the sappers?
And the feathers decked with silver,
Add their wings with yellow gold!
As the Almighty scattered kings therein,
It was snowing on Tsalmon."

William Lindsay Alexander, in "A Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," 1866.

Verse 14.—The verb may be viewed as in the second person—Thou, O God! didst make it fair and white as Mount Salmon with snow. The reader may adopt either construction, for the meaning is the same. It is evident that David insists still upon the figure of the whiteness of silver, which he had previously introduced. The country had, as it were, been blackened or sullied by the hostile confusion into which it was thrown, and he says that it had now recovered its fair appearance, and resembled Salmon, which is well known to have been ordinarily covered with snow. Others think that Salmon, the name of a place, but an appellation, meaning a dark shade. I would retain the commonly received reading. At the same time, I think that there may have been an allusion to the etymology. It comes from the word *tsal*, *tselen*, signifying a shade, and Mount Salmon had been so called on account of its blackness. This makes the comparison more striking; for it intimates that as the snow whitened this black mountain, so the country had resumed its former beauty, and put on an aspect of joy, when God dispelled the darkness which had lain upon it during the expression of enemies.—John Calver.

Verse 14.—"It was as white as snow in Salmon." That is, this thine inheritance, thy peculiar people, appeared as bright and glorious in the sight of their neighbours, as the snowy head of Salmon glisters by the reflection of the sunbeams.—Thomas Fenton.

Verse 14.—"White as snow in Salmon." The expression here used seems to denote, that everything seemed so bright and cheerful to the mind of God's people, as Salmon does to their eyes, when glistening with snow. As snow is much less common, and lies a much shorter time in Judaea than in England, no wonder that it is much more admired; accordingly, the son of Simeon speaks of it with a kind

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of rapture. "The eye will be astonished at the beauty of its whiteness, and the heart transported at the raising of it."—Eccles. xliii. 18 or 20.—Samuel Burder.

Verse 14.—"Salmon." Dean Stanley conjectures that Salmon is another name for Mount Ebal; it was certainly near Shechem (see Judges ix. 48), but it is almost hopeless to expect to identify it, for Mr. Mills, the industrious author of "Nabbus and the modern Samaritans," could not find any one who knew the name of Salmon, neither could he discover any traditions in reference to it, or indeed any allusions to it in Samaritan literature. The word signifies a shade, and may, perhaps, properly be accepted as identical with the name the "Black Forest."—C. H. S.

Verse 15.—"Hill of Bashan." The world's physical greatness must yield to the church's spiritual grandeur. The "hill of God" is here an emblem of the world-kingsdoms, which (Psalm lxxv. 6) are great only by the grace of God. A great hill reminds us of the creative power of God. Hence, "the hill of Elolaim" (the general name of God as the Creator) stands in contrast to the hill which (verse 16) "the Lord" (Jehovah) will dwell in for ever. It lay in the north, in the region east of Jordan, or the land of Hermon, the kingdom of Og, the most formidable enemy whom Israel encountered on their march to Canaan. "The hill of Bashan is the high snow-summit of Anti-Lebanon, or Hermon, the extreme limit of Bashan. There was a peculiar propriety, from its position on the boundary between Judaea and the heathen world, in employing it as a symbol of the world's might (verse 22; Psalm xlii. 6; lxxxix. 13) (Hengstenberg). The original name of Hermon was Sion; i.e. *byly* (Deut. iv. 48); allied in sound to Zion, which suggested the contrast here between the world-hill and the Lord's hill.—A. R. Fausset.

Verse 15, 16.—
"A mountain of God Mount Bashan is:
A mountain of peaks Mount Bashan is.
Why are ye present, ye peak'd mountains?
At the mountain which God desires to dwell in?
Yea, Jehovah will dwell therein for ever."
Frederic Fyfe's Version.

Verse 16.—"Why leap ye?" As triumphing, and making a show of your natural advantages over Sion. Or, to insult over it, and compare and equalise yourselves in honour with it; poetical kind of speeches. Others translate it, *Why pore you, as though you were ravished with admiration*—John Diodati.

Verse 16.—"This is the hill which God desires to dwell in." This low, little, barren hill of Zion; and God's election maketh the difference, as it did of Aaron's rod from the rest, and doth still of the church from the rest of the world. The Lamb Christ is on Mount Zion. Rev. xiv. 1.—John Trapp.

Verse 17.—"The chariots of God." What are these "chariots of God?" Come, we will not stand to mince the matter, look but round about thee, and thou shalt see those innumerable chariots and angels here spoken of; for so many creatures as thou seest, so many angels and chariots of God thou seest; they are all his host, they are all his chariots wherein he rides; and, whether you see it or no, "The Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place." The glory of the Lord fills them all (had we but our eyes open to see it so), and they are all at his command, and there is not one creature but doth his pleasure. Oh, brethren! how glorious and blessed a thing it is, that looking round about us to behold and see, that look how many creatures stifle and fumble they seek or conceive in thy mind to be, for thy soul now to look on them as so many fiery chariots and horsemen for its defence, protection, and preservation! And, on the other hand, "How fearful a thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God," who hath all these chariots and horsemen at his command to execute his will and vengeance on those that neglect, hate, and oppose him.—John Everett, in "Mettle Collected, or the Heavenly Host," 1653.

Verse 17.—
"About his chariot numberless were pour'd
Cherub, and seraph, potentates, and thrones,
And Virtues, winged Spirits, and chariots wing
From the armoury of God, where stand of old
Myriads."
John Milton, in "Paradise Lost."

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Verse 17.—"Twenty thousand," rather, *two myriads*, *our singular* is; for not only here in the dual, the infinite number *dozens*, "Thousands of angels," lit., *thousands of iterations*; i. e., with many, *many thousands* (Elythner, Gesenius, etc.), not only here, from *we*, to repeat. The rendering of *angels* was probably suggested by the references to Sinai, next clause (see Deut. xxxiii. 2, where for *angels* read *high ones*); "chariots" (?) being used collectively for those who rode in them, as often elsewhere.—William de Burgh.

Verse 18.—"Thou hast ascended on high," etc. Some think it refers to God's going forth on behalf of his people Israel, leading them forth to victory, taking their enemies captive, and enriching them with the spoils. Suppose it be so, we are warranted to consider it as mainly referring to Christ, for so the apostle has applied it. Ephesians iv. 8.

The apostle not only applies it to Christ, but *proves* it applicable. Thus he reasons (verses 9, 10), "Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended," etc. The captivity which he led captive was our spiritual enemies who had led us captive—Satan, death; and, having obtained the victory, he proceeds to divide the spoils. *Gifts to men*—as David made presents. And hence comes our ordinances, ministers, etc. There was a glorious fulfillment immediately after his ascension, in a rich profusion of gifts and graces to his church, like David's presents. Here it is "received;" in Ephesians, "gave." He received that he might give; received the spoil that he might distribute it. But, as I wish to appropriate the passage to the work allotted me, the whole of that to which I would at this time call your attention will be contained in two things:—

I. *The great blessings of the Christian ministry.*

1. Ministers are *received for*, and are *given to*, you by Christ. As men, and as sinful men, ministers are as nothing, and wish not to make anything of themselves; but, as the gifts of Christ, it becometh you to make much of them. (1) If you *love Christ*, you will make much of your minister, on account of his being his gift—a gift designed to supply Christ's absence in a sort. He is gone ("ascended"), but he gives you his servants. By-and-by you hope to be with him, but as yet you are as sheep in the wilderness. He gives you a shepherd. (2) If you *fear God*, you will be afraid of treating your pastor amiss, seeing he is the gift of Christ. God took it all of Israel for despising Moses. Numbers xii. 8. He is "my servant."

2. Ministers are not only given to, but *received for* you, of God the Father, as a covenant blessing, among the spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ. In this view, consider that Christ received nothing at his Father's hand but what cost him dear—cost him his life. Or, if the allusion be to the dividing of the spoils, suppose we say, he received them as a conqueror receives the spoils at the hand of the foe. Your minister was one of those who, like yourselves, were *brave* conquering in the *fox*. Christ took him from your enemies and gives him to you. Make much of the gift on this account. "That I received of the Amorites."

3. Consider your unworthiness of such a blessing. You are *men*, mere men, and what is more, *rebellious* men, who had joined with Satan. And must you share the spoils? It is not usual to divide the spoils amongst rebels. Men have put him to death had these gifts given to them; and we should all have done the same. Some of you, it is likely, have been vile and abandoned characters, and yet, etc.

4. The end of it:—"That the Lord God might dwell among them." But will God, indeed, dwell with men? God had not dwelt with the world, nor in it, while sin bore the rule; but Christ's mediation was for the bringing it about. "Will God, indeed, dwell with men?" He will; and how? It is by the means of ordinances and ministers. A church of Christ is God's house; and where any one builds a house, it is so taken that he means to dwell there. What a blessing to a village, a country, for God to build a house in it. It is by this that we may hope for a blessing upon the means to the conversion of our children and friends, and for the edification of believers.

II. *Point out some corresponding duties as answering to these your privileges.*

1. Constant and diligent attendance at the house of God. If the house of God be God's dwelling, let it be yours, your home. If God gives you a pastor, do you thankfully receive and prize him. He hath not dealt so with every village.

2. Cheerfully contribute to his support. Christ has given you freely, and you ought to give him freely. Consider it is not a gift, but as a debt, and not as done to him, but to Christ.



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3. Follow these things which make for peace, with which the presence and blessing of God are connected.

4. Shun those things that tend to provoke the Lord to withdraw his gifts, and to cease to dwell among you.—Andrew Fuller's *Sketch of a Sermon, addressed to the Church of London, on the Ordination of Mr. (after Doctor) Carey, August 14th 1787*.

Verse 18.—But who is he of whom it is written, that "he ascended up on high?"

I confess that the sixty-eighth Psalm, wherein these words are first written, is literally to be understood, not of any triumph for the slaughter of the host of Sennacherib, which was done in the time of king Hezekiah (as the Jews do most fabulously dream), when the very title of this Psalm, that ascribes it unto David, doth sufficiently confute this vanity; nor yet for any of the victories of David which he obtained against his bordering enemies, the Ammonites, the Moabites, the Idumeans, and the Philistines (as some would have it); but of that great and glorious pomp which was then done and showed, when king David with great joy and triumph did bring the ark of the covenant into the hill of Zion; and, therefore, these words, "Thou art gone up on high," do signify that the ark, which formerly had lain in an obscure place, and was transported from one place to another, was now ascended and seated in a most illustrious and conspicuous place, even in the kingly palace; and these words, "Thou hast led captive captives," do signify those enemies which formerly had spoiled and wasted divers countries; but now, being conquered by king David, were led captive in this triumph (for so it was the manner of those times, as Flutarch doth excellently declare in his life of Paulus Emilius); and the other words, "Thou hast received gifts for men," do signify those spoils that were freely offered for conditions of peace, and were triumphantly carried about in this pompous show, for the greater solemnity of the same; and then (as the manner was among the chieftains when they triumphed, *Bellio laudatis dona dedisse viuis*, to bestow warlike gifts upon worthy men), gifts were bestowed on several men, in several manner, as Sigismund sheweth. Yet I say that, *metaphorically*, this Psalm is an *evangelium*, a triumphal song, penned by king David upon the foresight of Jesus Christ arising from the dead, and with great joy and triumph ascending up into heaven, and thence sending his Holy Spirit unto his apostles and disciples; and, having overcome all his enemies, collecting by the ministry of his preachers, his churches and chosen people together, and so guiding and defending them here in this life, until he doth receive them into eternal glory.—Griffith Williams. 1638.

Verse 18.—"Thou hast led captive captives." The expression is emphatical. He has conquered and triumphed over all the powers which held us in captivity, so that captivity itself is taken captive. The spirit and force of it is destroyed; and his people, when released by him, and walking in his ways, have no more to apprehend from those whose captives they were, than a conqueror has to fear from a prisoner in chains. The energy of the phrase is not unlike that of the apostle:—"Death is swallowed up in victory."—John Newton.

Verse 18.—"Thou hast led captive captives," etc. The ancient prophecy of David is fulfilled here on the foot of mount Olivet. To take "captive captive," signifies that Christ conquered the allied principalities and powers, the devil, sin, death, and hell; and that he deprived them of the instruments wherewith they enslaved men. He not only silenced the cannon on the spiritual Gibraltar, but he took rock, fortification, and all. He not only silenced the horrible and destructive battlements of the powerful and compactly-untied ghastly enemies, but he threw down the towers, razed the castles, and took away the keys of the dungeon. He is the Master henceforth, and for ever. He did, also, at the same time, save his people. Where, O Jesus, is the army of which thou art the Captain? "Here I all the names are written in pearls on the breastplate which I wear as a high-priest." He had no sooner left the grave than he began to distribute his gifts, and did so all along the road on his way to his Father's house; and, especially after he entered the heaven of heavens, did he shower down gifts unto men, as a mighty conqueror loaded with treasures with which to enrich and adorn his followers and people. They were gifts of mercy; gifts to the rebellious; to those who threw down their arms at his feet in penitent submission. "That the Lord God may dwell among them." The apostle shows that a portion of these gifts are gifts of ministry. Accordingly, whenever God condescends to dwell among a people and in a country, he gives that people and country his ministry. He sends them his gospel in the mouths of faithful servants. He establishes there his house; the board and the



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candidat; and then, in his Spirit, he dwells there and blesses his heritage.—*Christmas Eveans.* 1766—1838.

Verse 18.—The apostle (Eph. iv. 8) does not quote the words of the Psalm literally, but according to the sense. The phrase, "Thou hast received gifts," as applied to Christ at his glorification, could only be for the purpose of distribution, and hence the apostle quotes them in this sense, "He gave gifts to men." This Hebrew phrase may be rendered either, "Thou hast received gifts in the human nature," or, "Thou hast received gifts for the sake of men" (see Gen. xviii. 28; 2 Kings xiv. 6.) The apostle uses the words in the sense of the purpose for which the gifts were received, and there is no contradiction between the Psalmist and the apostle. Thus, the difficulties of this quotation vanish when we examine them closely, and the Old and New Testaments are in complete harmony. Rosenmüller expounds Ps. xviii., and never mentions the name of Christ; and the theologians in general see no Messiah in the Old Testament. To these, indeed, Eph. iv. 8, if they had any modesty, would present a formidable obstacle. Paul asserts the Psalm belongs to Christ, and they assert he is mistaken, and that he has perverted (De Wette) and destroyed its meaning. They assert that *Zamuren*, "on high," means the heights of Mount Zion, and Paul says it means heaven. Which is right? (see the scriptural usage of the word, Ps. vii. 7; xviii. 16; xciii. 4; cii. 19; Jer. xxv. 30; Is. xxxvii. 25.) These passages connect the word with the heavenly mansions, and justify the application of the apostle.—*William Graham, in "Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians."*

Verse 18.—No sooner is Christ inaugurated in his throne, but he scatters his coin, and gives gifts. He gives gifts, or the gift of gifts, the gift of the Holy Ghost. "If thou knewest the gift of God," said Christ to the Samaritan woman (John iv. 10); that gift was the water of life, and that water of life was the Spirit, as John; who knew best his mind, gave the interpretation, "This spake he of the Spirit." John vii. 39. O my soul, consider of this princely gift of Christ! Such a gift was never before, but when God gave his Son. "God so loved the world, that he gave his Son;" and Christ so loved the world, that he gave his Spirit. But, O my soul, consider especially to whom this Spirit was given; the application of the gift is the very soul of thy meditation; "unto us a Son is given," said the prophet (Isa. ix. 6); and "unto us the Holy Ghost is given," saith the apostle (Rom. v. 5); and yet above all consider the reasons of this gift in reference to thyself. Was it not to make thee a temple and recipient of the Holy Ghost? Stand a while on this! Admire, O my soul, at the condescending, glorious, and unspokeable love of Christ in this! It was infinite love to come down into our nature when he incarnate; but this is more, to come down into thy heart by his Holy Spirit; he came near to us then, but as if that were not near enough, he comes nearer now, for now he unites himself unto thy person, now he comes and dwells in thy soul by his Holy Spirit.—*James Ambrose.* 1592—1674.

Verse 18.—"Thou hast received gifts for men." The glorious ascending of God from Mount Sinai, after the giving of the law, was a representation of his "ascending up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things," as Eph. iv. 10. And, as God then "led captivity captive" in the destruction of Pharaoh and the Egyptians, who had long held his people in captivity and under cruel bondage; so dealt the Lord Christ now in the destruction and captivity of Satan and all his powers (Col. ii. 15); only, whereas it is said in the Psalm that he "received the gift for men," here (Eph. iv. 8) it is said that "he gave gifts to men," wherein no small mystery is couched; for, although Christ is God, and is so gloriously represented in the Psalm, yet an intimation is given that he should act what is here mentioned in a condition wherein he was capable to receive from another, as he did in this matter, Acts ii. 33. And so the phrase is the original doer more than intimate: "Thou hast received gifts in Adam,"—in the man, or human nature. And so signifies as well to give as to receive, especially when anything is received to be given. Christ received this gift in the human nature to give it unto others. Now, to him being called to the preparation of it? It was to set out the greatness of the gift he would bestow, and the glory of the work which he would effect; and this was to furnish the church with ministers, and ministers with gifts for the discharge of their office and duty. And it will one day appear that there is more glory, more exultation, in giving one poor minister unto a congregation, by furnishing him with spiritual gifts for the discharge of his duty, than in the pompous instal-

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ment of a thousand popes, cardinals, or metropolitans. The worst of men, in the observance of a few outward rites and ceremonies, can do the latter; Christ only can do the former, and that as he is ascended up on high to that purpose.—*John Owen.*

Verse 18.—As the passage which we have now been considering is applied by Paul in a more spiritual sense to Christ (Eph. iv. 8), it may be necessary to show how this agrees with the meaning and scope of the Psalmist. It may be laid down as an incontrovertible truth, that David, in reigning over God's ancient people, shadowed forth the beginning of Christ's eternal kingdom. This must appear evident to every one who remembers the promise made to him of a never-failing succession, and which received its verification in the person of Christ. As God illustrated his power in David, by exalting him with the view of delivering his people, so has he magnified his name in his only begotten Son. But let us consider more particularly how the parallel holds. Christ, before he was exalted, emptied himself of his glory, having not merely assumed the form of a servant, but humbled himself to the death of the cross. To show how exactly the figure was fulfilled, Paul notices, that what David had foretold was accomplished in the person of Christ, by his being cast down to the lowest parts of the earth in the reproach and ignominy to which he was subjected, before he ascended to the right hand of his Father, Ps. xxii. 7. That in thinking upon the ascension, we might not confine our views to the body of Christ, our attention is called to the result and fruit of it, in his subjecting heaven and earth to his government. Those who were formerly his inveterate enemies he compelled to submission and made tributary; this being the effect of the word of the Gospel, to lead men to renounce their pride and their obstinacy, to bring down every high thought which exalteth itself, and reduce the senses and the affections of men to obedience unto Christ. As to the devil and rebellious men who are instigated to rebellion and revolt by obstinate malice, he holds them bound by secret control, and prevents them from executing intended destruction. So far the parallel is complete. Nor, when Paul speaks of Christ having given gifts to men, is there any real inconsistency with what is here stated, although he has altered the words, having followed the Greek version in accommodation to the unlearned reader. It was not himself that God enriched with the spoils of the enemy, but his people; and neither did Christ seek, or need to seek, his advancement, but made his enemies tributary, that he might adorn his Church with the spoil. From the close union subsisting between the head and members, to say that God manifested in the flesh received gifts from the captive, is one and the same thing with saying that he distributed them to his Church. What is said in the close of the verse is no less applicable to Christ; that he obtained his victories that as God he might dwell among us. Although he departed, it was not that he might remove to a distance from us, but, as Paul says, "that he might fill all things." Eph. iv. 10. By his ascension to heaven, the glory of his divinity has been only more illustriously displayed; and, though no longer present with us in the flesh, our souls receive spiritual nourishment from his body and blood, and we find, notwithstanding distance of place, that his flesh is next indeed, and his blood drink indeed.—*John Calvin.*

Verse 18.—"Thou hast received gifts for men." Heb. vsz, in man; "in human nature," says Dr. Adam Clarke, "and God, manifest in human flesh, dwells among mortals." The gifts which Jesus Christ distributes to men he has received in man, in and by virtue of his incarnation, and it is in consequence of his being made man that it may be said, "the Lord God dwells among them;" for Jesus was called *Immanuel*, "God with us," in consequence of his incarnation.—*Ed. Note to Calvin in loc.*

Verse 18.—"Yea, for the rebellious also." I feared, also, that this was the mark that the Lord did set on Cain, even continual fear and trembling under the heavy load of guilt that he had charged upon him for the blood of his brother Abel. Thus did I wind and twine and shrink under the burden that was upon me, which burden also did oppress me, that I could neither stand, nor go, nor lie, either at rest or quiet. Yet that saying would sometimes come to my mind, He hath received gifts for the rebellious. Psalm lxxviii. 18. "The rebellious," thought I; why, surely they are such as once were under subjection to their prince, even those who, after they have sworn subjection to his government, have taken up arms against him; and this, thought I, is my very condition; once I loved him, feared him, served him, but now I am a rebel; I have sold him. I have said, let him go if he will; but

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yet he has gifts for rebels, and then why not for me?—John Bunyan, in "Grace Abounding."

Verse 18 (last clause).—Thou didst not regard their former disobedience, but, even although seeing them contradicting, thou didst continue to do them good, until thou madest them thine own choice (verbo).—Theodor.

Verse 18 (last clause).—The Chaldee has, "Upon the rebellious, who become proselytes and return by repentance, the Shechinah of the glory of the Lord God dwelleth."

Verse 19.—"Blessed be the Lord," etc. Methinks the sweet singer of Israel seems to raise his note to the emulation of the choir of heaven: in the melody of their Allelujahs; yea, let me say, now that he sings above in that blessed consort of glorious spirits, his duty cannot be better than this that he sang here upon earth, and wherein we are about to bear our parts at this time. Prepare, I beseech you, both your ears for David's song, and your hearts and tongues for your own. And first, in this angelical strain your thoughts cannot but observe the descent and the ground. The descent of gratulation, "Blessed be the Lord," wherein is both applause and exultation; an applause given to God's goodness, and an exultation of others to give that applause. The ground is a threefold respect. Of what God is in himself, God our Lord; of what God is and doth to us, "the God of our salvation;" which last (like to some rich stone) is set off with a dark foil: "To God the Lord belong the honours from death." So, in the first for his own sake, in the second for our sakes, in the third for his own and ours; as God, as Lord, as a benefactor; as a Saviour and deliverer. "Blessed be the Lord." It is not hard to observe that David's Allelujahs are more than his Hosannas, his thanks more than his suits. Ofttimes doth he praise God when he begs nothing; seldom ever doth he beg that favour, for which he doth not raise up his soul to an anticipation of thanks; neither is this any other than the universal understanding of all his heavenly clients. "Blessed be the Lord." Praises (as our former translation hath it) is too low; honour is more than praise; blessing is more than honour. Neither is it for nothing that from this word *ra*, to bless, is derived *ra*, the knee, which is bowed in blessing; and the cry before Joseph proclaimed Abrah, calling for the honour of the knee from all beholders. Gen. xli. 43. Every slight, trivial acknowledgment of worth is a praise; blessing is in a higher strain of gratitude, that carries the whole away of the heart with it in a kind of divine rapture. Praise is a matter of compliment; blessing of devotion. The apostle's rule is, that the less is blessed of the greater, Abraham of the King of Salem, the prophet's charge is, that the greater should be blessed of the less, yea, the greatest of the least, God of man. This agrees well; blessing is an act that will bear reciprocity; God bleaseth man, and man bleaseth God. God bleaseth man imperatively; man bleaseth God optatively. God bleaseth man in the acts of mercy; man bleaseth God in the notions, in the expressions of thanks. God bleaseth man when he makes him good and happy; man bleaseth God when he confesseth how good, how gracious, how glorious he is; so as the blessing is wholly taken up in gratitude, in celebration; in the one we acknowledge the bounty of God to us; in the other we magnify him vocally, really, for that bounty. O see, then, what high account God makes of the affections and actions of his poor, silly, earth-creeping creatures: that he gives us in them power to bless himself, and takes it as an honour to be blessed of us. David wonders that God should so vouchsafe to bless man; how much more must we needs wonder at the mercy of God, that will vouchsafe to be blessed by man, a worm, an alon, a nothing! Yet both, James tells us, that with the tongue we bless God; and the Psalmist calls for it here as a service of dear acceptance, "Blessed be the Lord." Even we men live not (chameleon like) upon the air of thanks, nor grow the fatter for praises; how much less our Maker! O God, we know well that whatsoever men or angels do, or do not, thou canst not but be infinitely blessed in thyself; before ever any creature was, thou didst equally enjoy thy blessed self from all eternity; what can this worthless, loose film of flesh either add to or detract from thine infiniteness? Yet thou, that humblest thyself to behold the things that are done in heaven and earth, humblest thyself also to accept the weak breath of our praises, that are sent up to thee from earth to heaven. How

* Agitation, acknowledgment.



should this encourage the vows, the endeavours of our hearty thankfulness, to see them graciously taken? If men would take up with good words, with good desires, and quit our bonds for thanks, who would be a debtor? With the God of Mercy this cheap payment is current. If he, then, will honour us so far as to be blessed of us, Oh let us honour him so far as to bless him.—Joseph Hall, in "A Sermon of Public Thanksgiving for the Wonderful Mitigation of the late Mortality," 1625.

Verse 19.—"Blessed be the Lord." It is not a little remarkable to see the saluta so burdened and overcharged with the duty of singing his praise, that 1. They are forced to come off with an excess of praise, and offer to praise him, and even leave it, as it were, as they found it, and say no more, lest they should spill his praises; but, as Rev. v. 12, "Worthy is the Lamb to receive glory and honour;" though it be not worthy or able to give it to him. 2. That they speak broken language and half sentences in their songs, when they are deeply laden with the deep sense of his love, as "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits;" there is no more in the original but "Blessed be the Lord, that loadeth us."—John Spalding, in "Spiritus Sanctus," 1703.

Verse 19.—"Who daily loadeth us with benefits." Though some may have more than others, yet every one hath his load, as much as he can carry. Every vessel cannot bear up with the like sail, and therefore God, to keep us from oversteering, puts on as much as will safest bring us to heaven, our desired port.—Ezra's Hopkiss.

Verse 19.—"Who daily loadeth us with benefits." Such is man's self-love that no inward worth can so attract his praises as outward beneficence. While thou makest much of thyself, every one shall speak well of thee; how much more while thou makest much of them! Here God hath met with us also. Not to perplex you with scanning the variety of senses wherewith I have observed this Psalm, above all other of David's, to abound; see here, I beseech you, a four-fold gradation of divine bounty. First, here are "benefits." The word is not expressed in the original, but necessarily implied in the sense: for there are but three loads wherof man is capable from God, favours, precepts, punishments; the other two are out of the road of gratulation. When we might therefore have expected judgments, behold benefits. And those, secondly, not sparingly handshulled out to us, but dealt to us by the whole load: "loadeth us with benefits." Whom, thirdly, doth he load but "us"? Not worthy and well-deserving subjects, but "us," *oim*, *rebels*. And, lastly, this he doth, but at one dole and no more (as even churc's rare feasts use to be plentiful), but *o* successively, unweariedly, perpetually. One favour were too much, here are "benefits;" a sprinkling were too much, here is a load; once were too oft, here is daily largition.* Cast your eyes, therefore, a little upon this threefold exaggeration of beneficence: the measure, a load of benefits; the subject, unworthy us; the time, "daily." "Who daily loadeth us with benefits."

Where shall we begin to survey this vast load of mercies? Were it no more, but that he hath given us a world to live in, a life to enjoy, air to breathe in, earth to tread on, fire to warm us, water to cool and cleanse us, clothes to cover us, food to nourish us, sleep to refresh us, houses to shelter us, variety of creatures to serve and delight us; here were a just load. But now, if we yet add to these, civility of breeding, dearness of friends, complacency of estate, degrees of honour, honesty or dignity of vocation, favour of princes, success in employments, domestic comforts, outward peace, good reputation, preservation from dangers, rescue from evils; the load is well mended. If yet, ye shall come closer, and add due proportion of body, integrity of parts, perfection of senses, strength of nature, mediocrity of health, sufficiency of appetite, vigour of digestion, wholesome temper of seasons, freedom from cares; this course must needs lighten it yet more. If still ye shall add to these, the order, and power, and exercise of our inward faculties, enriched with wisdom, art, learning, experience, expressed by a not un-handsome abatement, and shall now lay all these together that concern estate, body, mind; how can the axle-tree of the soul but crack under the load of these favours? But, if from what God hath done for us as men, we look to what he hath done for us as Christians; that he hath embraced us with an everlasting love, that he hath moulded us anew, enlivened us by his Spirit, fed us by his word and sacraments, clothed us with his merits, bought us with his blood, becoming vile to make us glorious, a curse, to invest us with blessedness; in a word, that he hath given himself to us, his Son for us: Oh the height, and depth, and breadth of the rich mercies of our God! Oh

* Largition, largess, bounty.



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the boundless, topos, bottomless, load of divine benefits, whose immensity reaches from the centre of this earth, to the unlimited extent of the very empyreal heavens! "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders that he hath done for the children of men."—Joseph Hall.

Verse 20.—"Our God is the God of salvation" (that is of deliverance, of outward deliverance); "and unto God the Lord belong the issues from death," or the going out from death; that is, God hath all ways that lead out from death in his own keeping, he keepeth the key of the door that lets us out from death. When a man is in the valley of the shadow of death, where shall he issue out? Where shall he have a passage? Nowhere, saith man, he shall not escape. But God keepeth all the passages; when men think they have shut us up in the jaws of death, he can open them, and deliver us. "To him belong the issues from death;" it is an allusion to one that keepeth a passage or a door; and God is a faithful keeper, and a friendly keeper, who will open the door for the escape of his people, when they cry unto him.—Joseph Corp.

Verse 20.—"And unto God the Lord belong the issues from death." Buildings stand by the benefit of their foundations that sustain them, support them; and of their buttresses that comprehend them, embrace them; and of their contignations* that knit and unite them. The foundation suffers them not to sink; the buttresses suffer them not to averse; the contignation and knitting suffer them not to cleave. The body of our building is in the former part of this verse; it is this; He that is our God is the God of salvation; of saviours, in the plural, so it is in the original; the God that gives us spiritual and temporal salvation too. But of this building, the foundation, the buttresses, the contignation, are in this part of the verse, which constitutes our text, and in the three diverse acceptations of the words amongst our expositors. "Unto God the Lord belong the issues of death." For, first, the foundation of this building (that our God is the God of all salvation) is laid in this, "That unto this God the Lord belong the issues of death;" that is, it is in his power to give us an issue and deliverance, even then, when we are brought to the jaws and teeth of death, and to the lips of that whirlpool, the grave; and so, in this acceptation, this *crisis mortis*, the issue of death, is *liberatio a morte*, a deliverance from death; and this is the most obvious and most ordinary acceptation of these words, and that upon which our translation lays hold: "The issues from death." And then, secondly, the buttresses that comprehend and settle this building; that, "He that is our God is the God of salvation," are thus raised; "Unto God the Lord belong the issues of death;" that is, the disposition and manner of our death, what kind of issue and transmigration we shall have out of this world, whether prepared or sudden, whether violent or natural, whether in our perfect senses or mangled and disordered by sickness; there is [no] condemnation to be argued out of that, no judgment to be made upon that; for however they die, precious in his sight is the death of his saints, and with him are the issues of death, the ways of our departing out of this life are in his hands; and so in this sense of the words, this *crisis mortis*, the issue of death, is *liberatio in morte*, a deliverance in death; not that God will deliver us from dying, but that he will have a care of us in the hour of death, of what kind sever our passage be; and this sense and acceptation of the words, the natural issue and contiguity doth well and pregnantly administer unto us. And then, lastly, the contignation and knitting of this building, that He that is our God, is the God of all salvation, consists in this, Unto this God the Lord belong the issues of death, that is, that this God the Lord, having united and knit both natures in one, and being God, having also come into this world, in our flesh, he could have no other means to save us, he could have no other issue out of this world, no return to his former glory, but by death. And so in this sense, this *crisis mortis*, the issue of death, is *liberatio per mortem*, a deliverance by death, by the death of this God our Lord, Christ Jesus; and this, St. Augustine's acceptation of the words, and those many and great persons that have adhered to him. In all these three lines then, we shall look upon these words, first, as the God of power, the Almighty Father, rescues his servants from the jaws of death; and then, as the God of mercy, the glorious Son rescued us by taking upon himself the issue of death; and then (between these two), as the God of comfort, the Holy Ghost rescues us

* Contignation, a framing together; from *consigno*, to join together, or lay with beams and rafters.

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from all discomfort, by his blessed impressions before; that what manner of death sever be ordained for us, yet this *crisis mortis* shall be *introitus in vitam*, our issue in death shall be an entrance into everlasting life. And these three considerations, our deliverance *a morte*, in *morte*, *per mortem*, from death, in death, and by death, will abundantly do all the offices of the foundation of the buttresses, of the contignation of this our building, that "He that is our God is the God of salvation," because "Unto this God the Lord belong the issues of death."—John Donne.

Verse 20.—"The issues from death." That is, the issue, or escape, from death, both in the resurrection and in the various perils of our present life.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 20.—"Issues from death." The English version cannot be sustained by the Hebrew; for "s" has never the force of *from*, and, therefore, the expression, as Dr. Hammond observes, must signify the several plagues and judgments inflicted by God on impudent enemies—such as drowning in the sea, killing by the word, etc.; which were the ways of punishing and destroying the Egyptians and Canaanites. Thus the two members of the verse are antithetical: the first speaks of God as a deliverer, and the second as a punisher; and in this respect the verse corresponds with the preceding.—George Phillips, in "The Psalms. . . . with a Critical, Exegetical and Philological Commentary." 1846.

Verse 21.—"The hairy scalp." That is, even the most fearful enemies, that with their ghastly visage, deformed with long hair, would strike a terror into the hearts of beholders.—Edward Leigh.

Verse 21.—"Hairy scalp." It was a practice among some of the ancient inhabitants of Arabia to allow the hair to grow luxuriantly on the top of the head, and to shave the head in other parts.—Ponsard Harv. 1748.

Verse 22.—"I will bring the enemy." Both the preceding and following verse prove that this is the sense, and not as many interpreters supply, *my people*. Bathan was east of Judah, and the sea on the west; so that the meaning is, that God would bring his enemies from every quarter to be slain by his people.—Benjamin Goodspeed.

Verse 23.—"That thy foot may be dipped," etc. The blood of thy enemies, shed in such abundance that thy dogs shall lap and drink it, shall be the sea in which thou shalt pass, and that red without a figure. And, proportionally shall be the destructions on the enemies of Christ and Christians in the age of the Messiah.—Henry Hammond.

Verse 26—28.—This Psalm was sung, it is probable, on the removal of the ark into the City of David. Numb. 10. It was now that the ark had rest, and the tribes assembled three times a year at Jerusalem, the place that God had chosen. The text is a lively description of their worship.

I. Offer a few remarks by way of expounding the passage. 1. Israel had their lesser congregations in ordinary every Sabbath-day, and their national ones three times a year. Their business in all was to bless God. 2. This business was to be carried on by all Israel, beginning at the fountain head, and proceeding through all its streams. God has blessed Israel; let Israel bless God. 3. All the tribes are supposed to be present. Four are mentioned in the name of the whole, as inhabiting the confines of the land: Their union was a source of joy; they had been divided by civil wars, but now they are met together. 4. Those tribes which are named had each something particular attending it. Little Benjamin (see Judges xxi.) had nearly been a tribe lacking in Israel, but now appears with its ruler. Judah had been at war with Benjamin: Simeon was Benjamin's; David was of Judah; yet they happily lost their antipathies in the worship of God. Zebulun and Naphtali were distant tribes; yet they were there; dark Issachar, too, yet there. 5. The princes and the people were all together. 6. They were supposed to be strong, but were reminded that what they had of strength was of God's commanding. Their union and success, as well as that degree of righteousness among them which created the nation, was of God. They are not so strong, but that they need strengthening, and are directed to pray as well as praise: "Strengthen, O God, that which thou hast wrought for us."

II. Apply the subject. Two things are here exemplified, namely—diligence and brotherly union; and three things recommended, namely—united praise; united acknowledgment that, for what they are, they are indebted to God; and united

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prayer for future mercies. Each of these affords a rule for us. 1. The worship of God must be attended with diligence. There are the princes of Zebulun and Naphtali. They had to travel above two hundred miles three times a year, thither and back again; that is, twelve hundred in a year, twenty-four miles a week. Those who neglect the worship of God for little difficulties show that their heart is not in it, and when they do attend cannot expect to profit: "they have snuffed at it." Those whose hearts are in it often reap great advantage. God blessed the Israelites in their journeys, as well as when there (Psalm lxxiv. 6): "The rain filleth the pools;" and so the Christians. There is a peculiar promise to those that seek him early. 2. The worship of God must be attended with brotherly love. All the tribes must go together. It is a kind law that enjoins social worship; we need each other to stimulate. "O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together." God has made us so that we shall be greatly influenced by each other, both to good and evil. It greatly concerns us to cultivate such a spirit. To this end we must cherish an affectionate behaviour in our common intercourse—bear, forbear, and forgive; and, whatever differences we may have, not suffer them to hinder our worship. The tribes, as we have seen, had their differences; yet they were there. When all Israel met at Hebron to anoint David king, what should we have said if some had kept away because others went? 3. Our business, when assembled, must be to bless God in our congregations; and a pleasant work this is. Israel had reason, and great reasons, and Christians more. Thank him for his unspeakable gift; bless him for the means of grace, and the hopes of glory. Bless him; he "healeth all thy diseases," etc. Psalm ciii. This is an employment that fits for heaven. The tears of a mourner in God's house were supposed to defile his altar. We may mourn for sin; but a fretful spirit, discontented and unthankful, defiles God's altar still. 4. Another part of our business is to unite in acknowledging that whatever we are, we owe it to God alone: "Thy God hath commanded thy strength." We possess a degree of strength both individually and socially. Art thou strong in faith, in hope, in zeal? It is in him thou art strong. Are we strong as a society? It is God that increaseth us with men like a flock; it is he that keeps us in union, gives us success, etc. 5. Another part of our business must be to unite in prayer for future mercies. We are not so strong, either as individuals or societies, but that there is room for increase; and this is the proper object of prayer. God has wrought a great work for us in regeneration. God has wrought much for us as a church in giving us increase, respect, and room in the earth. Pray that each may be increased; or, in the words of the text, "Strengthen, O God, that which thou hast wrought for us." Are there none who are strangers to all this?—*Andrew Fuller.*

Verse 27.—"Benjamin, Judah, Zebulun, Naphtali." The two royal tribes, 1. that of Benjamin, from which the first king sprang; 2. that of Judah, from which the second; and the two learned tribes, Zebulun and Naphtali. And we may note, that the kingdom of the Messiah should at length be submitted to by all the potentates and learned men in the world.—*Henry Hammond.*

Verse 27.—"Benjamin, Judah, Zebulun, Naphtali." The same tribes are prominent in the New Testament, in foremost in the battle of the church against the world. Paul, the "least" of the apostles (1 Cor. xv. 9—10), was by origin Saul of Benjamin (Phil. iii. 5). Christ, "the Lion of the tribe of Judah," James and John, the brothers, the other James, Thaddeus, and Simon, were from Judah, and the other apostles were from Naphtalim and Zebulun, or Galilee (Matt. iv. 13).—*A. R. Fausset.*

Verse 27.—"Their ruler." The prince of that tribe. The Greek version saith, in a trance; taking the Hebrew נָּוִי to be of נָּוִי , though it be not found elsewhere in this form; yet rare words but once used, are sundry times found in this and other Psalms. These things applied to Christ's times and after are very mystical. Benjamin, the least, is not here lost; as in the heavenly Jerusalem, the first foundation is a Jasper (Rev. xxi. 19), which was the last precious stone in Aaron's breastplate, on which Benjamin's name was graven (Exod. xxviii. 10, 20, 21). In this tribe Paul excelled as a prince of God, though one of the least apostles (1 Cor. xv. 9—10), who was converted in a trance or ecstasy (Acts ix. 3, 4, etc.); and in ecclesias he and other apostles saw the mysteries of Christ's kingdom.—*Henry Almoner.*

Verse 27.—"Their counsel;" or, their stone, the Messiah, that sprung from Judah, Gen. xlix. 24; Ps. cxviii. 22.—*Henry Gill.*

Verse 27, 28.—There are all the twelve tribes of Israel with their rulers present, to conduct the ark of God to the hill, in which it pleased him to dwell; for, though



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all the tribes are not mentioned, these, which are named, include the whole, since Zebulun and Naphtali are the most remote, and Judah and Benjamin the nearest tribes to Zion. Benjamin was a divided family through the signal depopulation of that tribe, from which it never entirely recovered. Jud. x. 43—48; 1 Chron. xii. 29.—*Edward Garrard Marsh, in "The Book of Psalms translated into English Verse... with Practical and Explanatory Notes." 1852.*

Verse 28.—"Thy God hath commanded thy strength." Singularly appropriate to the occasion for which they were composed are these stimulating words. The ark of God had during several years been kept in private houses. David had pitched a tent for its reception, and intended providing a better shrine, he would deposit the ark in the temporary sanctuary, and he gathers thirty thousand chosen men of Israel, and with these and with a multitude of the people he proceeds to the house in which the ark had been kept. The people can render the service of song, so David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments made of brass, even on harps, and on psalteries, and on umbrells, and on cornets, and on cymbals" (2 Sam. vi. 5). The breach of Uzzah delayed the restoration of the ark three months; but David returned to the work, and with gladness, with burnt offerings and peace offerings, with feasting, dancing, and the sound of a trumpet, he brought in the ark of the Lord, and set it in its place in the tabernacle he had pitched for it. David can provide a sacred place for the ark of his God, and his God has commanded his strength. Thirty thousand chosen men can attend on this occasion, and a multitude besides. Then, why should they tarry at home? The occasion is worthy of their presence, and their God has commanded their strength. "There are sweet singers and skilful players in Israel, and why should they be silent. The occasion calls for praise, and their God has commanded their strength." There are cattle upon the thousand hills of Canaan, and shall no sacrifice be brought? The occasion demands oblation, and Israel's God has commanded their strength. "There is a mountain in Canaan, beautiful for situation, and rich in historic association. God's ark can be brought to this mountain, and if it can be, it ought to be for Israel's God has commanded Israel's strength. There are twelve tribes in Israel which may unite in bringing up God's ark, then let none hold back, for their God has commanded their strength." "Thy strength" is thy best—all that is within thee; all that thou canst do, and be, and become; and all that thou hast—the two mites, if these be all, and the alms-box of pikemans, very costly, if this be thy possession. . . . By that which God is in himself, by that which God is to us, by law on the heart, and by law oral and written, by the new kingdom of his love, and by all his benefits, "Thy God commands thy strength." He speaks from the beginning, and from the end of time, from the midst of chaos, and from the new heavens and new earth, from Bethel and from Gerubusene, from Sinai and from Calvary, and he saith to us all, "My son, give me thine heart," consecrate to me the best and, devote to me thy strength.—*Samuel Martin.*

Verse 30.—"Rebuke the wild beasts of the reeds." This is our marginal version, which is the proper one. Most modern critics consider that the lion is here intended, which frequently makes its den among reeds or brush-wood. Innumerable lions wander about among the reeds and coppes, on the borders of the rivers of Mesopotamia. The river Jordan was infested with them (Jer. iv. 7, and xlix. 19). Hence, the wild beasts of the reeds may signify the Syrian kings, who often contended with David.—*Benjamin Boothroyd.*

Verse 30.—The idolatrous king of Egypt is here enigmatically represented as dwelling like the crocodile, among the reeds of the Nile; and with him are introduced the "bulls" and "calves," who were the gods of the people of Egypt, before whom they were ever dancing in their superstitious revels. "Quell these insults upon thy majesty, not put down only the superstitious Egypt, but all their pomp of war also, that the Gentiles may be converted unto thee, and the idols be utterly abolished."—*Edward Garrard Marsh.*

Verse 30.—When the enemies of God rise up against his church, it is time for the church to fall down to God, to implore his aid against those enemies. Holy prayers are more powerful than profane swords.—*Thomas Wall, in "A Comment on the Times." 1657.*

Verse 30.—The words contain, first, a declaration of God's enemies; secondly, an imprecation against those enemies. The enemies are marshalled into four ranks.



1. A company of spearman, or (as some translations read it) the host of the reeds. 2. The multitude of the bulls. 3. The calves of the people. 4. The men that delight in war. The impression is also trofold; the first more gentle; it is but "revoke the spearmen;" and that with a limitation too—"ill they submit themselves with pieces of silver." For they that will not, but delight in war, more severely deal with such; Scatter them: "Scatter the men that delight in war." The church of God never wanted enemies, never will. "There is no peace to the wicked," saith God: there shall be no peace to the godly, say the wicked. The wicked shall have no peace which God can give; the godly shall have no peace which the wicked can take away.—Thomas Wall.

Verse 30.—1. Scrupulousity. 2. Envy. 3. Ignorance. 4. Ambition or pride. Upon which these four heads in the text do act their enmity against the church: scrupulousity sets forth unto us the beast of the reeds; envy, the bulls; ignorance, the calves; the pride, the men "that delight in war."—Thomas Wall.*

Verse 31.—"Ethiopia." It is a matter of fact, familiar to the learned reader, that the names "Ethiopia," and "Ethiopian," are frequently substituted in our English version of the Old Testament, where the Hebrew preserves the proper name "Cush." And the same, "Cush," when so applied in Scripture, belongs uniformly not to the African, but to the Asiatic, Ethiopia, or Arabia.—Charles Forster, in "The Historical Geography of Arabia."

Verse 33.—"And that a mighty voice;" or, a voice of strength; a strong and powerful voice, such as the gospel is, when accompanied with the power and Spirit of God. It is a soul-shaking and awakening voice; it is a heart-melting and a heart-breaking one; it is a quickening and an enlightening voice; it quickens dead sinners, gives life unto them, and the entrance of it gives light to dark minds: it is a soul-charming and alluring one; it draws to Christ, engages the affections to him, and fills with unspeakable delight and pleasure.—John Gill.

Verse 33.—"To him that rideth upon the heavens of heavens." He who manages the heavens, directing their course and influence. He formed every orb, ascertained its motion, proportioned its solid contents to the orbit in which it was to revolve, and to the other bodies of the same system; and, as an able rider manages his horse, so does God the sun, moon, planets, and all the hosts of heaven.—W. Greenfield, in *Comprehensive Bible*.

Verse 33.—The praises of the church are sung to him, who, after his sufferings here below, re-ascended to take possession of his ancient throne, high above all heavens; who, from thence, speaketh to the world by his glorious gospel, mighty and powerful, as thunder, in its effect upon the hearts of men (see Ps. xcix, throughout). The power of Christ's voice, when he was on earth, appeared by the effects which followed, when he said, "Young man, arise;" "Lazarus, come forth;" "Peace, be still;" and it will yet further appear, when "all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man, and come forth."—George Horne.

Verse 34.—"His strength is in the clouds." This refers to the phenomena of thunder and lightning; for all nations have observed that the electric fluid is an irresistible agent—destroying life, tearing towers and castles to pieces, rending the strongest oaks, and cleaving the most solid rocks; and the most enlightened nations have justly considered it as an especial manifestation of the power and sovereignty of God.—W. Greenfield, in *Comprehensive Bible*.

* This instance of spiritualizing may act rather as a beacon than as an example. The author was an able divine, but in the sermon gives more play to his imagination than his common sense.

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HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verses 1, 2.—First. The church of God ever had, and will have, enemies and haters: for against these doth the Psalmist arm himself and the church with this prayer.

Secondly. The church's enemies are God's enemies; they that hate the church, hate God. "Thine enemies," "them that hate thee."

Thirdly. God sometimes seems to sleep or be still, and let these enemies and haters do what they will for a season. This, also, is implied: he to whom we say, "Arise," is either asleep or lies still.

Fourthly. There is a time when God will arise.

Fifthly. God's rising time is the enemies' scattering time, his haters' flying time.

Sixthly. It is the duty of God's people to pray him up when he seems to be down, and to exult in his praises when he doth arise to their rescue and redemption; for these words are both a prayer and a triumph, as they are used both by Moses and David.—Thomas Gas, in a *Fast Sermon*, preached before the House of Commons, entitled, "God's Rising, his Enemies' Scattering." 1644.

Verse 1.—3.—Prayer for the Second Advent.—4. *St. Cuth.*

Verse 4.—1. The name that inspires the song: "Jah." 1. Self-existent. 2. Immutability. 3. Eternal. II. The song inspired by that name. 1. Of exultation. 2. Of confidence. 3. Of joy.—G. R.

Verse 5.—The claims of widows and orphans upon the church of God, from God's relation to them and his interlocking in the church.

Verse 6.—Comparison of churches to families. See extract from *Dr. Gill*.

Verse 6.—1. Two curable evils: "solitary," "bound with chains." II. Two rich blessings: "set in families," "bringeth out." III. One monster evil, and its miserable consequence.

Verses 7, 8, 9.—1. God has his seasons for delivering his people from their troubles: "When thou," etc. II. His deliverance is complete: "The earth shook," etc.; all things gave way before him. III. The deliverance is greater for the doday. 1. It is so in itself. 2. It is more prized: as in the case of Job, Abraham, Israel at the Red Sea, Daniel, his three companions, etc.—G. R.

Verses 7, 8, 9.—1. The presence of God in his church. 1. His pre-eminence: "before." 2. As covenant God of Israel. 3. As active and making active. 4. His rule within: they follow. 5. His design without: marching for war. II. The blessed consequences, 1. The most solid shake. 2. The lofty bow. 3. Difficulties removed: "cloud." 4. Blessing plentiful. 5. Church revived.

Verse 8.—1. God's mercy compared to a shower. 1. It is direct from heaven; not through priests. 2. It is pure and unmingled. 3. No one has a monopoly of it. 4. There is no substitute for it. 5. It is sovereignly dispensed, as to (1) time; (2) place; (3) manner; and (4) measure. 6. It works effluently. Isaiah iv. 10. 7. Prayer can get it. II. There are seasons when these showers fall. 1. In the house of God. 2. In the midst of grace. 3. In prayer. 4. In affliction. 5. When souls are weary (1) through working; (2) through sickness; (3) through non-success. 6. By the Holy Spirit refreshing the heart. III. These showers are meant to "confirm" God's people. IV. They are waited now.

Verse 9.—1. The church is God's inheritance. 1. Chosen. 2. Purchased. 3. Acquired. II. Though his inheritance, at times it may be weary. III. When weary, it will be refreshed by him.—G. R.

Verse 10 (second clause).—Special goodness, for a special people, specially prepared.

Verse 10 (second clause).—It is spoken in reference to the "poor," because, I. They are the larger mass of mankind; and, whatever pride may think, in the eye of reason, policy, and revelation, by far the most important, useful, and necessary part. II. They would be more peculiarly affected by deficiency. III. To encourage those in humble and trying life to depend upon him. IV. To enforce our attention to them from the divine example.—W. Jay.

Verse 11.—The divinity of the gospel; the divers ways and agents for its publication.

Verses 11, 12.—1. The word given: "The Lord," etc. II. The word proclaimed: "Great," etc. III. The word obeyed: "Kings," etc. Thus it was in



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Old Testament times, when to Joshua, to Gideon, to David, etc. the Lord gave the word, and it ran through the hosts, and "kings of armies," etc. Thus it was in apostolic times, when the word of reconciliation was given. Thus it is still, and will be more signally than ever hereafter.—G. R.

Verse 12 (last clause).—The church in redemption as a spouse tarrying at home; her home duties; the spoil of her Lord's glorious and finished work, and her dividing it.

Verse 13.—I. The contrast. 1. Instead of humiliation, exaltation. 2. Instead of pollution, purity. 3. Instead of inertness, activity. 4. Instead of deformity, beauty. II. Its application. 1. To penitence and pardon. 2. To depravity and regeneration. 3. To affliction and recovery. 4. To desertion and consolation. 5. To death and glory.—G. R.

Verse 14.—I. Where earth's greatest battles are fought. "Scattered" "in it," i.e., in Zion. "There brake he," etc. II. By whom? The Almighty. III. When? In answer to his people's faith and prayer. IV. How? 1. Without noise, gently; as the fall of snow. 2. Without human aid; as untrodden snow. 3. Without violence: "all bloodless lay the untrodden snow."—G. R.

Verses 15, 16.—I. The superiority of the hill of Zion. 1. In fertility, to the hill of Bashan; to earthly pleasures. 2. In glory, to other hills; to human heights of learning and power. II. The reason of that superiority. 1. The place of God's choice. 2. Of his delight. 3. Of his abode. 4. Of his continuance for ever.—G. R.

Verse 16.—I. The church the dwelling-place of God. 1. Elected of old. 2. Favoured for ever. 3. Affording rest, etc., as a home for God. 4. Receiving honour, etc., for herself. II. The church, therefore, envied by others. 1. They feel their own greatness outside. 2. They leap with rage. 3. They are unreasonable in so doing.

Verses 17, 18.—I. The comparison between Zion and Sinai. 1. The same Lord is there: "The Lord is among," etc. 2. The same attendants: "The charity," etc. II. The contrast. 1. God descended at Sinai, ascended from near Zion. 2. Put a yoke upon them at Sinai, leads captivity captive at Zion. 3. At Sinai demanded obedience, in Zion bestows gifts. 4. In Sinai spoke terror, in Zion receives gifts for the rebellious. 5. In Sinai appeared for a short season, in Zion dwells for ever.—G. R.

Verse 18.—I. Christ's ascension. II. His victories. III. The gifts he received for men; and IV. The great end for which he bestows them.—J. Newton.

Verse 18.—"The Lord God might dwell among them." It is ground for devout wonder that God should dwell among men, when we contemplate his immensity, lightness, independence, holiness, and sovereignty; yet he does so.—I. In the coming of Christ into the world. II. In the residence of his Spirit in the heart. III. In the presence of God in his churches.—William Staughton, D.D. 1770—1825.

Verse 19.—I. The load of benefits. II. The load of obligation. III. The load of praise due in return.

Verses 19.—I. Salvation is not to be forgotten in the midst of daily mercies. II. Daily mercies are not to be forgotten in the enjoyment of salvation.—G. R.

Verse 20.—Death in God's hand. I. Escapes from it. II. Entrances to it. III. The exit out of it beyond. IV. The gate which, when closed, shuts us in it for ever.

Verse 20.—I. What God has been to his people. 1. Their salvation. 2. Their portion: "Our God." II. What he will be: With them. 1. Until death. 2. In death. 3. After death.—G. R.

Verse 21.—The power, pride, wisdom, and very life of evil, to be conquered by God.

Verse 22.—I. Where his people may be driven. II. The certainty of their return. III. The reasons for being assured of this.

Verse 23.—The allowable procession in the sanctuary. The marshalled order of doctrine, the holy walk of believers, the banners of joy, the music of devotions, the shouts to the King.

Verse 24 (last clause).—Work for holy women in the church.

Verse 27.—I. The variety of song. 1. The royal tribe of Benjamin in the time of Saul. 2. The princely tribe of Judah, as David was prince regent in the time of Saul. 3. The literary tribe of Zebulun: "Out of Zebulun they that handle the pen of the writer." 4. The eloquent tribe: "Naphtali giveth goodly words."

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II. The harmony of song. Let all unite in praising the Lord, the fountain of Israel. "Ten thousand thousands are their tongues," etc.—G. R.

Verses 30, 31.—I. Hindrances to the progress of divine truth. 1. Idolatry. 2. Covetousness. 3. War. II. The means for their removal. Prayer and the divine "rebuke." "Scatter thou," etc. III. The consequences of this removal: verse 31.

Verse 31. 1. Consider God's jealousy towards his people for his holiness in the three "holy places." 1. In the outer court of profession. 2. In the holy place of our priesthood. 3. In the holy of holies with his Son. II. Consider his terrible-ness to his foes, as inferred from those "holy places."

Verse 35.—"Blessed be God." A brief, but very suggestive text.

PSALM LXIX.

TITILE.—To the Chief Musician upon Shoshannim. Thus for the second time we have a Psalm entitled "upon the lilies." In the forty-first they were golden lilies, dropping sweet-smelling nightr, and blooming in the fair gardens which skirt the ivory palaces: in this we have the lily among thorns, the lily of the valley, fair and beautiful, blooming in the garden of Gethsemane. A Psalm of David. *If any enquire, "of whom speaketh the Psalmist this?" of himself, or of some other man?" we would reply, "of himself, and of some other man." Who that other is, we need not be long in discovering: it is the Crucified alone who can say, "In my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink: His footstep all through this sorrowful song have been pointed out by the Holy Spirit in the New Testament, and therefore we believe, and are sure, that the Son of Man is here. Yet it seems to be the intention of the Spirit, while he gives us personal types, and so shows the likeness to the firstborn which exists in the heirs of salvation, to set forth also dissimilitude between the best of the sons of men, and the Son of God, for these are verses here which we dare not apply to our Lord: we almost shudder when we see our brethren attempting to do so, as for instance verse 3. Especially do we note the difference between David and the Son of David in the imprecations of the one against his enemies, and the prayers of the other for them. We commence our exposition of this Psalm with much trembling, for we feel that we are entering with our Great High Priest into the most holy place.*

DIVISIONS.—This Psalm consists of two portions of 18 verses each. These portions may each be sub-divided into three parts. Under the first part, from verses 1—4, the sufferer appeals his complaint before God; then he pleads that his zeal for God is the cause of his sufferings, in verses 5—12: and this encourages him to plead for help and deliverance, from verses 13—18. In the second half of the Psalm he details the injurious conduct of his persecutors, from verses 19—21; calls for their punishment, verses 22—28, and then returns to prayer, and to a joyful anticipation of divine interposition and its results, verses 29—36.

EXPOSITION.

SAVE me, O God; for the waters are come in unto my soul.
 2 I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing; I am come into deep waters, where the floods overflow me.
 3 I am weary of my crying; my throat is dried: mine eyes fail while I wait for my God.
 4 They that hate me without a cause are more than the hairs of mine head: they that would destroy me, being mine enemies wrongfully, are mighty: then I restored that which I took not away.
 1. "Save me, O God." "He saved others, himself he cannot save." With strong cryings and tears he offered up prayers and supplications unto him that was able to save him from death, and was heard in that he feared (Heb. v. 7). Thus David had prayed, and here his Son and Lord utters the same cry. This is the second Psalm which begins with a "Save me, O God," and the former (Ps. lvi.) is but a short summary of this more lengthened complaint. It is remarkable that such a scene of woe should be presented to us immediately after the jubilant accession hymn of the last Psalm, but this only shows how interwoven are the glories and the sorrows of our ever-blessed Redeemer. The head which now is crowned with glory is the same which wore the thorns: he to whom we pray, "Save us, O God," is the selfsame person who cried, "Save me, O God." "For the waters are come in unto my soul." Sorrows, deep, abounding, deadly, had penetrated his inner nature. Bodily anguish is not his first complaint; he begins not with the gall which embittered his lips, but with the mighty grief which broke into his heart. All the sea outside a vessel is less to be feared than that which finds its way into the hold.

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A wounded spirit who can bear. Our Lord in this verse is seen before us as a Jonah, crying, "The waters compassed me about, even to the soul." He was doing business for us on the great waters, at his Father's command; the stormy wind was lifting up the waves thereof, and he went down to the depths till his soul was melted because of trouble. In all this he has sympathy with us, and is able to succour us when we, like Peter, beginning to sink, cry to him, "Lord, save, or we perish."

2. "I sink in deep mire." In water one might swim, but in mud and mire all struggling is hopeless; the mire sucks down its victims. "Where there is no standing." Everything gave way under the Sufferer; he could not get foothold for support—this is a worse fate than drowning. Here our Lord pictures the close, clinging nature of his heart's woes. "He began to be sorrowful, and very heavy." Sin is as mire for its filthiness, and the holy soul of the Saviour must have loathed even that connection with it which was necessary for its expiation. His pure and sensitive nature seemed to sink in it, for it was not his element, he was not like us born and acclimated to this great dismal swamp. Here our Redeemer became another Jeremiah, of whom it is recorded (Jer. xxxviii. 6) that his enemies cast him into a dungeon wherein "was no water, but mire; so Jeremiah sunk in the mire." Let our hearts feel the emotions, both of contrition and gratitude, as we see in this simile the deep humiliation of our Lord. "I am come into deep waters, where the floods overflow me." The sorrow gathers even greater force; he is as one cast into the sea, the waters go over his head. His sorrows were first within, then around, and now above him. Our Lord was no faint-hearted sentimentalist; his were real woes, and though he bore them heroically, yet were they terrible even to him. His sufferings were unlike all others in degree, the waters were such as soaked into the soul; the mire was the mire of the abyss itself, and the floods were deep and overflowing. To us the promise is, "the rivers shall not overflow thee," but no such word of consolation was vouchsafed to him. My soul, thy Well-beloved endured all this for thee. Many waters could not quench his love, neither could the floods drown it; and, because of this, thou hast the rich benefit of that covenant assurance, "as I have sworn that the waters of Noah should no more go over the earth; so have I sworn that I would not be wroth with thee, nor rebuke thee." He stemmed the torrent of Almighty wrath, that we might for ever rest in Jehovah's love.

3. "I am weary of my crying." Not of it, but by it, with it. He had prayed till he sweat great drops of blood, and well might physical weariness intervene. "My throat is dried," parched, and inflamed. Long pleading with awful fervour had scorched his throat as with flames of fire. Few, very few, of his saints follow their Lord in prayer as fit as this. We are, if it is to be so, more likely to be hoarse with talking frivolities to men than by pleading with God; yet our sinful nature demands more prayer than his perfect humanity might seem to need. His prayers should shame us into fervour. Our Lord's supplications were salted with fire, they were hot with agony; and hence they weakened his system, and made him a weary man and full of woes. "Mine eyes fail while I wait for my God." He wanted in his dire distress nothing more than his God; that would be all in all to him. Many of us know what watching and waiting mean; and we know something of the falling eye when hope is long deferred; but in all this Jesus bears the palm; no eye ever failed as his did or for so deep a cause. No painter can ever depict those eyes; their pencils fall in every feature of his all fair but all marred countenance, but most of all do they come short when they venture to portray those eyes which were fountains of tears. He knew how both to pray and to watch, and he would have us learn the like. There are times when we should pray till the throat is dry, and watch till the eyes grow dim. Only thus can we have fellowship with him in his sufferings. What! can we not watch with him one hour? Does the flesh startle back? O cruel flesh to be so tender of thyself, and so ungenerous to thy Lord!

4. "They that hate me." Surprising sin that men should hate the altogether lovely one, truly it is added, "without a cause," for reason there was none for this senseless enmity. He neither blasphemed God, nor injured man. As Samuel said: "Whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I oppressed?" Whom have I oppressed? "Even as might Jesus acquire. Besides, he had not only done us no evil, but he had bestowed countless and priceless benefits. Well might he demand, "For which of these works do ye stone me? Yet from his cradle to his cross, beginning with Herod and not ending with Judas, he had foes without number; and he justly said, they "are more than the hairs of mine

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head." Both the civilians and the military, laics and clerics, doctors and drunkards, princes and people, set themselves against the Lord'sointed. "This is the heir, let us kill him that the inheritance may be ours," was the unanimous resolve of all the keepers of the Jewish vineyard; while the Gentiles outside the walls of the garden furnished the instruments for his murder, and actually did the deed. The garden hosts of earth and hell, headed together, made up vast legions of antagonists, none of whom had any just ground for hating him. "They that would destroy me, being mine enemies wrongfully, are reigning." It was bad that they were many, but worse that they were mighty. All the ecclesiastical and military powers of his country were arrayed against him. The might of the Sanhedrim, the mob, and the Roman legions were combined in one for his utter destruction: "Away with such a fellow from this earth; it is not fit that he should live," was the shout of his ferocious foes. David's adversaries were on the throne when he was hiding in caverns, and our Lord's enemies were the great ones of the earth; while he, of whom the world was not worthy, was reproached of men and despised of the people. "Then I restored that which I took not away." Though innocent, he was treated as guilty. Though David had no share in plots against Saul, yet he was held accountable for them. In reference to our Lord, it may be truly said that he restores what he took not away; for he gives back to the injured honour of God a recompense, and to man his lost happiness, though the insult of the one and the fall of the other were neither of them, in any sense, his doings. Usually, when the ruler sins the people suffer; but here the proverb is reversed, the sheep go astray, and their wanderings lay laid at the Shepherd's door.

5 O God, thou knowest my foolishness; and my sins are not hid from thee.

6 Let not them that wait on thee, O Lord God of hosts, be ashamed for my sake: let not those that seek thee be confounded for my sake, O God of Israel.

7 Because for thy sake I have borne reproach; shame hath covered my face.

8 I am become a stranger unto my brethren, and an alien unto my mother's children.

9 For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up; and the reproaches of them that reproached thee are fallen upon me.

10 When I wept, and chastened my soul with fasting, that was to my reproach.

11 I made sackcloth also my garment; and I became a proverb to them.

12 They that sit in the gate speak against me; and I was the song of the drunkards.

5. "O God, thou knowest my foolishness." David might well say this, but not David's Lord; unless it be understood as an appeal to God as to his freedom from folly which men imputed to him when they said he was mad. That which was foolishness to men was superlative wisdom before God. How often might we use these words in their natural sense, and if we were not such fools as to be blind to our own folly, this confession would be frequently on our lips. When we feel that we have been foolish we are not, therefore, to cease from prayer, but rather to be more eager and fervent in it. Fools had good need consult with the infinitely wise. "And my sins are not hid from thee." They cannot be hid with any fig leaves of mine; only the covering which thou wilt bring me can conceal their nakedness and mine. It ought to render confusion easy, when we are assured that all is known already. That prayer which has no confession in it may please a Pharisee's pride, but will never bring down justification. They who have never seen their sins in the light of God's omniscience are quite unable to appeal to that omniscience in proof of their piety. He who can say, "Thou knowest my foolishness," is the only man who can add, "But thou knowest that I love thee."

6. "Let not them that wait on thee, O Lord God of hosts, be ashamed for my sake." If he were deserted, others who were walking in the same path of faith would be discouraged and disappointed. Unbelievers are ready enough to catch at anything

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 18 Draw nigh unto my soul, and redeem it: deliver me because of mine enemies.

13. "But as for me, my prayer is unto thee, O Lord." He turned to Jehovah in prayer as being the most natural thing for the guilty to do in their distress. To whom should a child turn but to his father. He did not answer them; like a sheep before her shearers he was dumb in them, but he opened his mouth unto the Lord his God, for he would hear and deliver. Prayer is never out of season, it stands us in good stead in every evil day. "In an acceptable time." It was a time of rejection with man, but of acceptance with God. Sin ruled on earth, but grace reigned in heaven. There is to each of us an accepted time, and were he to us if we suffer it to glide away unimproved. God's time must be our time, or it will come to pass that, when time closes, we shall look in vain for space for repentance. Our Lord's prayers were well-timed, and always met with acceptance. "O God, in the multitude of thy mercy hear me." Even the perfect one makes his appeal to the rich mercy of God, much more should we. To misery no attribute is more sweet than mercy, and when sorrows multiply, the multitude of mercy is much prized. When enemies are more than the hairs of our head, they are yet to be numbered, but God's mercies are altogether innumerable, and let it never be forgotten that every one of them is an available and powerful argument in the hand of faith. "In the truth of thy salvation." Jehovah's faithfulness is a further mighty plea. His salvation is no fiction, no mockery, no changeable thing, therefore he is asked to manifest it, and make all men see his fidelity to his promise. Our Lord teaches us here the sacred art of wrestling in prayer, and ordering our cause with arguments; and he also indicates to us that the nature of God is the great treasury of strong reasons, which shall be to us most prevalent in supplication.

14. "Deliver me out of the mire, and let me not sink." He turns into prayer the very words of his complaint; and it is well, if when we complain, we neither feel nor say anything which we should fear to utter before the Lord as a prayer. We are allowed to ask for deliverance from trouble as well as for support under it; both petitions are here combined. How strange it seems to hear such language from the Lord of glory. "Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the deep waters." Both from his foes, and the griefs which they caused him, he seeks a rescue. God can help us in all ways, and we may, therefore, put up a variety of requests without fear of exceeding our liberty to ask, or his ability to answer.

15. "Let not the waterflood overflow me." He continues to recapitulate the terms of his lament. He is willing to bear suffering, but entreats grace that it may not get the victory over him. He was heard in that he feared. "Neither let the deep swallow me up." As Jonah came forth again, so let me also arise from the abyss of woe; here also our Lord was heard, and so shall we be. Death itself must disgorge us. "Let not the pit shut her mouth upon me." When a great stone was rolled over the well, or pit, used as a dungeon, the prisoner was altogether enclosed, and forgotten like one in the oubliettes of the Bastille; this is an apt picture of the state of a man hurled alive in grief and left without remedy; against this the great sufferer pleaded and was heard. He was baptised in agony but not drowned in it; the grave enclosed him, but before she could close her mouth he had burst his prison. It is said that truth lies in a well, but it is assuredly an open well, for it walks abroad in power; and so our great Substitute in the pit of woe and death was yet the Conqueror of death and hell. How appropriately may many of us use this prayer. We deserve to be swept away as with a flood, to be drowned in our sin, to be shut up in hell; let us, then, plead the merits of our Saviour, lest these things happen unto us.

16. "Hear me, O Lord." Do not refuse thy suppliant Son. It is to the covenant God, the ever-living Jehovah, that he speaks with strong cryings. "For thy loving-kindness is good." By the greatness of thy love have pity upon thine afflicted. It is always a stay to the soul to dwell upon the pre-eminence and excellence of the Lord's mercy. It has furnished sad souls much good cheer to take to pieces that grand old Saxon word, which is here used in our version, "loving-kindness." Its composition is of two most sweet and fragrant things, fitted to inspire strength into the fainting, and make desolate hearts sing for joy. "Turn unto me according to the multitude of thy tender mercies." If the Lord do but turn the eye of pity, and the hand of power, the mourner's spirit revives. It is the gall of bitterness to be without the comfortable smile of God; in our Lord's case his grief culminated in "Lama



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Sabachthan!" and his bitterest cry was that in which he mourned an absent God. Observe how he dwells anew upon divine tenderness, and touches again that note of abundance, "The multitude of thy compassions."

17. "And hide not thy face from thy servant." A good servant desires the light of his master's countenance; that *seruus serorum*, who was also *rex regum*, could not bear to lose the presence of his God. The more he loved his Father, the more severely he felt the hiding of his face. "For I am in trouble." Stay thy right hand in the day of thine east wind; do not add sorrow upon sorrow. If ever a man needs the comforting presence of God it is when he is in distress; and being in distress, it is a reason to be pleaded with a merciful God why he should not desert us. We may pray that our flight be not in the winter, and that God will not add spiritual desertion to all our other tribulations. "Hear me, speedily." The case was urgent, delay was dangerous, nay deadly. Our Lord was the perfection of patience, yet he cried urgently for speedy mercy; and therein he gives us liberty to do the same, so long as we add, "nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt."

18. "Draw nigh unto my soul." The near approach of God is all the sufferer needs; one smile of heaven will still the rage of hell. "And redeem it." It shall be redemption to me if thou wilt appear to comfort me. This is a deeply spiritual prayer, and one very suitable for a deserted soul. It is in renewed communion that we shall find redemption realised. "Deliver me because of mine enemies," lest they should, in their vaunting, blaspheme thy name, and boast that thou art not able to rescue those who put their trust in thee. Jesus, in condescending to use such supplications, fulfils the request of his disciples: "Lord, teach us to pray."

19. Thou hast known my reproach, and my shame, and my dishonour; mine adversaries are all before thee.

20. Reproach hath broken my heart; and I am full of heaviness; and I looked for some to take pity, but there was none; and for comforters, but I found none.

21. They gave me also gall for my meat; and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink.

Here we have a sad recapitulation of sorrows, with more especial reference to the persons concerned in their infliction.

19. "Thou hast known my reproach, and my shame, and my dishonour." It is no novelty or secret, it has been long continued; thou, O God, hast seen it; and for thee to see the innocent suffer is an assurance of help. Here are three words piled up to express the Redeemer's keen sense of the contempt poured upon him; and his assurance that every form of malicious despite was observed of the Lord. "Mine adversaries are all before thee." The whole level and loud company is now present to thine eye; Judas and his treachery; Herod and his cunning; Caiaphas and his counsel; Pilate and his vacillation; Jews, priests, people, rulers, all, thou seest and wilt judge.

20. "Reproach hath broken my heart." There is no hammer like it. Our Lord died of a broken heart, and reproach had done the deed. Intense mental suffering arises from slander; and, in the case of the sensitive nature of the immaculate Son of Man, it sufficed to lacerate the heart till it broke. "Thou hast broken my heart." "And I am full of heaviness." Calumny and insult bowed him to the dust; he was sick at heart. The heaviness of our Lord in the garden is expressed by many and forcible words in the four gospels, and each term goes to show that the agony was beyond measure great; he was filled with misery, like a vessel which is full to the brim. "And I looked for some to take pity, but there was none." Deserted in his utmost need by those his former bounty fed. Not one to say him a kindly word, or drop a sympathetic tear. Amongst ten thousand foes there was not one who was touched by the spectacle of his misery; not one with a heart capable of humane feeling towards him. "And for comforters, but I found none." His dearest ones had sought their own safety, and left their Lord alone. A sick man needs comforters, and a persecuted man needs sympathy; but our blessed Surety found neither on that dark and doleful night when the powers of darkness had their hour. A spirit like that of our Lord feels acutely desertion by beloved



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and trusted friends, and yearns for real sympathy. This may be seen in the story of Gethsemane—

—Backwards and forwards thro' he ran,
As if he sought some help from man;
Or soon 't, at least, they would console—
'Twas all they could—in tortur'd soul.
What'er he sought for, there was none;
Our Captain fought the fight alone.
Soon as the chaf'd to battle led,
That moment every soldier fled.

21. "They gave me also gall for my meat." This was the sole refreshment cruelty had prepared for him. Others find pleasure in their food, but his taste was made to be an additional path of pain to him. "And in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink." A criminal's draught was offered to our innocent Lord, a bitter portion to our dying Master. Sorry entertainment had earth for her King and saviour. How often have our sins filled the gall-cup for our Redeemer? While we blame the Jews, let us not excuse ourselves.

22 Let their table become a snare before them: and that which should have been for their welfare, let it become a trap.

23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not; and make their loins continually to shake.

24 Pour out thine indignation upon them, and let thy wrathful anger take hold of them.

25 Let their habitation be desolate; and let none dwell in their tents.

26 For they persecute him whom thou hast smitten; and they talk to the grief of those whom thou hast wounded.

27 Add iniquity unto their iniquity: and let them not come into thy righteousness.

28 Let them be blotted out of the book of the living, and not be written with the righteous.

From this point David and our Lord for awhile part company, if we accept the rendering of our version. The severe spirit of the law breathes out imprecations, while the tender heart of Jesus offers prayers for his murderers. The whole of these verses, however, may be viewed as predictions, and then they certainly refer to our Lord, for we find portions of them quoted in that manner by the apostle in Rom. xi. 9, 10, and by Christ himself in Matt. xxiii. 38.

22. "Let their table become a snare before them." There they laid snares, and there they shall find them. From their feasts they would afford nothing but worm-wood for their innocent victims, and now their banquet shall be their ruin. It is very easy for the daily provisions of mercy to become temptations to sin. As birds and beasts are taken in a trap by means of bait for the appetite, so are men snared full often by their meats and drinks. Those who despise the upper springs of grace, shall find the noxious springs of worldly comfort prove their poison. The table is used, however, not alone for feeding, but for conversation, transacting business, counsel, amusement, and religious observance: to those who are the enemies of the Lord Jesus the table may, in all these respects, become a snare. This first plague is terrible, and the second is like unto it. "And that which should have been for their welfare, let it become a trap." This, if we follow the original closely, and the version of Paul in the Romans, is a repetition of the former phrase; but we shall not err if we say that, to the rejecters of Christ, even those things which are calculated to work their spiritual and eternal good, become occasions for yet greater sin. They reject Christ and are condemned for not believing on him: they stumble on his stones, and are broken by it. Wretched are those men, who not only have a curse upon their common blessing, but also on the spiritual opportunities of salvation.

Whom sin and baseness kill, what salve can cure?"

This second plague even exceeds the first.

23. "Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not." They shall wander in a darkness



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that may be felt. They have loved darkness rather than light, and in darkness they shall abide. Judicial blindness fell upon Israel after our Lord's death and their persecution of his apostles; they were blinded by the light which they would not accept. Eyes which see no beauty in the Lord Jesus, but flesh wrath upon him, may well grow yet more dim, till death spiritual leads to death eternal. "And make their loins continually to shake." Their conscience shall be so ill at ease that they shall continually quiver with fear; their backs shall bend to the earth (so some read it) with grovelling avarice, and their strength shall be utterly paralyzed, so that they cannot walk firmly, but shall totter at every step. See the terrifying, degrading, and unfeeling influence of unbelief. See also the retaliations of justice: those who will not see shall not see; those who would not walk in uprightness shall be unable to do so.

24. "Pour out thine indignation upon them." What can be too severe a penalty for those who reject the incarnate God, and refuse to obey the commands of his mercy? They deserve to be flooded with wrath, and they shall be: for upon all who rebel against the Saviour, Christ the Lord, "the wrath is come to the uttermost." 1 Thess. ii. 16. God's indignation is no trifle; the anger of a holy, just, omnipotent, and infinite Being, is above all things to be dreaded; even a drop of it consumes, but to have it poured upon us is inconceivably dreadful. O God, who knowest the power of thine anger!

"And let thy wrathful anger take hold of them." Grasping them, arresting them, abiding on them. If they flee, let it overtake and seize them: let it lay them by the heels in the condemned cell, so that they cannot escape from execution. It shall indeed be so with all the finally impenitent, and it ought to be so. God is not to be insulted with impunity; and his Son, our ever gracious Saviour, the best gift of infinite love, is not to be scorned and scoffed at for nothing. He that despised Moses law died without mercy, but what shall be the "sorer punishment" reserved for those who have trodden under foot the Son of God?

25. "Let their habitation be desolate; and let none dwell in their tents." This may signify that their posterity shall be cut off, and the abode which they occupy shall be left a ruin; or, as our Lord quoted it, it refers to the temple, which was left by its divine occupant and became a desolation. What occurs on a large scale to families and nations is often fulfilled in individuals, as was conspicuously the case with Judas, to whom Peter referred this prophecy, Acts i. 20. "For it is written in the book of Psalms, let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein." The fierce proclamation of Nebuchadnezzar, "that every people, nation, and language, that speak anything amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill," is but an anticipation of that dread hour when the enemies of the Lord shall be broken in pieces, and perish out of the land.

26. "For they persecute him whom thou hast smitten." They are cruel where they should be pitiful. When a stroke comes to any in the providence of God, their friends gather around them and console, but these wretches hunt the wounded and vex the sick. Their merciless hearts invent fresh blows for him who is "smitten of God and afflicted." "And they talk to the grief of those whom thou hast wounded." They lay bare the wounds with their rough tongues. They lampoon the mourner, satirise his sorrows, and deride his woes. They pointed to the Saviour's wounds, they looked and stared upon him, and then they uttered shameful accusations against him. After this fashion the world still treats the members of Christ. "Repent," say they, "and we will report it." If a godly man be a little down in estate, how glad they are to push him over altogether, and, meanwhile, to talk everywhere against him. God takes note of this, and will visit it upon the enemies of his children: he may allow them to act as a rod to his saints, but he will yet avenge his own elect.

"Thus saith the Lord of hosts: I am jealous for Jerusalem, and for Zion, with a great jealousy; and I am very sore displeas'd with the heathen that are at ease: for I was but a little displeas'd, and they helped forward the affliction."

27. "Add iniquity unto their iniquity." Unbelievers will add sin to sin, and so, punishment to punishment. This is the severest imprecation, or prophecy, of all. For men to let alone to fill up the measure of their iniquity, is most equitable, but yet most awful. "And let them not come into thy righteousness." If they refuse it, and resist thy gospel, let them shut themselves out of it.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have nay."



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Those who choose evil shall have their choice. Men who hate divine mercy shall not have it forced upon them, but (unless sovereign grace interpose) shall be left to themselves to aggravate their guilt, and ensure their doom.

29. "Let them be blotted out of the book of the living." Though in their conceit they wrote themselves among the people of God, and induced others to regard them under that character, they shall be unmasked and their names removed from the register. Enrolled with honour, they shall be erased with shame. Death shall obliterate all recollection of them; they shall be held no longer in esteem, even by those who paid them homage. Judas first, and Pilate, and Herod, and Caiaphas, all in due time, were speedily wiped out of existence; their names only remain as by-words, but among the honoured men who live after their departure they are not recorded. "And not be written with the righteous." This clause is parallel with the former, and shows that the inner meaning of being blotted out from the book of life is to have it made evident that the name was never written there at all. Man in his imperfect copy of God's book of life will have to make many emendations, both of insertion and erasure; but, as before the Lord, the record is for ever fixed and unalterable. Beware, O man, of despising Christ and his people, lest thy soul should never partake in the righteousness of God, without which men are condemned already.

30. But I am poor and sorrowful: let thy salvation, O God, set me up on high.

31. I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify him with thanksgiving.

32. This also shall please the Lord better than an ox or bullock that hath horns and hoofs.

33. The humble shall see this, and be glad: and your heart shall live that seek God.

34. Let the Lord heareth the poor, and despiseth not his prisoners.

35. For God will save Zion, and will build the cities of Judah: that they may dwell therein, and have it in possession.

36. The seed also of his servants shall inherit it: and they that love his name shall dwell therein.

Imprecations, prophecies, and complaints are ended, and prayer of a milder sort begins, intermingled with bursts of thankful song, and encouraging forethoughts of coming good.

29. "But I am poor and sorrowful." The Psalmist was afflicted very much, but his faith was in God. The poor in spirit and mourners are both blessed under the gospel, so that here is a double reason for the Lord to smile on his suppliant. "No man was ever poorer or more sorrowful than Jesus of Nazareth, yet his cry out of the depths was heard, and he was uplifted to the highest glory." "Let thy salvation, O God, set me up on high." How fully has this been answered in our great Master's case, for he not only escaped his foes personally, but he has become the author of eternal salvation to all who obey him, and this continues to glorify him more and more. O ye poor and sorrowful ones, lift up your heads, for as with your Lord so shall he be with you. You are trodden down to-day as the mire of the streets, but you shall ride upon the high places of the earth ere long; and even now ye are raised up together, and made to sit together in the heavens in Christ Jesus.

30. "I will praise the name of God with a song." He who sang after the passover, sings yet more joyously after the resurrection and ascension. He is, in very truth, "the sweet singer of Israel." He leads the eternal melodies, and all his saints join in chorus. "And will magnify him with thanksgiving." How sure was our Redeemer of ultimate victory, since he vows a song even while yet in the furnace. In us, also, faith foresees the happy issue of all affliction, and makes us even now begin the music of gratitude which shall go on for ever increasing in volume, world without end. What clear shining after the rain we have in this and succeeding verses. The darkness is past, and the glory light shines forth as the sun. All the honour is



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rendered unto him to whom all the prayer was presented; he alone could deliver and did deliver, and therefore, to him only be the praise.

31. "This also shall please the Lord better than an ox or bullock that hath horns and hoofs." No sacrifice is so acceptable to God, who is a Spirit, as that which is spiritual. He accepted bullocks under a dim and symbolical dispensation; but in such offerings, in themselves considered, he had no pleasure. "Will I eat the flesh of bulls, or drink the blood of goats?" Here he puts distance upon mere outward offerings by speaking of the horns and hoofs, the ofal of the victim. The poor suppliant, who our ritualists think so much of, the Lord puts at. The burning and hooding are nothing to him, though to Jewish ritualists these were great points, and matters for critical examination; our modern rabbis are just as precise as the compass. O fools, and slow of heart to perceive all that the Lord has declared. "Offer unto God thanksgiving" is the everlasting rubric of the true directory of worship. The depths of grief into which the suppliant had been plunged gave him all the richer an experience of divine power and grace in his salvation, and so qualified him to sing more sweetly "the song of loves." Such music is ever most acceptable to the infinite Jehovah.

32. "The humble shall see this, and be glad." Grateful hearts are ever on the look out for recruits, and the rejoicing Psalmist discerns with joy the fact, that other oppressed and lowly men observing the Lord's dealings with his servants are encouraged to look for a like issue to their own tribulations. The standing consolation of the godly is the experience of their Lord, for as he is so are we also in this world: yes, moreover, his triumph has secured ours, and therefore, we may on the most solid grounds rejoice in him. This gave our great leader satisfaction as he foresees the comforts which would flow to us from his conflict and conquest. "And your heart shall live that seek God." A similar assurance is given in Psalm xxii., which is near akin to this. It would have been useless to seek if Jesus' victories had not cleared the way, and opened a door of hope; but, since the Breaker has gone up before us, and the King at the head of us, our hope is a living one, our faith is living, our love is living, and our renewed nature is full of a vitality which challenges the cold hand of death to damp it.

33. "For the Lord heareth the poor." The examples of David and David's Lord, and tens of thousands of the saints, all go to prove this. Monarchs of the nations are deaf to the poor, but the Sovereign of the Universe has a quick ear for the needy. None can be brought lower than was the Nazarene, but see how highly he is exalted: descend into what depths we may, the prayer-hearing God can bring us up again. "And despiseth not his prisoners." Poor men have their liberty, but these are bound; however, they are God's prisoners, and, therefore, prisoners of hope. The captive in the dungeon is the lowly and least esteemed of men, but the Lord seeth not as man seeth; he visited those who are bound with chains, and proclaims a jail-delivery for his afflicted. God despises no man, and no prayer that is honest and sincere. Distinctions of rank are nothing to him; the poor have the gospel preached to them, and the prisoners are loosed by his grace. Let all poor and needy ones hasten to seek his face, and to yield him their love.

34. "Let the heavens and earth praise him, the seas, and every thing that moveth therein." The doxology of a glowing heart. The writer had fathomed the deeps, and had ascended to the heights; and, therefore, calls on the whole range of creation to bless the Lord. Our Well-beloved here excites us all to grateful adoration; who among us will hold back? God's love to Christ argues good to all forms of life; the exaltation of the Head brings good to the members, and to all the least connected with him. Inasmuch as the creation itself also is by Christ's work to be delivered from bondage, let all that have life and motion magnify the Lord. Glory be unto thee, O Lord, for the sure and all-including pledge of our Saviour's triumph; we see in this the exaltation of all thy poor and sorrowful ones, and our heart is glad.

35. "For God will save Zion, and will build the cities of Judah." Poor, fallen Israel shall have a portion in the mercy of the Lord; but, above all, the church, so dear to the heart of her glorious bridegroom, shall be revived and strengthened. Ancient saints so dearly loved Zion, that even in their distresses they did not forget her; with the first gleam of light which visited them, they fell to pleading for the faithful: see notable instances of this which have passed under our eye already.



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Psalms v. 11, xlv. 7, xxii. 23, li. 18. To us, in these modern times, it is the subject of cheering hope that better days are coming for the chosen people of God, and for this we would ever pray. O Zion, whatever other memories fade away, we cannot forget thee. "That they may dwell there, and have it in possession." Whatever captivities may occur, or desolations be caused, the land of Canaan belongs to Israel by a covenant of salt, and they will surely repossess it; and this shall be a sign unto us, that through the atonement of the Christ of God, all the poor in spirit shall enjoy the mercies promised in the covenant of grace. The sure mercies of David shall be the heritage of all the seed.

36. "The seed also of his servants shall inherit it." Under this image, which, however, we dare not regard as a mere simile, but as having in itself a literal significance, we have set forth to us the enrichment of the saints, consequent upon the sorrow of their Lord. The termination of this Psalm strongly recalls in us that of the twenty-second. The seed is near the Saviour's heart, and their enjoyment of all promised good is the great concern of his disinterested soul. Because they are his Father's servants, therefore he rejoices in their welfare. "And they that love his name shall dwell therein." He has an eye to the Father's glory, for it is to his praise that those who love him should attain, and for ever enjoy, the utmost happiness. Thus a Psalm, which begins in the deep waters, ends in the city which hath foundations. How gracious is the change. Hallelujah.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—"To the Chief Musician, on the Lilies, of David." "On the Lilies," points to the beauty of the subject treated of.—E. W. Huntington.

Whole Psalm.—The subject of the Psalm is an ideal person, representing the whole class of religious sufferers. The only individual in whom the various traits meet is Christ. That he is not, however, the exclusive, or even the immediate subject, is clear from the confession in verse 5. There is no Psalm, except the twenty-second, more distinctly applied to him in the New Testament.—Joseph Addison Alexander.

Whole Psalm.—This has usually been regarded as a Messianic Psalm. No portion of the Old Testament Scriptures is more frequently quoted in the New, with the exception of Psalm xlii. When Jesus drives the buyers and sellers from the temple (John ii. 17), his disciples are reminded of the words of verse 9 (first clause). When it is said (John xv. 25) that the enemies of Jesus hated him without a cause, this is looked upon as the fulfillment of Scripture, the reference is probably to verse 4, though it may be also to xxv. 18. To him, and the reproach which he endured for the sake of God, St. Paul refers the words of this Psalm, verse 9 (second clause). "The reproaches of them that reproached thee are fallen upon me." In verse 12 we have a foreshadowing of the mockery of our Lord by soldiers in the pretorium (Matt. xxvii. 27-30); in verse 21, the giving of the vinegar and the gall found their counterpart in the scenes of the crucifixion, Matt. xxvii. 34. In John xix. 28 there is an allusion, probably to verse 21 of this Psalm, and to xlii. 15. The imprisonment in verse 25 is said, in Acts i. 20, to have been fulfilled in the case of Judas Iscariot, though, as the words of the Psalm are plural, the citation is evidently made with some freedom. According to Rom. xi. 9, 10, the rejection of Israel may best be described in the words of verse 22.—J. Stewart Perowne.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm follows in striking connection with the preceding, and in contrast with the glory of his kingdom. The two have been compared to the transfiguration on the mount, where, after the manifestation of Christ in glory, there appeared also Moses and Elias, and spoke of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. The clearest anticipation of future glory must not shut out the conviction, that it is through much tribulation we must enter the kingdom.—W. Wilson.

Whole Psalm.—Remember this is the fourth Psalm which declares at length the passion and resurrection of our Lord. Through the whole Psalm Christ speaks in person. He prays for deliverance by the Father, because he has suffered by the

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Jews, without cause, many afflictions and persecutions. He supplicates on behalf of his members, that the hope of the faithful, resting on his resurrection, may not be disappointed. By the power of his presence he declares the future events which should occur to his enemies.—Augustin Aurifin Castiglione, *opra* 468-480.

Whole Psalm.—In this Psalm the whole Christ speaks; now in his own person, now crying with the voice of his members to God his father.—Gerhohus.

Verse 1.—"Save me, O God." Let his distress be never so great, he is resolved to cry after the Lord; and if he get but his head never so little above water, the Lord shall hear of him. One would think his discouragements such as he were past crying any more; the waters entered into his soul, in deep waters, the streams running over him; he sticketh fast in the mire where is no standing (he is at the very bottom, and there fast in the mire), he is weary of crying; yet, verses 6, 13: "But, Lord, I make my prayer to thee; and as he recovers breath, so breathes out fresh supplications to the Lord. If men or devils would be forbidding to pray, as the multitude sometimes did the poor blind man to cry after Jesus; yet, as he, so an importunate suppliant "will cry so much the more, Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me." Mark x. 47, 48.—Thomas Cobler.

Verse 1.—"The waters are come in unto my soul." What means he by coming in unto his soul? Surely no other than this—that they oppressed his spirit, and, as it were, penetrated into his conscience, raising fears and perplexities there, by reason of his sins, which at present put his faith and hope to some disorder; so that he could not for a while see to his comfortable end of his affliction, but was as one under water, covered with his fears, as appears by what follows (verse 2): "I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing." He compares himself to one in a quagmire that can feel no ground to bear him up; and, observe whence his trouble rose, and where the waters made their entrance (verse 5): "O God, thou knowest my foolishness; and my sins are not hid from thee." This holy man lay under some fresh guilt, and this made him so uncomfortable under his affliction, because he saw his sin in the face of that, and tasted some displeasure from God for it in his outward trouble, which made it so bitter in the going down; and, therefore, when once he had humbled himself by confessing his sin, and was able to see the coast clear between heaven and him, so as to believe the pardon of his sin, and hope for good news from God again, he then returns to his sweet temper, and sings in the same affliction, where before he sunk.—William Gurnall.

Verse 2.—"I sink in deep mire." I was taking a quiet walk along the banks [of the Nile], when I came to a part so soft and miry that I was brought to a stand, as my foot sunk at every step. . . . Being brought to a stand, I halted the reins to heave to, and take me on board. One of the men was, therefore, sent in the small boat; but the river, near the western side, was so shallow that he could not get the boat within some distance of the bank. He, consequently, as is usual in such cases, jumped overboard that he might carry me to the boat on his back. No sooner, however, had he sprung from the boat than I heard him scream. I turned to see what was the matter, when I found him struggling in the mud. He was sinking as though in quicksand; and the more he struggled, the faster and deeper he sank. His fellow-boatmen were not slack. They quickly saw the dilemma he was in, and two of them dashed into the water and swam to the small boat. I was almost choked with terror, and I breathed, or rather gasped, with difficulty. "Can they reach the poor fellow?" I said to myself; "if not, he must inevitably be swallowed up alive!" Now they reach the boat! Now they rear him! And now, praise the Lord, he grasps firmly hold. O that deathlike grasp of the side of the boat! But this was not until he had sunk up to his bosom! Seeing him safe, I breathed more freely; and I feel that now, though only relating the circumstance, the excitement has caused an increased and painful action of the heart. How I thought of poor David! Had he really witnessed a similar scene to this literally when, speaking of the feelings of his soul, spiritually, he said:—"I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing; I am come into deep waters, where the floods overflow me." O what an agonizing state to be in! and yet many of my readers, I have no doubt, who never witnessed such a scene literally, know something about it spiritually, as David did, whether he had seen it with his bodily eyes or not. Well might he, in the struggling of his soul, exclaim: "Deliver me out of the mire, and let me not sink!" Let me grasp firmly hold of the ark, and be pulled safely on board! Well! just

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at the right time, just before the poor fellow's arms (shall I say his arms of faith ?) were flung, swallowed up, deliverance came.—John Godley, in "My Wanderings."
 Verse 2.—"I sink,"—"there is no standing." I saw indeed there was cause of rejoicing for those that held to Jesus; but as for me, I had cut myself off by my transgressions, and left myself neither foot-hold, nor hand-hold, amongst all the stays and props in the precious word of life. And truly I did not feel myself to sink into a gulf, as an house whose foundation is destroyed; I did liken myself, in this condition, unto the case of a child that was fallen into a mill-pit, who, though it could make some shift to scramble and sprawl in the water, yet, because it could find neither hold for hand nor foot, therefore, at last, it must die in that condition.—John Burrows.

Verse 2.—"Mire." If the abyss be only full of water, a good swimmer has still the hope of rising again to the surface.—The British Bible.
 Verse 2.—"Where the floods overflow me." The plea in effect is this: Lord, I am ready to drown; if ever thou wouldst save a poor perishing servant of thine, save me: my troubles and temptations are too deep for me, I am ready to sink over head and ears in them, and therefore, Lord, reach hither thy gracious hand, and bear up my head above water, lest otherwise I miscarry. Especially if such extremities continue, the continuance of them may be pleaded.—Thomas Cobbet.
 Verse 2.—"The floods overflow me." The word flood in these two verses is the well-known Shihboleth which the Ephraimites were unable to pronounce. Jud. xii. 6. It occurs again, Isaiah xxvii. 12, "Flood of the river."—J. J. Stewart Perowne.

Verse 3.—"I am weary of my crying." The word *weary* means properly, to *peep*, to *gasp*, then, to become weary. . . . but, to *gasp* in his crying, is not so much to grow weary because of the great vehemence thereof, but while the crying lasts, and while he is in the act, to succumb under the burden of his dangerous and shameful calamity.—Hermann Vossena.

Verse 3.—"I am weary of my crying." He had cried to God for the ways of man; he had cried to man of the ways of God; he had not ceased, from his first beginning to teach, till he laid upon the cross, "I thirst." His eyes had grown dim, and his flesh was faint and weary with his sufferings, through the long portion of his life on earth. He had been waiting in poverty, and insult, and treachery, and scourging, and pain, until he cried, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"—From "A Plain Commentary."

Verse 3.—"I am weary of my crying," etc. David is like the poet, who weeps by three horses as breathless; his heart, his throat, his eyes. . . . *Objection.* But I have neither weeping nor way or other, ordinary nor marred. Answer: Looking up to heaven, lifting up of the eyes, goeth for prayer also in God's books. "My prayer unto thee, and will look up," (Psalm v. 5). "Mine eyes fall with looking upward" (Psalm lxx. 2). Because, first, prayer is a peering out of the soul to God, and faith will come out at the eye, in lieu of another door; often affections break out at the window, when the door is closed; as smoke venteth at the window, when the chimney refuseth passage. Stephen looked up to heaven (Acts vii. 55). He sent a post; a greedy, pitiful, and hungry look up to Christ, out at the window, at the nearest passage, to tell that a poor friend was coming up to him. Second, I would wish no man to be in hell, but to send a look up to heaven. There be many love-looks of the saints, lying up before the throne, in the bosom of Christ. The twinkling of thy eyes in prayer are not lost to Christ; else Stephen's look, David's look, should not be registered so many hundred years in Christ's written Testament.—Samuel Rutherford, in "The Trial and Triumph of Faith."

Verse 3.—"Crying." Meanwhile, we see how the saints, in the vicissitudes of affairs, even when they are innocent, are not insensible and stony; they do not despise the threatening perils; they become anxious, they cry and sigh during their temptations.—Miscell.

Verse 3.—"Mine eyes fall." O pitiable sight! that that sight should fall, by which Jesus saw the multitudes and, therefore, ascended the mount to give the precepts of the New Testament; by which, beholding Peter and Andrew, he called them; by which, looking upon the man sitting at the receipt of custom, he called and made him an evangelist; by which, gazing upon the city, he wept over it. . . . With these eyes thou didst look upon Simon, when thou didst say, "Thou art the son of Jonas; thou shalt be called Cephas." With these eyes thou didst gaze upon the woman who was a sinner, to whom thou didst say, "Thy faith hath saved thee,



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go in peace." Turn these eyes upon us, and never turn them away from our continual prayers.—Gerhohus.

Verse 3.—"I wait for my God." The hour is coming when our eyes must fall, and be closed; but, even then, "Let us wait for our God;" in this respect, let us die the death of the righteous person, who died for us; "and let our last end be like his."—George Horne.

Verse 4.—"Without a cause." In suffering, let not the mind be disturbed; for the injustice which is done to the innocent in his sufferings, is not laid to the charge of the sufferer, but to his who inflicts suffering. . . . It is well known what Tertullian relates of Socrates, when his wife met him after his condemnation, and addressed him with a woman's tears: "Thou art unjustly condemned, Socrates." His reply was, "Wouldst thou have me justify?"—Lactantius.

Verse 4.—"Then I restored that which I took not away." It was the great and blessed work of our Lord Jesus here upon the earth, to restore what he took not away. In handing this: I show what it is which was taken away, and from whom? I. Wherein it appears that Christ took it not away. III. How he restored it? IV. Why he did so? V. Use.

I. What is it which was taken away, and from whom? I. There was glory taken from God. Not his essential glory, nor any perfection of his being, for that cannot be taken away; but that glory which shines forth in the moral government of his creatures, and that glory which we are bound to give him. 2. There was righteousness, holiness, and happiness taken from man also. (1) There was a loss of righteousness to the guilty sinner; (2) of holiness to the polluted sinner; (3) of happiness to the miserable sinner. II. Wherein it appears that Christ did not take away these things from either. I. It is plain, as to God, he never took away any glory from him; for he never did anything dishonourable or offensive to God. John viii. 29; Isaiah i. 5; Luke i. 35. 2. It is also clear, as to man, that he took not away any righteousness, holiness, or happiness from him. He was not such a fountain of guilt, pollution, and misery, as the first Adam had been, but the contrary. 3. The Scripture, therefore, speaks of Christ's being cut off, but not of himself. Dan. ix. 26; 1 Pet. iii. 18; Isa. liii. 4, 5. 4. The innocency of Christ was conspicuous in his very sufferings. Though they found no cause of death in him, yet desired they Pilate that he should be slain. Acts xlii. 28. III. How did Christ restore those things which he took not away? In general, by his active and passive obedience. 1. Christ's doing the will of God in such a manner as he did it, was a greater honour to God than ever had been, or could be done before. 2. Christ's suffering of the will of God, made a considerable addition to the glory of God, which had been impaired by the sin of man. Heb. v. 8; John xvii. 4; and xlii. 31. 3. Christ hath provided for the justification of the sinner by the obedience which he fulfilled. Rom. v. 8. 4. Christ communicated that grace which is necessary for our sanctification also. 5. Christ hath merited for us a present blessedness in this world. 6. Jesus Christ hath procured for us a more full and absolute blessedness in the world to come. IV. Why did Jesus Christ make it his work to restore what he took not away? 1. It was a necessary work, a work which must be done, in order to his being a Saviour. 2. It was a work impossible for any mere creature to do; so that if Christ did not, it could not be done by any person besides him.—Timothy Gray's Sermon.

Verse 4.—"Then I restored that which I took not away." Rosenmüller observes, that this seems to be a proverbial sentence, to denote an innocent man unjustly treated. According to the law, if a man stole and killed, or sold an ox, he was to restore five oxen; or a sheep, he was to restore four; and if the ox or sheep was found alive, he was to restore two. Hence, to oblige a man to restore when he had taken nothing, was the greatest injustice. Exod. xxi. 1-5. Atsworth observes, that though it may be taken for all unjust criminals, whereof David and Christ were innocent, yet in special, it was verified in Christ, who "being in the form of God, thought it no robbery to be equal with God," Phil. ii. 6; notwithstanding, for witnessing himself to be the Son of God, he was put to death by the Jews. John xix. 7.—Benjamin Bosworth.

Verse 4.—"I restored that which I took not away." The devil took away by arrogating in heaven what was not his, when he boasted that he was like the Most High, and for this he pays a righteous penalty. . . . Adam also took away what was not his own, when, by the enticement of the devil, "You will be as gods," he sought



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after a likeness to God, by yielding to the deception of the woman. But the Lord Jesus thought it not robbery to be equal with God. . . . And yet his enemies said, "Let him be crucified, for he hath made himself the Son of God."—*Gerobah.*
Verse 4.—"I restored that which I took not away." What a blessed verse is here! Amidst all the opposition and contradiction of sinners against himself, Jesus manifested that character, by which Jehovah had pointed him out to the church by the prophet; "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, the restorer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in." Isaiah viii. 12. But what was it Christ restored? Nay, all that was lost. Adam by sin had done all that he could to take away God's glory, and with it his own glory and happiness. He had robbed God of his glory, God's law of its due, himself of God's image, and of God's favour. Sin had brought in death, spiritual and eternal; and he and all his descendants stood tremblingly exposed to everlasting misery. All these and more Jesus restored. As man's Saviour and man's Representative, and called to it by the authority of Jehovah, the Lord Christ restored to God his glory, and man God's image of favour; and having destroyed sin, death, hell, and the grave, he restored to his redeemed a better paradise than our nature had lost! Hail! oh, thou blessed Restorer of all our long lost privileges.—*Robert Hamker.*

Verse 5.—"Thou knowest." The knowledge of God is of a double use to plous men. The first is, as we observe in this place, to console the innocent: the second is, to make them circumspect, since all their thoughts, and words, and deeds are under the very eye of God.—*Musculus.*

Verse 5.—"Thou knowest my offences," etc., that is, that I am not an offender. This verse is not a confession of sin, but a protestation of innocence. The writer maintains that he is a sufferer, not for his sins, but for his piety. See *verse 7*, etc.—*George H. Noyes, in "A New Translation of the Book of Psalms, with Notes,"* etc. 1846.

Verse 5.—"My sins are not hid from thee." The sins of those for whom Christ died, by being imputed to him, no doubt became his in the eye of the law, in such a sense as to make him answerable for them. But the Scriptures, he it observed, while they speak of him as "wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities," and as "bearing our sins in his own body on the tree," as if afraid to use any form of expression which would even seem to derogate from his immaculate purity, never speak of the sins of those for whom he died as his own sins.—*James Anderson's Note to Calvin in loc.*

Verse 5.—"My sins are not hid." Not as the first Adam, do I, the second Adam, hide myself or my sins, especially in thy sight, O God; but lifted up upon the cross I suffered without the gate for sins in such a way, that I desire that my sins should be conspicuous to every creature in heaven, earth, and hell—my sins which, as they refer to my person, are marked with no taint, and, as they pertain to my people believing in me, are blotted out by my blood.—*Gerobah.*

Verse 6.—"Let not them that wait on thee, O Lord God of hosts, be ashamed for my sake," etc. This says, that unless the carriage and deportment of the godly man redounds to the comfort of all the rest of the godly, if in some way tends to the discredit of the godly. Since this is the case, when they slip aside, or carry not aright; since they are all in hazard of doing so, it should be matter of affecting and afflicting exercise, lest they do so. Follow professors are ashamed of the person that walketh not aright; they are ashamed that ever they should have been in company or fellowship with him; they are ashamed that ever such a person should have owned such a cause, and that ever such a thing should have belonged to a professor of such a cause; and, besides, they are weakened by him in their hopes of persevering for themselves. Again, they are in hazard of being a discredit to all the godly, because, say they, it seems the Lord has granted no peremptory promise, as to the manner of their final perseverance; and corruption enough remains in them still, to overturn all their stock of grace, if they get not present renewed influences.—*William Guthrie, 1620-1655.*

Verse 6.—"Ashamed for my sake." I pray that they may not be confounded by external enemies with their boundless insults and reproaches, because they seem to be the worshippers of a God crucified and dead, and are themselves like dead men, and lie rotting before his sepulchre, as if their good name were gone. Rather

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let my enemies who do not wish me to live be terror-stricken at my angelic countenance, and fall like the dead.—*Gerobah.*

Verse 6.—"For my sake." "I; more exactly, "in me." In these words the voice of the Saviour of his people's peace is clearly audible. The prayer of the Sufferer has its answer in the declarative testimony which now forms the basis of the gospel. "He that believeth on him shall not be confounded." I Peter ii. 6. —*Arthur Prichard.*

Verse 6.—"Because I, for their sakes, do at thy command bear that shame which they should else have done, Lord, take it off from them, because thou hast laid it upon me; so it expressly follows, *verse 7*: "Because for thy sake I have borne reproach; shame hath covered my face."—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 7.—"Shame hath covered my face." It is a great question whether shame or death be the greater evil. There have been those who have rather chosen death, and have wiped off a dishonour with their blood. So Saul slew himself rather than he would fall into the hands of the Philistines, who would have insulted over him, and mocked him as they did Samson. So that king (Jer. xxxviii. 19) rather chose to lose his country, life, and all, than to be given to the Jews, his subjects, to be mocked of them. . . . Confusion of face is one of the greatest miseries that hell itself is set forth unto us by. There is nothing that a noble nature more abhors than shame, for honour is a spark of God's image; and the more of God's image there is in any one, the more is shame abhorred by him, which is the degrading of it, and so the greater and more noble any one's spirit, the more he avoids it. To a base, low spirit, indeed, shame is nothing; but to a great spirit (as to David), then to have his glory turned into shame, as Psalm iv. 2, is nothing more grievous. And the greater glory any loseth, the greater is his shame. What must it be then to Christ, who became he was to satisfy God in point of honour debased by man's sin, therefore of all punishments besides, he suffered most of shame; it being also (as was said) one of the greatest punishments in hell. And Christ, as he assumed other infirmities of our nature, that made him possible in other things—as to be sensible of hunger, want of sleep, bodily torments, of unkindness, contempt, so likewise of disgrace and shame. It took that infirmity as well as fear; and though he had a strength to bear and despite it (as the author to the Hebrews speaks), yet none was ever more sensible of it. As the delicacy of the temper of his body made him more sensible of pains than ever any man was, so the greatness of his spirit made him more apprehensive of the evil of shame than ever any was. So likewise the infinite love and candour of his spirit towards mankind made him take in with unwearying grief the unkindness and injuries which they heaped upon him.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 8.—"A stranger unto my brethren." Unless this aversion of his brethren had pained him, he would not have complained of it. It would not have pained him unless he had felt a special affection for them.—*Musculus.*

Verse 8.—In the east, where polygamy prevails, the husband is a stern and unfeeling despot; his harem a group of trembling slaves; and the children, while they regard their common father with indifference or terror, cling to their own mother with the fondest affection, as the only part, as the only parent, in whom they feel an interest. Hence it greatly aggravated the affliction of David that he had become "an alien unto his mother's children;" the enmity of the other children of his father, the children of his father's other wives, gave him less concern.—*W. Greenfield, in Comprehensive Bible.*

Verse 9.—"For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." He who recollects that the Scriptures speak of a "peace which passeth understanding," and a "joy unspeakable and full of glory," will be more disposed to lament the low state of his own feeling, than to suspect the propriety of sentiments the most rational and scriptural, merely because they rise to a pitch that he has never reached. The Sacred Oracles afford no countenance to the supposition that devotional feelings are to be condemned as visionary and enthusiastic merely on account of their intensity and elevation; provided they be of the right kind, and spring from legitimate sources, they never teach us to suspect they can be carried too far. David danced before the Lord with all his might, and when he was reproached for degrading himself in the eyes of his people by indulging in such transports, he replied, "If this be vile, I will yet make myself more vile." That the objects which interest

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the heart in religion are infinitely more desirable and important than all others will not be disputed; and why should it be deemed irrational to be affected by them in a degree somewhat suitable to their value?—Robert Hall, 1764—1831.

Verse 9.—“The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up.” Consider the example of the saints of old, who have taken heaven by force. David broke his sleep for meditation. Psalm cxxxviii. His violence for heaven was boiled up to zeal. Psalm cxxxix. “My zeal hath consumed me.” And Paul did trench forth (overwhelm) unto those things which were before. The Greek word signifies to stretch out the neck, a metaphor taken from races that strain every limb, and reach forward to lay hold upon the prize. We read of Anna, a prophetess (Luke ii. 37); “she departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day.” How industrious was Calvin in the Lord’s vineyard. When his friends persuaded him for his health’s sake to remit a little of his labour, he said, “Would you have the Lord find me idle when he comes?” Luther spent three hours a day in prayer. It is said of holy Bradford, preaching, reading, and prayer, was his whole life. Irenæus, said bishop Jewell, that my body is exhausted in the labours of my holy calling. How violent were the blessed martyrs! They wore their fetters as ornaments, they snatched up torments as crowns, and embraced the flames as cheerfully as Elijah did the fiery chariot that came to fetch him to heaven. Let racks, fires, pulleys, and all manner of torments come, so I may win Christ, said Ignatius. “These pious souls” related unto blood.” How should this provoke our zeal! Write after these fair copies.—Thomas Watson.

Verse 9.—“The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up.” Zeal in and for true religion is a praiseworthy thing. Was David zealous? It may then become a royal spirit. Was Christ our Saviour zealous? It may become an heretical spirit. Albeit, zeal is out of grace with most men who sit still, and love to be at quiet rest; yet it is no disgrace to any generous spirit that it requires, to have the zeal of God’s house to eat him up. It is a slander to call it holy. Was not zealous David wiser than his teachers, than his enemies, than the aged? Luke’s men call it fury; God’s Spirit names it a “live coal,” that hath a most vehement flame. Why bears zeal the imputation of intolerance, sensless puritanism, or headiness? Was it David’s readiness? It was fervency in religion. Was Christ indiscreet? Was the wisdom of his Father. Festus called Paul mad, with a loud voice (Acts xxv. 24), when he spake but words of truth and soberness (verse 26). Christ’s kinsmen thought that he was beside himself. Mark iii. 21. Was the judgment of such stolid men any disparagement to our Saviour’s zeal? Nay, it is a commendation. To root out evil from, and to establish good in, the house of God is a good thing. Gal. iv. 18. Thomas Wilson, in “A Sermon preached before sundry of the Honourable House of Commons,” entitled, “David’s Zeal for Zion,” 1641.

Verse 9.—“Zel,” “reproach.” Grace never rises to so great a height as it does in times of persecution. Suffering times are a Christian’s harvest time. Let me instance in that grace of zeal: I remember Moulun speaking of the French Protestants, saith, “When Popists hurt us for reading the Scriptures, we burn with zeal to be reading of them; but now persecution is over, our Bibles are like old almshouses,” etc. All the reproaches, frowns, oppositions, and persecutions that a Christian meets with, in a way of holiness, do but raise his zeal and courage to a greater height. Michael’s scolding at David did but inflame and raise his zeal: “If this be to die, I will be more vile.” 2 Sam. vi. 20—22. Look, as fire in the winter burns the hotter, by an *anemone*, because of the coldness of the air; so in the winter of affliction and persecution, that divine fire, the zeal of a Christian, burns so much the hotter, and flames forth so much the more vehemently and strongly. In times of greatest affliction and persecution for holiness’ sake, a Christian hath, first, a good captain to lead and encourage him; secondly, a righteous cause to prompt and embolden him; thirdly, a gracious God to relieve and succour him; fourthly, a glorious heaven to receive and reward him; and, certainly, these things cannot but mightily raise him and inflame him under the greatest opposition and persecution. These things will keep him from fearing, fleeing, hiding, sinking, or flying in a stormy day; yea, these things will make his face like the face of an adamant, as God promised to make Ezekiel’s. Ezekiel iii. 7—9, and Job xli. 24. Now an adamant is the hardest of stones; it is harder than a flint, yea, it is harder than the nerbe-culstone. The naturalists (Pliny) observe, that the hardness of this stone is unpeackable: the fire cannot burn it, nor so much as heat it through, nor the hammer cannot break it, nor the water



cannot dissolve it, and, therefore, the Greeks call it an adamant from its unchangeableness; and in all storms the adamant shrinks not, it shrinks not, it fears not, it chanceth not its hurt; let the times be what they will, the adamant is still the same. In times of persecution, a good cause, a good God, and a good conscience will make a Christian like an adamant, it will make him invincible and unchangeable. When one desired to know what kind of man Basil was, there was presented to him in a dream, saith the history, a pillar of fire with this motto, *Tuile est Basilus*, Basil is such a one, he is all on a slight fire for God. Persecutions will but set a Christian all on a slight fire for God.—Thomas Brooks.

Verse 9.—“Eaten me up.” The verb means, not only “to eat up, to devour,” but “to corrode or consume,” by separating the parts from each other, as fire. And the radical import of the Hebrew word for “eat” seems to be “to eat into, corrode, as fire.” The word, says Parkhurst, is in the Hebrew Bible generally applied to the fervent or ardent affections of the human frame; the effects of which are well known to be ever like those of fire, corroding and consuming. And, accordingly, the poets, both ancient and modern, abound with descriptions of these ardent and consuming affections, taken from fire and its effects.—Richard Mott.

Verse 9.—“Eaten me up.” He who is zealous in his religion, or ardent in his attachments, is said to be eaten up.—Old Metton has determined to leave his home for ever; he is to walk barefoot to the Ganges for the salvation of his soul; his zeal has eaten him up.—J. Roberts’ Oriental Illustrations.

Verse 9.—“The reproaches of them that reproached thee are fallen upon me.” We should, if it were possible, labour to wipe off all the reproach of Christ, and take it upon ourselves that we might rather be got upon and contemned than Christ. It was a brave speech of Ambrose, “he wished it would please God to turn all the adversaries from the church upon himself, and let them satisfy their thirst with his blood;” this is a true Christian heart. And, therefore, if it be for our sakes, and we have anything in the business by which Christ is reproached, we should be willing rather to sacrifice ourselves, than that Christ should be reproached; and as Joseph, when he knew that the tempter rose for his sake, says he, “Cast me into the sea;” and so Nazianzen, when contention rose about him, says he, “Cast me into the sea, let me lose my place, rather than the name of Christ should suffer for me.”—Jeremiah Burroughs.

Verse 10.—“When I wept, and chastened my soul with fasting, that was to my reproach.” Behold here, virtue is accounted vice; truth, blasphemy; wisdom, folly. Behold, the peace-maker of the world is judged a seditious person; the fulfiller of the law, a breaker of the law; our Saviour, a sinner; our God, a devil. O poor troubled heart! woe betide thee that thou weakly wall for any injury or abuse that is offered to thee? God handeth thee no otherwise in this world than he handeth his only Son, who hath pledged thee in this bitter potion; not only taking esser thereof, but drinking to thee a full draught. It is not only a comfort, but a glory, to be a partner and fellow-sufferer with Christ, who delighteth also to see in us some representation of himself. Dogs bark not at those whom they know, and with whom they are familiar; but against strangers they usually bark; not always for any hurt which they feel or fear, but commonly by nature or depraved custom. How then canst thou be a stranger to the world, if it doth not molest thee; if it detract not from thee?—Sir John Hapsard (1560—1627), in “The Sanctimony of a Troubled Conscience.”

Verse 10.—There is nothing so well meant, but it may be ill interpreted.—Simon Patrick.

Verse 10, 11.—That Christ was derided and scoffed at is plain, from Mark v.; for, when he said, “The girl is not dead, but sleepeth,” they laughed him to scorn; and when he spoke of the necessity of giving alms, “Now, the Pharisees, who were covetous, heard all these things, and they derided him.” And, in his passion, he was derided by the soldiers, by Herod, by the high priests, and many others.—Robert Billiamer.

Verse 11.—“I made sackcloth also my garment,” etc. Though we nowhere read that Jesus put on sackcloth on any occasion, yet it is not improbable that he did; besides, the phrase may only intend that he mourned and sorrowed at certain times, as persons do when they put on sackcloth; moreover, as the common garb of his forerunner was raiment of camel’s hair, with a leathern girdle; so it is very likely



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his own was very mean, suitable to his condition, who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor. "And I became a proverb to them;" a by-word; so that, when they saw any person in sackcloth or in vile raiment, behold, such an one looks like Jesus of Nazareth.—*John Gill.*

Verse 11.—"I became a proverb." Two things are usually implied when a man is said to be a by-word. First, that he is in a very low condition: some men are so high that the tongues of the common people dare not climb over them, but where the ledge is low every man goes over. Secondly, that he is in a dejected condition: to be a by-word carries a reflexion of disgrace. He that is much spoken of, in this sense, is ill spoken of; and he is quite lost in the opinion of men, who is thus found in their discourse. . . . Hence, observe, great sufferers in many things of this world, are the common subject of discourses, and often the subject of disgrace. Such evils as few men have felt or seen, all men will be speaking of. Great sorrows, especially if they be the sorrows of great men, are turned into songs, and poetry plays its part with the saddest disasters. . . . Holy David met with this measure from men in the day of his sorrows: "When I wept, and chastened my soul with fasting, that went to my reproach. I made sackcloth also my garment; and I became a proverb (or a by-word) to them." In the next verse he tells us in detail who did this: "They that sit in the gate (that is, great ones) speak against me, and I was the song of the drunkard," that is, of the common sort.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 12.—"They that sit in the gate." i.e., as it is generally interpreted, the judges or chief persons of the state; for the gates of cities were the places of judgment. But Hilary interprets this of those who sat to *buy* at the gates of the city; which seems a more probable interpretation, better to agree with the design of the Psalmist, and to suit with the "drunkards," mentioned in the next clause.—*Samuel Burder.*

Verse 12.—"They that sit in the gate." The magistrates at the gate. Literally, "assessors at the gate;" "judges sitting to determine causes."—*John Mason Good.*

Verse 12.—"I was the song of the drunkards." Holy walking is the drunkards' song, as David was; and so preciseness and strictness of walking is ordinarily: the world cannot bear the burning and shaming conversations of some of the saints; they are so cuttingly reproved by them, that with those heatings, they curse the sun, that by its shining doth scorch them. It is no new thing; the seed of the serpent did always persecute the seed of the woman; and he that was born after the flesh, persecuteth him that was born after the spirit; even so it is now, saith the apostle; and so it is now, may we say. Inward meekness becometh, and is it not so still? Or, if it be not so bold a sin as formerly, it is because the times, not sinners' hearts, are changed; they malign them still, watch for their halting: "report, say they, and we will report it."—*John Macrot.*

Verse 12.—"I was the song of the drunkards." when magistrates discountenance true religion, then it becometh a matter of derision to rascals, and to every base villain without contrivance, and a table-talk to every lipster. The shame of the cross is more grievous than the rest of the trouble of it: this is the fourth time that the shame of the cross is presented unto God, in these four last verses: "I was the song of the drunkards;" "after complaining of his being reproached and being made a proverb"—*David Dickson.*

Verse 12.—There is a tavern, or profane mirth, in drinking and roaring, and revelling, and instead of another minister, David must be the song of the drunkards; nor can the Philistines be merry unless Samson be made the fool in the play (*Judges xvi. 25*). "Unless they scoff and leer the ways and servents of God" (*Greenham saith*), "the fools cannot tell how to be merry;" and then the Devil is merry with them for company. But what? Not merry without abusing their host? This some must dearly pay for, when a reckoning is called for; or, they rather called to make it. Then they will be off from their merry city, and will find that this was very far from being the "Comfort of the Holy Ghost," wherein and whereby that good Spirit and our Comforter was grieved, and holiness scoffed and laughed at.—*Anthony Tuckney (1599–1670), in "A Good Day Well Improved."*

Verse 13.—"But as for me, my prayer," etc. The phrase is full of emphasis; *And I, my prayer for thee*: that is, such am I altogether, this is my main occupation; as it is in Psalm cx. 1: *And I, a prayer*; this was my employment, this ever my only refuge, this my present help and remedy.—*Venema.*



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Verse 13.—"An acceptable time." All times are not alike. We will not always find admittance at the same rate, with the same ease. As he will not always be chiding, so he will not always be so pleasing neither. We may knock, and knock again, and yet stand without a while; sometimes, so long, till our knees are ready to sink under us, our eyes ready to drop out, as well as drop with expectation, and our hearts ready to break in pieces, while some heretich, or none regarded. We David expressly speaks of "an acceptable time" to make our prayers in. And, "To-day if you will hear his voice," in the Psalmist, paraphrased by the apostle. "To-day, while it is called to-day," shows there is a set day, or days, of audience with God, wherein he sets himself, as it were, with all readiness to hear and help us—an acceptable time. And will ye, next, know what it is that makes it so? There are but two things that do. Either God's being in a good or pleasing disposition towards us, or our being in a good and pleasing disposition towards him. Come we but to him in *time* of these, and we have nicked the time; we are sure to be accepted.—*Mark Frank, 1613–1664.*

Verse 13.—
Heavier the cross, the heartier prayer;
The bruised herbs most fragrant are.
If sky and wind were always fair,
The sailor would not watch the star;
And David's Psalm had ne'er been sung
If grief his heart had never wrong.
—*From the German.*

Verse 15.—Faith in God giveth hope to be helped, and is half a deliverance before the full deliverance come; for the Psalmist is now with his head above the water, and not so afraid as when he began the Psalm.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 15.—"The pill." According to Dean Stanley, the word *beer* here used is always rendered "well," except in this and three other cases. When such wells no longer yielded a full supply of water they were used as prisons, no care being taken to cleanse out the mire remaining at the bottom. The Dean also tells us in the Appendix to his "Sins and Palatines," that "they have a broad margin of masonry round the mouth, and often a stone filling up the orifice." The rolling of this stone over the mouth of the well was the well's "shutting her mouth;" and the poor prisoner was, to all intents and purposes, buried alive.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 17.—"Hide not thy face from thy servant; for I am in trouble." An upright servant, albeit he be troubled for God's cause, and do miss comfort from God; yet will he not change his Master, nor desert of his favour.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 17.—"Hide not thy face." The proper sense of the word *so* gives the meaning to the phrase, *will not thy face from thy servant*. In this there is a reference to a king, who, to prevent promiscuous approach to his chamber, spreads a veil before it, and admits to his presence only his minister of high confidence. So in Psalm xxxi. 21. The face of God is his majesty, and his gracious and favourable presence; the servant of God is his minister enjoying intimate access, and *so* *will the face from him* is to prevent him coming into the presence of God; and, therefore, it belongs to the servant of God to be treated in a widely different manner.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 17.—"Thy servant." Hide not, he says, from thy servant; as if he should say, such as I am, I am thy servant. It belongs to the Master to take care of his servant, if in peril for his sake. In this same verse he says he is in a strait. In verse 18 he declares that he is in jeopardy of his life.—*Monsieur.*

Verse 19.—"Thou hast known my reproach," etc. It is a great deal of comfort that God does take notice of our reproaches; this was the comfort of the Psalmist. If a man suffer reproach, and disgrace, and trouble for his friends, while he is absent from them: O, says he, did my friends know what I suffer, and suffer for them, it would comfort me: if it be comfort to be known, much more when they shall be accounted their own. Christ is acquainted with all the sufferings of every member; and, therefore, do not say, I am a poor creature; who takes notice of my sufferings? Heaven takes notice of your sufferings; Christ takes notice of them better than yourselves.—*Jeremiah Burroughs.*

Verse 20.—"Reproach hath broken my heart." Mental emotions and passions



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are well known by all to affect the action of the heart, in the way of palpitation, fainting, etc. That these emotions and passions, when in overwhelming excess, occasionally, though rarely, produce laceration or rupture of the walls of the heart, is stated by most medical authorities who have written on the affections of this organ; and our poets even allude to this effect as an established fact.

"The grief that does not speak,
Whispers the e-e-sought heart, and bids it break."

But, if ever human heart was riven and ruptured by the mere amount of mental agony that was endured, it would surely, we might even argue, a priori, be that of our Redeemer, when, during those dark and dreadful hours on the cross, he "being made a curse for us," "bore our griefs, and carried our sorrows," and suffered for sin the malediction of God and man, "full of anguish," and now "exceeding sorrowful even unto death." There are theological as well as medical arguments in favour of the opinion that Christ, in reality, died from a ruptured or broken heart. If the various wondrous prophecies and minute predictions in Psalms xxii and lxxx, regarding the circumstances connected with Christ's death, be justly held as literally true, such as, "They pierced my hands and my feet," "They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture," etc., why should we regard as merely metaphorical, and not as literally true, also, the declaration in the same Psalms, "Reproach hath broken my heart;" "My heart is like wax, it is melted in the midst of my bowels."—*St. James Young Simpson* (1811—1870) in *W. Snodgrass' "Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ."*

Verse 20.—"I looked for some to take pity, but there was none." Even under ordinary circumstances we yearn for sympathy. Without it, the heart will contract and droop, and shut like a flower in an unkindly atmosphere, but it will open again amidst the sounds of frankness and the scenes of love. When we are in trouble, this want is in proportion still more pressing; and, for the sorrowful heart to feel alone, is a grief greater than nature can sustain. A glance of sympathy seems to help it more than the gift of untold riches; and a loving look, even from a little child who is sorry for us, or a simple word from some homely friend, will sometimes brace the spirit to new exertions, and seem almost to waken life within the grasp of death.—*Charles Stanford, in "Central Truths."* 1858.

Verse 21.—"They gave me also gall," etc. Such are the comforts often administered by the world, to an afflicted and deserted soul.—*George Horne.*

Verse 21.—"Gall and vinegar" are here put together to denote the most unpalatable forms of food and drink. The passion of our Lord was providentially so ordered as to furnish a remarkable coincidence with this verse. The Romans were accustomed to give sour wine, with an infusion of myrrh, to convicts on the cross, for the purpose of deadening the pain. This practice was adhered to in our Saviour's case (Mark xv. 23). Though in itself not cruel, but the contrary, it formed part of the great process of murderous persecution. On the part of the Roman soldiery it may have been an act of kindness; but considered as an act of the unbelieving Jews, it was giving gall and vinegar to one already overwhelmed with anguish. And so Matthew, in accordance with his general method, represents it as a verification of this passage (Matt. xxvii. 34). He does not contradict Mark's account, before referred to, but merely intimates that the wine and myrrh thus offered were to be regarded as identical with the gall and vinegar of this prediction. And, in order to prevent the coincidence from being overlooked, our Lord, before he died, complained of thirst, and vinegar was administered.—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

Verse 21.—"Gall for my meat." Since the life of sin first began in tasting, contrary to the obedience due to God, the Redeemer of sinners willed to be obedient, even unto death, upon the cross, and to end his life, in fulfilment of the prophecy, with the bitter taste of gall and vinegar, that, in this manner, we, seeing the beginning of our redemption and the end of our redemption, might feel ourselves to be most sufficiently redeemed and most perfectly cured.—*Thomé de Jesu* (1882), in "*The Sufferings of Jesus.*"

Verse 21.—"Vinegar." Commentators have frequently remarked the refreshing quality of the Eastern vinegar. I shall not repeat their observations, but rather would ask, why the Psalmist prophetically complains of the giving him vinegar to drink, in that deadly thirst, which, in another Psalm, he describes by the tongue's cleaving to the jaws, if it be so refreshing? Its refreshing quality cannot be



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doubted; but may it not be replied, that, besides the gall which he mentions, and which ought not to be forgotten, vinegar itself, refreshing as it is, was only made use of by the meanest people? When a royal personage has vinegar given him in his thirst, the refreshment of a slave, of a wretched prisoner, instead of that of a prince, he is greatly dishonoured, and may well complain of it as a bitter insult, or represent such insults by this image.

Since *vitæ*, as appears from the ancient *Rostera* translators of the Septuagint, were chiefly esteemed formerly, for that which our version renders "equal edge in abundance, according to the state of the King," (Exh. v. 7), they translate, "much and sweet wine, such as the King himself drank." Perhaps, it was with a view to this, that the soldiers offered our Lord vinegar (wine that was become very sour), in opposition to that sweet wine princes were wont to drink: for Luke tells us that they did this in mockery (ch. xxiii. 36). "And the soldiers also mocked him, coming to him, and offering him vinegar." Medicated wine, to deaden their sense of pain, to him, and offering him vinegar." Medicated wine, to deaden their sense of pain, to him, and offering him vinegar, and that in mockery—in mockery (as they did other things) of his claim to royalty. But the force of this does not appear, if we do not recollect the quality of the wines drunk anciently by princes, which, it seems, were of the sweet kind.—*Thomas Erasm.*

Verse 22.—The imprecations in this verse and those following it are revolting only when considered as the expression of malignant selfishness. If uttered by God, they shock no reader's sensibilities, nor should they, when considered as the language of an ideal person, representing the whole class of righteous sufferers, and particularly him, who, though he prayed for his murderers while dying (Luke xxiii. 34), had before applied the words of this very passage to the unbelieving Jews (Matt. xxiii. 38), as Paul did afterwards (Rom. xi. 9, 10). The general doctrine of providential retribution, far from being confined to the Old Testament, is distinctly taught in many of our Saviour's parables. See Matt. xxi. 41; xxiii. 7; xxv. 31.—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

Verse 22.—"Let their table become a snare." Their table figuratively sets forth their prosperity, the abundance of all things. It represents peace and security, as in Psalm xxxiii. 5; Job xxvii. 16. It likewise describes mutual friendship, a blending of minds and plans; the emblem and sign whereof *convivium* are accustomed to be. Psalm xli. 10; Dan. xi. 27.—*Hermann Venens.*

Verse 22.—"Let their table," etc. One said well, *Letitis peritum omnes*, etc., "rain usually antiseptic from the use of lawful things;" there being most danger where it is least suspected. In all our comforts, there is a forbidden fruit, which seems fair and luscious sweet, but which must not be touched.—*Henry Wilkinson* (1875), in "*Morning Exercises.*"

Verse 22.—"Let their table become a snare." Many would have excused themselves from following Christ, in the parable of the feast: some had bought land, some had married wives, and others had bought yokes of oxen, and could not come (Luke xiv. 18—20), that is, an immoderate love of the world hindered them; their lawful enjoyments, from servants, become their idols; they worshipped them more than God, and would not quit them to come to God. But this is recurred to their reproach; and we may herein see the power of self upon the worldly man, and the danger that comes to him by the abuse of lawful things. What, thy wife dearer to thee than thy Saviour? and thy land and oxen preferred to thy soul's salvation. O beware, that thy comforts prove not snares first, and then curses: to over-rate them, is to provoke him that gave them to take them away again. Come, and follow him that giveth life eternal to the soul.—*William Penn* (1644—1718), in "*No Cross, No Crown.*"

Verse 22.—"Let their table become a snare." That is, for a recompense for their inhumanity and cruelty towards me. Michaelis shows how exactly these commitments were fulfilled in the history of the final siege of Jerusalem by the Romans. Many thousands of the Jews had assembled in the city to eat the paschal lamb, when Titus unexpectedly made an assault upon them. In this siege, the greater part of the inhabitants of Jerusalem miserably perished.—*William Walford.*

Verse 22.—"Observe the Divine retribution of the Jews. They gave gall and vinegar as food and drink to Christ; and their own spiritual food and drink has become a snare to them. His eyes were blinded; their eyes were darkened. His loins were scourged; their loins were made to shake.—*Christopher Wordsworth.*



Verses 23—28.—He denounceth ten plagues, or effects of God's wrath, to come upon them for their wickedness.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 24.—"Pour out." Observe what is denoted by pouring out. First, the facility with which God is able, without any labour, to destroy his enemies, as easy is it as to incline a vial full of liquid and pour it out. Secondly, the pouring out denotes the abundance of his anger. Thirdly, that his wrath is sudden, overwhelming, and inevitable. When it drops, one must take care; when it is poured forth, it crushes the thoughtless.—*Thomas La Blanc.*

Verse 25.—"Let their habitation;"—that is, not only the place where they dwell, but even their very offices and functions, "the mid;" viz., by thy just taking them away from amongst men: "and let none," viz., of their seed and posterity, "dwell in their tents," viz., that they have dwelt in; he meneth, that he would have them die without heir or issue.—*Thomas Wilcock.*

Verse 25.—"Let none dwell in their tents." After the temple itself was taken, or rather turned to ashes, the miserable remnant of the Jewish people begged of Titus that he would permit them to pass through the breaches of the wall with their wives and children, and go into the wilderness—a request which he indignantly refused. (*Josephus.*) So that, literally, "there was no inhabitant for their tents."—*John Mason Good.*

Verse 26.—When David's misery deserved compassion, Shimei's foul mouth loaded him with malediction. Hereof he complained: "They persecute him whom thou hast smitten; and they talk to the grief of those whom thou hast wounded." The picking out of such an opportunity doubled his malicious rancour. Such words would have galled at another time, which now are ready to kill. Let an arrow fly against the wind, it will hardly sick upright; with the wind, it pierceth deep. While thine enemy stands, he may ward thy blow; but once fallen on his back, he is at thy mercy: and how base is that spirit which will prey on prostrate fortunes! Little children have so much valour and justice, as to call him a coward that strikes his adversary when he is down. To insult upon those whom God hath humbled, and to draw blood of that back which is yet blue from the Maker's stripes, is even the murder of a virtuous tongue. Nor will it be any rare thing at the day of judgment for cursers to be indicted of murder: They would kill if they durst; they do kill as far as they can. I would be loth to trust his hand, that bans one with his lips. Balaam would soon have been the death of all Israel, if either tongue or sword could have effected his will.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 26.—"They talk to the grief of those whom thou hast wounded." The very talking and venting of ill speeches, to the prejudice of Christ's cause and truth, and true holiness in his saints, especially when they are under suffering and afflictions, whatsoever is a high provocation of God's wrath.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 26.—It were to be wished, that the sorrows of the penitent, when wounded with a sense of sin, never subjected him to the scorn and contempt of those who would be thought Christians.—*George Horne.*

Verse 27.—"Add iniquity unto their iniquity." This is that retaliation of sin which God returns into their bosoms that foster it; that since they loved cursing, it shall be unto them. Psalm cix. 17. So David here (though it was not in him present nature, but *propositum peccatum*, he did not desire it to be so, but he knew it would be so), "Add iniquity unto their iniquity." Neither doth God thus by infusion of wickedness, but by subtraction of his Spirit. He is *causa defensionis, non offensæ*; as the recalling of the sun from us causeth darkness; so the privation of grace creates the prevalence of ungodliness. It is in him not *peccatum, sed iudicium*—not sin, but judgment. When he leaves us to ourselves, it is no wonder if we fall into horrid and prodigious sins. *Peccatum est malum in se: effectum peccati mali, est causa subsequentis: est et suspitium, et causa subsequentis: sin is evil in itself, the effect of former evil, the cause of future: it is both punishment itself, and the cause of punishment.* In all the sternness of God's plagues there is not a greater vengeance. With other punishments the body smarteth; the soul groaneth under this. Hence, sins multiply without limits, that the plagues may be without end. Every affliction is sore that offends us; but that is direful which offends God. Such do at once act and suffer: it is both an active and a passive sin. The punish-



ment they suffer is (in them) sin; the sin they do is (from God) a punishment.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 27.—"Add iniquity unto their iniquity." Or, as the original signifies, *persecution*, treat their persecutions with *persecution*; act in thy judgments, as *crookedly* towards them as they dealt *crookedly* towards thee. They shall get, in the way of punishment, what they have dealt out in the way of oppression.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 27.—"Add iniquity unto their iniquity." Sin, carried far enough, becomes its own punishment. Let but a voracious glutton be bound to sit at a well-furnished table but two hours after he had filled his stomach, he would account it an intolerable penance. Let but the drunkard be forced to drink on with those that can drink him down, how is he a burden to himself, and a scorn to his fellow drunkards! Let but a lazy sluggard be confined three days to his bed, and how weary will he be of his bed of down! How is the idle person more weary of his idleness than another is of work.—*Samuel Annesley (1620—1698), in "Morning Exercises."*

Verse 28.—"Let them be blotted out of the book of the living." All the Israelites who came up out of Egypt were put down in a muster-roll of the living, called "the writing of the house of Israel" (*Exod. xlii. 9*), and "the book of life." Those who had died were excised when the names were written out afresh each year. They were, thereby, consigned to oblivion (*Prov. x. 7*). Hence, the book of life was used as an image for God's book of *predestination to eternal life* (*Psalm cxxxix. 16*; *Exod. xxxii. 32*; *Psalm lxxxvii. 6*; *Dan. xii. 1*; *Phil. iv. 3*; *Rev. xvii. 8*; *xiii. 8*; *xxi. 27*; *Luke x. 20*). The book of life, in the *human point of view*, has names written in it who have a name to live, but are dead, being in it only by external call, or in their own estimation, and in that of others. But, in the *divine point of view*, it contains only those who are elected finally to life. The former may be blotted out, as was *Judas* (*Rev. ii. 3*; *Matt. xiii. 12*; *xv. 20*; *vii. 23*; *Exod. xxxii. 32*); but the latter never (*Rev. x. 12, 15*; *John x. 28, 29*; *Acts xlii. 49*).—*A. R. Fossard.*

Verse 28.—"Let them be wiped out," etc. This verse alludes to the ancient Jewish practice of recording the names of the inhabitants of every division, or tribe, of the people, in a volume somewhat similar to the *Dan-boo* of the Saxons. See *Luke ii. 1*. The names of those who died were blotted or wiped out, and appeared no longer on the list of the living. Such a book is attributed to God in *Psalm cxxxix. 16*; and the blotted out of *Moses* from God's book, in *Exod. i. xxxii. 32*, is a figurative expression, for depriving him of life.—*Richard Warner.*

Verse 28.—"Let them be blotted out of the book of the living," etc. We come to the question, whether to be written in heaven be an infallible assurance of salvation, or, whether any there registered may come to be blotted out? The truth is, that none written in heaven can ever be lost; yet they object against it this verse. Hence, they infer, that some names once there recorded are afterwards put out; but this opinion catcheth a double aspersion on God himself. Either it makes him ignorant of future things, as if he foresaw not the end of elect and reprobate, and so were deceived in decreeing some to be saved that shall not be saved; or, that his decree is mutable, in excluding those upon their sins whom he hath formerly chosen. From both these weaknesses St. Paul vindicates him (*3 Tim. ii. 19*): "The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his." First, "The Lord knows them that are his;" this were not true if God's prescience could be deluded. Then, his "foundation standeth sure;" but that were no sure foundation, if those he hath decreed to be his should afterwards fall out not to be his. The very conclusion of truth is this, *omnipotens est deus*; they which are "written in heaven" can never come into hell. To clear this from the opposed doubt, among many, I will call out three proper distinctions.—
1. One may be said to be written in heaven *simpliciter*, and *secundum quid*. He that is simply written there, in *quantum predestinatus ad vitam*, because elected to life, can never be blotted out. He that is written after a sort may, for he is written *non secundum Dei prescientiam, sed secundum prescientiam justitiam*—not according to God's former decree, but according to his present righteousness. So they are said to be blotted out, not in respect of God's knowledge, for he knows they never were written there; but according to their present condition, apostatizing from grace to sin.*
2. Some are blotted out *non secundum rei certitatem, sed hominum opinionem*—

* *Lxxx.*



not according to the truth of the thing, but according to men's opinion. It is usual in the scriptures to say a thing is done *quomodo iudicatum est*, when it is declared to be done. Hypocrites have a simulation of outward sanctity, so that men in charity judge them to be written in heaven. But when those glittering stars appear to be only ignes fatui, foolish meteors, and fall from the firmament of the church, then we say they are blotted out. The written *ex existens*, by a perfect being, are never lost; but *ex apparentia*, by a dissembled appearance, may. Some God so writes, *in se ut simpliciter habentur vitium*—that they have life simply in themselves, though not of themselves. Others he so writes, *ut hinc non in se, sed in sua causa*: from which falling they are said to be obliterated.

St. Augustine says, we must not so take it, that God first writes and then dasheth out. For if a Pilate could say, *Quod scriptum, scriptum*—“What I have written, I have written,” and it shall stand; shall God say, *Quod scriptum, expungam*—“What I have written, I will wipe out, and it shall not stand?” They are written, then, *secundum spem ipsorum, qui se scriptum putabant*—according to their own hope that presumed their names there; and are blotted out *quomodo ipse conat* *illos non se fuisse*—when it is manifest to themselves that their names never had any such honour of inscription. This even that Psalm strengthens whence they fetch their opposition: “Let them be blotted out of the book of the living, and not be written with the righteous.” So that to be blotted out of that book, it is, indeed, never to be written there. To be wiped out in the end, is but a declaration that such were not written in the beginning.—Thomas Adams.

Verse 32.—“Your heart shall live that seek God.” As such who are poor in spirit, and truly humbled, do live upon God's aims, and are daily at his doors for relief of their necessities, and for communion with his gracious goodness; so shall they thrive well in this trade.—David Dickson.

Verse 32.—“Your heart shall live.” The heart, or the soul, is said to live, to be converted, or to return, when it is refreshed and cured of its pains and griefs. In this way it could be said of Jacob, when the good tidings were brought, that his spirit revived. . . . On the contrary, when Nabal heard the bad news, it is recorded that his heart died within him, and he became as a stone.—Lortins.

Verse 33.—“The Lord heareth the poor.” The consolation is much greater when it is said, “The Lord heareth the poor,” than if it were written, He hath heard poor David.—Musculus.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—Our trials like waters. I. They should be kept out of the heart. II. There are, however, leaks which admit them. III. Take note when the hold is filling. IV. Use the bucket and cry for help.

Verse 2, 3.—The sinner aware of his position, unable to hope, overwhelmed with fear, finding no comfort in prayer, unvisited with divine consolation. Direct and console him.

Verse 3.—Here is faith in the midst of trouble: “My God.” II. Hope in the midst of disappointment: “Mine eyes fall,” etc. III. Prayer in the midst of discouragement: “I am weary,” etc.; “My throat,” etc.

Or, I. There is praying beyond prayer: “I am weary,” etc. II. Hoping beyond hope: “Mine eyes,” etc.—G. R.

Verse 4.—Jesus as the Restorer, the Christian imitating him in the same office; Christianity a power which will do this for the whole race in due season.

Verse 5.—Our foolishness. Whence it appears generally, how it may display itself in individual, what it occasions, and what are the divine provisions to meet it.

Verse 5.—I. God's knowledge of sin is an inducement to repent. II. Because it is foolish to endeavour to hide any sin from him. 2. Because it is impossible

*Aquinas.



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to confess all our sin to him. II. It is an encouragement to hope for pardon. I. Because, in the full knowledge of sin, he has declared himself to be merciful and ready to forgive. 2. Because he has made provision for pardon, not according to our knowledge of sin, but his own.—G. R.

Verse 8, 9.—I. A grievous trial. II. An honourable reason for it: for Christ's sake. III. Consoling supports under it.

Verse 9.—I. The object of zeal: “thy house;” thy Zion; thy Church. II. The degree of zeal: “hath eaten me up.” Our Lord was consumed by his own zeal. So Paul: “And if I be offered by you,” etc. III. The manifestation of zeal: “The reproaches,” etc.; of thy justice; of thy law; of thy moral government; of thy lovingkindness: “Who himself bare our sins,” etc.—G. R.

Verse 10.—I. A prophecy. I. Of the Saviour's tears: “When I wept.” II. Of his fasting. III. Of his humiliation: “I made sackcloth,” etc. V. Of the perversion of his word: as, “I will destroy this temple,” etc. VI. Of the opposition of the Pharisees and rulers: “They that sit in the gate,” etc. VII. Of the contempt of the lowest of the people: “I was the song,” etc.—G. R.

Verse 11.—Proverbial sayings of a scolding character. Verse 12.—“An acceptable time.” While life lasts usually, and especially when we are repentant, feel our need, are importunate, give all glory to God, have faith in his promise, and expect a gracious reply.

Verse 13.—“Multitude of thy mercy.” Seen in many forbearances before conversion, countless pardons, innumerable gifts, many promises, frequent visits, and abundant deliverances. Of all these who can count the thousandth part?

Verse 14.—“The truth of thy salvation.” An instructive topic. Its reality, certainty, completeness, eternity, etc. all illustrate its truth under various aspects.

Verse 14.—I. The depth from which prayer may rise. II. The height to which it may ascend. Thus Jonah, when at the bottom of the sea, says, “My prayer came up,” etc.—G. R.

Verse 15 (last clause).—A tremendous evil, our desert of it, our hope against it, our fear of it, and the reasons which secure us against it.

Verse 15.—I. Prayer: “Hide not thy face.” II. Person: “Thy servant.” III. Plea: “For I am in trouble.” IV. Pressure: “Hear me speedily.”

Verse 19.—I. God knows what his people suffer; how much, how long, from whom, for what. II. His people should find consolation in this knowledge. I. That trial is permitted by him. 2. That it is appointed by him. 3. That it has its design from him. 4. That when the design is accomplished, it will be removed by him.—G. R.

Verse 20.—The Saviour's broken heart. Broken hearts, such as are sentimental, caused by disappointed pride, penitence, persecution, sympathy, etc.

Verse 21.—The conduct of men to Jesus throughout his entire life, rendering to him evil for all his good, and where good would have seemed to be the inevitable return.

Verse 22.—The table of mercy. Excess in feasting; looseness in conversation; want of principle in confederate councils; superstition in religion.

Verse 23.—The judicial curse which falls on some despisers of Christ; their understandings fail to perceive the truth; and they tremble, because they are unable to receive strengthening comforts.

Verse 29.—I. The humiliation that precedes exaltation. 1. Deep: “I am poor and sorrowful.” 2. Confessed: “I am poor,” etc. II. The exaltation that follows humiliation. 1. Divine: “Thy salvation, O Lord.” “Though the Lord be high,” etc. 2. Complete: God does nothing by halves. 3. Pre-eminant: “Set me up on high.”—G. R.

Verse 30, 31.—I. The effect of deliverance upon the people of God. It fills them with praise and thanksgiving. II. The effect in relation to God. He is more pleased with it than with any other offerings: “Whose offering praise,” etc.—G. R.

Verse 32.—I. The joy of a good man's heart is in the experience of others. II. The life of his heart is in God.

Verse 33.—I. What the people of God are in their own esteem: “poor” and “prisoners.” II. What they are in the divine esteem: not unnoticed; not unheard; not despised.



EXPOSITIONS OF THE PSALMS.

Verse 34.—"The sea," etc. How God is, should be, and shall be praised by the sea.
 Verse 35.—Salvation, edification, preservation, peace, full assurance.
 Verse 35, 36.—Observe the sequence:—"Save," "build," "dwell and have," "inherit," "love and dwell."
 Verse 36.—I. The sure evidence of grace: "love his name." II. The blessing given. III. The enduring character of it: "shall dwell."
 Verse 36.—I. The inheritance: "inherit it;" we reign with Christ on earth, then in heaven. II. The title. 1. Legal: "Seed of his servants"—Abraham, Jacob, David—David's Lord and Son. 2. Moral: "They that love his name."
 —G. A.
 Verse 36.—I. The covenant inheritance. II. To whom it belongs. III. The certainty of their obtaining; and, IV. The perpetuity of their possessing it.

PSALM LXX.

TRIN.—To the Chief Musicians, a Psalm of David.—So for the title corresponds with Psalm XL., of which this is a copy with variations. David appears to have written the full-length Psalm, and also to have made this excerpt from it, and altered it to suit the occasion. It is a fit pendant to Psalm LXXX., and a suitable preface to Psalm LXXXI. To bring to remembrance. This is the poor man's memorial. David personally pleads with God that he may not be forgotten, but David's Lord may be heard here also. Even if the Lord seems to forget us, we must not forget him. This memorial Psalm sets us a connecting link between the two Psalms of supplicatory expostulation, and makes up with them a precious triad of song.

EXPOSITION.

[The Reader is referred for full Exposition and Notes to Psalm XL., verses 13—17, in "Treasury of David," Vol. II., pp. 239—241.]

MAKE haste, O God, to deliver me; make haste to help me, O LORD.
 2 Let them be ashamed and confounded that seek after my soul: let them be turned backward, and put to confusion, that desire my hurt.

3 Let them be turned back for a reward of their shame that say, Aha, aha.

4 Let all those that seek thee rejoice and be glad in thee: and let such as love thy salvation say continually, Let God be magnified.

5 But I am poor and needy: make haste unto me, O God: thou art my help and my deliverer; O LORD, make no tarrying.

1. This is the second Psalm which is a repetition of another, the former being Psalm III., which was a rehearsal of Psalm XIV. The present differs from the Fortieth Psalm at the outset, for that begins with, "Be pleased," and this, in our version, more urgently with, "Make haste;" or, as in the Hebrew, with an abrupt and broken cry, "O God, to deliver me; O Lord, to help me hasten." It is not forbidden us, in hours of dire distress, to ask for speed on God's part in his coming to rescue us. The only other difference between this and verse 13 of Psalm XL, is the putting of Elolam in the beginning of the verse for Jehovah, but why this is done, we know not; perhaps, the guesses of the critics are correct, but perhaps they are not. As we have the words of this Psalm twice in the letter, let them be doubly with us in spirit. It is most meet that we should day by day cry to God for deliverance and help; our frailty and our many dangers render this a perpetual necessity.

2. Here the words, "together," and, "to destroy it," which occur in Psalm XL, are omitted: a man in haste uses no more words than are actually necessary. His enemies desired to put his faith to shame, and he eagerly entreats that they may be disappointed, and themselves covered with confusion. It shall certainly be so; if not sooner, yet at that dread day when the wicked shall awake to shame and everlasting contempt. "Let them be ashamed and confounded that seek after my soul; let them be turned backward, and put to confusion, that desire my hurt;" turned back and driven back are merely the variations of the translators. When men labour to turn others back from the right road, it is God's retaliation to drive them back from the point they are aiming at.

3. "Let them be turned back." This is a milder term than that used in Psalm XL, where he cries, "let them be desolate." Had growing years matured and mellowed the Psalmist's spirit? To be "turned back," however, may come to the same thing as to be "desolate;" disappointed malice is the nearest akin to desolation that can well be conceived. "For a reward of their shame that say, Aha, aha." They thought to shame the godly, but it was their shame, and shall be their shame for

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ever. How fond men are of taunts, and if they are meaningless "Ahas," more like animal cries than human words, it matters nothing, so long as they are a vent for scorn and sting the victim. Rest assured, the sinner of Christ and his people shall have wages for their work; they shall be paid in their own coin; they loved scoffing, and they shall be filled with it—yes, they shall become a proverb and a by-word for ever.

4. Anger against enemies must not make us forget our friends, for it is better to preserve a single citizen of Zion, than to kill a thousand enemies. "Let all those that seek thee rejoice and be glad in thee." All true worshippers, though as yet in the humble ranks of seekers, shall have cause for joy. Even though the seeking commence in darkness, it shall bring light with it. "And let such as love thy salvation say continually, Let God be magnified." Those who have tasted divine grace, and are, therefore, wedded to it, are a somewhat more advanced race, and these shall not only feel joy, but shall with holy constancy and perseverance tell abroad their joy, and call upon men to glorify God. The doxology, "Let the Lord's name be magnified," is infinitely more manly and ennobling than the dog's bark of "Aha, aha."

5. "But I am poor and needy." Just the same plea as in the preceding Psalm, verse 23: it seems to be a favourite argument with tried saints; evidently our poverty is our wealth, even as our weakness is our strength. May we learn well this riddle. "Make haste unto me, O God." This is written instead of "yet the Lord thinketh upon me," in Psalm xl.; and there is a reason for the change, since the key note of the Psalm frequently dictates its close. Psalm xl. sings of God's thoughts, and, therefore, ends therewith; but the peculiar note of Psalm lxx. is "Make haste," and, therefore, so it concludes. "Thou art my help and my deliverer." My help in trouble, my deliverer out of it. "O Lord, make no tarrying." Here is the name of "Jehovah" instead of "my God." We are warranted in using all the various names of God, for each has its own beauty and majesty, and we must reverence each by its holy use as well as by abstaining from taking it in vain. I have presumed to close this recapitulatory exposition with an original hymn, suggested by the watchword of this Psalm, "Make Haste."

Make haste, O God, my soul to bless!
My help and my deliverer thou;
Make haste, for I'm in deep distress,
My case is urgent; help me now.
Make haste, O God! make haste to save!
For time is short, and death is nigh;
Make haste ere yet I'm in my grave,
And with the lost for ever lie.
Make haste, for I am poor and low;
And Satan mocks my groans and tears;
O God, in mercy be not slow,
But snatch me from my horrid fears.
Make haste, O God, and hear my cries;
Then with the souls who seek thy face,
And those who thy salvation prize,
I'll magnify thy matchless grace.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—Franke would apply the present Psalm to the state of the Christian church after the resurrection and exaltation of Christ, and would put the words in the mouths of the faithful of that time. On the same ground of transferring the language adapted to Christ in Psalm xl. to the faithful in this Psalm, we need not hesitate to take them on our lips, as the language of the church in every age. I cannot but reassert my conviction of the intentional arrangement of the Psalms in the order in which we now have them, made in all probability, partially

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at least, at the time they were handed over to public use. It is surely a daring conjecture made by Walford, that the repetition of this Psalm arose from some mistake of the persons by whom the Psalms were collected and arranged, after the return from the captivity in Babylon.—W. Wilson.

Verse 2.—"Let them be confounded;" viz., among themselves, and in their own understandings: "and put to shame;" viz., in the sight and presence of men before whom they think to attain great glory, in banding themselves against me.—Thomas Wilcocks.

Verse 3.—"Aha, aha." In describing his human foes, our Saviour represents them as saying to him, "Aha, aha." These exclamations are ebullitions of exalting insolence. They can escape from the lips of those only who are at once haughty and cruel, and insensible to the delicacies and decourms of demeanour. Doubtless, they would be the favourite expressions of the rude rabble that accompanied the traitor in his ignoble campaign against Incarnate Love, and of the rude aristocratic mob that held over the Apostle of Heaven the mockery of an ecclesiastical trial, and of the larger, more excited, and more rancorous multitude that insultingly accompanied him to the cross, and mocked him, and wagged their heads at him, and raised upon him as he mockingly, but majestically, hung on the accursed tree. The present Saviour would, no doubt, catch in his ears the distant mutter of all the violent and ruthless exclamations with which his foes were about to rend the air; and, amid these heartless and sneering ejaculations, he could not but feel the keen and poisoning edge of the malevolent and bilious cry, "Aha, aha." O miracle of mercy! He who deserved the hallojahs of an intelligent universe, and the special honours of all the children of men, had first to anticipate, and then to endure from the mouths of the very rebels whom he came to bless and to save, the malicious tauntings of "Aha, aha."—James Franke.

Verse 4.—"Such as love thy salvation." They love it for its own sake; they love it for the sake of him who procured it by his obedience unto death; they love it for the sake of that Holy Spirit who moved them to seek it and accept it; and they love it for the sake of their own souls, which they cannot but love, and which, without it, would be the most miserable outcasts in the universe. No wonder that in the light of its intrinsic importance, and of its intrinsic relations, they should be "such as love God's salvation." All men are lovers as well as seekers; for all men love. Some love money more than God's salvation; others love pleasure, even the pleasures of sin, more than God's salvation; and others love bustle and business more than God's salvation. But, as the stamp of the material, the temporal and the consequent, is on all these earthly objects of men's love, the friends of Jesus elevate above them all, as the worthier object of their regard and embrace, the salvation of God.—James Franke.

Verse 4.—"Let God be magnified." Not only "The Lord be magnified," but also "alway." Behold, when thou wast straying, and wast turned away from him; he recalled thee: Be the Lord magnified. Behold, he hath inspired thee with confession of sin; thou hast confessed, he hath given pardon: Be the Lord magnified. . . . Now, thou hast begun to advance, thou hast been justified, thou hast arrived at a sort of excellence of virtue; is it not a seemly thing that thou also sometimes be magnified? No! Let them say, Be the Lord alway magnified. A sinner thou art, be he magnified in order that he may call; thou confestest, be he magnified in order that he may forgive; now thou livest justly, be he magnified in order that he may direct; thou perseverest even unto the end, be he magnified in order that he may glorify. Be the Lord, then, alway magnified. Let just men say this, let them say this that seek him. Whosoever doth not say this, doth not seek him. . . . Be the Lord magnified. But, wilt thou thyself never be great? wilt thou be nowhere? In him was something, in me nothing; but if in him is whatsoever I am, be he magnified, not I. But, what of these? "But I am poor and needy;" he is rich, he abounding, he needing nothing. Behold my light, behold whence I am illumined, for I cry, "Thou shalt illumine my candle, O Lord;" my God, thou shalt illumine my darkness. "The Lord doth loose men fettered, the Lord ranseth up men crushed, the Lord maketh wise the blind men, the Lord keepeth the proselytes." Psalm xviii. 28; Psalm cxlv. 7. What, then, of thee? "But I am needy and poor." I am like an orphan, my soul is like a widow destitute and desolate; help I seek,



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always mine infirmity I confess. "But I am poor and needy." There have been forgiven me my sins, now I have begun to follow the commandments of God; still, however, I am needy and poor. Why still needy and poor? Because I see another law in my members fighting against the law of my mind. Rom. vii. 23. Why needy and poor? Because, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness—Matt. v. 6. Still I hunger, still I thirst.—Augustine.

Verse 5.—"But I am poor and needy." He had been rich, but for our sake he had become poor, that we, through his poverty, might be rich. Out of the fulness of his grace he had voluntarily entered, for our sake, into a state in which he had experience, and most bitter experience, of the want of the means of enjoyment. . . . But the word here rendered "poor" is often, elsewhere, translated afflicted; in various ways he was afflicted. He was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows, and the acquaintance of grief. He was reproached, and "reproach broke his heart."—James Frame.

Verse 5.—"I am poor and needy." By this I hold to be meant the chastisements, and heavy trials that come from God the Father; the temptations and bitter assaults of that foul and fell Serpent; the persecutions and vexations inflicted by the hands of unreasonable and wicked men; and (but in this following Christ must be exempted) the inward corruptions, disordered notions, unsettled affections, and the original pollutions brought from the mother's womb; with the soul and body's happiness and unobtainableness with cheerfulness and constancy to run the direct and just paths of God's commandments. Many of these made the Head, all of these (and more, too) the members, "poor and needy."—John Barlow. 1618.

Verse 5.—"O Lord, make no tarrying." His prayer for himself, like his prayer for his foes and for his friends, was answered. The Lord made no tarrying. Ere four and twenty hours had rolled past, his rescued spirit was in Paradise, and the crucified thief was with him. O what a change! The morning saw him condemned at the bar of an earthly tribunal, sentenced to death, and nailed to the bitter tree; before the evening shadowed the hill of Calvary, he was nesting in the bosom of God, and had become the great centre of attraction and of admiration to all the holy intelligences of the universe. The morning saw him led out through the gate of the Jerusalem below, surrounded by a rascal crowd, whose hoosings rung in his ear; but ere the night fell, he had passed through the gate of the Jerusalem above, and his tread was upon the streets of gold, and angel anthems rose high through the dome of heaven, and joy filled the heart of God.—James Frame.

Verse 5 (third clause).—"Helper," in all good works; "Deliverer," from all evil ones. "Make no long tarrying." It is the cry of the individual sinner.—Dionysius the Carthusian (1471), quoted in Neale and Littledale's Commentary.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. Occasion of his prayer. I. Affliction. 2. Helplessness. II. Subject of his prayer. Deliverance, help. III. Importunity of his prayer. The time of deliverance may be in answer to prayer, as well as deliverance itself.

Verse 1.—I. Times when such urgent prayer is allowable, praiseworthy, or faulty. II. Reasons for expecting a speedy reply. III. Consolations if delay should occur.

Verse 2.—I. There are those who seek our soul's hurt. II. We must oppose them, not dally or yield. III. Our best weapon is prayer to God. IV. Their defeat is here described.

Verse 3.—I. Who are these who cry "shame"? II. What master do they serve? III. What shall their wages be?

Verse 4 (last clause).—I. The character. II. The saying. III. The wish. Verse 5.—I. Who need help? II. Who renders help? III. What it comes to: "deliver." IV. What prayer it suggests.

Verse 5.—I. Confession: "I am poor and needy." II. Profession: "Thou art my help," etc. III. Supplication: "Make haste;" "Make no tarrying."

PSALM LXXI.

There is no title to this Psalm, and hence some conjecture that Psalm LXX. is intended to be a prelude to it, and has been broken off from it. Such imaginings have no value with us. We have already met with five Psalms without title, which are, nevertheless, as complete as those which bear them.

We have here THE PRAYER OF THE GOOD BELIEVER, who, in holy confidence of faith, strengthened by a long and remarkable experience, pleads against his enemies, and asks further blessings for himself. Anticipating a gracious reply, he promises to magnify the Lord exceedingly.

Division.—The first four verses are faith's cry for help; the next four are a testimony of experience. From verse 9—13, the good saint pleads against his foes, and then rejoices in hope, verses 14—16. He returns to prayer again in verses 17 and 18, repeats the confident hopes which cheered his soul, verses 19, 20, 21; and then he closes with the promise of abounding in thanksgiving. Throughout, this Psalm may be regarded as the utterance of struggling, but unstaggering, faith.

EXPOSITION.

IN thee, O LORD, do I put my trust: let me never be put to confusion.
 2 Deliver me in thy righteousness, and cause me to escape: incline thine ear unto me, and save me.

3 Be thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort: thou hast given commandment to save me; for thou art my rock and my fortress.

4 Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man.

1. "*In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust.*" Jehovah deserves our confidence; let him have it all. Every day must we guard against every form of reliance upon an arm of flesh, and hourly hang our faith upon the ever faithful God. Not only on God must we rest, as a man stands on a rock, but in him must we trust, as a man hides in a cave. The more intimate we are with the Lord, the firmer will our trust be. God knows our faith, and yet he loves to hear us avow it; hence, the Psalmist not only trusts in the Lord, but tells him that he is so trusting. "*Let me never be put to confusion.*" So long as the world stands, stand thou by me; yea, for ever and ever be faithful to thy servants. If thou forsake me, men will ridicule my religion, and how shall I be able to answer them? Confusion will silence me, and thy cause will be put to shame. This verse is a good beginning for prayer; those who commence with trust shall conclude with joy.

2. "*Deliver me in thy righteousness, and cause me to escape.*" Be true, O God, to thy word. It is a righteous thing in thee to keep the promises which thou hast made unto thy servants. I have trusted thee, and thou wilt not be unrighteous to forget my faith. I am taken as in a net, but do thou liberate me from the malice of my persecutors. "*Incline thine ear unto me, and save me.*" Stoop to my feebleness, and hear my faint whisper; be gracious to my infirmities, and smile upon me: I ask salvation; listen thou to my petitions, and save me. Like one wounded and left for dead by mine enemies, I need that thou bend over me and bind up my wounds. These mercies are asked on the plea of faith, and they cannot, therefore, be denied.

3. "*Be thou my strong habitation.*" Permit me to enter into thee, and be as much at home as a man in his own house, and then suffer me to remain in thee as my settled abode. Whereas foes molest me, I need a dwelling framed and bulwarked, to sustain a siege and resist the attacks of armies; let, then, thine omnipotence secure me, and be as a fortress unto me. Here we see a weak man, but he is in a strong habitation; his security rests upon the tower in which he hides, and

is not placed in jeopardy through his personal feebleness. "Whereunto I may continually resort." Fast shut is this castle against all adversaries, its gates they cannot burst open; the drawbridge is up, the portcullis is down, the bars are fast in their places; but, there is a secret door, by which friends of the great Lord can enter at all hours of the day or night, as often as ever they please. There is never an hour when it is unavailing to pray. Mercy's gates stand wide open, and shall do so, till, at the last, the Master of the house has risen up and shut to the door. Believers find their God to be their habitation, strong and accessible, and this is for them a sufficient remedy for all the ills of their mortal life. "Thou hast given commandment to save me." Nature is charged to be tender with God's servants; Providence is ordered to work their good, and the forces of the invisible world are ordained as their guardians. David charged all his troops to spare the young man Abishai, but yet he fell. God's commandment is of far higher virtue, for it compels obedience, and secures its end. Destruction cannot destroy us, famine cannot starve us; but we laugh at both, while God's mandate shields us. No stones of the field can throw us down, while angels bear us up in their hands; neither can the beasts of the field devour us, while David's God delivers us from their ferocity, or Daniel's God puts them in awe of us. "For thou art my rock and my fortress." In God we have all the security which nature which furnishes the rock, and art which builds the fortress, could supply; he is the complete preserver of his people. Immortality may be set forth by the rock, and omnipotence by the fortress. Happy is he who can use the personal pronoun "my"—not only once, but as many times as the many aspects of the Lord may render desirable. Is he a strong habitation? I will call him "my strong habitation," and he shall be my rock, my fortress, my God (verse 4), my hope, my trust (verse 5), my praise (verse 6). All mine shall be his, all his shall be mine. This was the reason why the Psalmist was persuaded that God had commanded his salvation, namely, because he had enabled him to exercise a calm and appropriating faith.

4. "Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked." God is on the same side with us, and those who are our enemies are also his, for they are wicked; therefore will the Lord surely rescue his own confederates, and he will not suffer the evil to triumph over the just. He who addresses such a prayer as this to heaven, does more injury to his enemies than if he had turned a battery of Armstrongs upon them. "Out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man." Being wicked to God, they become unrighteous towards men, and cruel to their persecutors of the godly. Two hands are here mentioned: they grasp and they crush; they strike and they would slay if God did not prevent; had they as many hands as Briareus, the finger of God would more than match them.

5 For thou art my hope, O Lord God: thou art my trust from my youth. 6 By thee have I been holden up from the womb: thou art he that took me out of my mother's bowels: my praise shall be continually of thee. 7 I am as a wonder unto many; but thou art my strong refuge.

8 Let my mouth be filled with thy praise and with thy honour all the day. 9. "For thou art my hope, O Lord God." God who gives us grace to hope in him, will assuredly fulfil our hope, and, therefore, we may plead it in prayer. His name is Jehovah, the hope of Israel (Jer. xvii. 13); just, as he cannot be a false or falling hope, we may expect to see our confidence justified. "Thou art my trust from my youth." David had proved his faith by notable exploits when he was a youth and ready; it was to him a cheering recollection, and he felt persuaded that the God of his youth would not forsake him in his age. They are highly favoured who can like David, Samuel, John, Timothy, and others say, "Thou art my trust from my youth."

10. "By thee have I been holden up from the womb." Before he was able to understand the power which preserved him, he was sustained by it. God knows us before we know anything. The sheet of old by the bosom of God before they were hid on their mothers' bosoms; and when their infantile weakness had no feet strong enough to carry it, the Lord upheld us. We do well to reflect upon divine goodness to us in childhood, for it is full of food for gratitude. "Thou art he that took me out of my mother's bowels." Even before conscious life, the care of God is over his chosen. Birth is a mystery of mercy, and God is with both mother and babe. If marriages are registered in heaven, we may be sure that births are also.

Holy women do well to bless God for his mercy to them in nature's perilsous hour; but every one who is born of woman has equal cause for thankfulness. She, whose life is preserved, should render thanks, and so should he whose life is given. "My praise shall be continually of thee." Where goodness has been unceasingly received, praise should unceasingly be offered. God is the circle where praise should begin, continue, and endlessly revive, since in him we live, and move, and have our being.

7. "I am as a wonder unto many." "To thousand eyes a mark and gaze am I." The saints are men wondered at; often their dark side is glorious even to amazement, while their bright side is glorious even to astonishment. The believer is a riddle, an enigma puzzling the unspiritual; he is a monster warring with those delights of the flesh, which are the ail in all of other men; he is a prodigy, unaccountable to the judgments of ungodly men; a wonder gazed at, feared, and, by-and-by, contemptuously derided. Few understand us, many are surprised at us. "But thou art my strong refuge." Here is the answer to our riddle. If we are strong, it is in God; if we are safe, our refuge shelters us; if we are calm, our soul hath found her stay in God. When faith is understood, and the grounds of her confidence seen, the believer is no longer a wonder; but the marvel is that so much unbelief remains among the sons of men.

8. "Let my mouth be filled with thy praise and with thy honour all the day." What a blessed mouthful! A man never grows nauseated though the flavour of it be all day in his mouth. God's bread is always in our mouths, so should his praise be. He fills us with good; let us be also filled with gratitude. This would leave no room for murmuring or backbiting; therefore, may we well join with holy David in this sacred wish.

9 Cast me not off in the time of old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth.

10 For mine enemies speak against me; and they that lay wait for my soul take counsel together.

11 Saying, God hath forsaken him: persecute and take him; for there is none to deliver him.

12 O God, be not far from me: O my God, make haste for my help.

13 Let them be confounded and consumed that are adversaries to my soul; let them be covered with reproach and dishonour that seek my hurt.

14. "Cast me not off in the time of old age." David was not tired of his Master, and his only fear was lest his Master should be tired of him. The Amalekites in the Bible history left his Egyptian servant to famish when he grew old and sick, but not so the Lord of saints; even to near hate he bears and carries us. Alas for us, if we were abandoned by our God, as many a courtier has been by his prince! Old age robs us of personal beauty, and deprives us of strength for active service; but it does not lower us in the love and favour of God. An ungrateful country leaves its worn-out defenders to starve upon a scanty pittance, but the pensioners of heaven are satisfied with good things. "Forsake me not when my strength faileth." Bear with me, and endure my infirmities. To be forsaken of God is the worst of all conceivable ills, and if the believer can be but clear of that grievous fear, he is happy; no saintly heart need be under any apprehension upon this point.

15. "For mine enemies speak against me." Dogs howl over a dying lion. When David's arm was able to chastise his foes, they were yet impudent enough to slander him, and he fears that now they will take fresh license in the hour of his weakness. The text most probably means that his enemies had said that God would forsake him; and, therefore, he is the more earnest that the Lord's faithful dealings may give them the lie. "And they that lay wait for thy soul take counsel together." The Psalmist had enemies, and these were most malicious; seeking his utter destruction, they were very persevering, and stood long upon the watch; to this they added cunning, for they lay in ambush to surprise him, and take him at a disadvantage; and all this they did with the utmost unanimity and deliberation, neither spoiling their design by want of prudence, nor marring its accomplishment by a lack of unity. The Lord our God is our only and all-sufficient resort from every form of persecution.

16. "Saying, God hath forsaken him." O hitter taunt! There is no worse arrow in all the quivers of hell. Our Lord felt this barbed shaft, and it is no marvel

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If his disciples feel the same. Were this exclamation the truth, it were indeed an ill day for us; but, glory be to God, it is a barefaced lie. *Persecute and take him.* Let loose the dogs of persecution upon him, sette him, worry him, "for there is none to deliver him." Down with him, for he has no friends. It is safe to assault him, for none will come to his rescue. O cowardly boasts of a braggart god, how do ye wound the soul of the believer; and only when his faith cries to his Lord is he able to endure your cruelty.

12. "O God, be not far from me." Nearness to God is our conscious security. A child in the dark is comforted by grasping its father's hand. "O my God, make haste for my help." To call God ours, as having entered into covenant with us, is a mighty plea in prayer, and a great cry to our faith. The cry of "make haste" has occurred many times in this portion of the Psalms, and it was evoked by the same pressure of affliction. Sharp sorrows soon put an end to procrastinating prayers.

13. "Let them be confounded and consumed that are adversaries to my soul." It will be all this to them to see thy servant preserved; their envy and malice, when disappointed, will fill them with life-consuming bitterness. The defeat of their plans shall nonplus them, they shall be confounded as they enquire the reason for their overthrow; the men they seek to destroy seem so weak, and their cause so contemptible, that they will be filled with amazement as they see them not only survive all opposition, but even surmount it. How confounded must Pharaoh have been when Israel multiplied, despite his endeavours to exterminate the race; and how consumed with rage must the Scribes and Pharisees have become when they saw the gospel spreading from land to land by the very means which they used for its destruction. "Let them be covered with reproach and dishonour that seek my hurt." He would have their shame made visible to all eyes, by their wearing it in their blushes as a mantle. They would have made a laughing-stock of the believer, if his God had forsaken him; therefore, let unbelief and atheism be made a public scolding in their persons.

14. But I will hope continually, and will yet praise thee more and more. 15 My mouth shall show forth thy righteousness and thy salvation all the day; for I know not the numbers thereof.

16. I will go in the strength of the Lord God: I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only.

14. The holy faith of the persecuted saint comes to the front in these three verses. "But I will hope continually." When I cannot rejoice in what I have, I will look forward to what shall be mine, and will still rejoice. Hope will live on a bare common, and sing on a branch laden down with snow. No date and no place are unavailable for hope. Hell alone excepted, hope is a dweller in all regions. We may always hope, for we always have grounds for it; we will always hope, for it is a never-failing consolation. "And will yet praise thee more and more." He was not slack in thanksgiving; in fact, no man was ever more diligent in it; yet he was not content with all his former praises, but vowed to become more and more a grateful worshipper. When good things are both continual and progressive with us, we are on the right track. We ought to be misers in doing good, and our motto should be "more and more." While we do not disdain to "rest and be thankful," we cannot settle down into resting in our thankfulness. "Superior" cries the eagle, as he mounts towards the sun; higher and yet higher is also our aim, as we soar aloft in duty and devotion. It is our continual hope that we shall be able more and more to magnify the Lord.

15. "My mouth shall show forth thy righteousness and thy salvation all the day." We are to bear testimony as experience enables us, and not withhold from others that which we have tasted and handled. The fullness of God in saving us, in delivering us out of the hand of our enemies, and in fulfilling his promises, is to be everywhere proclaimed by those who have proved it in their own history. How gloriously conspicuous is righteousness in the divine plan of redemption! It should be the theme of constant discourse. The devil rages against the substitutionary sacrifice, and eristics of every form make this the main point of their attack; he it ours, therefore, to love the doctrine, and to spread its glad tidings on every side, and at all times. Months are never so usefully employed as in recounting the righteousness of God revealed in the salvation of believers in Jesus. The

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preacher who should be confined to this one theme would never need seek another: it is the *medulla theologie*, the very pith and marrow of revealed truth. Has our reader been silent upon this choice subject? Let us, then, press him to tell abroad what he enjoys within: he does not well who keeps such glad tidings to himself. "For I know not the numbers thereof." He knew the sweetness of it, the sureness, the glory, and the truth of it; but as to the full reckoning of its splendour, variety, and sufficiency, he felt he could not reach to the height of the great argument. Lord, where I cannot count I will believe, and when a truth surpasses enumeration I will take to admiration. When David spoke of his enemies, he said they were more in number than the hairs of his head; he had, therefore, some idea of their number, and found a figure suitable to set it out; but, in the case of the Lord's covenant mercies, he declares, "I know not the number," and does not venture upon any sort of comparison. To creatures being number and limit, to God and his grace there is neither. We may, therefore, continue to tell out his great salvation all day long, for the theme is utterly inexhaustible.

16. "I will go in the strength of the Lord God." Our translators give us a good sense, but not the sense in this place, which is on this wise, "I will come with the mighty deeds of the Lord, Jehovah." He would enter into those deeds by admiring study, and then, wherever he went, he would continue to rehearse them. He should ever be a welcome guest who can tell us of the mighty acts of the Lord, and help us to put our trust in him. The authorised version may be used by us as a resolve in all our exertions and endeavours. In our own strength we must fall; but, when we hear the voice which saith, "Go in this thy might," we may advance without fear. Though hell itself were in the way, the believer would pursue the path of duty, crying, "I will go in the strength of the Lord God." I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only." Man's righteousness is not fit to be mentioned—ditty rags are best hidden; neither is there any righteousness under heaven, or in heaven, comparable to the divine. As God himself fills all space, and is, therefore, the only God, leaving no room for another; so God's righteousness, in Christ Jesus, fills the believer's soul, and he counts all other things but dross and dung "that he may win Christ, and be found in him, not having his own righteousness which is of the law, but the righteousness which is of God by faith." What would be the use of speaking upon any other righteousness to a dying man? and all are dying men. Let those who will cry up man's natural innocence, the dignity of the race, the purity of philosophers, the loveliness of untutored savages, the power of sacraments, and the infallibility of positifs; this is the true believer's immovable resolve: "I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only." For ever dedicated to thee, my Lord, be this poor, unworthy tongue, whose glory it shall be to glorify thee.

17. O God, thou hast taught me from my youth: and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works.

18. Now also when I am old and greyheaded, O God, forsake me not; until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to every one that is to come.

17. "O God, thou hast taught me from my youth." It was comfortable to the Psalmist to remember that from his earliest days he had been the Lord's disciple. None are too young to be taught of God, and they make the most proficient scholars who begin betimes. "And hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works." He had learned to tell what he knew, he was a pupil teacher; he continued still learning and declaring, and did not renounce his first master; this, also, was his comfort, but it is one which those who have been seduced from the school of the gospel, into the various colleges of philosophy and scepticism, will not be able to enjoy. A sacred conversation is much needed in these days, when men are giving up old lights for new. We mean both to learn and to teach the wonders of redeeming love, till we can discover something nobler or more soul-satisfying; for this reason we hope that our greyheads will be found in the same road as we have trodden, even from our boyhood's youth.

18. "Now also when I am old and greyheaded, O God, forsake me not." There is something touching in the sight of hair whitened with the mowes of many a winter; the old and faithful soldier receives consideration from his king, the venerable servant is beloved by his master. When our infirmities multiply, we may, with

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confidence, expect enlarged privileges in the world of grace, to make up for our narrowing range in the field of nature. Nothing shall make God forsake those who have not forsaken him. Our fear is lest he should do so; but his promise kisses that fear into silence. "Until I have showed thy strength unto this generation." He desired to continue his testimony and complete it; he had respect to the young men and little children about him, and knowing the vast importance of training them in the fear of God, he longed to make them all acquainted with the power of God to support his people, that they also might be led to walk by faith. He had issued on the almighty arm, and could speak experimentally of its all-sufficiency, and longed to do so ere life came to a close. "And thy power to every one that is to come." He would leave a record for unborn ages to read. He thought the Lord's power to be so worthy of praise, that he would make the ages ring with it till time should be no more. For this cause believers live, and they should take care to labour zealously for the accomplishment of this their most proper and necessary work. Blessed are they who begin in youth to proclaim the name of the Lord, and cease not until their last hour brings their last word for their divine Master.

19 Thy righteousness also, O God, is very high, who hast done great things: O God, who is like unto thee!

20 Thou, which hast shewed me great and sore troubles, shalt quicken me again, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth.

21 Thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side.

19. "Thy righteousness also, O God, is very high." Very sublime, unsearchable, exalted, and glorious is the holy character of God, and his way of making men righteous. His plan of righteousness uplifts men from the gates of hell to the mansions of heaven. It is a high-doctrine gospel, gives a high experience, leads to high practice, and ends in high felicity. "Who hast done great things." The exploits of others are mere child's play compared with thine, and are not worthy to be mentioned in the same age. Creation, providence, redemption, are all unique, and nothing can compare with them. "O God, who is like unto thee." As thy works are so transcendent, so art thou. Thou art without compare, or even second, and such are thy works, and such, especially, thy plan of justifying sinners by the righteousness which thou hast provided. Adoration is a fit frame of mind for the believer. When he draws near to God, he enters into a region where everything is surpassingly sublime; miracles of love abound on every hand, and marvels of mingled justice and grace. A traveller among the high Alps often feels overwhelmed with awe, amid their amazing sublimities; much more is this the case when we survey the heights and depths of the mercy and holiness of the Lord. "O God, who is like unto thee."

20. "Thou, which hast shewed me great and sore troubles, shalt quicken me again." Here is faith's inference from the infinite greatness of the Lord. He has been strong to smite; he will be also strong to save. He has shown me many heavy and severe trials, and he will also show me many and precious mercies. He has almost killed me, he will speedily revive me; and though I have been almost dead and buried, he will give me a resurrection, and "bring me up again from the depths of the earth." However low the Lord may permit us to sink, he will fix a limit to the descent, and in due time will bring us up again. Even when we are laid low in the tomb, the mercy is that we can go no lower, but shall retrace our steps and mount to better lands; and all this, because the Lord is ever mighty to save. A little God would fall us, but not Jehovah the Omnipotent. It is safe to lean on him, since he bears up the pillars both of heaven and earth.

21. "Thou shalt increase my greatness." As a king, David grew in influence and power. God did great things for him, and by him, and this is all the greatness believers want. May we have faith in God, such as these words evince. "And comfort me on every side." As we were surrounded with afflictions, so shall we be environed with consolations. From above, and from all around, light shall come to dispel our former gloom; the change shall be great indeed, when the Lord returns to comfort us.

22 I will also praise thee with the psaltery, even thy truth, O my God: unto thee will I sing with the harp, O thou Holy One of Israel.

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23 My lips shall greatly rejoice when I sing unto thee; and my soul, which thou hast redeemed.

24 My tongue also shall talk of thy righteousness all the day long: for they are confounded, for they are brought unto shame, that seek my hurt.

Here is the final vow of praise.
23. "I will also praise thee with the psaltery." Love so amazing calls for sweetest praise. David would give his best music, both vocal and instrumental, to the Best of Masters. His harp should not be silent, nor his voice. "Even thy truth, O my God." This is ever a most enchanting attribute—viz, the truth or faithfulness of our covenant God. On this we rest, and from it we draw streams of richest consolation. His promises are sure, his love unalterable, his veracity indisputable. What saint will not praise him as he remembers this? "Unto thee will I sing with the harp, O thou Holy One of Israel." Here is a new name, and, as it were, a new song. The Holy One of Israel is at once a lofty and an endearing name, full of teaching. Let us resolve, by all means within our power, to honour him.

24. "My lips shall greatly rejoice when I sing unto thee." It shall be no weariness to me to praise thee. It shall be a delightful recreation, a solace, a joy. The essence of song lies in the holy joy of the singer. "And my soul, which thou hast redeemed." Soul-singing is the soul of singing. Till men are redeemed, they are like instruments out of tune; but when once the precious blood has set them at liberty, then are they fitted to magnify the Lord who bought them. Our being bought with a price is a more than sufficient reason for our dedicating ourselves to the earnest worship of God our Saviour.

25. "My tongue also shall talk of thy righteousness all the day long." I will talk to myself, and to thee, my God, and to my fellow men: my theme shall be thy way of justifying sinners, the glorious display of thy righteousness and grace in thy dear Son; and this most fresh and never-to-be-exhausted subject shall be ever with me, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. Others talk of their beloveds, and they shall be made to hear of mine. I will become an incessant talker, while this matter lies on my heart, for in all company this subject will be in season. "For they are confounded, for they are brought unto shame, that seek my hurt." As in many other Psalms, the concluding stanzas speak of that as an accomplished fact, which was only requested in former verses. Faith believes that she has her request, and she has it. She is the substance of things hoped for—a substance so real and tangible, that it sets the glad soul a-singing. Already sin, Satan, and the world are vanquished, and the victory is ours.

"Sin, Satan, Death appear
To shame and spoil;
Yet since the gracious Lord is near,
Backward they go, and fall.
We meet them face to face,
Through Jesus' conquest blest;
March in the triumph of his grace,
Right onward to our rest."

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm, which has no title in the Hebrew, in the LXX. has the title, "By David, of the sons of Jonathan, and of those who were first made prisoners." If any authority be allowed to this title, we must suppose that this was a Psalm written by David, which was used, as particularly adapted to the circumstances of their condition, by the Hebrews, who were descended from Jonathan (Jer. xxxv.), and the Jews, who were taken by the Chaldeans as captives to Babylon. However this may be, it seems probable that David was the author of this Psalm, and that he wrote it in his extreme age, and but a little while before he died. The line which



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follows the next Psalm, and closes the second book, perhaps has a reference to this fact: some of the Fathers interpret the Psalm mystically of the church in her old age, and her trials at the end of the world.—Psalm Commentary.

Whole Psalm.—The Psalm, I am aware, is anonymous, and is, therefore, by many recent critics referred to some later writer; but I am satisfied that Venema and Hengstenberg have adduced sufficient reasons for retaining the opinion of Calvin and the older expositors, that it is from David's pen, and is the plaintive song of his old age. It shows us the soul of the aged saint, darkened by the remembrance of his great transgression, and by the swarms of sorrows with which that sin filled all his later years. But he finds comfort in reverting to the happy days of his childhood, and especially to the irrevocable trust which he was then enabled to repose in God. The thoughts and feelings expressed remind one of those which invest with such a solemn, tender interest the Second Epistle to Timothy, which embodies the dying thoughts of the great apostle. Like Paul, David takes a retrospect of the Lord's dealings with him from the beginning; and, in effect, declares, with the dying apostle: "I am not ashamed; for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." 2 Tim. i. 12. Only, there is this notable difference between the two, that while Paul gathered confirmation of his faith from the experience of a thirty years' walk with his Lord, David's experience stretched over more than twice so many years; for it began with his childhood.—William Hinne.

Whole Psalm.—It will be asked how Christ could use such verses as verses 9 and 18, since these look forward apparently to the frailty of age. The reply to this felt difficulty is, that these expressions are used by him in sympathy with his members, and in his own case denote the state equivalent to age. His old age was, ere he reached three and thirty years, as John viii. 57 is supposed to imply; for "Worn-out men live fast." Barclay seems to give the right sense to the following lines:—

"Grows old and weak, with pain and grief,
Before his years were half complete."

Besides, the words signify, "Forsoke me not from this time onward, even were I to live to grey hairs." This is a view that conveys precious consolation to aged ones, who might be ready to say that Christ could not altogether enter into their feelings, having never experienced the falling weakness of age, the debility, the decay, the bodily infirmities so trying to the spirit. But this Psalm shows us, that in effect he did pass through that stage of our sojourning, worn out and wasted in bodily frame and feeling, by living so much in so short a time. The aged members of his church may find his sweet sympathy breathed out in Isaiah xlii. 3, 4; and, here they may almost see him learning the lesson in a human way, as he bends under the weight of our frailties. For this reason, among others, this Psalm was specially prized by Robert Blair, one of our godly forefathers. He used to call it "His Psalm."—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 1.—"In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust." As if he should say: O Lord, permit not those who put their trust in thee to be confounded, and to be held up as a laughing-stock. I have placed all my hope in thee, and thou art that God who, for the sake of thy goodness and truth, hast never deserted those who hope in thee. If thou shalt suffer me to be confounded, the enemies to triumph, and my hope to be placed in this vain, certainly this shame shall fall upon thine own name. . . . Let us, therefore, learn from this place to more anxious about what may happen to the name of God through us, than to our own; whether it be through us in doing, or in us in suffering. The prophet is fearful lest he should be confounded on account of his hope placed in God, although it was not in his own power, nor could he prevent it.

It is necessary, first, that we should be of those who place their hope in God, then it is necessary that this piety of our hearts should not be confined to ourselves only, but should be known to all those who come in contact with us, even our opponents and enemies; else it is not possible for us to dread this kind of confusion feared by the prophet, when nobody knows that our hope is placed in God. No artist suffers confusion, if he has never shared the good opinion of his fellow men. To no sick man can it be said, Physicians, heal thyself, if his reputation for medical skill has never stood high. So of those, it cannot be said, They hoped in God, let him save them if he will have them, of whom it was never remarked that they placed

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any hope in God. This solicitude, therefore, belongs only to those whose hope is in the Lord: upon others it cannot fall.—Musculus.

Verse 1.—"In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust." It is a good beginning, and a recommendation to our prayers, when we can declare our faith and trust to be in God alone.—Edward Waller, in "A Trip to the prophetic reading of the Psalms," 1854.

Verse 2.—"Deliver me in thy righteousness." "Incline thine ear." Let my deliverance be the fruit of thy promise, and of my prayer; and so it will be much the sweeter.—John Trapp.

Verse 2.—"In thy righteousness." The righteousness of God is in this place that virtue by which he makes good his promises—revenge injuries and rewards piety—virtue which elsewhere called his mercy. Upon this perfection David here calls, not which he elsewhere called his mercy. Upon this perfection David here calls, not which he elsewhere called his mercy. Upon this perfection David here calls, not which he elsewhere called his mercy. Upon this perfection David here calls, not which he elsewhere called his mercy.

Verse 2.—"In thy righteousness." Not mine. He knew that he was being chastened for his sin against Uriah. He pleads no merit of his own.—Simon de Mita.

Verse 2.—"Incline thine ear." And since I am so wounded that I am not able to send up my cry to thee, Most High, do thou incline thine ear to me as I lie half-dead, left by the robbers who have wounded and spoiled me.—Gerhardus.

Verse 3.—"Whereunto I may continually resort." Would he then want to repair to him always? Our necessities, our work, our danger require it constantly. We are commanded to pray without ceasing. And if, while we acknowledge and feel the obligation, we are renewed in the spirit of our mind, we shall not lament it. Loving him, as well as depending upon him, we shall find it good to draw near to God, and delight ourselves in the Almighty; and we shall never find him, when we want him, inaccessible. There is a way to our "strong habitation," and we know the way. There is a door, and we have the key. No sentinel keeps us back; the dwelling is our own; and who dares to forbid us all its accommodations and contents? Kings, however disposed, cannot be always approachable. Owing to the multitude of their claims, and the limitation of their powers, and the importance of keeping up a sense of their dignity, they are only accessible at certain times, and with stately formalities. But the King of kings allows us to come boldly to the throne of grace; and enjoins us in every thing, by prayer and supplication, to make our requests unto him. We cannot be too importunate, or by our continual coming weary him.—William Jay.

Verse 3.—"Thou hast given commandment to save me." Let us observe his words; he ascribes to the word and command of God a saving virtue, which no power on earth, none in hell, nor death itself can resist. Only, he says, give the commandment that I may be saved, and, in a moment, I shall be wholly saved.—Musculus.

Verse 4.—"The cruel man" is literally the leavened man, leavened with hatred of truth and enmity to God; and, therefore, a violent opposer of his people. So, in 1 Cor. v. 8, we are cautioned against the "leaven of malice and wickedness," which, in accordance with the figure, may pervade the whole natural character of an ungodly man, his faculties and affections.—W. Wilson.

Verse 5.—"Thou art my hope." Not only is our hope in him, but he himself is our hope. "God our Saviour, and Lord Jesus Christ," saith St. Paul, "our hope." 1 Tim. i. 1. Yes, there is a deeper, nearer depth: "The glory of the mystery of the gospel," says St. Paul, "is Christ in you, the hope of glory." Christ himself is our hope, as the only Author of it; Christ is our hope, as the End of it; and Christ, who is the Beginning and the End, is our hope also by the way; for he saith, "Christ in you, the hope of glory." Gal. i. 27. Each yearning of our hearts, each ray of hope which gleams upon us, each touch which thrills through us, each voice which whispers in our inmost hearts of the good things laid up in store for us, if we will love God, are the light of Christ enlightening us, the touch of Christ raising us to new life, the voice of Christ, "Whoso cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out;" it is "Christ in us, the hope of glory," drawing us up by his Spirit who dwelleth in us, unto himself our hope. For our hope is not the glory of heaven, not joy, not



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peace, not rest from labour, not fulness of our wishes, nor sweet contentment of the whole soul, nor understanding of all mysteries and all knowledge, not only a torrent of delight; it is "Christ our God," the hope of glory. Nothing which God could create is what we hope for; nothing which God could give us out of himself, nor created glory, or bliss, or beauty, or majesty, or riches. What we hope for is our Redeemer God himself, his love, his bliss, the joy of our Lord himself who hath so loved us, as to be our joy and our portion for ever.—E. B. Pusey.

Verses 5.—"From my youth." The remembering and acknowledging of God in youth will be great satisfaction in old age. O what joy will reflection upon youthful piety yield! Even Seneca, a heathen, could say: "Youth well spent is the greatest comfort of old age." David could confidently plead with God for deliverance out of the hand of the wicked: "For," saith he, "thou art my hope, O Lord God: thou art my trust from my youth." "Cast me not off in the time of old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth." (verse 9; see also verses 17, 18). An ingenious master will not turn off a supernumerated servant. When the proconsul had Polybius deny Christ and swear by the emperor, he answered: "I have served Christ these eighty-six years, and he hath not once injured me, and shall I now deny him?" Jacob could say: "God hath fed me all my life long unto this day; he hath been kind to me all my days, and I trust he will look to me even to the end; and shall I now turn my back on him?" Whither can I go to mend myself for a master? "Thou only hast the words of eternal life." He that hath seen the stay of my youth, will be the staff of my age. I dare venture my soul upon his promise who hath hitherto maintained me by his providence. "In the days of my youth, the secret of God was upon my tabernacle, his candle did shine upon my head, and by his light I walked through darkness;" and, though now "the sun, and the light, and moon and stars be darkened," in this my natural horizon, yet "the Lord is my light and my salvation, whom shall I fear?" "Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." I have abundant experience of his grace and presence. O the days of mercy I have had many years ago! A good man said: "I got that in my youth, which I would not for all the world have to get now."—*Oliver Heywood, 1699—1702.*

*Verses 6.—*He did not, like most men, recognise the hand of God only when, in an extraordinary manner, it became manifest in life; but his eye of faith regards the ordinary works of God as miracles. The translation from his mother's womb to the light of day is to him an object of praise. (Psalm xlii. 9, 10). And, really, is not the preservation of the embryo, in its narrow confines, a miracle? Is it not a miracle, simultaneous with man's growing into being, of our after experience in life, that we have a God "who bringeth us out of death to light"? (Psalm lxxviii. 20.) Is not the manner of our finding so little to praise, to be sought in our having no eyes for his daily miracles? The Psalmist has eyes for the daily miracles of the Lord; and, therefore, his mouth is daily full of the praise of the Lord.—*Augustus F. Tholuck.*

*Verses 6.—*Blessed be God that ever I was born.—*Halburton.*

*Verses 6.—*This verse corresponds with the preceding, except that David proceeds farther. He not only celebrates the goodness of God, which he had experienced from his childhood, but, also, those goods of it which he had received previous to his birth. An almost similar confession is contained in Psalm xlii. 9, 10, by which is magnified the wonderful power and inestimable goodness of God in the generation of man, the way and manner of which would be altogether incredible, were it not a fact with which we are quite familiar. If we are astonished at that part of the history of the flood, in which Moses declares (Genesis viii. 13), that Noah and his household lived ten months amidst the offensive nuisance produced by so many living creatures, when he could not draw the breath of life, have we not equal reason to marvel that the infant, shut up within its mother's womb, can live in such a condition as would suffocate the strongest man in half an hour? But this see how little account we make of the miracles which God works, in consequence of our familiarity with them. The Spirit, therefore, justly rebukes this ingratitude, by commending to our consideration this memorable instance of the grace of God which is exhibited in our birth and generation. When we are born into the world, although the mother do her office, and the midwife may be present with her, and many others may lend their help, yet did not God, putting, so to speak, his hand

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under us, receive us into his bosom, what would become of us? and what hope would there be of the continuance of our life? Yes, rather, were it not for this, our very birth would be an entrance into a thousand deaths. God, therefore, is with the highest propriety said to take us out of our mother's bosom. To this corresponds the concluding part of the verse, "My praise shall be continually of thee;" by which the Psalmist means that he had been furnished with matter for praising God without intermission.—*John Calvin.*

Verses 7.—"I am as a wonder unto many." The Hebrew word translated "wonder" would, perhaps, be better expressed by *portent*. It denotes anything uncommon, and wonderful, and admits a double meaning. Some interpreters are of opinion, that it is here taken in the most favourable sense, and that the Psalmist represents himself as considered, by the many, as a *prodigy of God's goodness*. But the whole tenor of the Psalm is against this meaning; which is not badly expressed by Green: "I am become a gazing-stock to the multitude."—*Alexander Geddes, 1757—1802.*

Verses 7.—"I am as a wonder unto many," etc. On several accounts a converted man may be an object of surprise among his contemporaries. This may arise from the circumstance of his conversion dating at a late period of his life, when his long continuance in a state of impotence seemed to render it almost certain that he would persist in it to the last. It is, indeed, a wonder to see any human being's course entirely altered at a late period, and to observe him afterwards moving in a totally different direction, influenced by different principles. Or, to take the instance of another convert, the character he is enabled to sustain, founded upon his great change, is in such marked and continued contrast to his former habits of life as to render it difficult to recognise in the Christian of to-day the sinner of yesterday. "Is Saul also among the prophets?" Or, in yet another example, the means divinely employed to effect conversion may be, apparently, so disproportionate to the magnitude of the result, as to place the result itself under suspicion and doubt. Every godly man, like Ananias of old, may hesitate to admit into his society the persecutor or the prodigal of unhappy notoriety, except upon clearly discerning that he has become a new creature in Christ Jesus, and that old evil habits have passed away. At the same time, his former ungodly associates are mortified at his renunciation of fellowship with them, and are malicious enough to promulgate false reports concerning his character and motives. They think it strange, says the apostle, "that ye run not with them to the same excess of riot, speaking evil of you." Yet to such a convert his God is a sun and shield—a shield from the shafts of cruel slander, and a refuge to him from all storms of persecution. In all similar cases the language of the Psalmist becomes particularly appropriate: "I am as a wonder unto many; but thou art my strong refuge."—*John Leitch.*

Verses 7.—"A wonder." The Messiah did not attract the admiring gaze of mankind. He did arrest attention; he did excite "wonder;" but it was not the wonder of admiration. A few, whose eyes God had opened, saw, indeed, in some measure, the real grandeur there was amid all this apparent meanness. They beheld his glory—the glory as of the only-begotten of the Father; "a glory that bedimmed all created lustre. But the great body of those who beheld him were "astonished" at him. His external appearance, especially when contrasted with his claim to Messiahship, shocked them. The Galilean peasant—the Nazarene carpenter—the son of Joseph, claiming God for his own Father,—declaring himself the "bread of life," and "the light of the world," and asserting that the destinies of eternity hung on the reception or rejection of him and his message; all this excited a mingled emotion of amazement and indignation, scorn and horror, in the bosom of the great majority of his countrymen. He was "a wonder," a prodigy unto many. A mixture of pity and contempt, disgust and wonder, seemed to have stirred the stern bosom of the Roman governor, when he brought him out wearing the robe of mock royalty and the torturing crown, and exclaimed, "Behold the man." Even his friends were confounded, though their astonishment bore a different character. The closing scene, notwithstanding what appear to us very plain forewarnings, appears to have come on them like a thunderbolt. They were overwhelmed with amazement, as well as with sorrow. What blank astonishment sat on their countenances when he made the announcement, "Verily I say unto you, one of you shall betray me!" How must their amazement have risen at the successive scenes of Gethsemane, and the hall of the high priest, and the court of Pilate, till at last

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they saw him, in whom they trusted that he should redeem Israel, nailed to a cross like a felonious slave—execrated of man, and deserted of God! Then their amazement reached its consummation; they were astonished at him.—*John Brown, in "The Sufferings and Glories of the Messiah."*

*Verse 8.—"Let my mouth be filled with thy praise." Let my mouth, I say, be so filled with thy praise, that from the bottom of my heart, even to the lips of my mouth, the plenitude of thy grace, O God, infused into my heart, and diffused over my lips, may loyally magnify thee; so shall I not be found like that people, of whom thou dost say: "This people honour me with their lips, but their heart is far from me." Isa. xxix. 13.—*Gerhohus.**

*Verse 9.—"Cast me not off in the time of old age," etc.; for now I have most need of thee. The white rose is soonest cankered; so is the white head soonest corrupted. *Sæpe nigrum cor est, capiti album.* Satan maketh a prey of old Solomon, Ah, let, others: whom when young he could never so deceive. The heathens, therefore, well warn us to look well to our old age, as that which cometh not alone, but is infested with many diseases, both of body and mind. This David knew, and, therefore, prayed as here: "Cast me not off in the time of old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth." He is a rare old man that can say with Caleb (Joshua xiv. 10, 14). "Behold, the Lord hath kept me alive," etc.—*John Trapp.**

Verse 9.—"Cast me not off in the time of old age," etc. It is not unnatural or improper for a man who sees old age coming upon him to pray for special grace, and special strength, to enable him to meet what he cannot ward off, and what he cannot but dread; for who can look upon the infirmities of old age, as coming upon himself, but with sad and pensive feelings? Who would wish to be an old man? Who can look upon a man tottering with years, and broken down with infirmities; a man whose sight and hearing are gone; a man who is alone amidst the graves of all the friends that he had in early life; a man who is a burden to himself, and to the world; a man who has reached that "Last scene of all that ends the strange, eventful history"—that scene of

*"Second childhood, and never oblivion,
Sour teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything;"*

that scene when one can say—

*"I have lived long enough; my way of life
Is fallen into the same, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have."*

who can think of all this and not pray for special grace for himself, should he live to see those days of infirmity and weakness? And who, in view of such infirmities, can fail to see the propriety of seeking the favour of God in early years?—*Abert Barzer.*

*Verse 9.—"Cast me not off in the time of old age," etc. David, mindful of the noble actions which, through God's assistance, he had achieved in his youth, beseeches him not to desert his servants, when persecuted by a rebellious son, in his old age. The weakness and temptation to that time of life, render this a petition necessary for all to make, before we are overtaken by it. The church findeth but too much occasion to make the same, now that she is sunk in years; when faith languisheth, charity waxeth cold, and the infirmities of a spiritual old age are coming fast upon her.—*George Hearn.**

*Verse 9.—"Cast me not off." God had cast off his predecessor, Saul, and things looked as if he now meant to cast him off. His people also seemed disposed, by their joining with Absalom, to cast him off; hence the force of the petition.—*Andrew Fuller.**

*Verse 9.—"Forsake me not when my strength faileth." Neither will Christ forsake his church in the latter days of its age, when the weakness of faith becomes more prevalent.—*W. Wilson.**

Verse 9.—"Forsake me not when my strength faileth." June 28. This day I enter on my eighty-sixth year. I now find I grow old: (1) My sight is decayed, so that I cannot read a small print, unless in a strong light. (2) My strength is decayed, so that I walk much slower than I did some years since. (3) My memory

of names, whether of persons or places, is decayed, till I stop a little to recollect them. What I should be afraid of, is, if I took thought for the morrow, that my body should weigh down my mind, and create either stultishness, by the decrease of my understanding, or peevishness, by the increase of bodily infirmities; But thou shalt answer for me, O Lord my God.—*John Wesley.*

*Verse 11.—All kinds of distresses are obnoxious to the worst of misjudgments from malevolent minds. The sufferings of Christ produced this censorious scorn, "Let God deliver him, if he will have him." (Matt. xxvii. 43.) David's trouble mainly induced his adversaries to conclude that "God had forsaken him, and that there was none to deliver him." But in troubles of this nature, where especially there are rightful complaints against themselves, men are more easily drawn out to be presumptory in their uncharitable judgments concerning them, because the trouble itself is somewhat rare, and apt to beget hideous impressions, and, without the vent which the afflicted parties give by their bemoaning of their estate, in hope to ease themselves thereby, is but taken as a testimony against themselves, and the undoubted echoes of their real feelings.—*Richard Gillies (1625—1700), in "Dæmonologie Scævæ; or, a Treatise of Satan's Temptations."* [In Nichol's Series of Puritan Divines.]*

*Verse 13.—"Let them be confounded," etc. Let them, who were so wicked that they never hoped anything good of me, be confounded by the evidence of the blessings which manifestly fall upon me; and, let them fail, the grounds of their abuse being taken away, as a fire falls when the fagots are removed.—*Gerhohus.**

*Verse 13.—"Let them be confounded," etc. By the law of retaliation (talio), he might have said: "Be thou an adversary to their souls, and seek their hurt." Nothing of this is hinted at; his only desire is that they may be confounded and fall, that they may be covered with disgrace and shame. He seeks nothing beyond the frustration of their attempts, that they may begin to be ashamed, and have no cause for boasting that they came off victorious.—*Muscatus.**

*Verse 13.—Shame ariseth from utter disappointments. If hope deferred causeth shame, then much more hope destroyed. When a man sees his hopes quite cut off, so that he can no way reach the thing he looked for, shame takes hold of him strongly.—*Joseph Caryl.**

*Verse 13.—"That are adversaries to my soul." That hated him with a diabolical hatred, as the devil hates the souls of men, and who has his name Satan from the word here used. All wicked men are Satans, full of enmity against God and all good men; and such were David's enemies, spiteful and malicious, and nothing would satisfy them but his life.—*John Gill.**

Verse 14.—"But I will hope continually." Behold, O Lord, I have prayed to thee, and I am comforted. Hope has thus taught me. I am glad; because in thee I have trusted, I shall never be confounded. Sorrow returned, equipped with vast array, fortified at all points with swords and spears, and with great clamour beleaguering my city. The din of his horsemen terrified me; and, standing at the gates, he commanded silence, and thus loudly spake: "Behold the man who trusted in God; who said, I shall not be confounded for ever; who took hope for a consolation." And when he observed me blushing at these words, he drew nearer, and said: "Where are the promises which were thy trust? Where the consolation? Where the deliverance? What have thy tears availed thee? What help have thy prayers brought thee from heaven? Thou hast cried, and no one has answered; thou has wept, and who have been moved with pity for thee? Thou hast called upon thy God, and he has been silent. Thou hast prayed to him, and he has hidden himself from thee: there has come no voice nor sound. . . . Arise, therefore, and flee for help to man, that he may free thee from thy prison." With these words, there arose such a din of arms in the camp—such a clamour of men and sounding of trumpets—that I could hardly keep up heart; and, unless my beloved Hope had brought me help, Sorrow would have seized and carried me off in chains to his own place. Come Hope to me, gleaming in divine brightness, and, smiling, said: "O soldier of Christ, how is thy heart? What is this struggle in thy mind? At these words, I began to blush. "Fear not," she said, "Evil shall not capture thee; thou shalt never perish. Behold, I am with thee, to deliver thee. Dost thou not know what is written (Psalms xli). "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." As one of the foolish women hath this Sorrow spoken; never shall he be

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able to persuade thee that there is no God, or that God does not exercise a providence over all.—*Jerolamo Sonnorolo, 1452-1498.*

Verse 14.—"And I will always hope, and add to (literally, add upon, accumulate, increase) all thy praise." To all thy praise which I have uttered hitherto, I will continue still to add.—Joseph Addison, Alexander.

*Verse 14.—"I will expect continually." But what did he expect? That for which he prayed in the ninth verse—the preservation of his prosperity, the presence and the help of God to the very end of life. Wherefore, he adds, continually, in perpetuity, in the time of old age—usage of *motem*.—Hermann Venema.*

Verse 14.—"As there is no end to the lovingkindness of Jehovah, there should be none to our gratitude. The hope of a Christian enableth him to be thankful, even in the dark season of affliction.—Mrs. Thomson.

Verse 15.—The "righteousness" of God, here mentioned, includes not only the rectitude of his nature, and the equity of his proceedings, but likewise that everlasting righteousness which his Son hath brought in for our justification. God's righteousness and salvation are here joined together; and, therefore, let no man think to put them asunder, or expect salvation without righteousness.—Mrs. Thomson.

Verse 15.—"I know not the numbers." David began his arithmetic, in the 14th verse, with addition: "I will yet praise thee more and more;" but he is fairly beaten in this first rule of sacred mathematics. His calculation fails him, the mere enumeration of the Lord's mercies overwhelms his mind: he owns his inadequacy. Reckon either by time, by place, or by value, and the salvation of God baffles all powers of estimation.—H. S.

Verse 16.—"I will go." The word to go must be here taken in the sense of going to battle against enemies. This, he says, he will do, trusting not to his own, but to the power of the Lord, his heart fired with the memory of the righteousness of God. So is it in another place: "Some trust in chariots, some in horses, but we in the name of our God."—Mausell.

Verse 16.—"I will go in the strength of the Lord." The minister goes thus by realising this strength and depending on it. In this strength he goes into the path of communion with God, into the fields of conflict, in the privacy of domestic life, and in all the walks of active life. His boast is in the righteousness of Christ; and he mentions this to God as the ground of his confidence, to himself as the spring of his comforts, to others as the hope of salvation.—Substance of Sermon by James Sherman. The first preached by him after his settlement at Surrey Chapel. September 4th, 1836.

Verse 16.—"The strength of the Lord God." The power of God is expressed in the plural number, to show the greatness of it, which is as a garrison to the believer.—John Gill.

Verse 16.—"I will go in the strength of the Lord." The phrase, to go in, or, with the strength of God, does not teach us that he would go by means of them, by their help and assistance, as many have thought; first, because the word is used to signify the illustrious and mighty deeds of God; secondly, because it denotes the subject of praise; but to go with the strength of Jehovah, as the rendering ought to be, is to go as if girt with his former deeds of power—girt with them as if with the material of praise.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 17.—"O God, thou hast taught me from my youth." Whence was it that David understood more than the multitude? (Psalm cxx. 10.) He had a Father to teach him; God was his instructor. Many a child of God complains of ignorance and dulness; remember this, thy Father will be thy tutor; he hath promised to give "his Spirit to lead thee into all truth" (John vi. 13); and God doth not only inform the understanding, but incline the will; he doth not only teach us what we should do, but enable us to do it. (Ezekiel xxxvi. 27): "I will cause you to walk in my statutes." What a glorious privilege is this, to have the star of the word pointing us to Christ, and the loadstones of the Spirit drawing us!—Thomas Watson.

Verse 17.—"Thou hast taught me from my youth." If you ask me what were the ways by which David was taught, I might ask you what they were not. . . . God taught him by his shepherd's crook; and by the rod and sceptre of a king he taught him. He taught him by the shouts of the multitude.—Saul hath slain

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his thousands and David his ten thousands;" and he taught him just as much, if not more, by the contempt he met in the court of the Philistines. He taught him by the arrows of Jonathan, levelled in friendship; and he taught him by the javelin of Saul levelled at his life. He taught him by the faithfulness of Abiathar, and the faithfulness of even his faithful Noah; and he taught him by the faithfulness of Abihah, and the faithfulness of Mephibosheth; and, let me add too, by the rebellion of Absalom, and the selfishness of Adonish; they were all means, by which the Lord taught his servant. And be assured, you that are under his teaching, there is nothing in your lives, but he can teach you by it: by comforts and crosses, by your wounds and your healings, by what he gives and by what he takes away. He teaches his child, that he may teach him; shows him his folly, that he may make him wise; strips him of his vain confidence, that he may give him strength; makes him know that he is nothing, that he may show him that he has all in the Lord—in Jesus his Beloved one.—James Harrington, Esq.

*Verse 17.—"Thou hast taught me from my youth." Youth needs a teacher that it may embrace virtue. Seneca says, Virtus is a hard thing to youth, it needs a ruler and guide: stees are acquired without a master. How prone he was in his boyhood and youth to vices, we may see in Psalm xxxv. "Remember not the sins of my youth, nor my transgressions." Jerome, in his Epistle to Nepotianus, says: "As fire in green wood is stifled, so wisdom in youth, impeded by temptations and concupiscence, does not unfold its brightness, unless by hard work, and steady application and prayer, the incentives of youth are inwardly repelled. Hence it is that almost all nations have provided good and wise teachers of the young. Among the Spartans, one was chosen from the Magistrates and Senators to be *paedagogos*, rector of the boys. . . . At Athens there were twelve men named *Didaskoi*, elected by the suffrage of all the tribes, to moderate the manners of youth. . . . God is a teacher of his servants. Plato says, *dieu non solum*, that there is nothing more divine than the education of children. Of God the Father, or the whole Trinity, Hannah, the mother of Samuel, says, 1 Samuel ii. 2: "The Lord is a God of knowledge;" (Scientiarum, Velle) that he, as the Chaldee has it, he knows all things. . . . Socrates says, that he is the *mind of the universe*. Without him, therefore, all are demented; but with him, and through him, in a single moment they become wise. Philo, in his treatise of the sacrifice of Cain and Abel, says, Masters cannot fill the mind of their pupil as if they were pouring water into a vessel; but when God, the fountain of wisdom, communicates knowledge to the human race, he does it without delay, in the twinkling of an eye. . . . His *ascending shell* teach you of all things.—John ii. 27.—Thomas Le Blanc.*

*Verse 17.—"From my youth." Is it such "a crown of glory" to be found old in the ways of righteousness? Do you then begin to be godly betimes; that, if you live in this world you may have this crown set upon your heads when you are ancient; for is it not better for you to be plants of God's house than weeds upon the dunghill? Those that are wicked are but as weeds upon a dunghill, but you that are godly are as plants in God's own orchard. In the last of the Romans, we see that *Andronicus and Junia* are commended because they were in Christ before Paul: "They were in Christ before me." It is an honourable thing to be in Christ before others; this is honourable when you are young; and then going on in the ways of godliness all your young time, and so in your middle age, and till you come to be old.—Jeremy Burrough.*

*Verse 17.—"Wonderous works." Observe that he calls the blessing of divine aid so often received in affliction, *wonderous works*. By this expression, he shows us, with what grievous perils he was tossed; then how he had been snatched from them by the hand of God, contrary to the expectation of all men. Therefore God is wonderful among his saints. To this end the adversities of the saints tend, that they may show forth in them the wonderful works of God.—Mausell.*

Verse 17, 18.—The integrity of our hearts and ways, in former walkings after God, and service for God, may by faith in Christ, at all in our justification, be plucked. See also Isa. xxxviii. 3 and Psalm cxx. 10. The Lord himself maketh it to himself a motive to show mercy to his people (Isa. lxiii. 8; Jer. ii. 2); only we must use this plea more rarely and sparingly, in a self-denying way, in faith in Christ's righteousness, as made ours.—Thomas Cobbel.

Verse 18.—"Now also when I am old and grey-headed, O God, forsake me not." God exalts pardoning grace to some more, and sanctifying grace to others; he is



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the God of grace. Those ships that have been in long voyages at sea, three or four years out, have gone through hot climates and cold, passed the equinoctial line again and again, and have run through many a difficulty, and great storms, and yet have been kept alive at sea, as they speak, when these shall meet one another at sea near the haven, how will they congratulate? And old disciples should do so, that God hath kept grace alive in their souls. And I would ask you how many thousand ships have you seen cast away before your eyes? How many that have made shipwreck of faith and a good conscience, as the apostle speaks? This and that profession, that has run into this and that error damnable, or false opinions and teaching, though all of smaller moment; others that have struck upon quicksands of worldly professions, and many split upon rocks, and yet you have been kept. This should move you to bless this your God, the God of grace, the more. Come, let us knock at your hearts: are none of you old professors, like old hollow oaks, who stand in the woods among professors still, and keep their stand of profession still, and go to ordinances, etc.; but the "rain they drink in," as the apostle's word is, serves to no other end but to rot them. "These are sigh unto cursing." Or, have you green fruits still growing on you, as quickly and lively affections to God and Christ, and faith and love, as at the first, and more abounding? O bless God you are so near the haven, and lift up your hearts, your redemption draws near; and, withal, raise your confidence, that that God of grace, who hath called you into his eternal glory, will keep you for it, and possess you of it shortly.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 18.—"Forsoke me not; until," etc. Apostasy in old age is fearful. He that climbs almost to the top of a tower, then slipping back, hath the greater fall. The patient almost recovered, is more deadly sick by a relapse. There were stars struck from heaven by the dragon's tail (Rev. xii. 4); they had better never have perched so high. The place where the Israelites fell into that great folly with the daughters of Moab, was in the plain, within the prospect of the Holy Land; they saw their inheritance, and yet fell short of it. So wretched is it for old men to fall near to their very entry of heaven, as old Eli in his indulgence (1 Sam. ii.); old Judah in his incest (Gen. xxxviii.); old David with Bathsheba; old Aza trusting in the physicians more than in God (2 Chron. xvi. 12); and old Solomon built the high places. Some have walked like cherubs in the midst of the stars of fire, yet have been cast as profane out of God's mountain. Ex. xxviii. 14, 16. Thus the seaman passeth all the main, and suffers wreck in the haven. The corn often promiseth a plentiful harvest in the blade, and shrivels in the ear. You have trees laden with blossoms, yet, in the season of expectation, no fruit. A comedy that holds well many scenes, and goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause. "Remember Lot's wife" (Luke xvii. 32): think on that pillar of salt, that it may season them.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 18.—"Until I have showed thy strength unto this generation," etc. Are there better preservers of the works of God to be found than holy parents in the care of their children; or grandparents in that of their grandchildren?—*Augustus F. Tholack.*

Verse 18.—

With years oppressed, with sorrows worn,
Dejected, harassed, sick, forlorn,
To thee, O God, I pray:
To thee without bands arise,
To thee I lift these falling eyes:
Oh, cast me not away!

Thy mercy heard my infant prayer:
Thy love, with all a mother's care,
Sustained my childish days:
Thy goodness watched my ripening youth,
And formed my heart to love thy truth,
And filled my lips with praise.

O Saviour! has thy grace declined?
Can years effect the Eternal Mind,
Or time its love destroy?
A thousand ages pass thy sight,
And all their long and weary flight
I lose like penitency.

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Then, e'en in age and grief, thy name
Shall still my lagging heart inflame,
And bow my faltering knee:
Oh, yet this bosom feels the fire,
This trembling hand and drooping eye,
Have yet a strain for thee!

Yes, broken, tattered, still, O Lord,
Thy voice, transported, shall record,
Thy goodness, tried so long;
Till, making show, with calm decay,
Its feeble murmurs melt away
Into a seraph's song.

Sir Robert Grant.

Verse 19.—"O God, who is like unto thee?" Either for greatness or goodness, for power or for mercy, for justice, truth, and faithfulness; for the perfection of his nature, or the works of his hands; and to be praised, revered, and adored, as he is.—*John Gill.*

Verse 19.—"Who is like unto thee?" *Who v, Mi camocha.* God is alone: who can resemble him? He is eternal: he can have none before, and there can be none after; for, in the infinite unity of *trinity*, he is that eternal, unlimited, impartible, incomprehensible, and uncompounded, ineffable Being, whose essence is hidden from all created intelligences, and whose counsels cannot be fathomed by any creature that even his own hand can form. "Who is like unto thee?" will excite the wonder, amazement, praise, and adoration of angels and men to all eternity.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 20.—"Thou shalt quicken me again," etc. Here Jerome triumpheth over the Jews, challenging them when this was ever verified in David, for he was never dead and quickened again; and, therefore, this must needs be expounded of him as that in Psalm xvi: "Thou shalt not leave my soul in the grave;" and to "the disciples of the earth," here, answer those words, Ephesians iv. 9: "Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth?" Yet, this may also be applied to David, being figuratively understood, as a like speech of Hannah, 1 Samuel ii.—*John Meyer.*

Verse 20.—"And thou shalt bring me up," etc. This is an allusion to men who are unhappily fallen into a deep pit of water. The meaning is, Thou shalt draw me out of the extreme danger into which I am plunged, and wherein I shall perish without thy help.—*Thomas Fenton.*

Verse 21.—"Greatness increasing with comfort, and comfort increasing with greatness; very rarely united."—*George Rogers.*

Verse 22.—"With the psalter," . . . "with the harp." There was a typical signification in them; and upon this account they are not only rejected and condemned by the whole army of Protestant divines, as for instance, by Zuinglius, Calvin, Peter Martyr, Zappera, Parsons, Willet, Alenworth, Ames, Calderwood, and Cotton; who do, with one mouth, testify against them, most of them expressly affirming that they are a part of the abrogated legal pedagogy; so that we might as well recall the incense, taper, sacrifice, new moons, circumcisions, and all the other shadows of the law into use again. But Aquinas himself also, though a Popish schoolman, pleads against them upon the same account, *quia aliiquid figuratum*, and saith, the Church in his time did not use them, *ne scilicet judicaretur*, lest they should seem to judge.—*Samuel Mather, on The Types.*

Verse 22.—"Psaltery," . . . "harp." Suppose stringing with instruments were not typical, but only an external solemnity of worship, fitted to the solemnity of the outward senses of children under age, such as the Israelites were in the Old Testament (Gal. iv. 1, 2, 3); yet now, in the grown age of the heirs of the New Testament, such external pompous solemnities are ceased, and no external worship reserved, but such as holdeth forth simplicity and gravity; nor is any voice now to be heard in the church of Christ, but such as is significant and edifying by signification (1 Cor. xiv. 10, 11, 26), which the voice of instruments is not.—*John Cotton, 1585—1652.*

Verse 22.—"Harp One of Israel." This name of God occurs in the Psalms in two other places, lxxviii. 41; lxxxix. 18; these last two being, accordy



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Deltinsh, older Psalms than this. In Isalah, this name of God occurs thirty times; in Habakkuk once; in Jeremiah (who may have adopted it from Isalah) twice (l. 29; ll. 5).—*J. Stewart Perowne.*

Verse 23.—"My lips;" "my soul." Hypocrites praise God with the "lips" only, but David joins the soul to the lips.—William Nicholson.
Verse 23.—"Greatly." See how the word great is repeated. Great things done, verse 19; great troubles shown, verse 20; greatness increased, verse 21; and great rejoicing consequent thereon, in the present verse. In a great God, doing great things, it is meet greatly to rejoice.—C. H. S.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Arguments used to induce the Lord to hear, drawn, I. From his justice and equity; "Deliver me in thy righteousness." II. From his word and promise; "Thou hast given commandment," etc. III. From his power; "Thou art my rock," etc. IV. From his relation to him; "My God, my hope." V. From the qualities of his adversaries; "They were wicked, unrighteous, and cruel." VI. From his confidence; "Thou art my hope." VII. From his gracious providence; "By thee have I been holden up," etc. VIII. From his thankful heart; "My praise shall be continually," etc. IX. He had none to trust to but God; "Thou art my refuge."—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 1.—Faith is a present act; faith is a personal act, faith deals only with God, faith knows what she is about, faith kills her fears by prayer.
Verse 2.—An appeal. I. To the power of God; "Deliver me." II. To the faithfulness of God; "In thy righteousness." III. To the providence of God; "Cause me to escape." IV. To the condescension of God; "Incline thine ear." V. To the mercy of God; "Save me."

Verse 2.—Cause me to escape. From whom? From what? How? By what power? For what end?
Verse 3.—(First two clauses.) The believer abiding in God and continually resorting to him.

Verse 3.—(Third clause.) A command based on the divine promise, clothed with divine power, addressed to all necessary agencies, and embracing all exigencies.
Verse 4.—I. When God is for us, the wicked are against us. II. When the wicked are against us, God is for us.

Verse 5.—God the essence of hope and faith.
Verse 7 (first clause) may be accommodated to, I. The Saviour. II. The Saint. He is a wonder, in reference to (1) What he once was; (2) What he now is; (3) What he will hereafter be. III. The sinner is a wonder unto many; a wonder to three worlds: to (1) angels; (2) saints; (3) devils and lost souls.—Warguel Fenn. 1830.

Verse 7.—Consider the text, with reference to David, to Christ, and to the Christian. I. With reference to David. 1. David was a wonder as a man. 2. As a King. 3. As a servant of God. II. With respect to Christ. 1. Christ was a wonder in his person. 2. In his life. 3. In his miracles. 4. In his teaching. 5. In his sufferings. 6. In his ascension and mediatorial glory. III. With regard to the Christian. 1. The Christian is a wonder to himself. 2. To the world. 3. To wicked spirits. 4. To the angels in heaven.—John Caswell. 1830.

Verse 8.—I. What? filled with what?—murmurings? doubts? fears? No! Praise. My own?—of men? No. "Thy praise." "Thy honour." II. When? "All the day." 1. The whole day. 2. Every day; a good preparation for heaven.

Verse 9.—There are some peculiar circumstances of old age which render this blessing—the favour and presence of God—necessary. 1. Old age is a time of "but little natural enjoyment, as Basilical acknowledged. 2 Sam. xix. 35. II. It is a time of life in which the troubles of life are often known to increase. III. Old age is a time in which the troubles of life not only increase, but become less tolerable. Old age is a time that ought to command respect, and does so among dutiful men and all serious Christians; but it is often known to be attended with neglect.

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This is the case especially where they are poor and dependent. It has been the case where public characters have lost their youthful vivacity, and the brilliancy of their talents.—*A. Fuller.*

Verse 9.—There is, I. Fear, mixed with faith. 1. Natural to old age. 2. Suggested by the usage of the world. II. Faith, mixed with fear; "Cast me not," etc. 1. Old age is not a sin. 2. It is a crown of glory if found, etc.

Verse 11, 12.—Two great lies and two sweet prayers.
Verse 13, 14.—I. What the wicked gain by opposing the righteous: "Let them," etc. verse 13.—II. What the righteous gain from being opposed by them.—verse 14: "But I," etc.

*Verse 14.—See "Spurgeon's Sermons," No. 998: "More and More."
 Verse 15.—I. The determination avowed. 1. To recount the instances of the divine faithfulness in his deliverances. 2. To recount them publicly: "My mouth," etc. 3. Constantly: "All the day." II. The reason assigned: "For I know not," etc. "Eternity's too short to utter all thy praise." Therefore, I begin it now, and will continue it.*

*Verse 16.—I. The resolution: "I will go." II. The reservation: "Thy strength only—thy righteousness only."
 Verse 17.—"O God, thou hast taught me." None but God can teach us experimentally; and the lessons he teaches are always useful and important. He teaches all his scholars to know themselves—their depravity, poverty, and slavery. He teaches them his law—its purity, claims and penalty. He teaches them his gospel—its fulness, freedom, and sensibility. He teaches them to know himself; as a reconciled God, as their Father and faithful friend. His teaching is accompanied with power and authority. We may know divine teaching by its effects: it always produces humility—they sit at his feet; dependence upon him; abhorrence of sin; love to God as a teacher; obedience to the lessons taught; thirst for further attainments; and it brings us daily to Jesus.—*James Smith.**

Verse 18.—The peculiar testimony of pious old age, what it is based upon, to whom it should be directed, and what we may hope from it.

Verse 19.—A sermon might be instructively worked out upon "the high things of God."

Verse 20.—I. The future benefit of present trials: "Hereafter," said Ahasa to his shipwrecked companions, "it will delight us to think of these things." II. The present benefit of future mercies: "Glory to thee for all the grace we have not tasted yet."

Verse 22.—A choice subject for song—"thy truth," which may mean either doctrinal truth, or the attribute of faithfulness, its manifestation in history, and in our own experience.

Verse 22, 23.—I. The soul of music: Not in the instrument, or the voice, but in the soul. "I will sing with the understanding also." "Making melody in the heart," etc. II. The music of the soul. The "soul which thou hast redeemed." Redemption is the music of souls once lost. Their only song in heaven.

Verse 24.—How to make familiar talk edifying and useful.



PSALM LXXII.

TITLE.—A Psalm for Solomon.—The best linguists affirm that this should be rendered, of or by Solomon. There is not sufficient ground for the rendering for. It is pretty certain that the title declares Solomon to be the author of the Psalm, and yet from verse 20 it would seem that David uttered it in prayer before he died. With some difference we suggest that the spirit and matter of the Psalm are David's, but that he was too near his end to pen the words, or cast them into form; Solomon, therefore, caught his dying father's song, fashioned it into goodly verse, and, without robbing his father, made the Psalm his own. It is, we conjecture, the Prayer of David, but the Psalm of Solomon. Jesus is here, beyond all doubt, in the glory of his reign, both as he now is, and as he shall be revealed in the latter-day glory.

DIVISION.—We shall follow the division suggested by Alexander. "A glowing description of the reign of Messiah as righteous, verses 1—7; universal, verses 8—11; beneficial, verses 12—14; and perpetual, verses 15—17; to which are added a doxology, verses 18, 19; and a postscript, verse 20."

EXPOSITION.

GIVE the king thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the king's son.
 2 He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment.
 3 The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, by righteousness.
 4 He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor.
 5 They shall fear thee as long as the sun and moon endure, throughout all generations.
 6 He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass: as showers that water the earth.
 7 In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth.

1. "Give the king thy judgments, O God." The right to reign was transmitted by descent from David to Solomon, but not by that means alone: Israel was a theocracy, and the kings were but the viceroys of the greater King; hence the prayer that the new king might be embowered by divine right, and then endowed with divine wisdom. Our glorious King in Zion hath all judgment committed unto him. He rules in the name of God over all lands. He is king "Dei Gratia" as well as by right of inheritance. "And thy righteousness unto the king's son." Solomon was both king and king's son; so also is our Lord. He has power and authority in himself, and also royal dignity given him of his Father. He is the righteous king; in a word, he is "the Lord our righteousness." We are waiting till he shall be manifested among men as the ever-righteous Judge. May the Lord hasten in his own time the long-looked-for day. Now wars and fightings are even in Israel itself, but soon the dispensation will change, and David, the type of Jesus warring with our enemies, shall be displaced by Solomon the prince of peace.

2. "He shall judge thy people with righteousness." Clothed with divine authority, he shall use it on the behalf of the favoured nation, for whom he shall show himself strong, that they be not misjudged, shamed, or in any way treated maliciously. His sentence shall put their accusers to silence, and award the saints their true position as the accepted of the Lord. What a consolation to feel that none can suffer wrong in Christ's kingdom: he sits upon the great white throne, unspotted by a single deed of injustice, or even mistake of judgment: reputations are safe

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mough with him. "And thy poor with judgment." True wisdom is manifest in all his decisions of the King. We do not always understand his designs, but they are always right. Partiality has been too often shown to rich and great men, but the King of the last and best of monarchies deals out even-handed justice, to the delight of the poor and despised. Here we have the poor mentioned side by side with the king. The sovereignty of God is a delightful theme to the poor in spirit; they love to see the Lord exalted, and have no quarrel with him for exercising the prerogatives of his crown. It is the fictitious wealth which labours to conceal real poverty, which makes men cavil at the reigning Lord, but a deep sense of spiritual need prepares the heart loyally to worship the Redeemer King. On the other hand, the King has a special delight in the humbled hearts of his contrite ones, and exercises all his power and wisdom on their behalf, even as Joseph in Egypt ruled for the welfare of his brethren.

3. "The mountains shall bring peace to the people." Thence, aforesaid, rushed the robber bands which infested the country; but now the forts there erected are the guardians of the land, and the watchmen publish far and near the tidings that no foe is to be seen. Where Jesus is there is peace, lasting, deep, eternal. Even those things which were once our dread, lose all terror when Jesus is owned as monarch of the heart: death itself, that dark mountain, loses all its gloom. Trials and afflictions, when the Lord is with us, bring us an increase rather than a diminution of peace. "And the little hills, by righteousness." Seeing that the rule of the monarch was just, every little hill seemed clothed with peace. Injustice has made Palestine a desert; if the Turks and Bedouins were gone, the land would smile again; for even in the most literal sense, justice is the fertilizer of lands, and men are diligent to plough and raise harvests when they have the prospect of eating the fruit of their labours. In a spiritual sense, peace is given to the heart by the righteousness of Christ; and all the powers and passions of the soul are filled with a holy calm, when the way of salvation, by a divine righteousness, is revealed. Then do we go forth with joy, and are led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills break forth before us into singing.

4. "He shall judge the poor of the people." He will do them justice, yea, and blessed be his name, more than justice, for he will delight to do them good. "He shall save the children of the needy." Poor, helpless things, they were packhorses for others, and passers themselves, but their King would be their protector. Happy are God's poor and needy ones; they are safe under the wing of the Prince of Peace, for he will save them from all their enemies. "And shall break in pieces the oppressor." He is strong to smite the foes of his people. Oppressors have been great breakers, but their time of retribution shall come, and they shall be broken themselves. Sin, Satan, and all our enemies must be crushed by the iron rod of King Jesus. We have, therefore, no cause to fear: but abundant reason to sing—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him, Lord of all."

It is much better to be poor than to be an oppressor; for both the needy and their children find an advocate in the heavenly Solomon, who aims all his blows at haughty ones, and rests not till they are utterly destroyed.

5. "They shall fear thee as long as the sun and moon endure." And well they may. Such righteousness wins the cheerful homage of the poor and the godly, and strikes dismay into the souls of unrighteous oppressors; so that all through the lands, both good and bad are filled with awe. Where Jesus reigns in power men must render obsequence of some sort. His kingdom, moreover, is no house of cards, or dynasty of days; it is as lasting as the lights of heaven; days and nights will cease before he abdicates his throne. Neither sun nor moon as yet manifest any failure in their radiance, nor are there any signs of decrepitude in the kingdom of Jesus; on the contrary, it is but in its youth, and is evidently the coming power, the rising sun. Would to God that fresh vigour were imparted to all its citizens to push at once the conquests of Immanuel to the uttermost ends of the earth. "Throughout all generations" shall the throne of the Redeemer stand. Humanity shall not wear out the religion of the incarnate God. No idolatry shall wither and away, nor superstition smother it; it shall rise immortal from what seemed its grave; as the true phoenix, it shall revive from its ashes! As long as there are

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men on earth Christ shall have a throne among them. Instead of the fathers shall be the children. Each generation shall have a regeneration in its midst, let Pope and Devil do what they may. Even at this hour we have before us the tokens of his eternal power; since he ascended to his throne, eighteen hundred years ago, his dominion has not been overturned, though the mightiest of empires have gone like visions of the night. We see on the shore of time the wrecks of the Cæsars, the relics of the Moguls, and the last remnants of the Ottomans. Charlemagne, Maximilian, Napoleon, how they fill like shadows before us! They were and are not; but Jesus for ever is. As for the houses of Hohenzollern, Guelph, or Hapsburg, they have their hour; but the Son of David has all hours and ages as his own.

6. "He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass." Blessings upon his gentle way! Those great conqueors who have been the scourges of mankind have fallen like the fiery hail of Sodom, transforming fruitful lands into deserts; but he with mild, benignant influence softly refreshes the weary and wounded among men, and makes them spring up into newness of life. Pastures mown with the scythe, or shorn by the teeth of cattle, present, as it were, so many bleeding stems of grass, but when the rain falls it is balm to all these wounds, and it renews the verdure and beauty of the field; fit image of the visits and benedictions of "the consolation of Israel." My soul, how well it is for thee to be brought low, and to be even as the meadows eaten here and trodden down by cattle, for then to thee shall the Lord have respect; he shall remember thy misery, and with his own most precious love restore thee to more than thy former glory. Welcome Jesus, thou true *Rain-come*, the Well-beloved, thou art far more than Titus ever was—the Delight of Mankind. "As showers that water the earth." Each crystal drop of rain falls of heavenly mercy which forgets not the parched plains: Jesus is all grace, all that he does is love, and his presence among men is joy. We need to preach him more, for no shower can so refresh the nations. Philoophie preaching mocks men as with a dust shower, but the gospel meets the case of fallen humanity, and happiness flourishes beneath its genial power. Come down, O Lord, upon my soul, and my heart shall blossom with thy praise:—

"He shall come down as still and light
As scatter'd drops on genial field;
And in his time who loves the sabbath,
Freely shall bloom, sweet peace her harvest yield."

7. "In his days shall the righteous flourish." Beneath the deadly Ups of unrighteous rule no honest principles can be developed, and good men can scarcely live; but where truth and uprightness are on the throne, the best of men prosper most. A righteous king is the patron and producer of righteous subjects. None flourish under Nero but those who are monsters like himself. Like will to like; and under the gentle Jesus the godly find a happy shelter. "And abundance of peace as long as the moon endureth." Where Jesus reigns he is known as the true *Middle-aged*, king both of righteousness and peace. Peace based upon right is sure to be lasting, but no other will be. Many a so-called Holy Alliance has come to the ground ere many moons have filled their horns, because craft formed the league, perjury established it, and oppression was the design of it; but when Jesus shall proclaim the great *Truce of God*, he will ordain perpetual peace, and men shall learn war no more. The peace which Jesus brings is not superficial or short-lived; it is abundant in its depth and duration. Let all hearts and voices welcome the King of nations; Jesus the Good, the Great, the Just, the Ever-blessed.

8. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.

9. They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him; and his enemies shall lick the dust.

10. The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts.

11. Yes, all kings shall fall down before him: all nations shall serve him.

8. "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea." Wide spread shall be the rule of Messiah: only the Land's End shall end his territory; to the Ultima Thule shall his sceptre be extended. From Pacific to Atlantic, and from Atlantic to Pacific,

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he shall be Lord, and the oceans which surround each pole shall be beneath his sway. All other power shall be subordinate to his; no rival nor antagonist shall he know. Men speak of the Emperor of all the Russias, but Jesus shall be Ruler of all mankind. "And from the river unto the ends of the earth." Start where you will, of the round world. As Solomon's realm embraced all the land of promise, and left no unrequered margin; so shall the Son of David rule all lands given him in the better covenant, and leave no nation to pine beneath the tyranny of the prince of darkness. We are encouraged by such a passage as this to look for the Saviour's universal reign; whether before or after his personal advent we leave for the discussion of others. In this Psalm, at least, we see a personal monarch, and he is the central figure, the focus of all the glory; not his servant, but himself do we see possessing the dominion and dispensing the government. Personal pronouns referring to our great King are constantly occurring in this Psalm; he has dominion, kings fall down before him, and serve him; for he delivers, he saves, he saves, he lives, and daily he is praised.

9. "They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him." Unconquered by arms, they shall be subdued by love. Wild and lawless as they have been, they shall gladly wear his easy yoke; then shall their deserts be made glad, yea, they shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. "And his enemies shall lick the dust." If they will not be his friends, they shall be utterly broken and humbled. Dust shall be the serpent's meat; the seed of the serpent shall be filled therewith. Homage among Orientals is often rendered in the most abject manner, and truly no sign is too humiliating to denote the utter discomfiture and subjugation of Messtiah's foes. Tongues which rail at the Redeemer deserve to lick the dust. Those who will not joyfully bow to such a prince richly merit to be hurled down and laid prostrate; the dust is too good for them, since they trampled on the blood of Christ.

10. "The Kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents." Trade shall be made subservient to the purposes of mediatorial rule; merchant princes, both far and near, shall joyfully contribute of their wealth to his throne. Seafaring princes are good centres from which to spread the gospel; and seafaring men often make earnest heralds of the cross. Tarshish of old was so far away, that to the eastern mind it was lost in its remoteness, and seemed to be upon the verge of the universe; even so far as imagination itself can travel, shall the Son of David rule; across the blue sea shall his sceptre be stretched; the white cliffs of Britain already owe him, the gems of the Southern Sea glitter for him, even Iceland's heart is warm with his love. Madagascar leaps to receive him; and if there be isles of the equatorial sea whose spices have as yet not been presented to him, even there shall he receive a revenue of glory. He has made many an idol to become a Holy Isle, and hence, a true formosa. "The Kings of Sheba and Soba shall offer gifts." Agriculture and pasturage shall contribute their share. Foreign princes from island regions, as yet unexplored, shall own the all-embracing monarchy of the King of kings; they shall be prompt to pay their reverential tribute. Religious offerings shall they bring for their King is their God. Then shall Arabia Felix be happy indeed, and the Fortunate Isles be more than fortunate. Observe, that true religion leads to generous giving; we are not taxed in Christ's dominion, but we are delighted to offer freely to him. It will be a great day when kings will do this: the poor widow has long ago been before them, it is time that they followed; their subjects would be sure to imitate the royal example. This free-will offering is all Christ and his church desire; they want no forced levies and distrains, let all men give of their own free will, kings as well as commoners; alas! the rule has been for kings to give their subjects' property to the church, and a wretched church has received this robbery for a burnt offering; it shall not be thus when Jesus more openly assumes the throne.

11. "Yea, all kings shall fall down before him." Personally shall they pay their reverence, however mighty they may be. No matter how high their state, how ancient their dynasty, or far-off their realm, they shall willingly accept him as their Imperial Lord. "All nations shall serve him." The people shall be as obedient as the governed. The extent of the mediatorial rule is set forth by the two far-reaching oaths, all kings and all nations; we see not as yet all things put under him, but since we see Jesus crowned with glory and honour in heaven, we are altogether without doubt as to his universal monarchy on earth. It is not to be imagined that an Alexander or a Caesar shall have wider sway than the Son of God. "Every



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knee shall bow to him, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." Hasten it, O Lord, in thine own time.

12. For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper.

13. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy.

14. He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence: and precious shall their blood be in his sight.

12. "For he shall deliver the needy." Here is an excellent reason for man's submission to the Lord Christ; it is not because they dread his overwhelming power, but because they are won over by his just and condescending rule. Who would not fear so good a Prince, who makes the needy his peculiar care, and pledges himself to be their deliverer in times of need? "When he crieth." He permits them to be so needy as to be driven to cry bitterly for help, but then he hears them, and comes to their aid. A child's cry touches a father's heart, and our King is the Father of his people. If we can do no more than cry it will bring omnipotence to our aid. A cry is the native language of a spiritually needy soul; it has done with fine phrases and long orations, and it takes to sobs and moans; and so, indeed, it grasps the most potent of all weapons, for heaven always yields to such artillery. "The poor also, and him that hath no helper." The proverb says, "God helps those that help themselves;" but it is yet more true that Jesus helps those who cannot help themselves, nor find help in others. All helpless ones are under the especial care of Zion's compassionate King; let them hasten to put themselves in fellowship with him. Let them look to him, for he is looking for them.

13. "He shall spare the poor and needy." His pity shall be manifested to them; he will not allow their trials to overwhelm them; his rod of correction shall fall lightly; he will be sparing of his rebukes, and not sparing in his consolations. "And shall save the souls of the needy." His is the dominion of souls, a spiritual and not a worldly empire; and the needy, that is to say, the consciously unworthy and weak, shall find that he will give them his salvation. Jesus calls not the righteous, but sinners to repentance. He does not attempt the superfluous work of aiding proud Pharisees to stir their vanity; but he is careful of poor Publicans whose eyes dare not look up to heaven by reason of their sense of sin. We ought to be anxious to be among these needy ones whom the Great King so highly favours.

14. "He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence." These two things are the weapons with which the poor are assailed; both law and no law are employed to fleece them. The fox and the lion are combined against Christ's lambs, but the Shepherd will defend them, and rescue the defenceless from their teeth. A soul hunted by the temptations of Satanic craft, and the insinuations of diabolical malice, will do well to fly to the throne of Jesus for shelter. "And precious shall their blood be in his sight." He will not throw away his subjects in needless wars as tyrants have done, but will take every means for preserving the humblest of them. Conquerors have reckoned thousands of lives as small items; they have redeemed fields with gold, as if blood were water, and flesh but manure for harvest; but Jesus, though he gave his own blood, is very chary of the blood of his servants, and if they must die for him as martyrs, he loves their memory, and counts their lives as his precious things.

15. And he shall live, and to him shall be given of the gold of Sheba: prayer also shall be made for him continually; and daily shall he be praised.

16. There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon: and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth.

17. His name shall endure for ever: his name shall be continued as long as the sun: and men shall be blessed in him: all nations shall call him blessed.

15. "And he shall live." Vine he Rot! O King! live for ever! He was slain, but is risen and ever liveth. "And to him shall be given of the gold of Sheba." These



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are coronation gifts of the richest kind, cheerfully presented at his throne. How gladly would we give him all that we have and are, and count the tribute far too small. We may rejoice that Christ's cause will not stand still for want of funds; the silver and the gold are his, and if they are not to be found at home, far-off lands shall hasten to make up the deficit. Would to God we had more faith and more generosity. "Prayer also shall be made for him continually." May all blessings be upon his head; all his people desire that his cause may prosper, therefore do they hourly cry, "Thy kingdom come." Prayer for Jesus is a very sweet idea, and one which should be for evermore lovingly carried out; for the church is Christ's body, and the truth is his scepter; therefore we pray for him when we plead for these. The verse may, however, be read as "through him," for it is by Christ as our Mediator that prayer enters heaven and prevails. "Continue in prayer" is the standing precept of Messiah's reign, and it implies that the Lord will continue to bless. "And daily shall he be praised;" As he will perpetually show himself to be worthy of honour, so shall he be necessarily praised:-

"For him shall constant prayer be made,
And praises throng to crown his head;
His name, like sweet perfume, shall rise
With every morning's sacrifice."

16. "There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains." From small beginnings great results shall spring. A mere handful in a place naturally ungenial shall produce a matchless harvest. What a blessing that there is a handful! "except the Lord of hosts had left unto us a very small remnant we should have been as Sodom, and we should have been like unto Gomorrah;" but now the faithful are a living seed, and shall multiply in the land. "The fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon." The harvest shall be so great that the wind shall rustle through it, and sound like the cedars upon Lebanon:-

"Like Lebanon, by soft winds fann'd,
Rustles the golden harvest far and wide."

God's church is no mean thing; its beginnings are small, but its increase is of the most astonishing kind. As Lebanon is conspicuous and celebrated, so shall the church be. "And they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth." Another figure. Christ's subjects shall be as plentiful as blades of grass, shall as suddenly appear as eastern verdure after a heavy shower. We need not fear for the cause of truth in the land; it is in good hands, where the pleasure of the Lord is sure to prosper. "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." When shall these words, which open up such a vista of delight, be fulfilled in the midst of the earth?

17. "His name shall endure for ever." In its saving power, as the rallying point of believers, and as renowned and glorified, his name shall remain for ever the same. "His name shall be continued as long as the sun." While time is measured out by rays, Jesus shall be glorious among men. "And men shall be blessed in him." There shall be cause for all this honour, for he shall really and truly be a benefactor to the race. His himself shall be earth's greatest blessing; when men wish to bless others they shall bless in his name. "All nations shall call him blessed." The grateful nations shall echo his benedictions, and with him happy who has made them happy. Not only shall some glorify the Lord, but all; no land shall remain in heathenism; all nations shall delight to do him honour.

18. Blessed be the LORD God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things.

19. And blessed be his glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with his glory: Amen, and Amen.

20. The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended.

18, 19. As Quessel well observes, these verses explain themselves. They call rather for profound gratitude, and emotion of heart, than for an exercise of the understanding; they are rather to be used for adoration than for exposition. It is, and ever will be, the scene of our desires, and the climax of our prayers, to behold Jesus exalted King of kings and Lord of lords. He has done great wonders such

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as none else can match, leaving all others so far behind, that he remains the sole and only wonder-worker: but equal marvels yet remain, for which we look with joyful expectation. He is the Blessed God, and his name shall be blessed; his name is glorious, and that glory shall fill the whole earth. For so bright a consummation our heart yearns daily, and we cry "Amen, and Amen."
20. "The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended." What more could he ask? He has climbed the summit of the mount of God; he desires nothing more. With this upon his lip, he is content to die. He strips himself of his own royalty and becomes only the "son of Jesse," thrice happy to subside into nothing before the crowned Messiah. Before his believing eye the reign of Jesus, like the sun, blent all around with light, and the holy soul of the man after God's own heart exulted in it, and sang his "Nunc dimittis;" "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation!" We, too, will cease from all petitioning if it be granted to us to see the day of the Lord. Our blissful spirits will then have nothing further to do but for ever to praise the Lord our God.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAINI SAYINGS.

Title.—"For Solomon." I shall but mention a thread-like analogy between Christ and Solomon. 1. In his personal wisdom (1 Kings iv. 29, 30); so Christ (Col. ii. 3); "In him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." 2. In the glorious peace and prosperity of his kingdom: the kingdom was peaceably settled in his hand. 1 Chron. xxii. 9; iv. 24, 25. And so he fell to the work of building the temple, as Christ doth the church; so Christ (Isa. ix. 6); he is the Prince of Peace, the great Peacemaker. Eph. ii. 14. 3. In his marriage with Pharaoh's daughter. Some observe that the daughter of Pharaoh never seduced him; neither is there any mention made of the Egyptian idols. 1 Kings xi. 5, 7. In his other outlandish marriages he did sin; but this is mentioned as by way of special exception (1 Kings xi. 1); for she was a proselyte, and so it was no sin to marry her: and the love between her and Solomon is made a type of the love between Christ and the church. So Christ hath taken us Gentiles to be spouse unto him. Psalm xlv.—Samuel Mather (1626—1671), in "The Figures or Types of the Old Testament."

Whole Psalm.—The Seventy-second Psalm contains a description of an exalted king, and of the blessings of his reign. These blessings are of such a nature as to prove that the subject of the Psalm must be a divine person. 1. His kingdom is to be everlasting. 2. Universal. 3. It secures perfect peace with God and goodwill among men. 4. All men are to be brought to submit to him through love. 5. In him all the nations of the earth are to be blessed; i.e., as we are distinctly taught in Gal. iii. 16, it is in him that all the blessings of redemption are to come upon the world. The subject of this Psalm is, therefore, the Redeemer of the world.—Charles Hodge, in "Systematic Theology,"—1871.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm was penned by a king, it is dedicated to a king, and is chiefly intended concerning him who is "King of kings."—Joseph Carp, in a Sermon entitled "David's Prayer for Solomon."

Whole Psalm.—Two Psalms bear Solomon's name in their titles. One of these is the Hundred and Twenty-seventh, the other is the Seventy-second; and here the traces of his pen are unequivocal. A mistaken interpretation of the note appended to it, "The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended," led most of the old commentators to attribute the Psalm to David, and to suppose that it is a prayer offered in his old age "for Solomon," as the peaceful prince who was to succeed him on the throne. However, it has long been known that the note in question refers to the whole of the preceding portion of the Psalter, much of which was written by Asaph and the sons of Korah; and there can be no doubt that the title can only be translated, "of Solomon." So clear are the traces of Solomon's pen that Calvin, whose sagacity in this kind of criticism has never been excelled, although he thought himself obliged, by the note at the end of the Psalm, to attribute the substance of it to David, felt Solomon's touch so sensibly, that he threw out the conjecture that

the prayer was the father's, but that it was afterwards thrown into the lyrical form by the son. This is not the place for detailed exposition; I will, therefore, content myself with remarking that, properly speaking, the Psalm is not "for Solomon" at all. If it refers to him and his peaceful reign, it does so only in as far as they were types of the Person and Kingdom of the Prince of Peace. The Psalm, from beginning to end, is not only capable of being applied to Christ, but great part is inseparable from being fairly applied to any other.—*William Hinde.*

Whole Psalm.—This is the fourth of those Psalms which predict the two natures of Christ. This Psalm admonishes us that we believe in Christ as perfect God, and perfect Man and King.—*Teacher of Peter Lombard* (—116).

Whole Psalm.—That under the type of Solomon (to whom it is ascribed) the Messiah is "The King" of whom this Psalm treats, we have the consent, not only of the most eminent divines of modern times, and of the Fathers of the early Christian church, but of the ancient and most distinguished Jewish expositors; of which reference, indeed, it contains the most conclusive internal evidence. And, as under a new type, so is the kingdom here presented to us in a new aspect, in marked contradiction to its character as foreshadowed by its other great type, the Davidical; for the character of David's reign was conquest. He was "a man of war" (1 Chron. xviii. 1-3), the appointed instrument for subduing the enemies of God's people Israel, by whom they were put in undisturbed possession of the promised land. But the character of Solomon's reign was peace, the import of his name, succeeding to the throne after all enemies had been subdued, and governing the kingdom which David's wars had established (1 Kings ii. 12); the two types, respectively, of Christ as he is yet to be manifested at his next appearing; first revealed as David, as seen in the vision of that event (Rev. xix. 11): "I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war," etc., subduing the Antichristian confederacy (verses 19-21), as before predicted in the Second Psalm, of this same confederacy: "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." And then, as Solomon, taking his throne, and extending the blessings of his kingdom of peace to the ends of the earth. David in the Second Psalm; Solomon in this.—*William De Burgh.*

Whole Psalm.—The reader is reminded of James Montgomery's hymn, beginning, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed;" it is a very beautiful verification of this Psalm, and will be found in "Our Own Hymn Book," No. 235.

Verses 1-3.—"Give the king thy judgments, O God." Right and authority to execute judgment and justice. The Father hath committed all judgment unto the Son.—*John Fry.*

Verses 1-3.—"The king" . . . "The king's son." I do not apprehend, with the generality of interpreters, that by "The king," and "The king's son," David means himself and his son, but Solomon only, to whom both the titles agree, as he was David's son, and anointed by him king during his lifetime.—*Samuel Chandler.*

Verses 1-3.—"The king" . . . "The king's son." We see that our Lord is here termed both כֶּןֶ , and בְּרִי , being king himself, and also the son of a king; both as respects his human origin, having come forth from the stock of David, and also as to his divine origin; for the Father of the universe may, of course, be properly denominated King. Agreeably to this designation, we find on the Turkish coins the inscription: Sultan, son of Sultan.—*George Phillips.*

Verses 2-3.—"Thy judgments." From whom does he seek these? O God, he says, give them. Therefore is it the gift of God that kings should judge righteously and observe justice. Moreover, he does not simply say, O God, give judgments to the king, and righteousness to the king's son; but thy judgments and thy righteousness. Grant them this grace, that what is just in thy sight they may judge. The word יָדָע has its own judgments and its own righteousness, but death in such a way that true righteousness is more oppressed than approved. Not such are the judgments and righteousness of God.—*Musculus.*

Verses 3-4.—"The mountains shall bring peace to the people," etc. Those who apply this Psalm to Solomon expound the dithyramb thus: "That the steep mountains of the frontier, strongly garrisoned, shall secure the land from hostile invasion; and the hills, cleared of the banditti, which in the rude ages were accustomed to inhabit

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them, under the government of the king, intended in this Psalm, should be the peaceful seats of a useful, civilized peasantry." This sense is not ill expressed in Mr. Merrick's translation:

Peace, from the fort-dad mountain's brow,
Descending, bless the plains below;
And justice from each rocky hill,
Shall violence and fraud expel.

But so little of the Psalm is at all applicable to Solomon, and the greater part of it so exclusively belongs to the Messiah, that I think these mountains and hills allude to the nature of the land of Judaea; and the general sense is, that, in the times of the great king, the inhabitants of that mountainous region shall live in a state of peace and tranquility. The thing intended is the happy condition of the natural Israel, in the latter day restored to God's favour, and to the peaceful possession of their own land. It is a great confirmation of this sense, that "righteousness" is mentioned as the means of the peace which shall be enjoyed.—*Samuel Horsley.*

Verses 3-4.—"The mountains shall bring peace to the people." It was, and still is, common in the East to announce good or bad news from the tops of mountains and other eminences. By this means acts of justice were speedily communicated to the remotest parts of the country. Thus, when Solomon decided the controversy between the two herds, the decision was quickly known over all the land. See 1 Kings iii. 28.—*Alexander Geddes.*

Verses 3-4.—"The mountains shall bring peace." The reference is to the fertility of the soil, which now is shown in an extraordinary way, when mountain summits, which are either oppressed with hopeless sterility or yield at a far inferior rate to the valleys, produce all things plentifully. And by this figure he signifies that this happiness of his kingdom shall not be the portion of a few only, but shall abound in all places and to all people, of every condition and of every age. No corner of the land, he affirms, shall be destitute of this fertility.—*Mollerus.*

Verses 3-4.—"The mountains shall bring peace." You may be sure to have peace when your mountains shall bring forth peace; when those mountains, which heretofore were mountains of prey and hills of the robbers, shall be a quiet habitation; when peace shall not be walled up in cities, or fenced in by bulwarks, but the open fields and highways, the mountains and the hills shall yield it abundantly; under every hedge, and under every green tree, there shall you find it; when the cottagers and the mountaineers shall have their fill of it; when they shall eat and be satisfied, lie down and none shall make them afraid, then the blessing is universal; and this is the work of righteousness.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verses 3-4.—"The mountains" and "hills" are not at all named as the most fruitful places of the land, which they really were not, in Palestine, compare Deut. xxxiii. 15; Psalm cxviii. 8, "Who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains;" Psalm lxx. 12, "not even because what is on them can be seen everywhere, and from all sides (Tholuck), compare against this, Joel iv. 18, "The mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk." Isa. lv. 12, "but, as being the most prominent points and ornaments of the country, and, therefore, as representing it, well fitted to express the thought that the country shall be everywhere filled with peace.—E. W. Heigstenberg.

Verses 4-5.—"The children of the needy." The phrase, the children of the afflicted, is put for the afflicted, an idiom quite common in Hebrew; and a similar form of expression is sometimes used by the Greeks, as when they say *sons of law*, the sons of physicians for physicians.—*John Calver.*

Verses 5-6.—The lofty glory of the Flavian family shall remain, Enduring like the sun and stars. *Marital.*—Ecc. ix. Eplg. 7.

Verses 6-7.—"He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass," etc. This is spoken and promised of Christ, and serves to teach us that Christ coming to his church and people, by the gracious influence of his Holy Spirit, is most useful and refreshing to their souls, like showers of rain to the dry ground, or a meadow newly cut to make it spring again. Christian souls are like the dry ground; without the moisture of saving grace their hearts are hard; neither rods, mercies, nor sermons,

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make impression upon them. Why? They are without Christ, the fountain of grace and spiritual influence. Before the fall man's soul was like a well-watered garden, beautiful, green, and fragrant; but by his apostasy from God, in Adam our first head, the springs of grace and holiness are quite dried up in his soul; and there is no curing of this drought but by the soul's union with a new head; to wit, Christ our second Adam, who has the Spirit given him without measure for the use of all his members. Now, when we are united by faith to Christ, our Head of influence, the dry land is turned into water-springs; Christ, comes down as the rain "by his Spirit of regeneration, and brings the springs of grace into the soul. He is the first and immediate recipient of the Holy Spirit, and all regenerating and sanctifying influences, and out of his fulness we must by faith receive them. And when at any time the springs of grace are interrupted in the soul by sin or unbelief, so as the ground turns dry, the plants wither, and the things which remain are ready to die, the soul hath need to look up to Jesus Christ to come down with new showers upon the thirsty ground and decayed plants.

1. As the rain is the free gift of God to the dry ground, it comes free and cheap to poor and rich, small and great, and costs them nothing: so Christ with his blessings is God's free gift to a dry and perishing world; for which we should be continually thankful. 2. As nothing can stop the falling of the rain; so nothing can hinder Christ's gracious influences, when he designs to awake, convince, or soften a hard heart. When those showers do fall on sinners, the most obstinate will must yield, and cry, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? 3. As the rain is most necessary and suitable to the dry ground, and to the various plants it produceth, and also to the different parts of every plant or tree—such as the root, trunk, branches, leaves, flowers, and fruit: so Christ is absolutely necessary, and his influence most suitable to all his people's souls, and to every faculty of them—the understanding, will, memory, and affections; and to all their different graces, faith, love, repentance, etc.; to root and establish them, strengthen and confirm them, quicken and increase them, cherish and preserve them. 4. As the rain comes in divers ways and manners to the earth, sometimes with cold winds and tempests, thunders and lightnings, and at other times with calmness and warmth; so Christ comes to sinners, sometimes with sharp convictions and legal terrors, and sometimes with alluring invitations and promises. 5. O how pleasant are the effects of rain to languishing plants, to make them green and beautiful, lively and strong, fragrant and beautiful! So the effects of Christ's influences are most desirable to drooping souls, for enlightening and enlivening them, for confirming and strengthening them, for comforting and enlarging them, for appeasing and satisfying them, transforming and beautifying them. A shower from Christ would soon make the church, though withered, turn green and beautiful; and to send forth a small seed of a field that the Lord hath blessed; and likewise some drops of this shower, falling down upon the languishing graces of communicants, would soon make them vigorous and lively in showing forth their Saviour's death at his table.—John Williton.

Verse 6.—There cannot be a more lively image of a flourishing condition than what is conveyed to us in these words. The grass which is forced by the heat of the sun, before the ground is well prepared by rains, is weak and languid, and of a faint complexion; but when clear shining succeeds the gentle showers of spring the field puts forth its best strength, and is more beautifully arrayed than ever Solomon in all his glory.—Thomas Sherlock, 1738—1781.

Verse 6.—"He shall come down," &c. There is a fourfold descending of Christ which the Scripture mentions. I. His incarnation, the manifestation of himself in the flesh. II. The abasing himself in condition; he did not only assume human flesh, but all the natural infirmities of our flesh. III. The subjecting of himself to death. IV. The distillations of his grace and spiritual blessings upon his church.—Ralph Robinson.

Verse 6 (first clause).—Some render this "like dew on the fleece." The mysterious fleece of Gideon, which, on being exposed to the air, is first of all filled with the dew of heaven with all the ground around it is quite dry, and which afterwards become make it an allusion unto the dew that fell upon Gideon's fleece (Judges vi. 37—39), when all the land beside was dry, and, again, upon the rest of the land when all the rest of the world remained in barrenness and ignorance of God; but that now, by a strange alteration, this same Judaea lies in dryness and forgetfulness of God, while, on the contrary, all the other nations of the earth are inundated with the dew of heavenly grace.—Piquier Quenest.

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Verse 6.—"Upon the mown grass." The Hebrew word used here hath a double signification. It signifies a shore fleece of wool, and it signifies a meadow newly mown. This hath occasioned divers readings. Some read it, He shall come down like the rain into his fleece of wool; so the Septuagint. They that follow this reading make it an allusion unto the dew that fell upon Gideon's fleece (Judges vi. 37—39), when all the land beside was dry, and, again, upon the rest of the land when all the rest of the world remained in barrenness and ignorance of God; but that now, by a strange alteration, this same Judaea lies in dryness and forgetfulness of God, while, on the contrary, all the other nations of the earth are inundated with the dew of heavenly grace.—Piquier Quenest.

Verse 6.—"The mown grass;" literally, "that which is shorn," whether fleece or meadow. In the former sense it occurs Jud. vi. 37, and so the older translators all take it. (Aq. et. some, LXX. and others et. exov. Jerome and Vulgate, in *voluc.*) probably with the idea that the reign of the monarch would be accompanied by signal tokens of the divine favour and blessing, like the dew upon Gideon's fleece; in the latter sense, the word is found Amos vii. 1; and this is indisputably its meaning here, as the parallel shows. The mown meadow is particularly mentioned, because the roots of the grass would be most exposed to the summer heat after the crop had been gathered in, and the effect would be most striking in the shooting of the young green blades after the shower.—J. Ouseley Perouse.

Verse 7.—"Righteous." "Peace." Do you ask what he is individually? The answer is, "King of Righteousness;" a being loving righteousness, working righteousness, promoting righteousness, preserving righteousness, imparting righteousness to those whom he saves, perfectly sinless, and the enemy and abolisher of all sin. Do you ask what he is practically, and in relation to the effect of his reign? The answer is, "King of Peace;" a sovereign whose kingdom is a shelter for all who are miserable, a covert for all who are persecuted, a resting-place for all who are weary, a home for the destitute, and a refuge for the lost.—Charles Chauncy.

Verse 7.—"Abundance of peace." Literally, "multitude of peace;" that is, the things which produce peace, or which indicate peace, will not be few, but numerous; they will abound everywhere. They will be found in towns and villages, and private dwellings; in the calm and just administration of the affairs of the State; in abundant harvests; in intelligence, in education, and in undisturbable industry; in the protection extended to the rights of all.—Albert Barnes.

Verse 7.—"So long as the moon endereth." It does not necessarily follow from these words that the moon will ever cease to exist. The idea, commonly held, of the annihilation of the starry firmament is without foundation in Scripture. Such an idea has a pernicious influence on the human mind, inasmuch as it leads men to depreciate that which bears in such striking character the stamp and impress of the divine glory.—Frederic Fyfe.

Verse 8.—"From the river." There are many modern interpreters who, from the mention of the "river"—namely, the river Euphrates—in the other clause of the verse, think that the boundaries of the land of Palestine are here to be understood, that country being described as extending from the Red Sea to the Sea of Syria, otherwise called the Sea of the Philistines, and the Great Sea; and from the Euphrates to the Great Desert lying behind Palestine and Egypt. These are the limits of the Israelitish territory: the former, from the south to the west; the latter, from the north to the east. (Gen. xv. 18.) But, in this passage, there can scarcely be a doubt that by the "river"—to wit, the Euphrates—is indicated the extreme boundary of the earth towards the east. In a highly poetical, magnificent description, such as is given in this song, of a king exalted above all others, nothing can be conceived more inappropriate than saying that the dominions of such a king should be bounded.

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by the limits of Palestine.—Ernest F. C. Rosenmüller (1768—1835), in *"The Biblical Cabinet,"* vol. xxxii.

Verse 8.—*"They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him,"* etc. This is equivalent to saying, *the wild Arabs, and the greatest conquerors could never turn, shall bow before him, or become his vassals; nay, his enemies, and, consequently, these Arabs among the rest, "shall lick the dust;" or court him with the most abject submissions.—T. Harmer's Observations.*

Verse 9.—*"His enemies shall lick the dust."* Bear in mind that it was a custom with many nations that, when individuals approached their kings, they kissed the earth, and prostrated their whole body before them. This was the custom especially throughout Asia. No one was allowed to address the Persian king, unless he prostrated himself on the ground and kissed the footsteps of the king, as Xenophon records.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verses 9, 10.—*"Wilderness," "Tartarish," "Sheba."* The most uncivilized, the most distant, and most opulent nations shall pay their homage to him.—*Augustine F. Tholuck.*

Verses 9—11.—*"They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him; and his enemies shall lick the dust."* They shall humble themselves under the mighty hand of Christ; they shall acknowledge and receive him as their Lord; they shall fear and reverence him as their King; they shall veil and bow to his sceptre; they shall put themselves, and all that is theirs, under Christ; they shall give themselves to the exaltation and setting up of Christ. *"The Kings of Tartarish and of the Isles shall bring presents: the Kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts."* They shall consecrate their abilities to Christ's service; they shall communicate of their substance to the maintenance of Christ's church, and minister to the preservation and increase of Christ's kingdom. *"All kings shall fall down before him: all nations shall serve him."* All shall adore and serve him as their king; all shall exalt and honour him, as loyal subjects, their heavenly sovereign; all persons, from the highest to the lowest, must serve the Lord Jesus, and study to make him glorious; grace works obedience in the hearts of princes, as well as in the hearts of beggars. The sun, as well as the stars, did obedience unto Joseph in his vision; kings, as well as inferior persons, do obedience unto Christ, under his kingdom and gospel.—*Alexander Grosse* (—1654), in *"Sweet and Soul-Persevering Inducements leading unto Christ,"* 1632.

Verse 10.—*"Tartarish"* was an old, celebrated, opulent, cultivated, commercial city, which carried on trade in the Mediterranean, and with the seaports of Syria, especially Tyre and Joppa, and that it most probably lay on the extreme west of that sea. Was there then, in antiquity, any city in these parts which corresponded with these clearly ascertained facts? There was. Such was Tartessus in Spain, and to have been a Phœnician colony; a fact which of itself would account for its intimate connection with Palestine and the Biblical narratives.

As to the exact spot where Tartessus (so written originally) lay, authorities are not agreed, as the city had ceased to exist when geography began to receive attention; but it was not far from the Straits of Gibraltar, and near the mouth of the Guadquivir, consequently at a great distance from the famous Granada of later days. The reader, however, must enlarge his notion beyond that of a mere city, which, how great soever, would scarcely correspond with the ideas of magnitude, affluence, and power, that the Scriptures suggest. The name, which is of Phœnician origin, seems to denote the district of south-western Spain, comprising the several colonies which Tyre planted in that country, and so being equivalent to what we might designate Phœnician Spain. We are not, however, convinced that the opposite coast of Africa was not included, so that the word would denote to an inhabitant of Palestine the extreme western parts of the world.—*J. R. Beard*, in *"A Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature,"* 1866.

Verse 10.—*"The Isles,"* only in the Psalter besides, Ps. xxvii. 1, where, and uniformly, so rendered. The word, however, denotes all habitable land as opposed to water (see Gen. x. 5, where first it occurs, with Isa. xlii. 15), and so "moritima land; whether the sea coast of continent or island" (Gesenius); especially the countries washed by the Mediterranean, and the remote coasts to the west of Palestine. So in the parallel prophecy, Isa. lx. 9, and xl. 11, xl. 2; xlii. 10—12; xliii. 1, etc. Accordingly, *"The Isles shall wait for his law"* (Isa. xlii. 4) is expounded in Matt. xii. 22—"In Him shall the Gentiles trust."—*William De Burgh.*

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Verse 10.—*"Sheba and Seba."* There appear to have been two nations living in the same region, viz. Southern Arabia. One of these was descended from Cush the son of Ham, and the other from Joktan, a descendant of Shem. These two peoples were often antagonistic in interests, despite the similarity of their names, but their divisions would be healed, and unitedly they would offer tribute to the Great King. It is an Arab proverb, "divided as the Sababans," but Christ makes them one. "The Greek geographers usually couple Abyssinia with Yemen, in Arabia, and invariably represent the Abyssinians as an Arab or Sabæan race. Modern travellers, also, unanimously agree in recognizing the Arab type among those Abyssinian populations which do not belong to the African stock." That the Sabæan nations were wealthy is clear from the Greek historian Agatharchides. "The Sababans," says he, "have in their houses an incredible number of vases and utensils of all sorts, of gold and silver, beds and tripods of silver, and all the furniture of astonishing richness. Their buildings have porticoes with columns sheathed with gold, or surmounted by capitals of silver. On the friases, ornaments, and the framework of the doors, they place plates of gold encrusted with precious stones. They spend immense sums in adorning these edifices, employing gold, silver, ivory, precious stones, and materials of the greatest value. They appear, also, to have acquired great wealth by trading, both with India and Africa, their peninsula lying between those two regions. Rich would be their gifts if Lenormant and Chevallier's description of their commerce be correct. "The principal importations from India were gold, tin, precious stones, ivory, sandalwood, spices, pepper, cinnamon, and cotton. Besides these articles, the storehouses of southern Arabia received the products of the opposite coast of Africa, procured by the Sababans in the active coasting trade they carried on with this far distant land, where Mosyton (now Has Abourgabeh) was the principal port. These were, besides the spices that gave name to that coast, ebony, ostrich feathers, and more gold and ivory. With the addition of the products of the soil of southern Arabia itself, incense, myrrh, ludamum, precious stones, such as onyx and agates, lustrous abect from the island of Socotra, and pearls from the fisheries in the Gulf of Ormus, we shall have the list of the articles comprised in the trade of this country with Egypt, and with those Asiatic countries bordering on the Mediterranean; and, at the same time, by considering this list, we may form an idea of how great must have been the importance and activity of such a traffic."

For as God's people usually are, the era will surely arrive when the richest of the rich will count it all joy to lay their treasures at Jesus' feet.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 12.—*"He shall deliver the needy when he crieth."* There needeth no mediator between him and his subjects: he heareth the needy when they cry. The man that hath nothing within him or without him to commend him to Christ, to assist, help, relieve, or comfort him in heaven or earth, is not despised by Christ, but delivered from that which he feareth.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 13.—*"He shall spare;"* more correctly, *compassionate or comfort the poor and needy; and shall save the souls, or preserve the lives of the needy.*—*William Henry Alexander*, in *"The Book of Praises: being the Book of Psalms . . . with Notes Original and Selected,"* 1867.

Verse 13.—*"And shall save the souls of the needy."* Scipio used to say, that he would rather save a single citizen than slay a thousand enemies. Of this mind ought all princes to be towards their subjects; but this affection and love rose to the highest excellence and power in the breast of Christ. So ardent is his love for his own, that he suffers not one of them to perish, but leads them to full salvation and, opposing himself to both devils and tyrants who seek to destroy their souls, he constrains their fury and confounds their rage.—*Mollirus.*

Verse 14.—*"And precious shall their blood be in his sight."* The Angliani so despised their slaves that they would sometimes give as many as twenty-two for one hunting dog. . . . But Christ prefers the soul of one of his servants to the whole world, since he died that it might be made more capable of entering into eternal felicity. For breaking one goblet the Roman cast his slave into the pond to be devoured by the murraine. But the Son of God came down from heaven to earth to deliver mankind, his vile, ungrateful, faithless servants, from the pang

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of the serpent, like the golden fleece, and save them as Jonah from the whale. Is not their blood precious in his sight?—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 15.—"And he shall live;" Hebrew, "So shall he live;" *i.e.*, the poor man.—*Charles Carter.*

Verse 15.—"And he shall live." There is a clear reference to the coronation of kings in the loud acclamations, *Long live the King!* and the bestowal of the customary gifts and presents, as is plain from 2 Sam. xvi. 16; 1 Kings I. 39; 1 Sam. x. 27; 2 Chron. xvii. 5.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 15.—"He shall live." Alexander the Great acknowledged at death that he was a frail and feeble man. "Lo! I," said he, "am dying, whom you lately called a god." But Christ proved that he was God when, by his own death, he overcame, and, as I may say, slew death.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 15.—"He shall live." It is a great consolation to soldiers imperilled amid many forms of death, that their king shall live. Whence one of the chief of these warriors, consoling himself, said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that at the last day I shall rise from the earth." Great is the consolation of the dying, that he for whom, or in whom, they die, shall live for evermore. With whom, if we die, we shall also live again, and share his riches equally with himself; for rich indeed is our Saviour, in whom are hidden all the treasures of the wisdom and knowledge of God.—*Gerobonus.*

Verse 15.—"Prayer also shall be made for him continually, and daily shall he be praised." It might have been rendered, "Prayer also shall be made through him continually, and daily shall he be blessed." The word is rendered "blessed," when speaking of an act of worship towards God; and the word translated "for" is sometimes used for "through," as Joshua ii. 15.—"Through the window." If we hold the translation "for him," then it must be understood of the saints praying for the Father's accomplishment of his promises, made to the Son in the covenant of redemption, that his kingdom may come, his name be glorified, and that he may see his seed, and that the full reward may be given him for his sufferings, and so that he may receive the joy that was set before him.—*Jonathan Edwards.*

Verse 15.—"Prayer also shall be made for him continually, and daily shall he be praised." In all conquered countries, two things marked the subjection of the people: 1. Their money was stamped with the name of the conqueror. 2. They were obliged to pray for him in their acts of public worship.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 16.—"An handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains." Not only would the soil be likely to lack depth of earth, but the seed itself would be apt to be blown away by the winds of heaven, or washed down by the teeming rain to the base beneath.—*Peter Grant. 1867.*

Verse 16.—"An handful of corn," etc. Upon mature consideration, I am persuaded that the proper sense of the word *an*, or, *an*, is "a patch" or "a piece;" and that it is used here just as we use the same words in English, in such expressions as these,—"a patch of wheat, a patch of barley, a piece of corn."—*Samuel Horsley.*

Verse 16.—"An handful of corn." Doubtless it has been familiar to you to see corn merchants carrying small bags with them, containing just a handful of corn, which they exhibit as specimens of the store which they have for sale. Now, let me beg of every one of you to carry a small bag with this precious corn of the gospel. When you write a letter, drop in a word for Christ; it may be a seed that will take root. . . . Speak a word for Christ wherever you go; it may be seed productive of a great deal of fruit. Drop a tract on the counter, or in a house; it may be a seed productive of a plentiful harvest. The most difficult place, the steepest mountain, the spot where there is the least hope of producing fruit, is to be the first place of attack; and the more labor there is required, the more is to be given, in the distribution of the seeds.—*James Sherman.*

Verse 16.—"Shall shake like Lebanon." With a plentiful ear, shall yield so large and strong a stalk that, with the motion of the wind, it shall shake cedar-like.—*Joseph Hall.*

Verse 16.—"Shall shake as Lebanon." That is to say, shall wave backwards and forwards with the wind, like the tall cedars of Lebanon. This implies that the corn will be lofty and luxuriant.—*French and Chénier.*

Verse 16.—"Neither sown nor shake conveys the full force of the Hebrew verb *שָׁקַד*, which suggests the additional idea of a rubbing noise, like that of the wind

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among the cedars of Lebanon. This comparison is certainly more natural and obvious than that which some interpreters assume with the grain-crops or harvest-fields of Lebanon itself. This would be merely likening one harvest to another, nor is any such allusion ever made elsewhere to the mountains, though its circumjacent plains and valleys were productive.—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

Verse 16.—"Like Lebanon." By dint of skill and labour, they have compelled a rocky soil to become fertile. Sometimes, to avail themselves of the waters, they have made a channel for them, by means of a thousand windings, on the declivities, or have arrested them in the valleys by embankments. At other times, they have propped up the earth, that was ready to roll down, by means of terraces and walls. Almost all the mountains being thus husbanded, present the appearance of a staircase, or of an amphitheatre, each tier of which is a row of vines or mulberry-trees. I have counted, upon one declivity, as many as a hundred, or a hundred and twenty, tiers from the bottom of the valley to the top of the hill. I forgot, for the moment, that I was in Turkey.—*Volney.*

Verse 16.—"Like Lebanon." To understand the images taken from Mount Lebanon, it is necessary to remark that four enclosures of mountains are described, rising one upon another. The first and lowest of these is described as rich in grain and fruits. The second is barren, being covered only with thorns, rocks, and flints. The third, though higher still, is blessed with a perpetual spring; the trees are always green. There are innumerable orchards laden with fruit, and it forms, altogether, a terrestrial paradise.

"Where fruits and blossoms blush,
In social sweetness, on the self-same bough."

The fourth, or highest ridge of all, is the region of perpetual snow. Now, the imagery in the 23rd Psalm is evidently taken from the first of these ridges of Lebanon, where (most probably following the ancient mode of cultivating) the monks of Lebanon, for they were the chief cultivators of the terraced soil, industriously husband every particle of productive earth. In the expressive words of Burckhardt, "Every inch of ground is cultivated," so that no image could have been more singularly expressive of the universal cultivation under Meastab's reign, than to say that "His fruit shall shake like Lebanon;" or, understanding the Psalmist to speak figuratively, what moral landscape could be painted more richly than he does, when he intimates that those barren mountains of our world, which at present yield no fruit unto God, shall be cultivated in that day so industriously and so fully, that the fruit shall wave like the terraced corn-fields, or shake like the hanging mulberry-trees on the terraced heights of Lebanon.—*Robert Murray McChesne. 1815-1846.*

Verse 16.—"Shall flourish like grass." The peculiar characters of the grass, which adapt it especially for the service of man, are its apparent humility and cheerfulness. Its humility, in that it seems created only for lowest service,—appreciated to be trodden on and fed upon. Its cheerfulness, in that it seems to exult under all kinds of violence and suffering. You roll it, and it is stronger next day; you mow it, and it multiplies its shoots, as if it were grateful; you tread upon it, and it only sends up richer perfume. Spring comes, and it rejoices with all the earth,—growing with variegated flame of flowers,—waving in soft depth of fruitful strength. Winter comes, and, though it will not mock its fellow plants by growing then, it will not pine and mourn, and turn colourless and leafless as they. It is always green; and is only the brighter and gay for the hoar-frost.—*John Ruskin.*

Verse 17.—"His name shall be continued." *Vinson:* The Kethiv, *ganah*, would be, "I shall produce fresh progeny" or "send forth new shoots."

M. Rieu was far from intending to supply a commentary on this verse, when he said of the Lord Jesus, "Son calls se reproduit sans cesse." Yet it would not be easy to find a more forcible illustration of the meaning of *ganah*.—*William Kay.*

*Verse 17 (second clause).—*The version and sense which Casselius gives seems best of all: "His name shall generate, or beget children before the sun;" that is, his name preached, as the gospel, which in his name (Acts iv. 15), shall be the means of begetting many sons and daughters openly and publicly, in the face of the sun, and wherever that is.—*John Gill.*

Verse 17.—"All nations shall call him blessed." It is sometimes inadvertently said that the Old Testament is narrow and exclusive, while the New Testament is broad and catholic in its spirit. This is a mistake. The Old and New Testaments



are of one mind on this matter. Many are called, and few chosen. This is the common doctrine of the New as well as of the Old. They are both equally catholic in proclaiming the gospel to all. The covenant with Adam and with Noah is still valid, and sure to all who return to God; and the call of Abram is expressly said to be a means of extending blessing to all the families of man. The New Testament does not aim at anything more than this: it merely hails the approaching accomplishment of the same gracious end.—James G. Murphy, in "A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Genesis," 1863.

Verse 19.—"Amen, and Amen." Rabbi Jehudah the Holy, said, "He that said Amen in this world is worthy to say it in the world to come. David, therefore, utters Amen twice in this Psalm, to show that one 'Amen' belongs to this world, the other to that which is to come. He who saith 'Amen' devoutly, is greater than he who uttereth the prayers, for his prayers are but the letter, and the Amen is the seal. The scribe writeth the letters, the prince alone seals them."—Neale and Littledale.

Verse 19.—"Amen, and Amen." What is "Amen" in Matt. xvi. 28 is *Amēn* or "verily" in Luke ix. 27. Our Saviour hath this phrase peculiar to himself, "Amen, Amen," to give confirmation to the doctrine, and to raise our attention and faith; or to show that not only truth is spoken, but by him who is truth itself.

There is no need for a rubric by the men of the Great Synagogue, or a canon, to command a man to blush, when it is only the natural passion that will command it; so, when the heart is warm in prayer with serious and earnest affections, a double Amen doth as naturally flow from us as milk from a mother's breast to her suckling. And Amen comes from *ay, amen*, which signified "to nurse"; as if it were, if not the mother, yet the faithful nurse, of lively devotion. Assent and repetitions is essential unto prayer, and it is not signified publicly but by one Amen.—Thomas Woodcock (—1695) in "Morning Exercises."

Verse 19.—"Amen" is a short word, but marvellously pregnant, full of sense, full of spirit. It is a word that seals all the truths of God, and seals every particular promise of God. And it is never likely to arise in the soul, unless there be first an almighty power from heaven, to seize on the powers of the soul, to subdue them, and make it say, "Amen." There is such an inward rising of the heart, and an innate rebellion against the blessed truth of God, that unless God, by his strong arm, bring the heart down, it never will nor can say, "Amen."—Richard Sibbes.

Verse 20.—"The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended." This announcement carries with it an intimation that other Psalms besides are to follow. It would have been superfluous, if the Psalms had not been to follow which bear to their front the name of David. To this, indeed, it must point, bearing the character of an omnia, that these additional Psalms stood in other relations than those given in the first two books. We shall attain perfect clearness and certainty by perceiving that all the Psalms of David in the last two books are inserted as component parts into the later cycles. The subscription at the end of the second book must have been designed to separate the free from the bound, the scattered and serial Psalms of David from each other. Analogous in some measure is the subscription, of an end are the speeches of Job, in Job xxxi. 40, which is not contradicted by the fact that Job appears again speaking in chapters xl and xli; it should rather be regarded as serving to give us a right understanding of that formal conclusion.—E. W. Hengstenberg.

Verse 20.—At the conclusion of this Psalm, the Hebrew copies have, *Here end the orisons of David, the son of Jesse*. But, as several other Psalms of David follow, we must understand the note to mean either, "Here ends this book of the orisons of David," or, "Here ends the collection of hymns made by David himself;" additions being afterwards made to it, containing other hymns of David, by Asaph and others, and, lastly, by *Edras—David Creswell*.

Verse 20.—"The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended." So long as the freehold division of the Psalter was neglected, this note gave nothing but perplexity to the commentators. Augustine, and his master, Ambrose of Milan, finding it standing in their Psalter, between the seventy-second and seventy-third Psalms, took it for part of the title of the latter, and tortured their ingenuity in divining its import. Calvin saw that the note is retrospective, but, not having observed its position at the end of a book, he thought it pertained exclusively to the Psalm



immediately preceding, and took it to mean that that Psalm embalms the last prayers of the aged king. But he was at a loss to reconcile this with the two obvious facts, that the *title of the Psalm* ascribes it to Solomon, and that quite a different Psalm is elsewhere preserved as "the last words of David" (2 Sam. xxiii. 1). And this perplexity of the great Reformer is shared by the older commentators generally. We get rid of it at once, by simply remarking the position of the note in question. It is set down after a doxology which marks the end of the Second Book. It has no special reference, therefore, to the seventy-second Psalm. It either refers to the Second Book, or, more probably, to both the First and Second.—William Rieupe.

Verse 20.—"The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended." [Compared with] Ps. 86, title, "A prayer of David." How can the prayers of David be said to be ended, when more begin? Answer: The end David had in making the Psalms, prayers, and praises, is one thing; but to make a final end of praying is another. Many several opinions have been given to reconcile this. Some that here end the prayers he made for Solomon. Some that here end the prayers he made in the days of his affliction. Some that here end the praises that he made, the prayers, turning the word *tefillah* into *tehillah*. Some that here end David's, the rest that follow are Asaph's. Some that this Psalm was the last, the rest postumes, found after his death. Some think it is spoken as the phrase is in Job, ch. 31, last verse: "The words of Job are ended;" and yet he had some words after this, but not so many. But the soundest resolution is this:—Here ends the prayers of David the son of Jesse; that is, here they are perfected. If any ask hereafter what or where lies the end that all these Psalms were made for? tell them here it lies in this Psalm, and, therefore, placed in the midst of all; as the centre in midst of a circle, all the lines meet here, and all the Psalm determine here; for it is only a prophetic treatise of the kingdom of Christ drawn out to the life, and it is dedicated to Solomon, because here is wisdom; other men had other ends, it may be, but the son of Jesse had no other end in the world but to set out Christ's kingdom in making of his Psalms.—William Smeat, in "The Dividing of the Psalms," 1654.

Verse 20.—"The son of Jesse." It is the note of true humility and sincere love to God to abase ourselves, and acknowledge our low condition, wherein God did find us when he did let forth his love to us, that thereby we may commend the riches of God's goodness and grace unto us, appeareth here in David.—David Dickson.

Verse 20.—"Are ended." The sense is, that David, the son of Jesse, had nothing to pray for, or to wish, beyond the great things described in this Psalm. Nothing can be more animated than this conclusion. Having described the blessings of Messiah's reign, he closes the whole with his magnificent doxology:—

Blessed be Jehovah God,
God of Israel, alone performing wonders;
And blessed be his name of glory,
And let his glory fill the whole of the earth.
Amen, and Amen.
Finished are the prayers of David, the son of Jesse.
Samuel Horsley.



HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Whole Psalm.—I. He shall. II. They shall. Ring the changes on these, as the Psalm does.

Verse 1.—The prayer of the ancient church now fulfilled. I. Our Lord's titles, 1. King, by divine nature. 2. King's Son, in both natures. Thus we see his power innate and derived. II. Our Lord's authority: "Judgments." 1. To rule his people. 2. To rule the world for his people's benefit. 3. To judge masked. 4. To judge devils. III. Our Lord's character. He is righteous in rewarding and punishing, righteous towards God and man. IV. Our loyal prayer. This asks for his rule over ourselves and the universe.

Verse 2.—Christ's rule in his church. I. The subjects. 1. They people, the elect, called, etc. 2. They poor, through conviction and consciousness of sin. II. The ruler. He, only truly, constantly, etc. III. The rule—righteous, impartial, gentle, prudent, etc. Lesson. Desire this rule.

Verse 3.—Mountains of divine decree, of immutable truth, of almighty power, of eternal grace, etc. These mountains of God are securities of peace.

Verse 4.—The poor man's King, or the benefits derived by the poor from the reign of Jesus.

Verse 5.—The perpetuity of the gospel, reasons for it, things which threaten it, and lessons derived from it.

Verse 6.—The field, the shower, the result. This verse is easily enough handled in a variety of ways.

Verse 7.—I. The righteous flourish more at one season than another. II. They flourish most when Jesus is with them; "in his days," etc. III. The fruit of their growth is proportionally abundant; "and abundance," etc.—G. Rogers.

Verse 7.—"Abundance of peace." Abundant overtures of peace, abundant redemption making peace, abundant pardon conferring peace, abundant influence of the Spirit sealing peace, abundant promises guaranteeing peace, abundant love spreading peace, etc.

Verse 8.—The universal spread of the gospel. Other theories as to the future overturned, and their evil influence exposed; while the benefit and certainty of this truth is vindicated.

Verse 9 (last clause).—The ignoble end of Christ's enemies.

Verse 10.—Christian finance; voluntary but abundant are the gifts presented to Jesus.

Verse 12.—Christ's peculiar care of the poor.

Verse 12.—I. Pitiable characters. II. Abject condition: "cry;" "no helper." III. Natural resort: "crieth." IV. Glorious interposition.

Verse 14.—The martyr's hope in life and comfort in death.—G. Rogers.

Verse 14 (last clause).—The martyr's blood. I. Seen of God when shed. II. Remembered by him. III. Honoured by being a benefit to the church. IV. Rewarded especially in heaven.

Verse 15.—"Prayer shall be made for him." We are to pray for Jesus Christ. Owing to the interest he has in certain objects, what is done for them is done for himself; and so he enters it. We therefore, pray for him when we pray for his ministers, his ordinances, his gospel, his church—in a word, his cause. But what should we pray for on his behalf? I. The degree of its resources; that there be always a sufficiency of suitable and able instruments to carry on the work. II. The freedom of its administration; that whatever opposes or hinders its progress may be removed. III. The diffusion of its principles; that they may become general and universal. IV. The increase of its glory, as well as its extent.—W. Jay.

Verse 15.—Prayer for Jesus, a suggestive topic. Daily praise, a Christian duty.

Verse 15.—A living Saviour, a giving people; the connection between the two. Or, Christ in the church fills the exchequer, fosters the prayer-meeting, and sanctifies the service of song.

Verse 16.—I. A happy description of the gospel; it is "a handful of corn." II. The places where it is sown. III. The blessed effects which this gospel, when thus sown, will produce in the world.—J. Sherman.

Verse 16.—I. Commencement. II. Publicity. III. Growth. IV. Result.

Verse 16.—I. What? "Corn." II. How much? "A handful." III. Where?



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"In the earth upon the top of the mountains." IV. Will it grow? "The fruit," etc. V. What stem? "They of the city," etc.

Verse 17.—I. Christ glorified in the Church; "men shall be blessed," etc. II. Glorified in the world; "all nations," etc. III. Glorified in worlds to come; "endure," "be continued," etc. IV. Glorified for ever.—G. Rogers.

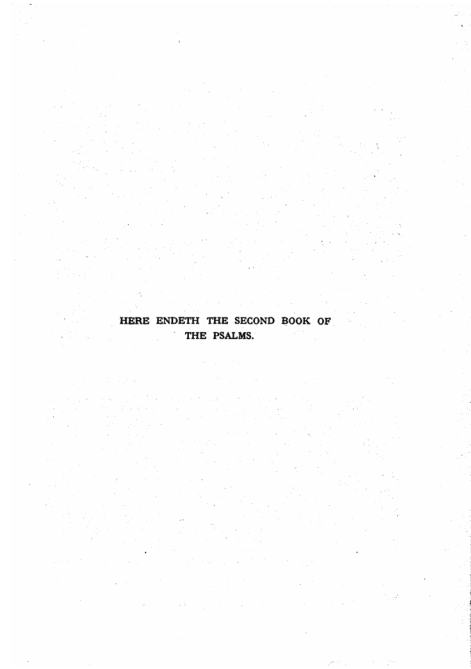
Verse 17, 18, 19.—The Four Blesseds, their meaning and order.

Verse 18.—The clauses may be treated under the following heads. I. The object of praise. II. The subject of praise. III. The duration of praise. IV. The extent of the praise; and, V. The echo of the praise. "Amen, and Amen."—G. Rogers.

Verse 18.—"Wonderous things." The unparalleled works of the Lord in providence and grace.

Verse 20.—I. Prayer should be frequent; "The prayers." II. Should be individual; "of David." III. Should be early commenced; "the son of Jesse." IV. Should be continued till they are no more needed.





HERE ENDETH THE SECOND BOOK OF
THE PSALMS.

PSALM LXXIII.

TITLE.—A Psalm of Asaph. This is the second Psalm ascribed to Asaph, and the first of eleven consecutive Psalms bearing the name of this eminent singer. Some writers are not sure that Asaph wrote them, but incline to the belief that David was the author, and Asaph the person to whom they were dedicated, that he might sing them when in his turn he became the chief musician. But though our own heart turns in the same direction, facts must be heard; and we find in 2 Chron. xxix. 30, that Hereshiah commanded the Levites to sing "the words of David and of Asaph the seer;" and, moreover, in Nehemiah xli. 46, David and Asaph are mentioned together, as distinct from "the chief of the singers;" and, as it would seem, as joint authors of psalmody. We may, therefore, admit Asaph to be the author of some, if not all, of the twelve Psalms ascribed to him. Often a great star which seems to be but one to the eyes of ordinary observers, turns out upon closer inspection to be of a binary character; so here the Psalms of David are those of Asaph, too. The great sun of David has a satellite in the moon of Asaph. By reading our notes on Psalm Fiftv, in Vol. II., the reader will glean a little more concerning this man of God.

SUBJECT.—Curiously enough this Seventy-third Psalm corresponds in subject with the Thirty-seventh; it will help the memory of the young to notice the reversed figures. The theme is that ancient stumbling-block of good men, which Job's friends could not get over; viz.—the present prosperity of wicked men and the sorrows of the godly. Heathen philosophers have painted themselves about this, while to believers it has too often been a temptation.

DIVISION.—In verse 1 the Psalmist declares his confidence in God, and, as it were, plants his foot on a rock while he recounts his inward conflict. From 2 to 14 he states his temptation; then, from 15 to 17 he is embarrassed as to how to act, but ultimately finds deliverance from his dilemma. He describes with care the fate of the suppliant in verses 18—20, condemns his own folly and adores the grace of God, 21—24, and concludes by renouncing his allegiance to his God, which he takes great to be his portion and delight.

EXPOSITION.

TRULY God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart.

1. "Truly," or, more correctly, only, "God is good to Israel." He is only good, nothing else but good to his own covenanted ones. He cannot act unjustly or unkindly to them; his goodness to them is beyond dispute, and without mixture. "Even to such as are of a clean heart." These are the true Israel, not the ceremonially clean but the really so; those who are clean in the inward part, pure in the vital manning of action. To such he is, and must be, goodness itself. The writer does not doubt this, but lays it down as his firm conviction. It is well to make sure of what we do know, for this will be good anchor-hold for us when we are molested by those mysterious storms which arise from things which we do not understand. Whatever may or may not be the truth about mysterious and inscrutable things, there are certainties somewhere; experience has placed some tangible facts within our grasp; let us, then, cling to these, and they will prevent our being carried away by those hurricanes of infidelity which still come from the wilderness, and, like whirlwinds, smite the four corners of our house and threaten to overthrow it. O my God, however perplexed I may be, let me never think ill of thee. If I cannot understand thee, let me never cease to believe in thee. It must be so, it cannot be otherwise, thou art good to those whom thou hast made good; and where thou hast renewed the heart thou wilt not leave it to its enemies.

2 But as for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped.

3 For I was envious at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked.

4 For there are no bands in their death: but their strength is firm.

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5 They are not in trouble as other men; neither are they plagued like other men.
 6 Therefore pride compasseth them about as a chain; violence covereth them as a garment.
 7 Their eyes stand out with fatness: they have more than heart could wish.
 8 They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression: they speak loftily.
 9 They set their mouth against the heavens, and their tongue walketh through the earth.
 10 Therefore his people return hither: and waters of a full cup are wrung out to them.
 11 And they say, How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most High?
 12 Behold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world; they increase in riches.
 13 Verily I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency.
 14 For all the day long have I been plagued, and chastened every morning.

2. Here begins the narrative of a great soul-battle, a spiritual Marathon, a hard and well-fought field, in which the half-defeated became in the end wholly victorious. "But as for me." He contrasts himself with his God who is ever good; he owns his personal want of good, and then also compares himself with the clean in heart, and goes on to confess his dejection. The Lord is good to his saints, "but as for me," am I one of them? Can I expect to share his grace? Yes, I do share it; but I have acted an unworthy part, very unlike one who is truly pure in heart. "My feet were almost gone." Errors of heart and head soon affect the conduct. There is an intimate connection between the heart and the feet. Asaph could barely stand, his uprightness was going, his knees were bowing like a falling wall. When men doubt the righteousness of God, their own integrity begins to waver. "My steps had well nigh slipped." Asaph could make no progress in the good road, his feet ran away from under him like those of a man on a sheet of ice. He was weakened for all practical action, and in great danger of actual sin, and so of a diabolical fall. How ought we to watch the inner man, since it has so forcible an effect upon the outward character. The confession in this case is, as it should be, very plain and explicit.

3. "For I was envious of the foolish." "The foolish" is the generic title of all the wicked: they are beyond all other fools, and he must be a fool who envies fools. Some read it, "the proud;" and, indeed, these, by their ostentation, invite envy, and many a mind which is out of gear spiritually, becomes infected with that vitiating disease. It is a pitiful thing that an heir of heaven should have to confess "I was envious," but worse still that he should have to put it, "I was envious at the mouth." Yet this acknowledgment is no fear, due from God. "When I saw the prosperity of the wicked." His eye was fixed too much on one thing; he saw their present, and forgot their future, saw their outward display, and overlooked their soul's discontent. Who envies the bullock his fat when he recollects the shambles? Yet some poor afflicted saint has been surely tempted to grudge the ungodly sinner his temporary plenty. All things considered, Divine had more cause to envy Lazarus than Lazarus to be envious of Divine.

4. "For there are no bands in their death." This is mentioned as the chief wonder, for we usually expect that in the solemn article of death, a difference will appear, and the wicked will become evidently in trouble. The notion is still prevalent that a quiet death means a happy hereafter. The Psalmist had observed that the very reverse is true. Careless persons become case-hardened, and continue presumptuously secure, even to the last. Some are startled at the approach of judgment, but many more have received a strong delusion to believe a lie. What with the surgeon's drugs and their own indolence, or false peace, they glide into eternity

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without a struggle. We have seen godly men bound with doubts, and fettered with anxieties, which have arisen from their holy jealousy; but the godless know nothing of such bands: they care neither for God nor devil. "Their strength is firm." What care they for death? Frequently they are brassy and insolent, and can vent defiant blasphemies even on their last couch. This may occasion sorrow and surprise among saints, but certainly should not suggest envy; for, in this case, the most terrible inward conflict is infinitely to be preferred to the profoundest calm which insolent presumption can create. Let the righteous die as they may, let my last end be like theirs.

5. "They are not in trouble as other men." The prosperous wicked escape the killing toils which afflict the mass of mankind; their bread comes to them without care, their wine without stint. They have no need to enquire, "Whence shall we get bread for our children, or raiment for our little ones?" Ordinary domestic and personal troubles do not appear to molest them. "Neither are they plagued like other men." Fierce trials do not seem to assail them; they smart not under the divine rod. While many sinners are both poor and afflicted, the prosperous sinner is neither. He is worse than other men, and yet he is better off; he ploughs least, and yet has the most fodder. He deserves the hottest hell, and yet has the warmest nest. (All this is clear to the eye of faith, which unriddles the riddle; but to the biased eye of sense it seems an enigma indeed.) They are to have nothing hereafter, let them have what they can here; they, after all, only possess what is of secondary value, and their possessing it is meant to teach us to see little store by transient things. If earthly good were of much value, the Lord would not give so large a measure of it to those who have least of his love.

6. "Therefore pride compasseth them about as a chain." They are as great in their own esteem as if they were aldermen of the New Jerusalem; they want no other ornament than their own pomposity. No Jeweller could sufficiently adorn them; they wear their own pride as a better ornament than a gold chain. "Violence covereth them as a garment." In their boastful arrogance they array themselves; they wear the livery of the devil, and are foad of it. As soon as you see them, you perceive that room must be made for them, for, regardless of the feelings and rights of others, they intend to have their way, and achieve their own ends. They brag and bully, bluster and browbeat, as if they had taken out a licence to ride roughshod over all mankind.

7. "Their eyes stand out with fatness." In cases of obesity the eyes usually appear to be enclosed in fat, but sometimes they protrude; in either case the countenance is changed, loses its human form, and is assimilated to that of fattened swine. The face is here the index of the man: the man has more than suffices him; he is galled and surfeited with wealth, and yet is one of the wicked whom God abhorreth. "They have more than heart could wish." Their wishes are gratified, and more; their very greediness is exceeded; they call for water, and the world gives them milk; they ask for hundreds, and thousands are lavished at their feet. The heart is beyond measure glutinous, and yet in the case of certain ungodly millionaires, who have rivalled Sardanapalus both in lust and luxury, it has seemed as if their wishes were exceeded, and their most surpassed their appetite.

8. "They are corrupt." They rot above ground; their heart and life are depraved. "And speak wickedly concerning oppression." The reek of the sepulchre rises through their mouths; the nature of the soul is revealed in the speech. They choose oppression as their subject, and they not only defend it, but advocate it, glory in it, and would fain make it the general rule among all nations. "Who are the poor?" What are they made for? What, indeed, but to toil and slave that men of education and good family may enjoy themselves? Out on the knaves for prating about their rights! A set of wily demagogues are stirring them up because they get a living by agitation. Work them like horses, and feed them like dogs; and if they dare complain, send them to the prison or let them die in the workhouse." There is still too much of this wicked talk abroad, and, although the working classes have their faults, and many of them very grave and serious ones too, yet there is a race of men who habitually speak of them as if they were an inferior order of animals. God forgive the wretches who thus talk. "They speak softly." Their high heads, like tall chimneys, vomit black smoke. Big talk streams from them, their language is colossal, their magniloquence ridiculous. They are Sir Oracles in every case, they speak as from the judge's bench, and expect all the world to stand in awe of them.

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9. "They set their mouth against the heavens." Against God himself they aim their blasphemies. One would think, to hear them, that they were demi-gods themselves, and held their heads above the clouds, for they speak down upon other men as from a sublime elevation peculiar to themselves. Yet they might let God alone, for their pride will make them enemies enough without their drying him. "And their tongue reacheth through the earth." Leisurely and habitually they traverse the whole world to find victims for their slander and abuse. Their tongues grow in every corner far and near, and spare none. They affect to be universal censors, and are in truth perpetual vagrants. Like the serpent, they go nowhere without leaving their slime behind them; if there were another Eden to be found, its innocence and beauty would not preserve it from their filthy trail. They themselves are, beyond measure, worthy of all honour, and all the rest of mankind, except a few of their parasites, are knaves, fools, hypocrites, or worse. When these men's tongues are out for a walk, they are unhappy who meet them, for they push all travellers into the kennel: it is impossible altogether to avoid them, for in both hemispheres they take their perambulations, both on land and sea they make their voyages. The city is not free from them, and the village swarms with them. They waylay men in the king's highway, but they are able to hunt across country, too. Their whip has a long lash, and reaches both high and low.

10. "Therefore his people return hither." God's people are driven to fly to his throne for shelter: the dogfish tongues fetch home the sheep to the Shepherd. The saints come again, and again, to their Lord, laden with complaints on account of the persecutions which they endure from these proud and gracious men. "And waters of a full cup are wrung out to them." Though beloved of God, they have to drain the bitter cup; their sorrows are as full as the wicked man's prosperity. It grieves them greatly to see the enemies of God so high, and themselves so low, yet the Lord does not alter his dispensations, but continues still to chasten his children, and indulge his foes. The medicine cup is not for rebels, but for those whom Jehovah Pophi loves.

11. "And they say, How doth God know?" Thus dare the ungodly speak. They flatter themselves that their oppressions and persecutions are unobserved of heaven. If there be a God, is he not too much occupied with other matters to know what is going on upon this world? So they console themselves if judgments be threatened. Blowing of their own knowledge, they yet dare to ask, "Is there knowledge in the most High?" Well were they called foolish. A God, and not know! This is a soliloquy in language, a madness of thought. Such, however, is the acted insanity of the graceless theists of this age; theists in name, because avowed infidelity is disreputable, but atheists in practice beyond all question.

I could not bring my mind to accept the rendering of many expositors by which this verse is referred to tried and perplexed saints. I am unable to conceive that such language could flow from their lips, even under the most depressing perplexities.

12. "Behold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world." Look! See! Consider! Here is the standing enigma! The cry of Providence! The stumbling-block of faith! Here are the unjust rewarded and indulged, and that not for a day or an hour; and the righteous persecuted and afflicted. From their youth up these men, who deserve perdition, revel in prosperity. They deserve to be hung in chains, and chains are hung about their necks; they are worthy to be chased from the world, and yet the world becomes all their own. Poor purblind sense rears, behold this! Wonder, and be amazed, and make this square with providential justice, if you can. "They increase in riches;" or, strength. Both wealth and health are their dowry. No bad debts and bankruptcies weigh them down, but robbery and usury pile up their substance. Money runs to money, gold pieces fly in flocks; the rich grow richer, the proud grow prouder. Lord, how is this? Thy poor servants, who become yet poorer, and groan under their burdens, are made to wonder at thy mysterious ways.

13. "Vainly I have cleansed my heart in vain." Poor Asaph! he questions the value of holiness when its wages are paid in the coin of affliction. With no effect has he been sincere; no advantage has come to him through his purity, for the filthy-hearted are exalted and fed on the fat of the land. Thus foolishly will the wisest of men argue, when faith is napping. Asaph was a seer, but he could not see when reason left him in the dark; even seers must have the sunlight of revealed truth to see by, or they grope like the blind. In the presence of temporal circumstances, the pure in heart may seem to have cleansed themselves altogether in vain.

but we must not judge after the sight of the eyes. "And washed my hands in innocency." Asaph had been as careful of his hands as of his heart; he had guarded his outer as well as his inner life, and it was a bitter thought that all this was useless, and left him in even a worse condition than foul-handed, black-hearted wrongdoings. Surely the horrible character of the conclusion must have helped to render it untenable; it could not be so while God was God. It smelt too strong of a lie to be tolerated long in the good man's soul; hence, in a verse or two, we see his mind turning in another direction.

14. "For all the day long have I been plagued." He was smitten from the moment he woke to the time he went to bed. His griefs were not only continual, but renewed with every opening day, "And chastened every morning." This was a vivid contrast to the lot of the ungodly. There were crowns for the reprobate and crosses for the elect. Strange that the saints should sigh and the sinners sing. Rest was given to the disturbers, and yet peace was denied to the peace-makers. The downcast seer was in a maze and a maze. The affairs of mankind appeared to him to be in a fearful tangle; how could it be permitted by a just ruler that things should be so turned upside down, and the whole course of justice disordered?

Here is the case stated in the plainest manner, and many a Christian will herein recognise his own experience. Such knots have we also sought to untie, and have sadly worn our fingers and broken our teeth. Done-bought, but our wisdom been, but we have bought it; and, henceforth, we cease to fret because of evil-doers, for the Lord hath shewed us what their end will be.

15. If I say, I will speak thus; behold, I should offend against the generation of thy children.

16. When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me.

17. Until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end.

18. "If I say, I will speak thus." It is not always wise to speak one's thoughts; if they remain within, they will only injure ourselves; but, once uttered, their mischief may be great. From such a man as the Psalmist, the utterance which his discontent suggested would have been a heavy blow and deep discouragement to the whole brotherhood. He dashed out, therefore, came to such a resolution, but paused, and would not decide to declare his feelings. It was well, for in his case secret thoughts were by far the best. "I should offend against the generation of thy children." I should scandalise them, grieve them, and perhaps cause them to offend also. We ought to look at the consequences of our speech to all others, and especially to the church of God. Vow unto the man by whom offence cometh! Rash, undigested, ill-considered speech, is responsible for much of the heart-burning and trouble in the churches. Would to God that, like Asaph, men would hold their tongues. Where we have any suspicion of being wrong, it is better to be silent; it can do no harm to be quiet, and it may do serious damage to spread abroad our hastily formed opinions. To grieve the children of God by appearing to act perfidiously and betray the truth, is a sin so heinous, that if the consciences of heresy-mongers were not seared as with a hot iron, they would not be so glib as they are to publish abroad their novelties. Expressions which convey the impression that the Lord acts unjustly or unkindly, especially if they fall from the lips of men of known character and experience, are as dangerous as firebrands among stubble; they are used for blasphemous purposes by the ill-disposed; and the timid and trembling are sure to be cast down thereby, and to find reason for yet deeper distress of soul.

19. "When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me." The thought of scandalising the family of God he could not bear, and yet his inward thoughts seethed and fermented, and caused an intolerable anguish within. To speak might have relieved one sorrow, but, as it would have created another, he forbore so dangerous a remedy; yet this did not remove the hot pangs, which grew even worse and worse, and threatened utterly to overwhelm him. A smothered grief is hard to endure. The triumph of conscience which compels us to keep the wolf hidden beneath our own garments, does not forbid its gnawing at our vitals. Suppressed fire in the bones rages more fiercely than if it could gain a vent at the mouth. Those who know Asaph's dilemma will pity him as none others can.

20. "Until I went into the sanctuary of God." His mind entered the eternity where God dwells as in a holy place, he left the things of sense for the things invisibly,



his heart gazed within the veil, he stood where the thrice holy God stands. Thus he shifted his point of view, and apparent disorder resolved itself into harmony. The motions of the planets appear most discordant from this world which is itself a planet; they appear as "progressive, retrograde, and standing still;" but could we fix our observatory in the sun, which is the centre of the system, we should perceive all the planets moving in perfect circle around the head of the great solar family. "Then understood I their end." He had seen too little to be able to judge; a wider view changed his judgment; he saw with his mind's enlightened eye the future of the wicked, and his soul was in debate no longer as to the happiness of their condition. No envy gnaws now at his heart, but a holy horror both of their impending doom, and of their present guilt, fills his soul. He recoils from being dealt with in the same manner as the proud sinners, whom just now he regarded with admiration.

18 Surely thou didst set them in slippery places: thou castedst them down into destruction.

19 How are they brought into desolation, as in a moment! they are utterly consumed with terrors.

20 As a dream when one awaketh; so, O Lord, when thou awakest, thou shalt despise their image.

18. The Psalmist's sorrow had culminated, not in the fact that the ungodly prospered, but that God had arranged it so: had it happened by mere chance, he would have wondered, but could not have complained; but how the arranger of all things could so dispense his temporal favours, was the vexatious question. Here, to meet the case, he sees that the divine hand purposely placed these men in prosperous and eminent circumstances, not with the intent to bless them but the very reverse. "Surely thou didst set them in slippery places." Their position was dangerous, and, therefore, God did not set his friends there but his foes alone. He chose, in infinite love, a rougher but safer standing for his own beloved. "Thou castedst them down into destruction." The same hand which led them up to their Terrestrial rock, hurled them down from it. They were but elevated by judicial arrangement for the fuller execution of their doom. Eternal punishment will be all the more terrible in contrast with the former prosperity of those who are reaping for it. Taken as a whole, the case of the ungodly is horrible throughout; and their worldly joy instead of diminishing the horror, actually renders the effect the more awful, even as the vivid lightning amid the storm does not brighten but intensify the thick darkness which lowers around. The ascent to the fatal gallows of Haman was an essential ingredient in the terror of the sentence—"hang him thereon." If the wicked had not been raised so high they could not have fallen so low.

19. "How are they brought into desolation, as in a moment!" This is an exclamation of godly wonder at the suddenness and completeness of the sinners' overthrow. Headlong is their fall; without warning, without escape, without hope of future restoration! Despite their golden chains, and costly apparel, death stays not for manners but hurries them away; and stern justice unbridled by their wealth hurds them into destruction. They are utterly consumed with terrors. They have neither root nor branch left. They cease to exist among the sons of men, and, in the other world, there is nothing left of their former glory. Like blasted trees, consumed by the lightning, they are monuments of vengeance; like the ruins of Babylon they reveal, in the greatness of their desolation, the judgments of the Lord against all those that ungodly exalt themselves. The momentary prosperity of the godless is in a moment effaced, their loftiness is in an instant consumed.

20. "As a dream when one awaketh; so, O Lord, when thou awakest, thou shalt despise their image." They owe their existence and prosperity to the forbearance of God, which the Psalmist compares to a sleep; but as a dream vanishes so soon as a man awakes, so the instant the Lord begins to exercise his justice and call men before him, the pomp and prosperity of proud transgressors shall melt away. When God awakes to judgment, they who despise him shall be despised; they are already "such stuff as dreams are made of," but then the baneful fabric shall not leave a wreck behind. Let them flourish their little hour, poor unsubstantial sons of dreams; they will soon be gone; when the day breaketh and the Lord awakes as a mighty man out of his sleep, they will vanish away. The cares for the wealth of dreams.

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land? Who indeed but fools? Loth, leave us not to the madness which covets unsubstantial wealth, and ever teach us thine own wisdom.

21 Thus my heart was grieved, and I was pricked in my reins.

22 So foolish was I, and ignorant: I was as a beast before thee.

23 Nevertheless I am continually with thee: thou hast holden me by my right hand.

24 Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.

21. The holy poet here reviews his inward struggle and awards himself censure for his folly. His pain had been intense; he says, "Thus my heart was pricked." It was a deep-seated sorrow, and one which penetrated his inmost being. Alexander reads it, "My heart is sore." His spirit had become embittered; he had judged in a harsh, crabbed, surly manner. He had become strabulous, full of black bile, melancholy, and choleric; he had poisoned his own life at the fountain-head, and made all his streams to be bitter as gall. "And I was pricked in my reins." He was as full of pain as a man afflicted with renal disease; he had pierced himself through with many sorrows; his hard thoughts were like so many calculi in his kidneys; he was utterly wretched and woe-begone, and all through his own reflections. O miserable philosophy, which stretches the mind on the rack, and breaks it on the wheel! O blessed faith, which drives away the inquisitors, and sets the captive free!

22. "So foolish was I." He, though a saint of God, had acted as if he had been one of the fools whom God abhorreth. Had he not even envied them?—and what is that but to aspire to be like them? The wisest of men have enough folly in them to ruin them unless grace prevent. "And ignorant." He had acted as if he knew nothing, had babbed like an idiot, had uttered the very drivel of a witless boon. He did not know how sufficiently to express his sense of his own fatuity. "I was as a beast before thee." Even in God's presence he had been brutish, and worse than a beast. As the grass-eating ox has but this present life, and can only estimate things thereby, and by the sensual pleasures which they afford, even so had the Psalmist judged happiness by this mortal life, by outward appearances, and by fleshly enjoyments. Thus he had, for the time, renounced the dignity of an immortal spirit, and, like a mere animal, judged after the sight of the eyes. We should be very loth to call an inspired man a beast, and yet, penitence made him call himself so; nay, he uses the plural, by way of emphasis, and as if he were worse than any one beast. It was but an evidence of his true wisdom that he was so deeply conscious of his own folly. We see how bitterly good men bow to mental wanderings; they make no excuses for themselves, but set their sins in the pillory, and cast the vilest reproaches upon them. O for grace to detect the very appearance of evil!

23. "Nevertheless I am continually with thee." He does not give up his faith, though he confesses his folly. Sin may distress us, and yet we may be in communion with God. It is sin beloved and delighted in which separates us from the Lord, but when we bewail it heartily, the Lord will not withdraw from us. What a contrast is here in this and the former verse! He is as a beast, and yet continually with God. Our double nature, as it always ceases conflict, so is it a continuous paradox: the flesh allies us with the brute, and the spirit affiliates us to God. "Thou hast holden me by my right hand." Who else dost thou embrace me, with honour embrace me, with power uphold me. He had almost fallen, and yet was always upheld. He was a riddle to himself, as he had been a wonder unto many. This verse contains two precious pieces of communion and upholding, and as they were both given to one who confessed himself a fool, we also may hope to enjoy them.

24. "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel." I have done with choosing my own way, and trying to pick a path amid the jungle of reason. He yielded not only the point in debate, but all intention of debating, and he puts his hand into that of the great Father, asking to be led, and agreeing to follow. Our former mistakes are a blessing, when they drive us to this. The end of our own wisdom is the beginning of our being wise. With Him is counsel, and when we come to him, we are sure to be led aright. "And afterward." "Afterward!" Blessed word. We can cheerfully put up with the present, when we foresee the future. What is around



us just now is of small consequence, compared with afterward. "Receive me to glory." Take me up into the splendour of joy. Thy guidance shall conduct me to this matchless terminus. Glory shall I have, and thou thyself wilt admit me into it. As Enoch was not, for God took him, so all the saints are taken up—received up into glory.

25 Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee.

26 My flesh and my heart faileth: but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever.

27 For, lo, they that are far from thee shall perish: thou hast destroyed all them that go a whoring from thee.

28 But it is good for me to draw near to God: I have put my trust in the Lord God, that I may declare all thy works.

25. "Whom have I in heaven but thee?" Thus, then, he turns away from the glitter which fascinated him to the true god which was his real treasure. He felt that his God was better to him than all the wealth, health, honour, and peace, which he had so much envied in the worldling; yes, He was not only better than all on earth, but more excellent than all in heaven. He had all things else go, that he might be filled with his God. "And there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee." No longer should his wishes ramble, no other object should tempt them to stray; henceforth, the Everliving One should be his all in all.

26. "My flesh and my heart faileth." They had failed him already, and he had almost fallen; they would fail him in the hour of death, and, if he relied upon them, they would fail him at once. "But God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." His God would not fail him, either as a protection or a joy. His heart would be kept up by divine love, and filled eternally with divine glory. After having been driven far out to sea, Asaph casts anchor in the old port. We shall do well to follow his example. There is nothing desirable save God; let us, then, desire only him. All other things must pass away; let our hearts abide in him, who abides abideth for ever.

27. "For, lo, they that are far from thee shall perish." We must be near God to live; to be far off by wicked works is death. "Thou hast destroyed all them that go a whoring from thee." If we pretend to be the Lord's servants, must remember that he is a jealous God, and requires spiritual chastity from all his people. Offences against conjugal vows are very offensive, and all sins against God have the same element in them, and they are visited with the same punishments. Meretriciousness, who are far from God, perish in due season; but those who, being his professed people, act unfaithfully to their profession, shall come under active condemnation, and be crushed beneath his wrath. We read examples of this in Israel's history; may we never create fresh instances of our own people.

28. "But it is good for me to draw near to God." Had he done so at first he would not have been immersed in such affliction; what he did so he escaped from his dilemma, and if he continued to do so he would not fall into the same evil again. The greater our nearness to God, the less we are affected by the attractions and distractions of earth. Access into the most holy place is a great privilege, and a cure for a multitude of ills. It is good for all saints, it is good for me in particular; it is always good, and always will be good for me to approach the greatest good, the source of all good, even God himself. "I have put my trust in the Lord God." He treads upon the glorious name of the Lord Jehovah, and avows it as the basis of his faith. Faith is wisdom; it is the key of enigmas, the clue of mazes, and the pole star of perplexing seas. Trust and you will know. "Thou shalt desire all thy works." He who believes shall understand, and so he able to teach. Asaph hesitated to utter his own sentiments, but he has no diffidence in publishing abroad a good matter. God's ways are the more admired the more they are known. He who is ready to believe the goodness of God shall always see fresh goodness to believe in, and he who is willing to declare the works of God shall never be silent for lack of topics to declare.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—The Seventy-third Psalm is a very striking record of the mental struggle which an eminently pious Jew underwent, when he contemplated the respective conditions of the righteous and the wicked. Fresh from the conflict, he somewhat abruptly opens the Psalm with the confident enunciation of the truth of which victory over doubt had now made him more and more intelligently sure than ever, that "God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart." And then he relates the most fatal shock which his faith had received, when he contrasted the prosperity of the wicked, who, though they proudly contemned God and man, prospered in the world and increased in riches, with his own lot, who, though he had cleansed his heart and washed his hands in innocency, had been "plagued all the day long and chastened every morning." The place where his doubts were removed and his tottering faith re-established, was "the sanctuary of God." God himself was the Teacher. What, then, did he teach? By what divinely imparted considerations was the Psalmist reassured? Whatever is the proper rendering of the fourth verse; whether, "There are no sorrows tending to their death," or, "There are no sorrows unto their death,"—their whole life to the very last is one unbroken course of happiness—that verse conveys to us the Psalmist's mistaken estimate of the prosperity of the wicked, before he went unto the sanctuary of God. The true estimate, at which he afterwards arrived, is found in verses 13–20. Now, admitting (what, by the way, is somewhat difficult to believe, inasmuch as the sudden and fearful temporal destruction of all or even the most prosperous cannot be made out) that the end of these men means only and always their end in this world, we come to the conclusion that, in the case of the wicked, this Psalm does not plainly and undeniably teach that punishment awaits them after death; but only that, in estimating their condition, it is necessary, in order to vindicate the justice of God, to take in their whole career, and set over against their great prosperity the sudden and fearful reverse and destruction which they not infrequently encounter. But, in turning to the other side of the comparison, the case of the righteous, we are not met by the thought, that as the prosperity of the wicked is but the preparation for their ruin, the raising higher the tower that the fall may be the greater, so the adversity of the godly is but an introduction to worldly wealth and honour. That thought is not foreign to the Old Testament writers. Evil-doers shall be cut off; writes one of them, "but those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth. For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be: yes, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be. But the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." Psalm xxviii. 9–11. But it is not so much as hinted at here. The daily chastening may continue, flesh and heart may fail, but God is good to Israel notwithstanding; he is their portion, their guide, their help while they live, and he will take them to his glorious presence when they die. "Nevertheless I am continually with thee: thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory." The New Testament has nothing higher or more spiritual than this. The reference of the last clause to happiness after death is, I believe, generally acknowledged by Jewish commentators. They left it to the candour of Christian expositors to deny or deny it.—Thomas Thomson *Psalms*, in "The *Essential Colours of the Old and New Testaments*," 1836.

Whole Psalm.—In Psalm Seventy-three the soul looks out, and reasons on what it sees there; namely, successful wickedness and suffering righteousness. What is the conclusion? "I have cleansed my heart in vain." So much for looking about. In Psalm Seventy-seven the soul looks so-and reasons on what it finds there. What is the conclusion? "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" So much for looking in. Where, then, should we look? Look up, straight up, and before what you see there. What will be the conclusion? "You will understand the end of man, and trace the way of God."—From "Take Over and Out," a Monthly Magazine, 1858.

Whole Psalm.—In this Psalm, the Psalmist (Asaph) relates the great difficulty which existed in his own mind, from the consideration of the wicked. He observes (verses 2 and 3), "As for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped. For I was envious at the fools, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked."

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In the fourth and following verses he informs us what, in the wicked, was his temptation. In the first place, he observed, that they were *prospereous*, and all things went well with them. He then observed their behaviour in their prosperity, and the use which they made of it; and that God, notwithstanding such abuse, continued their prosperity. Then he tells us by what means he was helped out of this difficulty, viz., by going into the sanctuary (verses 16 and 17), and proceeds to inform us what considerations they were which helped him, viz.—1. The consideration of the miserable end of wicked men. However they prosper for the present, yet they come to a woful end at last (verses 18—20). 2. The consideration of the blessed end of the saints. Although the saints, while they live, may be afflicted, yet they come to a happy end at last (verses 21—24). 3. The consideration that the godly have a much longer portion than the wicked, even though they have no other portion but God; as in verses 25, 26. Though the wicked are in prosperity, and are not in trouble as other men; yet the godly, though in affliction, are in a state infinitely better, because they have God for their portion. They need desire nothing else; he that hath God hath all. Thus the Psalmist professes his sense and apprehension which he had of things: "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee." In the twenty-fourth verse the Psalmist takes notice how the saints are happy in God, both when they are in this world and also when they are taken to another. They are blessed in God in this world, in that he guides them by his counsel; and when he takes them out of it they are still happy, in that he reserves them to glory. This probably led him to declare that he desired no other portion, either in this world or in that to come, either in heaven or upon earth.—*Jonathan Edwards*.

Verse 1.—"Truly:" It is but a particle; but the smallest filings of gold are gathered up. Little pearls are of great price. And this small particle is not of small use, being rightly applied and improved. First, take it (as our translators give it us) as a note of *assertion*. "Truly," it is a word of faith, opposite to the Psalmist's sense and Satan's insinuations. Whatever sense sees or feels, whatsoever Satan insinuates and says; yet precious faith with confidence asserts, "Truly, verily God is good." He is not only good in word, but in deed also. Not only seemingly good, but certainly good. Secondly, consider it as an *adversative particle*, "Yet," so our old translation. *Almworth* renders it, *yet surely*; taking in the former and this together. And then the sense runs thus: How ill sever things go in the world, how ill sever it fares with God's church and people amongst men, yet God is good to Israel. Thirdly, some conceive that the word carries *admiration*. Oh, how good is God to Israel. Where expressions and apprehensions fail, there the Psalmist takes up God's providences with admiration. Oh, how wonderfully, how transcendently good is God to Israel!

This "yet" (as I conceive) hath a threefold reference to the body of the Psalm. For as interpreters observe, though these words are set in the beginning, yet they suggest the conclusion of the Psalmist's conflict. And the Psalmist seems to begin somewhat abruptly: "Yet God is good." But having fixed his thoughts with his former joys and fears, and now seeing himself in a safe condition both for the present and the future, he is full of confidence and comfort; and that which was the strongest and chiefest in his heart now breaks out first: "Yet God is good." 1. This "yet" relates unto his sufferings, verse 14: "All the day long have I been plagued, and chastened every morning." Notwithstanding the variety and frequency of the saint's sufferings, "yet God is good." Though narrow sufferings, every morning at their first awaking, and trouble attends them to bed at night, "yet God is good." Though temptations merry and terrible make battles and irascence upon their spirits, "yet God is good to Israel." 2. This "yet" reflects upon his sinning, the frettings and wranglings of his distempered heart (verses 2, 3, and verse 21). Though sinful motions do murmur in the soul against God's wise administrations, though there be foolish, proud quarrellings with divine providence, and inaccessible distrust of his faithful promises, though fretfulness at others' prosperity and discontent at his own adversity, "yet God is good." Israel's sinful distempers cause not the Almighty to change the course of his accustomed goodness. While corruptions are kept from breaking out into scandal, while the soul contends against them, and is inhibited for them (as the Psalmist was), this conclusion must be maintained: "yet God is good." 3. This "yet" looks back upon his misgivings. There had been distrustful despondency upon the good man's heart. For from

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both the premises (viz., his sufferings and sinning) he had inferred this conclusion, verse 13: "Truly I have chastened my heart in vain, and would not my hands in iniquity." As if he had said, "I have kept fasts, observed Sabbaths, heard sermons, made prayers, received sacraments, given alms, avoided sin, resisted temptations, withstood lusts, appeared for Christ and his cause and servants in vain: yea, his heart had added an asseveration (verily) to this faithless opinion, but now he is of another mind: "Yet God is good." The administrations of God are not according to the sad surmises of his people's misgiving hearts. For, though they through diffidence are apt often to give up their holy labours as lost, and all their conscientious care and carriage as utterly cast away; "yet God is good to Israel."—*Simon Ash, in a Sermon entitled "God's Incomparable Goodness unto Israel."* 1647.

Verse 1.—David opens the Psalm abruptly, and from this we learn what is worthy of particular notice, that, before he broke forth into this language, his mind had been agitated with many doubts and conflicting suggestions. As a brave and valiant champion, he had been exercised in very painful struggles and temptations; but, after long and arduous exertion, he at length succeeded in shaking off all perverse imaginations, and came to the conclusion that yet God is gracious to his servants, and the faithful guardian of their welfare. Thus these words contain a tacit contrast between the unhalloved imaginations suggested to him by Satan, and the testimony in favour of true religion with which he now strengthens himself, denouncing, as it were, the judgment of the flesh, in giving place to misgiving thoughts with respect to the providence of God. We see, then, how emphatic is this exclamation of the Psalmist. He does not ascend into the chair to dispute after the manner of the philosopher, and to deliver his discourse in a style of studied oratory; but, as if he had escaped from hell, he proclaims with a loud voice, and with impassioned feeling, that he had obtained the victory.—*John Calvin*.

Verse 1 (first clause).
Yet sure the gods are good: I would think so,
If they would give me leave!
But virtue is dainties, and vice is triumph,
Make atheists of mankind.
Dryden.

Verse 1.—"God is good." There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon nations to the Deity, unequalled except by his most reverential Hebrew appellation. They called him "God," which is literally, "The Good." The same word thus signifying the Deity, and his most endearing quality.—*Turner*.

Verse 1.—"God is good." Let the devil and his instruments say what they will to the contrary, I will never believe them: I have said it before, and I see no reason to reverse my sentence: "Truly God is good." Though sometimes he may hide his face for awhile, yet he doth that in faithfulness and love; there is kindness in his very scourges, and love bound up in his rods; he is good to Israel: do but mark it first or last: "The true Israelite, in whom there is no guile, shall be refreshed by his Saviour." The Israelite that wrestles with tears with God, and values his love above the whole world, that will not be put off without his Father's blessing, shall have it with a witness: "He shall reap in joy though he may at present sow in tears. Even to such as are of a clean heart." The false-hearted hypocrite, indeed, that gives God only his tongue and lip, cap and knee, but reserves his heart and love for sin and the world, that hath much of complacency, but nothing of affection and reality, why let such a one never expect, while in such a state, to taste those reviving comforts that I have been treating of; while he drives such a trade, he must not expect God's company.—*James Janeway*. 1638—1674.

Verse 1.—"Even to such as are of a clean heart." Purity of heart is the characteristic note of God's people. Heart-purity denominates us the Israel of God; it makes us of Israel indeed; but all are not Israel which are of Israel." *Romans ix. 6*. Purity of heart is the jewel which is hung only upon the elect. As chastity distinguished a virtuous woman from an harlot, so the true saint is distinguished from the hypocrite by his heart-purity. This is like the nobleman's star or garter, which is a peculiar sign of honour, differing him from the vulgar; when the bright star of purity shineth in a Christian's heart it doth distinguish him from the formal professor. . . . "God is good" to the pure in heart. We all desire that God should be good to



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us; it is the sick man's prayer: "The Lord be good to me." But how is God good to them? Two ways. 1. To them that are pure all things are sanctified, Titus 1:15: "To the pure all things are pure;" estate is sanctified, relations are sanctified; as the temple did sanctify the gold and the altar did sanctify the offering. To the unclean nothing is clean; their table is a snare, their temple-devotion a sin. There is a curse entailed upon a wicked man (Deut. xxviii. 18), but holiness reverseth the curse, and cuts off the entail: "to the pure all things are pure." 2. The clean hearted have all things work for their good. Romans viii. 28. Mercies and afflictions shall turn to their good; the most poisonous drugs shall be medicinal; the most cross providence shall carry on the design of their salvation. Who, then, would not be clean in heart?—Thomas Watson.

Verse 2.—"But as for me." Literally, it is, *And I*, which ought to be read with emphasis; for David means that those temptations which cast an affront upon the honour of God, and overthrow faith, not only assail the common class of men, or those who are endued only with some small measure of the fear of God, but that he himself, who ought to have profited above all others in the school of God, had experienced his own share of them. By thus setting himself forth as an example, he designed the more effectually to arouse and incite us to take great heed to ourselves.—John Calvin.

Verse 2.—Let such also as fear God and begin to look aside on the things of this world, know it will be hard even for them to hold out in faith and in the fear of God in time of trial. Remember the example of David, he was a man that had spent much time in travelling towards heaven; yet, looking but a little aside upon the glittering show of this world, had very near lost his way, his feet were almost gone, his steps had well nigh slipped.—Edward Elton. 1620.

Verse 2.—He tells us that his "feet were almost gone." The word signifies to *hoar*, or *bend under one*. My steps had well nigh slipped, or poured out, kept not within their true bounds; but like water poured out, and not confined, runs aside. Though these expressions be metaphorical, and seemingly dark and cloudy, yet they clearly represent unto us the truth, that his understanding was misguided, his judgment was corrupted, his affections disordered, turbulent, and guilty of too great a passion; and this, the consequent (verse 22 in which he acknowledges himself ignorant, foolish, and brutish) do sufficiently evidence. Our understanding and judgment may well bear the comparison to feet, for as the one, in our motion, supports the body, so the other, in human actions and all employments, underprop the soul. The affections, also, are as paths and steps; as those of the feet, so these are the prints and expressions of the judgment and mind.—Edward Barry, in "David Restored," 1660.

Verse 2.—"Almost gone." There is to be noted that the prophet said he was almost gone, and not altogether. Here is the presence, providence, strength, safeguard, and keeping of man by Almighty God, marvellously set forth. That although we are tempted and brought even to the very point to perpetrate and do all mischief, yet he stays us and keeps us, that the temptation shall not overcome us.—John Hooper. 1485—1555.

Verse 2.—14.—But the prosperity of wicked and unjust men, both in public and in private life, who, though not leading a happy life in reality, are yet thought to do so in common opinion, being praised improperly in the works of poets, and in all kinds of books, may lead you—and I am not surprised at your mistake—to a belief that the gods care nothing for the affairs of men. These matters disturb you, being hid among by foolish thoughts, and yet not being able to think fit of the gods, you have arrived at your present state of mind, so as to think that the gods do indeed exist, but that they despise and neglect human affairs.—Paus.

Verse 3.—I was envious of the foolish, etc. If we consider with ourselves how unlikely a thing it is to grow big with riches, and without to enter through the eye of a needle, how unusual a thing it is to be emperoured in this life and yet entrenched in that to come, it will afford us matter of comfort if we are piously unprosperous as well as of terror if we are prosperously impious. We should be taught by the precept of the prophet David not to fret ourselves because of enviers, nor to be envious against the workers of iniquity; for "the prosperity of fools shall but destroy them," with Solomon, and "the candle of the wicked shall be put out." Prov. xix. 1, 2, 19, 20. Prosperity it seems is a dangerous weapon, and none but the innocent
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should dare to use it. The Psalmist himself, before he thought upon this, began to envy the prosperity of wicked men.—William Crouch, in "The Enormous Sin of Covetousness Detected," 1708.

Verse 3.—"I was envious of the foolish." Who would envy a malefactor's going up a high ladder, and being mounted above the rest of the people, when it is only for a little, and in order to his being turned over and hanged? That is just the case of wicked men who are mounted up high in prosperity; for it is so only that they may be cast down deeper into destruction. It would be a brutish thing to envy an ox his high and sweet pasture, when he is only thereby fitted for the day of slaughter. Who would have envied the beasts of old, the garlands and ribbons with which the heathen adorned them when they went to be sacrificed? These external ornaments of health, wealth, pleasures, and preferments, wherewith wicked men are endowed, cannot make their state happy, nor change their nature for the better. Whatever appearance these things make in the eyes of the world, they are but like a noisome dunghill covered with scarlet, as vile and loathsome in God's sight as ever. How quickly is the beauty of earthly things blasted. "The triumphing of the wicked is short." Job. ex. 8. They live in pleasures on the earth for awhile, but God "sets them in slippery places," from whence they soon slide into perpetual pain and anguish. They have a short time of mirth, but they shall have an eternity of mourning.—John Willison.

Verse 3.—"For I was envious of the foolish." The sneering jest of Dionysius the younger, a tyrant of Sicily, when, after having robbed the Temple of Syracuse, he had a prosperous voyage with the plunder, is well known. "See you not," says he to those who were with him, "how the gods favour the sacrilegious?" In the same way the prosperity of the wicked is taken as an encouragement to commit sin; for we are ready to imagine that, since God grants them so much of the good things of this life, they are the objects of his approbation and favour. We see how their prosperous condition wounded David to the heart, leading him almost to think that there was nothing better for him than to join himself to their company, and to follow their course of life.—John Calvin.

Verse 3.—"Envious." If you are touched with envy at seeing the peace of the wicked, shut your eyes, do not look at it, for envious eyes think anything vast on which they gaze. Aclius Shuerer, a man of rare wit and great reputation, when in the presence of king Frederic, witnessed a discussion among physicians on what would most effectually sharpen the eyesight? The fumes of fensel, said some; the use of a glass, said others; some one thing, some another; but I, said he, replied, Envy. The doctors were astonished, and much amusement afforded to the audience at their expense. Then I continued: Does not Envy make all things seem larger and fuller? And what could be more to your purpose than that the very faculty of seeing should itself be made greater and stronger.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 3.—"The prosperity of the wicked." Socrates, being asked what would be vexatious to good men, replied, "The prosperity of the bad." What would vex the bad? "The prosperity of the good."—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 3.—Diogenes, the cynic, seeing Hieropus, a vicious fellow, still thriving in the world, he was bold to say that wicked Hieropus's living long in prosperity was an argument that God had cast off his care of the world; that he cared not which end went forward. But he was a heathen. Yet, for all that, the lights of the sanctuary have burnt dim; stars of no small magnitude have twinkled; men of eminent parts, famous in their generation for religion and piety, have staggered in their judgment to see the flourishing estate of the wicked. It made Job to complain, and Jeremiah to expostulate with God; and David was even ready to sink in seeing the prosperity of ungodly men: to see the one in a wealth, the other in want; the one honourable, the other despised; the one upon a throne, the other on a dunghill.—John Donne.

Verse 4.—"There are no bands in their death," etc. That is, when they die, they die in their strength; they do not pine away with long and tedious sickness; they live in pleasure, and die with ease. They are not bound to their beds, and tied down with cords of chronical, lingering diseases.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 4.—"There are no bands in their death," etc. It is not their lot to look upon frequent and bitter deaths, like the righteous, nor is there in their affliction any firmness or permanence. If at any time affliction falls upon them, they are speedily delivered from it. Moreover, whatever calamity happens to them, they



have the strength and support of riches; and, elevated by their wealth, they appear to forget their troubles.—*Cornelius Jansenius*. 1513—1576.

Verse 4.—“There are no bands in their death.” The Hebrew word *br* significeth a band which is knotted or tied; and then the sense may be, they have not that which might bind them over unto a speedy and troublesome death; hence, *Caesell* writes, *non sunt necessitates que eos vincunt*, there are no necessities which threaten their death—such as variety of distempers, sicknesses, and diseases, those messengers of death. *Agrippa*, therefore, renders the word *eo* *in heredes*, there are no pang or distempers; no sorrows or sicknesses, saith *Ainsworth*: they are not bound over to death or execution by the variety of diseases, or by the power of injury of others. The prophet, by telling us “their strength is firm,” expounds this phrase, and lets us know that these wicked men had lives span of iron threads, without danger of rustling or breaking. They had lusty bodies, strong limbs, sound vitals, without agonies or ruptures; lived as those that had no cause to fear death; and when they expired, it was without much antecedent pain; they fell as ripe apples from the tree.—*Edward Furrer*.

Verse 4.—“By bands” we may understand, any heavy burdens, which are wont to be bound on them upon whom they are laid; and so, by way of analogy, and grievous pains or torturing diseases. “Their strength is firm,” continues vigorous till their death.—*Thomas Denton*.

Verse 4.—“In their death.” It comes upon them in vigorous health, for they are strong and robust, and drag not out a sickly existence through continuous complaints. Some regard the bands of death as hindrances, as if it were said—They suddenly die, in a moment, nor are they racked with pains, as in Job xxi. 13. It is considered the highest felicity for the profane, when they have enjoyed the pleasures and the pomp of life, to descend in an instant to the grave. Even *Julius Cesar*, on the day before he was slain, declared that it seemed to him to be a happy death to die suddenly and unexpectedly. Therefore, according to these interpreters, *David* complains that the ungodly, without the vexations of disease, pass on to death by a smooth and tranquil course; but there is more truth in the opinion of those who, reading both clauses of the verse together, their strength is firm, and there are no bands to death, think that they are not straggled to death like captives; for since diseases overcome our strength, they are so many messengers of death to admonish us of our frailty. They are not, therefore, in vain compared to chains with which God binds us to his yoke; let vigour and strength should invite us to be toward. “But their strength is firm.”—*Franciscus Valartius*.

Verse 4.—Men may die like lambs and yet have their place for ever with the goats.—*Matthew Henry*.

Verse 5.—“They are not in the trouble of men,” for God has given them over to the desires of their own hearts, that they who are filthy may be filthy still; like a sick man, are they whom a wise physician forbids nothing, since the disease is incurable.—*Gerthuis*.

Verse 5.—“Other men.” Hebrew, *ey Adam*: the whole human race.—*A. R. Fausset*.

Verse 6.—A chain of pearl doth not better become their necks, nor the richest robes adorn their backs, than sin doth, in their judgments, become and suit their souls; they glory in their shame. *Plato* saith of *Protagoras* that he boasted, whereas he had lived sixty years, he had spent forty years in corrupting youth. They brag of that which they ought to bewail.—*George Burdett*.

Verse 6.—“Violence covereth them as a garment.” They wear it, and show it openly as their garment. See the like phrase of curing, Ps. cix. 18. But the meek, and godly, cover themselves otherwise, Eph. iv. 24; Col. iii. 10, 12, 14, etc.—*John Richardson*.

Verse 7.—“Their eyes.” “A man may be known by his look,” saith the son of Sirach, Eccl. xix. 29. The choleric, the lascivious, the melancholy, the cunning, etc., frequently bear their tempers and ruling passions strongly marked on their countenances; but more especially doth the soul of a man look forth at his “eyes.”—*George Horne*.

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Verse 7 (first clause).—They sink others' eyes into their heads with leanness, while their own eyes “stand out with fulness.”—*Thomas Adams*.

Verse 8.—“They are corrupt.” Prosperity, in an irreligious heart, breeds corruption, which from thence is emitted by the breath in conversation, to infect and taint the minds of others.—*George Horne*.

Verse 8.—“They speak wickedly concerning oppression.” Indeed, we see that wicked men, after having for some time got everything to prosper according to their desires, cast off all shame, and are at no pains to conceal themselves, when about to commit iniquity, but loudly proclaim their own turpitude. “What! I? they will say, ‘it is not in my power to deprive you of all that you possess, and even to cut your throat!’” Robbers, if it were true, can do the same thing; but then they hide themselves for fear. These giants, or rather human monsters, of whom *David* speaks, on the contrary not only imagine that they are exempted from subjection to any law, but, unmindful of their own weakness, foam furiously, as if there were no distinction between good and evil, between right and wrong.—*John Calvin*.

Verse 9.—“Their tongue walketh through the earth.” This shows the boundless and unlimited disorder of the tongue. The earth carries a numerous offspring of men, who are of several habits, states, and conditions, which give occasion of variety of discourses and different kinds of language. These men spare none: “Their tongue walketh through the earth,” and leaves nothing unspoken of. If men be poor, they talk of oppressing and mastering of them; if they oppose, they discourse of violence and suppressing. . . . If in this perambulation they meet with truth, they darken it with lies and home-made inventions; if with falsehood, they brand it with false accusations and bitter aspersions; if with a strict government and good laws, then they cry, “Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us;” if with religion, they term it *heresy*, or superstition; if with patience, they term it obstinacy and perseverance; if with the obsequy, they think of nothing less than devouring it, and cry, “Let us take the houses of God in possession;” if with the thoughts of a resurrection, and of future hopes, “Let us eat and drink;” cry they, “for to-morrow we shall die.” Thus no corner is left unsearched by their abusive tongue, which walks through the earth. . . . They may walk over the earth, but they will “set their mouth against the heavens.” Here they say, stand fixed and resolute, and take that place, as a special white they would hit.—*Edward Furrer*.

Verse 10.—“Therefore his people return hither.” It seems impossible to ascertain, with any degree of precision, the meaning of this verse, or to whom it relates. Some think it intends those people who resort to the company of the wicked, because they find their temporal advantage by it; while others are of opinion that the people of God are meant, who, by continually reviving in their thoughts the subject here treated of, namely, the prosperity of the wicked, are sore grieved and forced to shed tears in abundance. *Mr. Mudge* translates the verse thus: “Therefore let his (God's) people come before them, and waters in full measure would be wrung out from them;” that is, should God's people fall into their hands, they would squeeze them to the full, they would wring out all the juice out of their bodies. He takes waters in full measure to have been a proverbial expression.—*Samuel Burder*.

Verse 11.—“How doth God know?” etc. Men may not disbelieve a Godhead; may, they may believe there is a God, and yet question the truth of his threatenings. Those conceits that men have of God, whereby they mould and frame him in their fancies, suitable to their humours, which is a thinking that he is such a one as ourselves (*Psalm 1*), are streams and vapours from this pit, and the “hearts of the sons of men are desperately set within them to do evil” upon these grounds; much more when they arise so high as in some who say: “How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most High?” If men give way to this, what reason can be imagined to stand before them? All the communications of Scripture are derided as so many theological scarcrows, and undervalued as so many pitiful contrivances to keep men in awe.—*Richard Gillin*.

Verse 11.—*Ovid* thus speaks in one of his verses: “*Sollicito nullus esse putare deos*;” I am tempted to think that there are no gods.

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Verse 14.—“*All the day long have I been plagued*,” etc. Sickly tempers must have a medicinal diet; to be purged both at spring and fall will secure some from the malignity of their tempers. “The Lord knows our frame, and sees what is usually needful for every temper; and when he afflicts most frequently, he does no more than he sees requisite.”—*David Clarkson*.

Verse 14.—If a man be watchful over his own ways, and the dealings of God with him, there is seldom a day but he may find some rod of affliction upon him; but, as through want of care and watchfulness, we lose the sight of many mercies, so we do of many afflictions. Though God doth not every day bring a man to his bed, and break his bones, yet we seldom, if at all, pass a day without some rebuke and chastening. “*I have been chastened every morning*,” saith the Psalmist. . . . As sure, or as soon, as I rise I have a whipping, and my breakfast is bread of sorrow and the water of adversity. . . . Our lives are full of afflictions; and it is as great a part of a Christian’s skill to know afflictions as to know mercies; to know when God smites, as to know when he girds us; and it is our sin to overlook afflictions as well as to overlook mercies.—*Joseph Caryl*.

Verse 14.—The way to heaven is an afflicted way, a perplexed, persecuted way, crushed close together with crosses, as was the Israelites’ way in the wilderness, or that of Jonathan and his armour-bearer, that had a sharp rock on the one side and a sharp rock on the other. And, whilst they crept upon all four, flinty stones were under them, briars and thorns on either hand of them; mountains, crags, and promontories over them; *sic polorum ceterum*, so heaven is caught by pain, by patience, by violence, affliction being our inseparable companion. “The cross way is the highway to heaven,” said that martyr [Bradford]; and another, “If there be any way to heaven on horseback, it is by the cross.” Queen Elizabeth is said to have swum to the crown through a sea of sorrows. They that will to heaven, must sail by hell-gates; they that will have knight-hood, must kneel for it; and they that will get in at the strait gate, must crowd for it. “Strive to enter in at the strait gate,” saith our Saviour; strive and strain, even to an opening, as the word signifieth. Heaven is compared to a hill; hell to a hole. To hell a man may go without a staff, as we say; the way thither is easy, steep, straws with roses; tis but a yielding to Satan, a passing from sin to sin, from evil purposes to evil practice, from practice to custom, etc. *Sed reconere gradum*, but to turn short again, and make straight steps to our feet, that we may force through the strait gate, *hic labor, hoc opus est, opus non pulvinaris sed pubebris*; this is a work of great pain, a duty of no small difficulty.—*John Troup*.

Verse 15.—“*I should offend*,” etc. That is, I do God’s church a great deal of injury, which hath always been under afflictions, if I think or say, that all her piety hath been without hope, or her hope without effect. Others understand it to mean, I deceive the generation, etc. I proposed a false doctrine unto them, which is apt to seduce them. Others, “behold the generation,” etc.; that is to say, notwithstanding all afflictions, it is certain that there art a Father to the Church only; which is sufficient to make me judge well of these afflictions; I have done ill, and confess I have erred in this my rash judgment.—*John Diodati*.

Verse 17.—By the sanctuaries of God some, even among the Hebrews, understand the celestial mansions in which the spirits of the just and angels dwell; as if David had said, This was a painful thing in my sight, until I came to acknowledge in good earnest that men are not created to flourish for a short time in this world, and to luxuriate in pleasures while in it, but that there condition here is that of pilgrims, whose aspirations, during their earthly pilgrimage, should be towards heaven; readily admit that no man can form a right judgment of the providence of God but he who elevates his mind above the earth; but it is more simple and natural to understand the word “sanctuary” as denoting celestial doctrine. As the book of the law was laid up in the sanctuary, from which the oracles of heaven were to be obtained, that is to say, the declaration of the will of God; and as this was the true way of acquiring profitable instruction, David very properly puts *entering into the sanctuaries for coming to the school of God*, as if his meaning were this: Until God become my schoolmaster, and until I learn by his word what otherwise my mind, when I come to consider the government of the world, cannot comprehend, I stop short all at once, and understand nothing about the subject. When, therefore,

we are here told that men are unfit for contemplating the arrangements of divine providence, until they obtain wisdom elsewhere than from themselves, how can we attain to wisdom but by submissively receiving what God teaches us, both by his word and by his Holy Spirit? David by the word “sanctuary” alludes to the external manner of teaching, which God had appointed among his ancient people; but along with the word he comprehends the secret illumination of the Holy Spirit.—*John Calvin*.

Verse 17.—The joy of a wicked man is imperfect in itself, because it is not so apt to be, or it is not sincerely so. ‘Tis not pure gold, but alloyed and adulterated with sorrow. It may look well to one that is blind eyed, but it will not pass for good to one that looks well to it. Let any one consider and weigh it well in the balance of the sanctuary, whither David went to fetch the scales for the same purpose, and he will find it too light by many grains. ‘Tis not so whitish as it is without; no more than a mud wall that is plastered with white, or a stinking grave covered with a glorious monument. It is *sewo*, looking fair and smooth, like true joy; as a wounded member that is healed too soon (and you know how God by the prophet complains of the hurt of his people that was slightly healed, Jer. vi. 14), and it looks as well as any other part of the body; but, underneath, there is still a sore, which festers so much more, and is the worse, for that the outside is so well. Where pretences, and cloaks, and disguises are the fairest; there the knavery, and the poison, and the evil concealed are usually foulest.—*Zachary Bogen* (1628—1659), in “*Meditations of the Mirr of a Christian Life*.”

Verse 17.—“*Then understood I*.” There is a famous story of providence in Bradwardine to this purpose. A certain hermit that was much tempted, and was utterly unsatisfied concerning the providence of God, resolved to journey from place to place till he met with some who could satisfy him. An angel in the shape of a man joined himself with him as he was journeying, telling him that he was sent from God to satisfy him in his doubts of providence. The first night they lodged at the house of a very holy man, and they spent their time in discourses of heaven, and praises of God, and were entertained with a great deal of freedom and joy. In the morning, when they departed, the angel took with him a great cup of gold. The next night they came to the house of another holy man, who made them very welcome, and exceedingly rejoiced in their society and discourse; the angel, notwithstanding, at his departure killed an infant in the cradle, which was his only son, he having been for many years before childless; and, therefore, was a very fond father of his child. The third night they came to another house, where they had like free entertainment as before. The master of the family had a steward whom he highly prized, and told them how happy he accounted himself in having such a faithful servant. Next morning he sent this his steward with them part of their way, to direct them thither. As they were going over the bridge the angel hung the steward into the river and drowned him. The last night they came to a very wicked man’s house, where they had very unworldly entertainment, yet the angel, next morning, gave him the cup of gold. All this being done, the angel asked the hermit whether he understood these things? He answered, his doubts of providence were increased, not resolved, for he could not understand why he should deal so hardly with those holy men, who received them with so much love and joy, and yet give such a gift to that wicked man who used them so unworthily. The angel said, I will now expound these things unto you. The first house where we came the master of it was a holy man; yet, drinking in that cup every morning, it being too large, it did somewhat unfit him for holy duties, though not so much that others or himself did perceive it; so I took it away, since it is better for him to lose the cup of gold than his temperance. The master of the family where we lay the second night was a man given much to prayer and meditation, and spent much time in holy duties, and was very liberal to the poor all the time he was childless; but as soon as he had a son he grew so fond of it, and spent so much time in playing with it, that he exceedingly neglected his former holy exercise, and gave but little to the poor, thinking he could never lay up enough for his child; therefore I have taken the infant to heaven, and left him to serve God better upon earth. The steward whom I did drown had pledged to kill his master the night following; and as to that wicked man to whom I gave the cup of gold, he was to have nothing in the other world, I therefore gave him something in this, which, notwithstanding, will prove a snare to him, for he will be more intemperate; and I let him that is filthy be filthy still. The truth of this story I affirm not, but the moral is very

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good, for it shows that God is an indulgent Father to the saints when he most afflicts them; and that when he sets the wicked on high he sets them also in slippery places, and their prosperity is their ruin. Proverbs i. 32.—*Thomas White, in "A Treatise of the Power of Godliness," 1658.*

Verse 17.—"Their end." Providence is often mysterious and a source of perplexity to us. Walking in Hyde Park one day, I saw a piece of paper on the grass. I picked it up; it was a part of a letter; the beginning was wanting, the end was not there; I could make nothing of it. Such is providence. You cannot see beginning or end, only a part. When you can see the whole, then the mystery will be unveiled.—*Thomas Jones, 1871.*

Verse 18.—"Slippery places." The word in the original signifies *slit*, or smooth, as ice or polished marble, and is from thence by a metaphor used for slattery. Hence, *Abenszra* renders it, *In locis adulationis positus eos*: thou hast set them in places of flattery.—*Edmond Parry.*

*Verse 18.—*They are but exalted, as the shellfish by the eagle, according to the naturalists, to be thrown down on some rock and devoured. Their most glorious prosperity is but like a rainbow, which showeth itself for a little time in all its gaudy colours, and then vanishes. The Turks, considering the unhappy end of their viziers, use this proverb, "He that is in the greatest office is but a statue of glass." Wicked men walk on glass or ice, "thou hast set them in slippery places;" on a sudden their feet slip—they fall, and break their necks.—*George Setonck.*

*Verse 18, 20.—*Their banqueting-house is very slippery, and the feast itself a mere dream.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 19.—"They are utterly consumed with terrors." Their destruction is not only sudden, but entire; it is like the breaking in pieces of a potter's vessel, a sherd of which cannot be gathered up and used; or like the casting of a millstone into the sea, which will never rise more; and this is done "with terrors," either by terrible judgments inflicted on them from without, or with terrors inwardly seizing upon their minds and consciences, as at the time of temporal calamities, or at death, and certainly at the judgment, when the awful sentence will be pronounced upon them. See Job xxvii. 20.—*John Gill.*

*Verse 19.—*If thou shouldst live the longest measure of time that any man hath done, and spend all that time in nothing but pleasures (which no man ever did but met with some crosses, afflictions, or sicknesses), but at the evening of this life must take up the lodging in the "everlasting burnings" and "devouring fire" (Isaiah xxx. 14); were those pleasures answerable to these everlasting burnings? An English merchant that lived at Danzig, one with God, told us this story; and it was true. A friend of his (a merchant also), upon what grounds I know not, went to a convent, and dined with some friars. His entertainment was very noble. After he had dined and seen all, the merchant fell to commending their pleasant lives: "Yes," said one of the friars to him, "we live gallantly indeed, had we anybody to go to hell for as when we die."—*Giles Firmin (1617-1619), in "The Road Christian, or, A Treatise of Effectual Calling."*

Verse 20.—"As a dream when one awaketh." The conception is rather subtle, but seems to have been shrewdly penetrated by Shakespeare, who makes the Flanginet prince (affecting, perhaps, the airs of a ruler in God's stead) say to his discarded favourite—

"I have long dreamt of such a kind of man,
So serious-swoln, so old and so prodigious,
But being awake I do despite my dream."

Henry IV.

For as it is the inertness of the sleeper's will and intellect that gives reality to the shapes and images, the very sentiments and purposes that throng his mind; so it seems, as it were, to be the negligence and oversight of the Moral Ruler that makes to prosper the wicked or insane life and influence. So Paul says, in reference to the polytheism of the ancient world: "and the times of this ignorance God winked at." Acts xvii. 30.—*C. B. Cogley, in "The Psalms in Metre," 1860.*

Verse 21.—"Thus my heart was grievous," etc. Two similitudes are used, by which his grief and indignation are described. First, he says his heart boiled under like yeast. The passion which was stirred up in his thoughts he compares to

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the yeast which inflates the whole mass, and causes it to swell or boll over. . . . The other simile is taken from the internal pains which *colic* produce: "I was pained in my reins." They who have felt them are aware of the torture, and there is no need for a long description. It signifies that his great pain was mingled with indignation, and that this came from upon him as often as he looked upon the prosperity of the ungodly.—*Moderus.*

Verse 21.—"Reins." Before all the other intestines there are the kidneys (*reins*, *reines*), placed on both sides of the lumbar vertebrae on the hinder wall of the abdomen, of which the Scripture makes such frequent mention, and in the most psychically significant manner. It brings the tenderness and the most inward experience of a manifold kind into association with them. When man is suffering most deeply within, he is pained in his kidneys ("reins"). When fretting affliction overcomes him, his kidneys are cloven asunder (Job xvi. 13; compare Lam. iii. 13); when he rejoices profoundly, they exult (Prov. xxiii. 16); when he feels himself very penetratingly warned, they chasten him (Psalm xvi. 7); when he very earnestly longs, they are consumed away with his body (Job xix. 27). As the omniscient and all-penetrating knower of the most secret hidden things of man, God is frequently called (from Psalm vii. 10 to the Apocalypse) the Trier of the hearts and reins; and of the ungodly it is said, that God is far from their reins (Jeremiah xii. 2), that is, that he, being withdrawn back into himself, allows not himself to be perceived by them.—*Francis Döllinger.*

Verse 22.—"So foolish was I, and ignorant," etc. Is not a cavilling spirit at the Lord's dispensations laid, both in its roots and fruits? What are the roots of it but (1) ignorance; (2) pride, this lifteth up (Hab. ii. 4); (3) impetuosity, or want of waiting on God to see the issues of matters; so in *Isaiah* iv. 8-11; (4) forgetfulness who the Lord is, and who man is that grumbles at his Maker, *Lam. iii. 39, Rom. ix. 20.* And as for the fruits, they are none of the best, but bad enough. Men are ready to brag in duty, yes, to throw it off, ver. 13, and *Mal. iii. 14*; yes, in the way to blaspheme God; see *Job ii. 9*; *Mal. iii. 13*; *Rev. xvi. 9*.—*Thomas Gurney, in "A Prospect of Divine Providence," 1872.*

Verse 22.—"I was as a beast before thee." I permitted my mind to be wholly occupied with *senseless things*, like the beasts that perish, and did not look into a future state, nor did I consider nor submit to the wise designs of an unerring providence.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 22.—"I was as a beast before thee." The original has in it no word of comparison; it ought to be rather translated, "I was as *one* beast before thee," and we are told that the Hebrew word being in the plural number, gives it a peculiar emphasis, indicating some monstrous or astonishing beast. It is the word used by Job which is interpreted "behemoth."—"I was a very monster before thee," not only a beast, but one of the most brutish of all beasts, one of the most stubborn and intractable of all beasts. I think no man can go much lower than this in humble confession. This is a description of human nature, and of the old man in the renewed saint, which is not to be excelled.—*C. H. S.*

*Verse 22.—*Among the many arguments to prove the penmen of the Scripture inspired by the Spirit of God, this is not the last and least—that the penmen of holy writ do record their own faults and the faults of their dearest and nearest relatives. For instance hereof, how earnestly doth David speak of himself: "So foolish was I, and ignorant; I was as a beast before thee." And do you think that the face of St. Paul did look the more foul by being drawn with his own pencil, when he says, "I was a murderer, a persecutor, the greatest of sinners," etc. This is not usual in the writings of human authors, who praise themselves to the utmost of what they could, and rather than lose a drop of applause they will lick it up with their own tongues. Truly writ very copiously in setting forth the good service which he did the Roman state, but not a word of his covetousness, of his affecting popular applause, of his pride and vain glory, of his mean extraction and the like. Whereas, clean contrary, Moses sets down the sin and punishment of his own sister, the idolatry and superstition of Aaron his brother, and his own fault in his preposterous striking the rock, for which he was excluded the land of Canaan.—*Thomas Fuller.*

Verse 23.—"I am continually with thee," as a child under the tender care of a parent; and as a parent, during my danger of falling in a slippery path, "thou hast holden me, thy child, by my right hand."—*George Horne.*

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Verse 23.—"I am continually with thee." He does not say that the Lord is continually with "his people," and holds, and guides, and receives them: he says, "He is continually with me; He holds me; He will guide me; He will receive me." The man saw, and felt, and rejoiced in his own personal interest in God's care and love. And he did this (mark), in the very midst of affliction, with "flesh and heart failing;" and in spite too of many wrong and opposite, and sinful feelings, that had just passed away; under a conviction of his own sinfulness and folly, and, as he calls it, even "fruitfulness." Oh! it is a blessed thing, brethren, to have a faith like this.—*Charles Doolittle*, 1853.

Verse 23.—"I am still with thee." The word translated *still* properly means *always*, and denotes that there had been no change or interruption in the previous relation of the parties. There is a perfectly analogous usage of the French *toujours*.—*Joseph Addison Alexander*.

Verse 24.—"Thou shalt guide me." How are we to work our way in strange lands, if left entirely to our own resources? Hence it is, that so much is said in the Bible about guides, and that the Lord is called the guide of his people. They are in a foreign land, a land of pits and snares; and, without a good guide, they will be sure to fall into the one, or be caught in the other. "This God is our God, for ever and ever," said the Psalmist; and not only so, but he *endosses* us, "be our guide, and will be, even unto death" (Psalm xlviii. 14). Can we have a better guide? When a guide has been well recommended to us by those who have tried him, it is our wisdom to place ourselves unreservedly in his hands; and if he says our way lies to the right, it would show our folly to say we were determined to go to the left.—*John Caddy*.

Verse 24.—"Guide" . . . "receive." After conversion, God still works with us: he doth not only give grace, but actual help in the work of obedience: "He worketh all our works in us," Isa. xxvi. 12. His actual help is necessary to direct, quicken, strengthen, protect and defend us. In our way to heaven, we need not only a rule and path, but a guide. The rule is the law of God; but the guide is the Spirit of God.—*Thomas Mantel*.

Verse 24.—"Afterwards." After all our toil in labour and duty, after all our crosses and afflictions, after all our doubts and fears that we should never receive it; after all the liddings of his face, and clouds and darkness that have passed over us; and after all our battles and fightings for it, oh, then how seasonably will the reception of this reward come in: "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory." O blessed afterwards! when all your work is done, when all your doubts and fears are over, and when all your battles are fought; then, Oh then, ye shall receive the reward.—*John Spalding*.

Verse 24.—"Receive me to glory." Mendelssohn in his *Bara*, has perceived the probable allusion in this clause to the translation of Enoch. Of Enoch it is said, (Gen. v. 24) *erit* *we* *no*, "God took him." Here (Psalm lxxiii. 24), the Psalmist writes, *no* *no*, "Thou shalt take me to glory, or gloriously." In another (Psalm xix. 10) we read, *no* *no*. "For he (God) shall take me." I can hardly think that the two latter expressions were in their context by Jews without reference to the former.—*Thomas Thomson Perouse*.

Verse 25.—"Whom have I in heaven but thee," etc. How small is the number of those who keep their affections fixed on God alone! We see how superstition leads him many others as rivals for our affections. While the Psalmist admits in word that all things depend upon God, they are, nevertheless, constantly seeking to obtain help from his and other quarter independent of him.—*John Calver*.

Verse 25.—It pleased David, and it pleases all the saints, more that God is their salvation, whether temporal or eternal, than that he saves them. The saints look more at God than at all that is God's. They say, *Non tuus, sed te*; we desire not thine, but thee, or nothing of thine like thee. "Whom have I in heaven but thee?" saith David. "What are saints? what are angels, to a soul without God? 'Tis true of things as well as of persons. What have we in heaven but God? What's joy without God? What's glory without God? What's all the furniture and riches, all the delicacies, yea, and all the diadems of heaven, without the God of heaven? If God should say to the saints, Here is heaven, take it amongst you, but I will withdraw myself, how would they weep over heaven itself, and make it a *Bara*, a valley of tears indeed. Heaven is not heaven unless we enjoy God. 'Tis the

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presence of God which makes heaven: glory is but our nearest being unto God. As Mephibosheth replied, when David told him, "I have said, thou and Ziba divide the land;" "Let him take all, if he will," saith Mephibosheth, "I do not so much regard the land as I regard thy presence; "Let him take all, forasmuch as my lord the king is come again in peace to his own house," where I may enjoy him. So if God should say to the saints, Take heaven amongst you, and withdraw himself, they would even say, Nay, let the world take heaven, if they will, if we may not have thee in heaven, heaven will be but an earth, or rather a hell to us. That which saints rejoice in, is that they may be in the presence of God, that they may sit at his table, and eat bread with him; that is, that they may be near him continually, which was Mephibosheth's privilege with David. That's the thing which they desire and which their souls thirst after: that's the wine they would drink. "My soul," saith David (Psalm xlii. 2), "thirsteth for God, for the living God; when" (methinks the time is very long, when) "shall I come and appear before God?"—*Joseph Corp*.

Verse 25, 26.—Gottbold was invited to an entertainment, and had the hope held out that he would meet with a friend whom he loved, and in whose society he took the greatest delight. On joining the party, however, he learned that, owing to some unforeseen occurrence, this friend was not to be present, and felt too much chagrined to take any share in the hilarity. The circumstance afterwards led him into the following train of thought: The pious soul, that sincerely loves and fervently longs for the Lord Jesus, experiences what I lately did. She seeks her Beloved in all places, objects, and events. If she find him, who is happier? If she find him not, who more disconsolate? Ah! Lord Jesus, thou best of friends, thou art the object of my love; my soul seeketh thee, my heart longeth after thee. What care I for the world, with all its pleasures and pomps, its power and glory, unless I find thee in it? What care I for the daintiest food, the sweetest drinks, and the merriest company, unless thou art present, and unless I can dip my morsel in thy wounds, sweeten my draught with thy grace, and hear thy pleasant words. Verily, my Saviour, were I even in heaven, did not find thee there, it would seem to me no heaven at all. Wherefore, Lord Jesus, when with tears, sighs, yearnings of heart, and patient hope, I seek thee, hide not thyself from me, but suffer me to find thee: for, "Lord! whom have I in heaven but thee?" and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever.—*Christian Scriver*.

Verse 26.—"My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." In which words we may take notice of five things. I. The order inverted. When he mentions his malady he begins with the failing of the flesh, and then of the heart; but when he reports the relief he begins with that of the heart. From hence observe that when God works a cure in man (out of love) he begins with the heart—he cures that first. And there may be three reasons for it. 1. Because the sin of the heart is often the procuring cause of the malady of body and soul. 2. The body ever fares the better for the soul, but not the soul for the body. 3. The cure of the soul is the principal cure. II. The suitableness of the remedy to the malady. Strength of heart for failing of heart, and a blessed portion for the failing of the flesh. Observe that there is a proportionate remedy and relief in God for all maladies and afflictions whatsoever, both within and without. If your hearts fail you, God is strength; if your flesh fails you, or converse fail you, God is a portion. III. The prophet's interest; he calls God his portion. Observe, that true brethren have an undoubted interest in God—*He is theirs*. IV. The prophet's experience in the worst time. He finds this to be true, that when communicated strength fails there is a never-failing strength in God. Observe, that Christian's experiences of God's all-sufficiency are then fullest and highest when created comforts fail them. V. There is the prophet's improvement of his experience for support and comfort against future trials and temptations. Observe, that a saint's consideration of God's all-sufficiency in times of temptation, is enough to bear up and to fortify his spirit against all trials and temptations for the time to come. Thus you may improve the text by way of observation; but there are two principal doctrines to be insisted on. First, that God is the rock of a saint's heart, his strength and his portion for ever. Secondly, that divine influence and relief passeth from



God to his people when they stand in most need thereof. 1st. God is the rock of a saint's heart, strength, and portion for ever. Here are two members or branches in this doctrine. 1. That God is the rock of a saint's heart, strength. 2. That God is the portion of a saint. Branch 1. God is the rock of a saint's heart, strength. He is not only strength, and the strength of their hearts, but the rock of their strength; so Isaiah xviii. 10. Psalm lxxiii. 7, 9, the same word that is used in the text, from hence comes our English word "sure". Explanation. God is the rock of our strength, both in respect of our natural and also of our spirituals; he is the strength of nature and of grace (Psalm xxvii. 1); the strength of my life natural and spiritual. God is the strength of thy natural faculties—of reason and understanding, of wisdom and prudence, of will and affections. He is the strength of all thy graces, faith, patience, meekness, temperance, hope, and charity; both as to their being and exercise. He is the strength of all thy comfort and courage, peace and happiness, salvation and glory. Psalm cxi. 7. "O God, the rock of my salvation." In three respects. 1st. He is the author and giver of all strength. Psalm xxvii. 32. "It is God that girdeth me with strength." Psalm xxv. 11. "He will give strength to his people." Psalm cxxxviii. 3; Psalm lxxviii. 35. 2ndly. He is the increase and perfecter of a saint's strength; it is God that makes a saint strong and mighty both to do and suffer, to bear and forbear, to believe and to hope to the end; so Hebrews vi. 12: "Out of weakness they were made strong;" so 1 John ii. 14. And therefore is that prayer of Peter, 1 Peter v. 10. 3rdly. He is the preserver of your strength; your life is laid up in God: Gal. iii. 3. "Your strength is kept by the strength of God; so Psalm xci. 1. God doth overshadow the strength of saints, that no breach can be made upon it. Psalm lxxiii. 7. "In the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice."—Samuel Elizabeth, 1672.

Verse 26.—"On, strange logic! Grace hath learned to deduce strong conclusions out of weak premises, and happy out of sad. If the major be, "My flesh and my heart falseth;" and the minor, "There is no blossom in the fig-tree, nor fruit in the vine," etc.; yet his conclusion is firm and undeniable: "The Lord is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever;" or, "Yet will I rejoice in the God of my salvation." And if there be more in the conclusion than in the premises, it is the better; God comes even in the conclusion.—John Sheffield, in "The Rising Sun," 1654.

Verse 26.—"My flesh and my heart falseth." They who take the expression in a bad sense, take it to be a confession of his former sin, and to have relation to the combat mentioned in the beginning of the Psalm, between the flesh and the spirit; as if he said, I was so surfeited with self-conceit that I presumed to arraign divine actions at the bar of human reason, and to judge the stick under water crooked by the eye of my sense, when, indeed, it was straight; but now I see that flesh is no fit judge in matters of faith; that neither my flesh nor heart can determine rightly of God's dispensations, nor hold out uprightly under Satan's temptations; for if God had not supported me my flesh had utterly supplanted me: "My flesh and my heart falseth; but God is the strength of my heart." Flesh is sometimes taken for corrupt nature. Gal. v. 13. First, because it is propagated by the flesh (John iii. 6); secondly, because it is executed by the flesh (Rom. vii. 20); thirdly, because corruption is nourished, strengthened, and increased by the flesh. 1 John ii. 16. They who take the words in a good sense, do not make them look back so far as to the beginning of the Psalm, but only to the neighbour verse.—George Swinnoch.

Verse 26.—"God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." The Hebrew carrieth it, but God is the rock of my heart, i.e., a sure, strong, and immovable foundation to build upon. Though the winds may blow, and the waves beat, when the storm of death cometh, yet I need not fear that the house of my heart will fall, for it is built on a sure foundation: God is the rock of my heart. The strongest child that God hath is not able to stand alone. Like the hop or cry, he must have somewhat to support him, or he is presently on the ground. Of all seasons, the Christian hath most need of succour at his dying hour: then he must take his leave of all his comforts on earth, and then he shall be sure of the sharpest conflicts from hell, and, therefore, it is impossible he should hold out without extraordinary help from heaven. But the Psalmist had armour of proof ready, wherewith to encounter his last enemy. As weak and fearful a child as he was, he durst venture a walk in the dark entry of death, having his Father by the hand: "Though I see death, the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Psalm xxiii. Through all the troubles of my life, and my

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trial at death, my heart is ready to fall me, yet I have a strong cordial which will cheer me in my saddest condition: "God is the strength of my heart." "And my portion." It is a metaphor taken from the ancient custom among the Jews, of dividing inheritances, whereby every one had his allotted portion; as if he had said, God is not only my rock to defend me from those tempests which assault me, and, thereby, my freedom from evil; but he is also my portion, to supply my necessities, and to give me the fruition of all good. Others, indeed, have their parts on this side the land of promise, but the author of all portions is the matter of my portion. My portion doth not lie in the rubbish and lumber, as their doth whose portion is in this life, he they never so large; but my portion containeth him whom the heavens, and heaven of heavens, can never contain. God is the strength of my heart, and my portion "for ever;" not for a year, or an age, or a million of ages, but for eternity. Though others' portions, like roses, the fuller they blow, the sooner they shed; they are wretched often by their pride, and wasted through their prodigality, so that at last they come to waste—and surely death always rends their persons and portions asunder; yet my portion will be ever full, without diminution. Without alteration, this God will be my God for ever and ever, my guide and aid unto death; nay, death, which dissolveth so many hands, and untieh such close knots, shall never part me and my portion, but give me a perfect and everlasting possession of it.—George Swinnoch.

Verse 28.—"It is good for me to draw near to God." When he saith "it is good," his meaning is 'tis best. This positive is superlative. It is more than good for us to draw nigh to God at all times, it is best for us to do so, and it is at our utmost peril not to do so: "For, lo," saith the Psalmist (verse 27), "they that are far from thee shall perish; they hast destroyed all them that go a whoring from thee." It is dangerous to be far from God, but it is more dangerous to go far from him. Every man is far off by nature, and wretched men go further off: "the frowns shall perish, the latter shall be destroyed." He that fares best in his withdrawals from God, fares had enough; therefore, it is best for us to draw nigh unto God. He is the best friend at all times, and the only friend at sometimes. And may we not say that God suffers and orders evil times, and the withdrawals of the creature, for that very end, that we might draw nearer unto him? Doth he not give up the world to a spirit of reviling and mocking that he may stir up in his people a spirit of prayer?—Joseph Corp.

Verse 28.—"It is good;" that is, it puts in us a blessed quality and disposition. It makes a man to be like God himself; and, secondly, "it is good;" that is, it is comfortable; for it is the happiness of the creature to be near the Creator; it is beneficial and helpful. "To draw near." How can a man but be near to God, seeing he filleth heaven and earth? "Whither shall I go from thy presence?" Psalm cxxxix. 7. He is present always in power and providence in all places, but graciously present with some by his Spirit, supporting, comforting, strengthening the heart of a good man. As the soul is said to be *in loco in loco*, in several parts by several faculties, so God, is present to all, but in a diverse manner. Now we are said to be near to God in divers degrees: *first*, when our understanding is enlightened; *secondly*, in *intending*; when God is present to our minds, so that the soul is said to be present to that which it intendeth; contrarily it is said of the wicked, that "God is not in all their thoughts," Psalm x. 4. *Thirdly*, when the will upon the discovery of the understanding comes to choose the better part, and is drawn from that choice to cleave to him, as it was said of Jonathan's heart, "It was knit to David," 1 Sam. xviii. 1. *Fourthly*, when our whole affections are carried to God, loving him as the chief good. Love is the firstborn affection. That breeds desire of communion with God. Thence comes joy in him, so that the soul pants after God, "as the hart after the water springs," Psalm xli. 1. *Fifthly*, and especially, when the soul is smothered with the Spirit of God working faith, stirring up dependence, confidence, and trust on God. Hence ariseth sweet communion. The soul is never at rest till it rests on him. Then it is afraid to break with him or to dispense him; but it groweth zealous and resolute, and hot in love, stiff in good cases; resolute against his enemies. And yet this is not all, for God will have also the outward man, so as the whole man must present itself before God in word, in sacraments; speak of him and to him with reverence, and yet with strength of affection mounting up in prayer,



as in a fiery chariot; hear him speak to us; consulting with his oracles; fetching comforts against distresses, directions against maladies. Sluggish, and especially we draw near to him when we praise him: for this is the work of the souls departed and of the angels in heaven, that are continually near unto him. The prophet here saith, *It is good for me.* How came he to know this? Why, he had found it by experience, and by it he was thoroughly convinced.—Richard Sibbes.

Verse 25.—*To draw near to God.* It is not one isolated act. It is not merely turning to God, and saying, "I have come to him." The expression is "draw." It is not a single act; it is the drawing, the coming, the habitual walk, going on, and on, and on, so long as we are on earth. It is, therefore, an habitual religion which must be pressed and enforced upon us.—Montagu Villiers. 1855.

Verse 26.—*To draw near to God.* To draw near to God, I. A man should make his peace with God, in and through the Mediator Jesus Christ; for, until once that he does, a man must be said to be far from God, and there is a partition-wall standing betwixt God and him. It is the same with that advice given by Eliphaz to Job: "Accompany now (depart) with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee," Job xxii. 21. Be friends with God, and all shall be well with you. II. It is to seek more after communion and fellowship with God, and to pursue after intimacy and familiarity with him; and to have more of his blessed company with us in our ordinary walk and conversation; according to that word, "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound: they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of thy countenance," Psalm lxxxix. 15. III. As it stands here in the text, it is the expression of one who hath made up his peace already, and is on good terms with God; and doth differ a little from what the words absolutely imply; and so we may take it thus, I. It implies the confirming or making sure our interest in God, and so it supposeth the man's peace to be made with God; for, whoever be the author of this Psalm, it supposeth he has made his peace; and, therefore, in the following words it is subjoined, "I have put my trust in the Lord," etc.; that is, I have trusted my soul unto God, and made my peace with him through a mediator. It is "good" whatever comes, it is always "good" to be "near to God," that way, and to be made sure in him. II. It implies to be more conformed unto the image of God, and, therefore, this nearness to him is opposed to that of being far from God. It is good, says he, to draw near to God in his duty; when so many are far from him. III. It implies, to be by all things in the world, and to seek fellowship and communion with God, and to be more set apart for his blessed company, and to walk with him in a dependence upon him as the great burden-bearer, as he who is to be all in all unto us. In a word, to draw near unto God, is to make our peace with him, and to secure and confirm that peace with him, and to study a conformity unto him, and to be near unto him in our walk and conversation, in our fellowship, and whole carriage, and deportment, to be always near unto him.—William Guthrie.

Verse 28.—The Epicurean, says Augustine, is wont to say, *It is good for me to enjoy the pleasures of the flesh.* The Stoic is wont to say, *For me it is good to enjoy the pleasures of the mind.* The Apostle used to say (not in words, but in sense), *It is good for me to cleave to God.*—Lectures.

Verse 28.—*The Lord God.* The names "The Lord Jehovah" are a combination expressive of God's sovereignty, self-existence, and covenant relation to his people.—Joseph Addison Axtander.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Whole Psalm.—It containeth the godly man's *Prise*, in the former part of it, and his *triumph*, in the latter part of it. We have, I. The grievous conflict between the flesh and the spirit, to the 15th verse. II. The glorious conquest of the spirit over the flesh, to the end.—G. Seaford.

Whole Psalm.—I. The cause of his distemper. II. The cure of it. III. The Psalmist's carriage after it.—G. Seaford.

Verse 1.—The true Israel, the great blessing, and the sureness of it: or, the proposition of the text expounded, enforced, and applied.

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Verse 1 (*first clause*).—Israel's receipts from God are, I. For quantity, the greatest; II. For variety, the choicest; III. For quality, the sweetest; IV. For security, the surest; V. For duration, the most lasting.—Simon Ash.

Verse 2.—I. How far a believer may fall. II. How far he shall not fall. III. What fears are and what are not allowable.

Verse 3.—A retrospect of our slips; prospect of future danger; present preparation for it.

Verse 4.—Quiet deaths: the cases of the godly and ungodly distinguished by the causes of the quiet, and the unreliableness of mere feelings shown.

Verse 5.—The bastard's portion contrasted with that of the true son.

Verse 7.—The dangers of opulence and luxury.

Verse 8.—Connection between a corrupt heart and a proud tongue.

Verse 10.—I. The believer's cup is bitter. II. It is full. III. Its contents are varied "waters." IV. It is but a "cup," measured and limited. V. It is the cup of "his people," and, consequently, works good in the highest degree.

Verse 11.—The atheist's open question; the oppressor's practical question; the covetous man's secret question; and the fearful saint's fainting question. The reasons why it is ever asked, and the conclusive reasons which put the matter beyond question.

Verse 12.—This verse suggests solemn enquiries for persons who are growing rich.

Verse 14.—The frequent and even constant chastisements of the righteous; the necessity and design thereof; and the consolations connected therewith.

Verse 15.—How we may bring injury on the saints; why we should avoid so doing, and how.

Verse 17.—I. Entrance into the place of fellowship with God, its privileges, and the way thereto. II. Lessons learned in that hallow place; the text mentions one. III. Practical influence of the fellowship, and the instruction.

Verse 17, 18.—The sinner's end; See "Spurgeon's Sermons," No. 486.

Verse 18.—"Thou didst set them in slippery places." I. It implies that they were always exposed to sudden, unexpected destruction. As he that walks in slippery places is every moment liable to fall, he cannot foresee one moment whether he shall stand or fall the next; and when he does fall, he falls at once without warning. II. They are liable to fall of themselves, without being thrown down by the hand of another; as he that stands or walks on slippery ground needs nothing but his own weight to throw him down. III. There is nothing that keeps wicked men at any one moment out of hell but the mere pleasure of God.—Jonathan Edwards.

Verse 19.—The first sight and sense of hell by a proud and wealthy sinner, who has just died in peace.

Verse 19—20.—The end of the wicked is, I. Near: "Thou hast set," etc. It may happen at any time. II. Judicial: "Thou bringest," etc. III. Sudden: "How are they," etc. IV. Tormenting: "They are utterly consumed," etc. V. Eternal: Left to themselves; gone from the mind of God; and disregarded as a dream when one awaketh. No after act respecting them, either for deliverance or annihilation.—G. R.

Verse 20.—The contemptible object—a self-righteous, or boastful, or persecuting, or envying, or wealthy sinner when he shall be called before God.

Verse 22.—Our folly, ignorance, and brutishness. When displayed. What effect the fact should have upon us; and how greatly it illustrates divine grace.

Verse 23.—I. God does not forsake his people when they forsake him: "Nevertheless I am continually," etc. II. God does not lose his hold on them when they lose their hold on him: "Nevertheless thou hast holden," etc.—G. R.

Verse 23—25. I. The Psalmist's confession concerning the flesh. II. The faithful expressions of the spirit. III. The conclusion of the whole matter. See "Spurgeon's Sermons," No. 467.

Verse 23, 24.—I. What he says of the present: "I am continually with thee," etc. II. What he says of the past: "Thou hast holden me," etc. III. What he says of the future: "Thou shalt guide," etc.—W. Jug.

Verse 23, 24.—Communion, upholding, on-feeding, reception to glory, four glorious privileges; especially as bestowed on one who was grieved, foolish, ignorant, and a heathen. Note the contrast.

Verse 24.—The Enoch walk, and the Enoch reception into glory.



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Verse 25.—God the best portion of the Christian.—*Jonathan Edwards' Works*, Vol. II., pp. 104—7.
 Verse 25.—Heaven and earth ransacked to find a joy equal to the Lord himself. Let the preacher take up various joys and show the inferiority.
 Verse 26.—I. The Psalmist's complaint: "My flesh and my heart falleth."
 II. His comfort: "But God," etc. Or, we may take notice, I. Of the frailty of his flesh. II. Of the flourishing of his faith. Doctrine 1. That man's flesh will fail him. The holiest, the holiest man's heart will not always hold out. The prophet was great and gracious, yet his flesh failed him. Doctrine 2. That it is the comfort of a Christian, in his saddest condition, that God is his portion.—*G. Swinock*.
 Verse 26.—"The Fading of the Flesh."—*Swinock's Treatise*. [*Nichol's Puritan Seria*].
 Verse 26.—Where we fall and where we cannot fall.
 Verse 27.—I. The sad condition. II. The terrible punishments. III. The implied consolations.
 Verse 28.—To draw near to God is our wisdom, our honour, our safety, our peace, our riches.—*Thomas Watson's Sermon, "The Happiness of Drawing near to God."* 1669. See also, "*The Saint's Happiness*," *R. Sibbes's Sermon*.
 Verse 28.—David's conclusion: or, the saint's resolution.—*R. Sibbes*.
 Verse 28.—I. The language of prayer: "It is good," etc. II. Of faith: "I have put," etc. III. Of praise: "That I may declare," etc. *R.*
 Verse 28.—See "*Spurgeon's Sermons*," Nos. 287—8, "Let us pray." No. 879, "An assuredly good thing."

PSALM LXXIV.

TITLE.—Muschil of Asaph. *An Instructive Psalm by Asaph. The history of the suffering church is always edifying; when we see how the faithful trusted and trusted with their God in times of dire distress, we are thereby taught how to behave ourselves under similar circumstances: we learn moreover, that when the fiery trial befalls us, no strange thing has happened unto us, we are following the trail of the host of God.*
DIVISION.—From verse 1—11 the poet pleads the sorrows of the nation, and the desolate state of the assemblies of the Lord; then he urges former displays of divine power as a reason for present deliverance (verses 12—23). Whether it is a prophetic Psalm, intended for use in troubled seasons, or whether it was written by a later Asaph, after the invasion by Sennacherib or during the Maccabean wars, it would be very hard to determine, but we see no difficulty in the first supposition.

EXPOSITION.

- 1 GOD, why hast thou cast us off for ever? why doth thine anger smoke against the sheep of thy pasture?
- 2 Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old; the rod of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed; this mount Zion, wherein thou hast dwelt.
- 3 Lift up thy feet unto the perpetual desolations; even all that the enemy hath done wickedly in the sanctuary.
- 4 Thine enemies roar in the midst of thy congregations; they set up their ensigns for signs.
- 5 A noise was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees.
- 6 But now they break down the carved work thereof at once with axes and hammers.
- 7 They have cast fire into thy sanctuary, they have defiled by casting down the dwelling place of thy name to the ground.
- 8 They said in their hearts, Let us destroy them together: they have burned up all the synagogues of God in the land.
- 9 We see not our signs: there is no more any prophet: neither is there among us any that knoweth how long.
- 10 O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever?
- 11 Why withdrawest thou thy hand, even thy right hand? pluck it out of thy bosom.
- 1. "O God, why hast thou cast us off for ever?" To cast us off at all were hard, but when thou dost for so long a time desert thy people it is an evil beyond all endurance—the very chief of woes and abyss of misery. It is our wisdom when under chastisement to enquire, "Shew me wherewith thou contendest with me?" and if the affliction be a protracted one, we should the more eagerly enquire the purport of it. Sin is usually at the bottom of all the hidings of the Lord's face; let us ask the Lord to reveal the special form of it to us, that we may repent of it, overcome it, and henceforth forsake it. When a church is in a forsaken condition it must not sit still in apathy, but turn to the hand which smiteth it, and humbly enquire the reason why. At the same time, the equity of the text is a faulty one, for it implies two mistakes. There are two questions, which only admit of negative replies. "Hath God cast away his people?" (Rom. xi. 1); and the other, "Will

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the Lord cast off for ever? (Psalm lxxvii. 7). God is never weary of his people so as to abhor them, and even when his anger is turned against them, it is but for a small moment, and with a view to their eternal good. Grief in distraction asks strange questions and surmises impossible terrors. It is a wonder of grace that the Lord has not long ago put us away as men lay aside cast-off garments, but he hath put us away, and will still be patient with his chosen. "Why dost thine anger smoke against the sheep of thy pasture?" They are thine, they are the objects of thy care, they are poor, silly, and defenceless things; pity them, forgive them, and come to their rescue. They are but sheep, do not continue to be wrath with them. It is a terrible thing when the anger of God smokes, but it is an infinite mercy that it does not break into a devouring flame. It is meet to pray the Lord to remove every sign of his wrath, for it is to those who are truly the Lord's sheep a most painful thing to be the objects of his displeasure. To vex the Holy Spirit is no mean sin, and yet how frequently are we guilty of it; hence it is no marvel that we are often under a cloud.

2. "Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old." What a mighty plea is redemption. O God, canst thou see the bloodmark on thine own sheep, and yet allow grievous wolves to devour them? The church is no new purchase of the Lord. From before the world's foundation the chosen were regarded as redeemed by the Lamb slain: shall ancient love die out, and the eternal purpose become frustrate? The Lord would have his people remember the Paschal Lamb, the bloodstained lintel, and the overthrow of Egypt; and will he forget all this himself? Let us put him in remembrance, let us plead together. Can he desert his blood-bought and forsake his redeemed? Can election fail and eternal love cease to flow? Impossible. The woes of Calvary, and the covenant of which they are the seal, are the security of the saints.

"The rod of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed." So sweet a plea deserved to be repeated and enlarged upon. The Lord's portion is his people—he will lose his inheritance? His church is his kingdom, over which he stretches the rod of sovereignty; will he allow his possessions to be torn from him? God's property in us is a fact full of comfort. His value of us, his dominion over us, his connection with us are all so many lights to cheer our darkness. No man will willingly lose his inheritance, and no prince will relinquish his dominions; therefore we believe that the King of kings will hold his own, and maintain his rights against all comers. "This mount Zion, whither thou hast said." The Lord's having made Zion the especial centre of his worship, and place of his manifestation, is yet another plea for the preservation of Jerusalem. Shall the sacred temple of Jehovah be deserted by heathen, and the throne of the Great King be defiled by his enemies? Has the Spirit of God dwelt in our hearts, and will he leave them to become a haunt for the devil? Has he sanctified us by his indwelling, and will he, ere all, vacate the throne? God forbid.

It may be well to note that this Psalm was evidently written with a view to the temple upon Zion, and not to the tabernacle which was there in David's time, and was a mere tent; but the destructions here bewailed were exercised upon the carved work of a substantial structure. Those who had seen the glory of God in Solomon's peerless temple well mourn in bitterness when the Lord allowed his enemies to make an utter ruin of that matchless edifice.

3. "Lift up thy feet into the perpetual desolation." The ruin made had already long been an eyesore to the suppliant, and there seemed no hope of restoration. Have I looked it not only for a day or a year, but with perpetual power. This is another argument with God. Would Jehovah sit still and see his own land made a wilderness, his own palace a desolation? Until he should arise, and draw near, the desolation would remain; only his presence could cure the evil, therefore is he entreated to hasten with uplifted feet for the deliverance of his people. "Even oft that the empty hath done mischief in the sanctuary." Every stone in the ruined temple appealed to the Lord; on all sides were the marks of impious spoilers, the holiest places bore evidence of their malicious wickedness; would the Lord for ever permit this? Would he not hasten to overthrow the foe who defiled him to his face, and profaned the throne of his glory? Faith finds plea in the worst circumstances, the uses even the fallen stones for desolate places, and assails with them the gates of heaven, casting them forth with the great engine of prayer.

4. "Thine enemies roar in the midst of thy congregation." Where thy people sang like angels, these barbarians roar like beasts. When thy saints come together

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for worship, these cruel men attack them with all the fury of lions. They have no respect for the most solemn gatherings, but intrude themselves and their blasphemies into our most hallowed meetings. How often in times of persecution or prevalent heresy has the church learned the meaning of such language. May the Lord spare us such misery. When hypocrites abound in the church, and pollute her worship, the case is parallel to that before us; Lord save us from so severe a trial. "They set up their ensigns for signs." Idolatrous emblems set up were set up over God's altar, as an insulting token of victory, and of contempt for the vanquished and their God. Papists, Arians, and the modern school of Neologians have, in their day, set up their ensigns for signs. Superstition, unbelief, and carnal wisdom have endeavoured to usurp the place of Christ crucified, to the grief of the church of God. The enemies without do us small damage, but those within the church cause her serious harm; by supplanting the truth and placing error in its stead, they deceive the people, and lead multitudes to destruction. As a Jew felt a holy horror when he saw an idolatrous emblem set up in the holy place, even so do we when in a Protestant church we see the foulities of Rome, and when from pulpits, once occupied by men of God, we hear philosophy and vain deceit.

5. "A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees." Once men were renowned for felling the cedars and preparing them for building the temple, but now the axe finds other work, and men are as proud of destroying as their fathers were of erecting. Thus in the olden times our sins dealt sturdy blows against the forests of error, and laboured hard to lay the axe at the root of the tree; but, alas! their sons appear to be quite as diligent to destroy the truth and to overthrow all that their fathers built up. O for the good old times again! O for an hour of Luther's hatchet, or Calvin's mighty axe!

6. "But now they break down the carved work thereof at once with axes and hammers." The invaders were as industrious to destroy as the ancient builders had been to construct. Such fair carving it was barbarous to hew in pieces, but the Vandals had no mercy and broke down all, with any weapon which came to hand. In these days men are using axes and sledge-hammers against the gospel and the church. Glorious truths, far more exquisite than the godliest carving, are carved over and smashed by the blows of modern criticism. Truths which have upheld the afflicted and cheered the dying are smitten by pretentious Geths, who would be accounted learned, but know not the first principles of the truth. With sharp ridicule, and heavy blows of sophistry, they break the faith of some; and would, if it were possible, destroy the confidence of the elect themselves. Assyrians, Babylonians, and Romans are but types of spiritual foes who labour to crush the truth and the people of God.

7. "They have cut fire into thy sanctuary." Axes and hammers were not sufficient for the purpose of the destroyers, they must needs try fire. Malice knows no bounds. Those who hate God are never sparing of the most cruel weapons. To this day the enmity of the human heart is quite as great as ever; and, if providence did not restrain, the saints would still be as fuel for the flames. "They have defiled by casting down the dwelling place of thy name to the ground." They made a heap of the temple, and left not one stone upon another. When the Lord left Mount Zion, and the Roman gained entrance, the military fury led the soldiery to burn out and root up the memorial of the famous House of the Lord. Could the powers of darkness have their way, a like fate would befall the church of Christ. "Raise it," say they, "raise it even to the foundation thereof." Defilement to the church is destruction; her foes would defile her till nothing of her purity, and consequently of her real self, remained. Yet, even if they could wreck their will upon the cause of Christ, they are not able to destroy it, it would survive their blows and fires; the Lord would hold them still like dogs in a leash, and in the end frustrate all their designs.

8. "They said in their hearts, Let us destroy them together." It was no idle wish, their cruelty was sincere, deep-seated, a matter of their inmost heart. Extirpation was the desire of Haman, and the aim of many another tyrant; not a remnant of the people of God would have been left if oppressors could have had their way. Pharaoh's policy to stamp out the nation has been a precedent for others, yet the Jews survive, and will; the bush though burning has not been consumed. Even thus the church of Christ has gone through baptisms of blood and fire, but it is all the brighter for them. "They have burned up all the synagogues of God in the land." Here is no allusion to places called synagogues, but to assemblies; and as no

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assemblies for worship were held but in one place, the ruin of the temple was the destruction of all the holy gatherings, and so in effect all the meetings-places were destroyed. One object of persecutors has always been to put an end to all conventicles, as they have called them. Keep them from meeting and you will scatter them, so have the heathen said; but, glory be to God, saints are independent of walls, and have met on the hill side, by the moss, or in the catacombs, or in a boat at sea. Yet has the attempt been almost successful, and the hunt so hot, that the faithful have wandered in solitude, and their solemn congregations have been under such circumstances, low and far between. What lights and cries have in such times gone up to the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth. How happy are we that we can meet for worship in any place we choose, and none dare molest us.

9. "We see not our signs." Alas, poor Israel! No Urim and Thummim blazed on the High Priest's bosom, and no Shekinah shone from between the cherubim. The smoke of sacrifice and cloud of incense no more arose from the holy hill; solemn feasts were suspended, and even circumcision, the covenant sign, was forbidden by the tyrant. We, too, as believers, know what it is to lose our evidence and grope in darkness; and too often do our churches also miss the tokens of the Redeemer's presence, and their lamps remain untrimmed. Sad plight of a people under a cloud! "There is no more any prophet." Prophecy was suspended. No inspiring psalm or consoling promise fell from bard or seer. It is ill with the people of God when the voice of the preacher of the gospel falls, and a famine of the word of life falls on the people. God-sent ministers are as needful to the saints as their daily bread, and it is a great sorrow when a congregation is destitute of a faithful pastor. It is to be feared, that with all the ministers now existing, there is yet a dearth of men whose hearts and tongues are touched with the celestial fire. "Neither is there any among us that knoweth how long." If some one could foretell an end, the evil might be borne with a degree of patience, but when none can see a termination, or foretell an escape, the misery has a hopeless appearance, and is overwhelming. Blessed be God, he has not left his church in these days to be so deplorably destitute of cheering words; let us pray that he never may. Contempt of the word is very common, and may well provoke the Lord to withdraw it from us; may his long-suffering endure the strain, and his mercy afford us still the word of life.

10. "O God, how long shall the adversary reproach?" Though we know not how long yet thou dost. The times and seasons are with thee. When God is reproached, there is hope for us, for it may be he will hearken and avenge his dishonoured name. Wickedness has great license allowed it, and justice lingers on the road; God has his reasons for delay, and his seasons for action, and in the end it shall be seen that he is not slack concerning his promise as some men count slackness. "Shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever?" He will do so for ever, unless thou dost give him his quietus. Will thou never defend thyself, and stop slanderous tongues? Will thou always endure the jeers of the profane? Is there to be no end to all this sacrilege and cursing? Yes, it shall all be ended, but not by-and-by. There is a time for the sinner to rage, and a time in which patience bears with him; yet it is but a time, and then, ah, then!

11. "Why withdrawest thou thy hand, O Lord, even thy right hand?" Wherefore this inaction, this indifference for thine own honour and thy people's safety? How bold is the suppliant! Does he err? Nay, verily, we who are so chill, and distant, and listless in prayer as the erring ones. The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and he who learns the art shall surely prevail with God by its means. It is fit that we should enquire why the work of grace goes on so slowly, and the enemy has so much power over men: the enquiry may suggest practical reflections of unbounded value.

"Why dost thou from the conflict stay?
Why do thy chariot wheels delay?
Lift up thyself, O Lord, awake awake,
Arm of the Lord, awake, awake."

"Pluck it out of thy bosom." A bold simile, but dying men must venture for their lives. When God seems to fold his arms we must not fold ours, but rather renew our entreaties that he would again put his hand to the work. O for more agency in prayer among professing Christians, than thought we see miracles of grace. We have here before us a model of pleading, a very rapture of prayer. It is humble, but very bold, eager, fervent, and effectual. The heart of God is always moved by

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such entreaties. When we bring forth our strong reasons, then will he bring forth his choice mercies.

12 For God is my King of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth.

13 Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the dragons in the waters.

14 Thou brakest the heads of leviathan in pieces, and gavest him to be meat to the people inhabiting the wilderness.

15 Thou didst cleave the fountain and the flood: thou driedst up mighty rivers.

16 The day is thine, the night also is thine: thou hast prepared the light and the sun.

17 Thou hast set all the borders of the earth: thou hast made summer and winter.

18 Remember this, that the enemy hath reproached, O Lord, and that the foolish people have blasphemed thy name.

19 O deliver not the soul of thy turtle-dove unto the multitude of the wicked: forget not the congregation of thy poor for ever.

20 Have respect unto the covenant: for the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty.

21 O let not the oppressed return ashamed: let the poor and needy praise thy name.

22 Arise, O God, plead thine own cause: remember how the foolish man reproacheth thee daily.

23 Forget not the voice of thine enemies: the tumult of those that rise up against thee increaseth continually.

Having spread the sad case before the Lord, the pleader now urges another series of arguments for divine help. He reasons from the Lord's former wonders of grace, and his deeds of power, imploring a repetition of the same divine works.

12. "For God is my King of old." How consoling is this avowal! Israel in holy loyalty acknowledges her King, and claims to have been his possession from of old, and thence she derives a plea for defence and deliverance. If the Lord be indeed the sole monarch of our bosoms, he will in his love put forth his strength on our behalf: if from eternity he has claimed us as his own, he will preserve us from the insulting foe. "Working salvation in the midst of the earth." From the most remote period of Israel's history the Lord had worked out for her many salvations; especially at the Red Sea, the very heart of the world was astonished by his wonders of deliverance. Now, every believer may plead at this day the ancient deeds of the Lord, the work of Calvary, the overthrow of sin, death, and hell. He who wrought out our salvation of old will not, cannot desert us now. Each past miracle of grace assures us that he who has begun to deliver will continue to redeem us from all evil. His deeds of old were public and wrought the teeth of his foes, they were no delusions or make-believes; and, therefore, in all our perils we look for true and manifest assistance, and we shall surely receive it.

13. "Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength." Infinite power split the Red Sea in twain. Israel delighted to rehearse this famous act of the Lord. "Thou brakest the heads of the dragons in the waters." Monsters long accustomed to the deep found themselves left high and dry. Huge things of the sea-cave and the coral grove were deprived of their vital element, and left with crushed heads upon the dry channel bed. There, too, that old dragon Pharaoh was utterly broken, and Egypt herself had the head of her power and pomp broken with an almighty blow. Even thus is that old dragon broken by him who came to bruise the serpent's head, and the sea of wrath no longer rolls before us; we pass through it dry-shod. Our faith as to the present is revived by glad memories of the past.

14. "Thou brakest the heads of leviathan in pieces." It is the Lord who has done it all. The mighty dragon of Egypt was utterly slain, and his proud heads broken in pieces. Our Lord Jesus is the true Hercules, dragons with a hundred heads are crushed beneath his foot: the infernal hydra is utterly vanquished. And gazer

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him to be most to the people inhabiting the wilderness." Not only did the wild beasts feed upon the carcasses of the Egyptians, but the dwellers along the shores stripped the bodies and enriched themselves with the spoil. Israel, too, grew rich with the relics of her drowned adversaries. How often do great afflictions work our lasting good. Leviathan, who would have devoured us, is himself devoured, and out of the monster we gather sweetness. Let us not give way to fear; hydr-headed evils shall be slain, and monstrous difficulties shall be overcome, and all things shall work our lasting good.

15. "Thou didst cleave the fountain and the flood." Jordan was divided by Jehovah's power; the Lord is able to repeat his miracles, what he did with a sea, he can do with a river; lesser difficulties shall be removed as well as greater ones. Perhaps the fountain refers to the smitten rock, which from its cleft poured forth a perpetual stream; so the Lord opens to us springs of water in the wilderness. "Thou didst set up mighty rivers," rivers which were permanent, and not like the transient torrents of the land, were dried up for awhile; the Jordan itself, being such, was laid dry for a season. Observe the repetition of the pronoun "thou;" the song is all for God, and the prayer is all directed to him. The argument is that he who wrought such wonders would be pleased to do the like now that an emergency had arisen.

16. "The day is thine, the night also is thine." Thou art not restricted by times and seasons. Our prosperity comes from thee, and our adversity is ordained by thee. Thou rulest in the darkness, and one glance of thine eye kindles it into day. Lord, be not slack to keep thy word, but rise for the help of thy people. "Thou hast prepared the light and the sun." Both light and the light-bearer are of thee. Our help, and the instrument of it, are both in thy hand. There is no limit to thy power; be pleased to display it, and make thy people glad. Let thy sacred preparations of mercy ripen; say, "Let there be light, and light shall at once dispel our gloom."

17. "Thou hast set all the borders of the earth." Land and sea receive their boundaries from thee. Continents and islands are mapped by thy hand. Observe, again, how everything is ascribed to the divine agency by the use of the pronoun "thou;" not a word about natural laws, and original forces, but the Lord is seen as working all. It will be well when all our "ologies" are intertwined with "theology," and the Creator is seen at work amid his universe. The argument of our text is, that he who bounds the sea can restrain his foes; and he who guards the borders of the dry land can also protect his chosen. "Thou hast made summer and winter. Return, then, good Lord, to us the bright summer days of joy. We know that all our changes come of thee, we have already felt the rigour of thy winter, grant us now the genial glow of thy summer smile. The God of nature is the God of grace; and we may argue from the revolving seasons that sorrow is not meant to rule the year, the flowers of hope will blossom, and ruddy fruits of joy will ripen yet."

18. "Remember this, that the enemy hath reproached, O Lord." Against thee, the ever glorious Maker of all things, have they spoken, thine honour have they assailed, and defied even thee. This is forcible pleading indeed, and reminds us of Moses and Hezekiah in their intercessions: "What wilt thou do unto thy great name?" It may be that the Lord thy God will hear the words of Balaak, who hath reproached the living God. Jehovah is a jealous God, and will surely glorify his own name; here our hope finds foothold. "And that the foolish people have blasphemed thy name." The menaces of the enemy is here pleaded. Sinners are fools, and shall fools be allowed to insult the Lord and oppress his people; shall the subjects curse the Lord and defy him to his face? When error grows too bold its day is near, and its fall certain. Arrogance forebears ripeness of evil, and the next step is rebellion. Instead of being alarmed when hid men grow worse and more audacious, we may reasonably take heart, for the hour of their judgment is evidently near.

19. "O deliver not the soul of the turtle-dove unto the multitude of the wicked." Thy poor church is weak and defenceless as a dove, but yet her adversaries cannot touch her without thy permission; do not give them leave to devour her, consign her not to the merciless fangs of her foes. She is thy dove, thy turtle, thy favoured one, do not cast her to her enemies. Be merciful, and preserve the weak. That may we each plead, and with good hope of prevailing, for the Lord is very pitiful and full of compassion. "Perpet not the congregation of thy poor for ever." They look to thee for everything, for they are very poor, and they are thy poor, and there



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is a company of them, collected by thyself; do not turn thy back on them for long, do not appear strange unto them, but let their poverty plead with thee; turn thou unto them, and visit thine affliction. In such pleas we also can personally join when at any time we are sorely tried, and the Lord's presence is hidden from us.

20. "Have respect unto the covenant." Here is the master-key—heaven's gate must open to this. God is not a man that he should lie; his covenant he will not break, nor alter the thing that hath gone forth out of his lips. The Lord had promised to bless the seed of Abraham, and make them a blessing; here they plead that ancient word, even as we also may plead the covenant made with the Lord Jesus for all believers. What a grand word it is! Reader, do you know how to cry, "Have respect unto thy covenant?" "For the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." Darkness is the fit home for beasts of prey, and ignorance the natural dwelling-place of cruelty. All the world is in a measure dark, and hence everywhere there are cruel enemies of the Lord's people; but in some places a sevenfold night of superstition and unbelief has settled down, and there rage against the saints rashes to madness. Has not the Lord declared that the whole earth shall be filled with his glory? How can this be if he always permits cruelty to riot in dark places? Surely, he must arise, and end the days of wrong, the era of oppression. This verse is a most telling missionary prayer.

21. "O let not the oppressed return ashamed." Though broken and crushed they come to thee with confidence; suffer them not to be disappointed, for then they will be ashamed of their hope. "Let the poor and needy praise thy name." By thy speedy answer to their cries make their hearts glad, and they will render to thee their gladdest songs. It is not the way of the Lord to allow any of those who trust in him to be put to shame; for his word is, "He shall call upon me, and I will deliver him, and he shall glorify me."

22. "Arise, O God, plead thine own cause." Answer thou the taunts of the profane by arguments which shall annihilate both the blasphemy and the blasphemer. God's judgments are awful replies to the defiance of his foes. When he makes enemies crumble, and smites persecutors to the heart, his cause is pleaded by himself as none other could have advocated it. O that the Lord himself would come into the battle-field. Long has the right been trembling in the balance; one glance of his eye, one word from his lip, and the banners of victory shall be borne on the breeze. "Remember how the foolish man reproacheth thee daily." The Lord is begged to remember that he is himself reproached, and that by a mere man—that man a fool, and he is also reminded that these foul reproaches are incessant, and repeated with every revolving day. It is bravely done when faith can pluck pleas out of the dragon's mouth, and out of the blasphemies of fools find arguments with God.

23. "Perpet not the noise of thine enemies." Great warriors, let the foe's taunt provoke thee to the fray. They challenge thee; accept thou the gage of battle, and smite them with thy terrible hand. If the cries of thy children are too feeble to be heard, be pleased to note the loud voices of thy foes, and silence their profanities for ever. "The tumult of those that rise up against thee increase continually." The angry clamour against thee and thy people, their blasphemies are loud and incessant, they defy thee, even thee, and because thou replet not thy laugh thee to scorn. They go from bad to worse, from worse to worst; their fury swells like the thunders of an advancing tempest. What will it come to? What injury will next be hurled at thee and thine? O God, wilt thou for ever bear this? Hast thou no regard for thine honour, no respect for thy glory?

Much of this Psalm has passed over our mind while beholding the idolatries of Rome, and remembering her bloody persecution of the saints. O Lord, how long shall it be ere thou wilt see thyself of those profane wretches, the priests, and cast the harlot of Babylon into the ditch of corruption? May thy church never cease to plead with thee till judgment shall be executed, and the Lord avenged upon Antichrist.

* The Author visited Rome in November and December, 1871, while this portion of the Treasury of David was in progress.



EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—There is one singularity in this Psalm which reminds one strongly of Psalm xiv.: there is not one mention of national or personal sin throughout, no allusion to the Lord's righteous dealing in their punishment, no supplication for pardon and forgiveness; and yet one can hardly doubt that the writer of the Psalm, be he who he may, must have felt as keenly as Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, or any other prophet of the captivity, the sins and iniquities which had brought all this sore evil upon them. But still, though there be expostulation, there is no complaint: though there be mourning, there is no murmuring; there is far more the cry of a smitten child, wondering why, and grieving that his father's face is so turned away from him in displeasure, and a father's hand so heavy on the child of his love. Or, as we might almost say, it is like the cry of one of those martyrdom cases beneath the altar, wondering at the Lord's continued endurance of his heritage thus trampled under foot of the marauder and oppressor, and exclaiming, "How long, O Lord, how long!" And yet it is the appeal of one who was still a sufferer, still groaning under the pressure of his calamities. "Why hast thou cast us off for ever? We see not our signs, there is no more any prophet among us."—*Horton Boucher.*

Whole Psalm.—The peculiarity of this Psalm is marked by the very frequent use of the *tu, "for ever,"* verses 1, 3, 11.—*E. W. Hengstenberg.*

Verse 1.—This Psalm, and particularly these words, do contain the church's sad lamentation over the deep affliction, together with her earnest expostulations with God about the cause. Two things there are that the church in these words doth plead with God. First, *The greatness of her affliction*; secondly, *the nearness of her relation*. 1. *The greatness of her affliction.* And there were three things in her affliction that did make it so very heavy upon her. First, the *root* of this affliction; and that was God's "anger":—"Why doth thine anger smoke," etc. Secondly, the *depth* of this affliction: God was not only angry, but he did "smoke" in his anger. Thirdly, the *length* of this affliction: It was so long that God did seem to cast them off "for ever." 2. *The nearness of her relation* to the cause of *thy pasture*; "as if they should have said, Lord, if thou hadst done this against thine enemies, it had been no wonder; if thou hadst poured out thy wrath against the vessels of wrath, it had not been so much. But what! wilt thou draw out thy sword against the sheep of thy pasture?" It were no wonder that thou shouldst take the fit and the strong, and pour out thy judgments upon them; but wilt thou do it to thy sheep? There be several doctrines that I may raise from these words; as, First doctrine: That God's people are his sheep. Second doctrine: That God may be sorely angry with his own people, with his own sheep. Third doctrine: That when God is angry with his people, it becomes them carefully to enquire into the cause. Fourth doctrine: That when God's people are under afflictions, they ought to take notice of, and be much affected with, his anger, from which they do proceed. Fifth doctrine: That God's people under afflictions are, or should be, more affected with his anger than with their smart. This is that which the church doth complain of, not that the church did so smart, but that God was displeas'd and angry; that did most affect them. Sixth doctrine: That God's people are apt to have mingling thoughts of God when they are in sore afflictions: God was angry with his people, and their hearts did mingle them, as if God did cast off his people. Seventh doctrine: That God may be angry with his people, ere, and so long, that in the judgment of sense it may seem that they are for ever cast off. Eighth doctrine: That though the people of God may not murmur against his proceedings, yet they may humbly expostulate with him about the cause.—*Joseph Alleine, 1633—1668.*

Verse 1.—"Why doth thine anger smoke," etc. Anger is a fire; and in men, and other creatures engag'd, a smoke seemeth to go out of their nostrils. Xenophon saith of the Thracians, when they are angry they breathe fire. This then is spoken of God, after the manner of men.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 1.—"The sheep of thy pasture." There is nothing more imbecile than a sheep: simple, frugal, gentle, tame, patient, prolific, timid, domesticated, stupid, useful. Therefore, while the name of *sheep* is here used, it is suggested how pressing

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the necessity is for divine assistance, and how well-betting the Most High it would be to make their cause his own.—*Larinus.*

Verse 2.—"Remember thy congregation." It is not without reason that they do not say, Remember us, but "Remember thy congregation," not ours, but thine; not because it has now begun to be thine, but "which thou hast purchased of old, the rod of thine inheritance which thou hast redeemed;" likewise, thine Mount Zion; not wherein we, but wherein "thou hast dwelt." They had nothing which they could bring before an angry God with greater confidence, than that ancient loving-kindness shown to their fathers in former days.—*Mausell.*

Verse 2.—"The rod of thine inheritance." *Thy rod*, the inheritance-rod is the staff which the inheritance is measured; *er-er-er*, the land-surveyor's rod (Ex. xl. 3); and this is used as *the lot, is for the portion, for the inheritance itself.*—*E. W. Hengstenberg.*

Verse 2.—"Thine inheritance." It signifies a nation, which through all successions God had a peculiar right and title to.—*Henry Hammond.*

Verse 2.—"Thou hast redeemed." *Thy* purchased people, by restoring them when they had been alienated, and had fallen into the hands of others: like a *goel*, or near kinsman, who ransoms a brother hurried into captivity, and regains an inheritance that has been sold.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 3.—"Lift up thy feet." Or, *thy hammers*, that is, "thy strokes," to "stamp" or "beat down" the enemy "unto perpetual desolations." Thus the "feet" are used to "tread down with." Isa. xxv. 6; and so the Greek taketh it here, changing the metaphor, and translating it, "thy hands," which are also instruments to strike down with. Or, "Lift up thy feet," that is, come quickly to see "the perpetual desolations," which the enemy hath made.—*Henry Ainsworth.*

Verse 3.—"Lift up thy feet." *Adm* Wald renders it, *Tread hard upon thine enemies.* The Jewish Arab, *Shew both thy punishment*, adding in a note that the *lifting up the feet* implies punishment, the bringing under by force being usually expressed by *treading under the feet.*—*Henry Hammond.*

Verse 3.—"Lift up thy feet," etc. To these desolations they seek that God would lift up his footsteps, that is, that he would approach. In Gen. xlix. 1, there occurs the phrase, *to lift up thy feet*; here the expression is much more marked.—*Is lift up the footsteps*—and must be taken to mean a swift, impetuous, majestic, and powerful approach: like a hero, who strikes the ground with heavy tread, and advances rapidly with far-sounding footsteps.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 3.—"In the sanctuary." Their cities had been laid waste, their provinces, their farms, their vineyards, their oliveyards. They themselves had been everywhere cut down without striking a blow in defence, and their means of life had been snatched away without resistance. Yet they speak not of these things; not because things of this sort ought not to cause grief, nor yet because the saints are not touched with a sense of their loss; but because those things which threatened the extinction of religion and the worship of God, overtrapped the feeling of all these other misfortunes with an intolerable sorrow.—*Mausell.*

Verse 4.—"Thine enemies roar," etc. The word *roar* is used especially of the roar of the lion. . . . In this place we may justly extend the application of the verb to those noisy words, whether martial or hostile, blasphemous against God and calamitous to his people (verse 10), breathing terror and threatenings through edicts; or rude and senseless, as in their idolatrous worship; or in their prayers and thoughtless songs. As in Isa. lli. 3, its meaning is to *howl.*—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 4.—"They set up their signs for signs." The meaning is, that the enemy, having abolished the signs of the true God, of his people and religion, such as circumcision, the feasts, sacrifices, the other ordinances of religion, and other marks of liberty, substituted his own idolatrous signs, as the signs of his authority and religion.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 4-7.—"The persecution under Antiochus, n. c. 168." Athenians proceeded to Jerusalem, where, with the assistance of the garrison, he prohibited and suppressed every observance of the Jewish religion, forced the people to profane the Sabbath, to eat swine's flesh and other unclean food, and expressly forbade the national rite of circumcision. The Temple was dedicated to Jupiter Olympus; the statue of that deity was erected on part of the altar of burnt offerings, and

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sacrifice duly performed. . . . As a last insult, the feasts of the Bacchanalia, the license of which, as they were celebrated in the later ages of Greece, shocked the severe virtue of the older Romans, were substituted for the national festival of Tabernacles. The reluctant Jews were forced to join in these riotous orgies, and to carry the ivy, the insignia of the God. So near was the Jewish nation, and the worship of Jehovah, to total extermination.—*Henry Hart Milman (1791–1868), in 'A History of the Jews.'*

(Under Thus.) And now the Romans, upon the flight of the seditious into the city, and upon the burning of the holy house itself, and of all the buildings lying round about it, brought their engines to the temple, and set them over against its eastern-gate; and there did they offer sacrifices to them, and there did they make Thus imperator, with the greatest acclamations of joy.—*Josephus.*

Vers 5.—“A man now famous,” etc. It enhances the cruelty of the enemy that the temple which had been built at the cost of so much treasure, adorned with such great elegance and splendour, and finished with untiring industry and consummate skill, was not saved thereby from their barbarous hands, but was utterly overthrown. There is a simile in these verses. The enemies breaking to pieces with great violence and casting down the altars and towers of the temple, are compared to the woodman, who with axe in hand cuts down the strong trees of the wood.—*Métraux.*

Vers 5.—“A man now famous,” etc. That is, very renowned were the workmen, who, by Hiram's order, cut down the rough cedars and firs in the thick Tyrian forests, for the building of thy Temple, and thereby they did an acceptable service to thee.—*Thomas Fenlon.*

Vers 6.—“The carved work thereof.” Even barbarian invaders are wont to spare the more splendid buildings for art's sake. Demetrius, when he had taken a picture painted by Protogenes in the suburbs of Rhodes, was besought by the Rhodians to be lenient towards art, but he should destroy the painting. He replied that he would sooner burn the statues of his father than so great a work of art. The ferocity of these enemies, therefore, outrides the industry of others, for they ruthlessly cast down an edifice sculptured and polished with the greatest skill.—*Métraux.*

Vers 6.—“The carved work.” *cross Pittachim*: used in 1 Kings vi. 29, of the “carved figures of cherubim, and palm-trees, and open flowers,” which were on the Temple walls.—*William Kay.*

Vers 6.—“With axes and hammers.” It is noted by a learned interpreter, that the words in the original rendered in our translation, “with axes and hammers,” are not properly Hebrew, but Syriac words, purposely to hint thereby the time when and the persons by whom this was done.—*Arthur Jackson.*

Vers 8.—“The synagogues of God.” It is the opinion of Spencer, Vitringa, and of the learned in general, that the institution of synagogues for worship originated in the reading of the law publicly after the collection of its volumes by Ezra, and that, consequently, there were no such places of solemn assembly previous to the Babylonish captivity. Some of the Jews themselves have expressed a conviction that this is the fact, and the Scriptures give no intimation of their existence antecedently to that time. We are aware, however, that one of the first Hebrews of the present day, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, inclines to the opinion of an earlier origin than that generally adopted. We quote his words: “The existence of such places before the Babylonish captivity has been much disputed; and most writers, arguing from the silence of the Old Testament, incline to the opinion that they originated in Babylon, and that after the restoration similar oratories were opened in the land of Israel; and hence some infer that the Seventy-fourth Psalm, which says in the eighth verse, ‘They have burned up all the synagogues in the land,’ was written in the post-Babylonian times. The argument from silence is, however, far from conclusive. The translation of *סוּבָּוֹת* as *synagogues*, in the verse just cited, might fairly pass to a similar translation in some other passages which were confidently written before the captivity; and the circumstances, character, and necessities of the Israelites, the great body of whom were far removed from the temple, give indubitably that in their towns and villages they must have had some locality where they assembled on their sabbaths, new moons, and other solemn days, for the

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purpose of receiving instruction in the law, and for public prayer. That locality however different from subsequent arrangements was the origin of the synagogue. How such assemblies were conducted before the captivity it is now impossible to say.—*A. Cox.*

Vers 8.—“Synagogues.” Dr. Prideaux affirms that they had no synagogue before the Babylonish captivity; for the main service of the synagogue, says he, being the reading of the law unto the people, where there was no book of the law to be read, there certainly could be no synagogue. But how rare the book of the law was through all Judæa, before the Babylonish captivity, many texts of Scripture tell us. When Jehoshaphat sent teachers through all Judæa, to instruct the people in the law of God, they carried a book of the law with them (2 Chron. xvii. 8), which they needed not have done if there had been any copies of the law in those cities to which they went; which certainly there would have been had there been any synagogues in them. And when Hilkiah found the law in the temple (2 Kings xxii. 8), neither he nor king Josiah needed to have been so surprised at it, had books of the law been common in those times. Their behaviour on that occasion sufficiently proves they had never seen it before, which could not be the case had there then been any other copies of it to be found among the people; and if there were no copies of the law at that time among them, there could then be most certainly no synagogues for them to resort to for the hearing of it read unto them. From whence he concludes there could be no synagogues among the Jews, till after the Babylonish captivity.—*Green's Conjectures.*

Vers 8.—“Synagogues.” The assertion of those who are in favour of the Maccabean origin of the Psalm, that these words describe the destruction of the synagogues, is met by the remark, that in all the copious accounts which we have of the transactions of these times, there is nothing said of any such work of destruction.—*E. W. Hropotter.*

Vers 8.—“Synagogues.” In the Old Testament we find no traces of meetings for worship in synagogues. Temporary altars, groves, and high places were used alike by the Jewish saints and sinners for the worship of God and Idols. The only pre-exile instance which seems to indicate that the devout in Israel were in the habit of resorting to pious leaders for blessing and instruction on stated occasions, is to be found in 2 Kings iv. 25, where the Shunammite's husband asks, “Wherefore wilt thou go to him (Elisha) to-day? It is neither new moon nor Sabbath.” Yet 2 Kings xxii. 8, etc.; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 14, etc., testify undoubtedly against the existence of places of worship under the monarchy. It is during the exile, whilst the temple-worship was in abeyance, that we find indubitable proof of the systematic meetings on fasts for devotion and instruction (Zech. vii. 3–5; viii. 19). Religious meetings were also held on Sabbaths and fasts, to instruct the exiles in the divine law, and to admonish them to obey the divine precepts (Ezra x. 1–9; Neh. viii. 1–3; Eccl. i. 3; xiii. 1–3). These meetings, held near the temple and in other localities, were the origin of the synagogues, and the place in which the people assembled was denominated the house of assembly. Hence, also, the synagogue in the temple itself. . . . These synagogues soon became very popular, so that the Psalmist in depicting worship in the time of the Maccabees declares that the many meeting-places of God—or “the Synagogues of God” as the A.V. rightly renders it—have been laid waste.—*Christian D. Ginsbury, in Synopsis of Biblical Literature.*

Vers 8 (second clause).—The sense seems to be, they (the Chaldean invaders) have abolished all the solemnities in the land. They have taken away the daily sacrifice; they have put an end to the festivals and feasts of our holy ritual. Compare Lam. ii. 6: “He hath violently taken away his tabernacle; he hath destroyed his places of the assembly,” (or rather, his assembly, his meeting). The Lord hath caused the solemn feasts and sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion.”—*Christopher Wordsworth.*

Vers 9.—“We see not our signs.” As if they had said, heretofore God was wont to give us signs and tokens, he would even work miracles for us, or he would send a prophet to instruct and advise us what to do; we had those who could tell us “how long” that is, how long our troubles should last, and when we should have our expected end of them; but now we are in trouble, and no man can tell us how long, now we are left to the wide world, to shift for ourselves as well as we can; the Lord will not advise us what to do, nor give us his mind what's best to be done, or how to proceed; thus deplorable was their condition upon the hiding of God's face from them.—*Joseph Carp.*

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Verse 9.—“We see not our signs.” These signs, which he mourned that he did not see, were certain outward marks of God’s special favour, certain testimonies of his presence, certain memorials that he was with them to bless them. And it is said that there were five things in Solomon’s temple destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, which were not in the second temple, which was erected after the Babylonish captivity. Five memorials or tokens of God’s special presence were there wanting. One was the ark of the covenant; another, the fire from heaven upon the brazen altar; the third, the Shechinah, or cloud that rested upon the mercy-seat; the fourth, the Urim and Thummim which were in the breast-plate of the high-priest; and the fifth, the spirit of prophecy. For though there were the prophets, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, at the time of, and shortly after, the restoration; yet the spirit of prophecy ceased with Malachi, and did not re-appear until John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Lord Jesus. . . . The lamentation of the church here, then, was, that she saw not her signs. So now, the church of the living God, the regenerate family of Zion, have often reason to pour out the same melancholy complaint. Signs of God’s favour, marks and testimonies of the work of grace upon their souls, are often so out of sight, so buried in obscurity, so enveloped in clouds of darkness, that the living family are compelled, from soul-feeding, to take up the language of lamentation here expressed, and say, “We see not our signs.”—*C. Philpot, 1802—1803.*

Verse 9.—“Our signs.” The ordinary “signs” of Israel being God’s peculiar people are the passover (Exod. xii. 13), the Sabbath (Exod. xxxi. 13), the temple, the altar, the sacrifices; the extraordinary ones are God’s miracles wrought in his people’s behalf (Ps. lxxviii. 43).—*A. R. Fausset.*

Verse 9.—“There is no more any prophet.” By us it ought to be observed what they do not say: It is not,—here is no more any giant or warlike leader who may deliver us from the adversary; but, there is no more any prophet. And yet when the prophets were with them, they were contemptible in the eyes of all, maligned by the wicked and put to death.—*Musculus.*

Verse 10.—“Shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever?” The sinner never leaves his sin till sin first leaves him: did not death put a stop to his sin, he would never cease from sin. This may be illustrated by a similitude thus: A company of gamblers resolve to play all night, and accordingly they sit down to chess tables or some other game; their candle, accidentally or unexpectedly, goes out, or is put out, or burnt out; their candle being out, they are forced to give over their game, and go to bed in the dark; but had the candle lasted all night, they would have played all night. This is every sinner’s case in regard of sin: did not death put out the candle of life, the sinner would sin still. Should the sinner live for ever, he would sin for ever; and, therefore, it is a righteous thing with God to punish him for ever in hellish torments. Every impenitent sinner would sin to the days of eternity, if he might live to the days of eternity. “O God, how long shall the adversary reproach?” shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever? For ever, and evermore; or for ever and yet—for so the Hebrew loves to exaggerate: as if the sinner, the blasphemer, would at a term of duration longer than eternity to sin in. The Psalmist implicitly saith, Lord, if thou dost but let them alone for ever, they will certainly blaspheme thy name for ever and ever. I have read of the crocodile, that he knows no maximum good size, he is always growing bigger and bigger, and never comes to a certain pitch of monstrousness so long as he lives. Quæritis stulticrescit. Every habituated sinner would, if he were let alone, be such a monster, perpetually growing worse and worse.—*Thomas Brooks.*

Verse 12.—“God is my King of old.” etc. Let us learn from this verse how to think of our God. First, that he is our King, and therefore we ought to be encouraged to pray for his help against the ungodly, and to place ourselves in entire submission to his will and government. Secondly, that he is not a new God, but the Ancient of Days, and that whatever salvation has been wrought not only in the midst of his own people, but in the midst of the whole earth, even among those by whom he is not acknowledged, has been wrought by him. Let this meaning strike at the root of all trust in other gods, or in any creature.—*Musculus.*

Verse 13.—“Thou didst divide the sea.” Thou, O Lord, didst make firm the flowing sea, that there might be a way for our fathers to pass over, and in those very waters through which thou didst lead thy ransomed, thou didst utterly over-

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throw the hosts of Egypt, who were like dragons for ferocity, as they sought to devour thy people.—*Janenius.*

Verse 14.—“Thou breakest the heads of Leviathan,” etc. It is spoken of Pharaoh’s army which God destroyed in the Red Sea; that is, the destruction of the Egyptians was a pledge of the accomplishment of God’s promise to cast the Canaanite out of the promised land, and to give them possession of it. Many hardships they were to pass through in the wilderness, but God gave them their murex as food, not to their bodies, but food to their faith, while they were in the wilderness: therefore, those former great and glorious promises were accomplished. So that former mercies are food that God gives unto the faith of his people to feed upon, till he hath perfectly accomplished whatever he hath promised unto his church.—*William Strong.*

Verse 14.—“Leviathan.” The Arabic Lexicographers (quoted by Bochart) affirm that *Pharao*, in the Egyptian language, signified a crocodile. Parkhurst remarks that in Schencher’s *Physica Sacra* may be seen a medal with Julius Cæsar’s head on one side, and on the reverse a crocodile with this inscription: *Ægypto CARA, Egypti fæcen*. M. Mariette has discovered at Karnak a monumental stele of Thothmes, on which that king says of himself,

“Fierce as the huge crocodile, I made them see the glory of my God; Terrible Lord of the water, none dare even approach him.
Verse 14.—“Leviathan” is a name given not only to the crocodile, but to the whale and other large fishes. The Zuni, or people inhabiting the wilderness, are supposed, by many sensible writers, to be the Ichthyophagi, or fish-eaters, who occupied, according to ancient authors, a part of the coast of the Red Sea. The Psalmist is here speaking of Israel’s passage through its waters; and it is a singular fact that Theophrastus, who lived about two hundred years ago, mentions a tradition, prevalent amongst these very persons, to the effect that in the time of their remote forefathers an extraordinary reflux took place, the channel of the gulf becoming dry, and the green bottom appearing, whilst the whole body of water rolled away in an opposite direction. There can be little doubt that this strange people would have used for food, and various purposes, such great fish as might have been cast ashore on the termination of the miracle. Most writers give this text a figurative meaning, but that is no reason why it may not be also literally understood; for such a mode of speaking is common in the Bible. But whether we understand it one way or the other, we have the testimony of heathens to its propriety and force. If, by the term “Leviathan,” we believe Egypt to be intended, and by its “heads” those petty states into which that country was divided, the traditions of India, and the East, inform us that such designations were well understood, and therefore justifiably applicable.—*Anon., in “Biblical and Theological Glossaries: by William O’Neill,” 1854.*

Verse 14.—“Lead to the people inhabiting the wilderness.” May not the exact meaning be that even as the sea-monsters washed upon the shore furnished food for the inhabitants of the Red Sea, even so the symbolic dragon power of Egypt when destroyed at the Red Sea became food for Israel’s faith, and even furnished provision for their wilderness journey by the spoil which was cast up by the tide.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 15.—“Flood.” God in dividing Jordan did not only divide the water that ordinarily belonged to the river, or the water which came from its fountains, but also the extraordinary additional waters by the great rains a little before harvest. So God cleaved both the fountain, i.e., the fountain water, and the flood.—*Jonathan Edwards.*

Verse 16.—“The day is thine, the night also is thine.”
Ah! don’t be sorrowful, darling,
And don’t be sorrowful, pray—
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn’t more night than day.
* * * * *
And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day:
And we can all know that we can go,
Wherever he leads the way.

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A God of the night, my darling,
Of the night of death so grim,
The gate that leads out of his, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

From "In the Sere and Yellow Leaf," in "The Circling Year."

Verse 16.—"Day." "Night." These changes are according to a fixed law. Day and night are the ordinances of heaven upon earth for the growth of earth's life, and, if we could trace the sunshine and the dark in every follower of God, we should see them arranged with equal wisdom. It is a more complex work, but, be sure of this, there is order in it all, and the hand that rules the world in its orbit, and that makes it follow its course through light and shade, is governing our lives for a higher than earthly end. One feature of the law is presented so far for our guidance. It is a law of alternation. It is day and night, and let us thank God, it is also in due time night and day. Each has its time and use.—*John Kerr, 1869.*

Verse 16.—"Thou hast prepared the light." It is but recently that we have been able to form any conception of the power of light as an agent in the economy of the globe; the discoveries of Actinism are among the most interesting and marvellous of natural science. The discovery that "no substance can be exposed to the sun's rays without undergoing a chemical change," has been described as scarcely less important in its effects than the discovery of the law of gravitation. A sunbeam is one of the most powerful of all the agencies of nature; magical as it is, it breaks up the strongest chemical affinities; it is the author of colour, and is the creator of a myriad combinations, which all tend to the harmony of the world. Nor ought we to forget the moral influence of light. We are all aware of the sensible difference produced in our moral natures by a fine day or a dark day. Light gives zest and tone to the spirits; light gives buoyancy and joy to the soul; light crowds the chambers of the mind with ideas; Light is *Life*; the merest insect could not live without light; and even blind natures receive, in those organs which are not the property of vision, the assurance of its benignant operations. Light is *Order*; and at its wand and command the separation takes place, and dark and light pair off into their separate ranks. Light is *Beauty*; whether in the refulgence of the moon; the chill sparkle of the stars; the unrivalled play of colour in the attenuated film of the soap-bubble, as once the toy of childhood and the tool of the sage; the rich play of tints in the mother-of-pearl, or the rich gorgeous rays in the plumage of birds. Light is *Purity*; forms that rankle out of the glance of its clear, steady beam, contract around themselves harshnesses and disgust, and become the seats of foulness and shame. Light is *Growth*; where it is, we know that nature pursues her work in the end in vigour; light gives vitality to the eye; light removes obstructions from the pathway of the growing agencies, while, in its excess, forms become stunted, gnarled, and impaired. Light is *Health*; as it darts its clear and brilliant points to and fro, it brings in its train those blessings of elasticity and energy, which give the fulness of being—which is perfect health to the expanding forms. There is a fine consistency, when Scripture makes light to contain, as it were, the seeds of all things, and when the prelude of all creation is made to be those words, "God said, Let there be light."

This, then, is the part light is made to play in the history of the world; it is used by moral power to become the creator of moral influence. What a long series of creations elapsed before moral causes seemed to operate in the affairs of the globe! But he, whose nature and whose name was Light, had given to light its distinct being and work; and that creative word, "Let there be light," spoke right forwards to the moral energies which were to be superinduced by its creation. Thus light, it is true, went before all things, and became the cause of moral consequences; but then, this arose from the divine hand, whence darted its benevolent beams. It was God who gave in its divine commission, to divide between light and darkness; it was God who made it the fountain of knowledge and of day; it was God who gave to it the faculty to become, in turn, a creator, and to warm into life and beauty a myriad seeds and shapes of loveliness.—*E. Paston Hood.*

Verse 16.—"The light and the sun." I was considerably affected in my younger days by the long-standing objection, that Moses made light to exist before the creation of the sun; as books then usually taught, what some still fancy, that there could not have been light without this luminary. But not choosing, on such important point, to attach my faith to any general assertion, I sought to find out if any

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investigator of the nature of light had perceived any distinction in its qualities or operation, which made it a fluid or matter independent of the sun. It was not easy, before the year 1791, to meet with the works of any student of nature on such a subject; as it had been little attended to; but I at length saw the fact asserted by Henckel, a German of the old school, of some value in his day, and soon afterwards some experiments were announced in England which confirmed the supposition. It has been a favourite point of attention with me ever since; and truth in philosophy seems to be now more clearly ascertained than that light has a distinct existence, separate and independent of the sun. This is a striking confirmation of the Mosaic record: for that expressly distinguishes the existence and operation of light from the solar action upon it, and from that radiation of it which is connected with his beams and presence. By Moses, an interval of three days is placed between the luminous creation, and the appearance and position of the sun and moon. Light was, therefore, operating by its own laws and agencies, without the sun, and independently of his peculiar agency, from the first day to the fourth of our terrestrial fabrication. But from the time that the sun was placed in his central position, and his rays were appointed to act on our earth, they have been always performing most beneficial operations, essential to the general course of things.—*Sharon Turner (1768—1847), in "The Sacred History of the World."*

Verse 17.—"Thou hast set all the borders of the earth." The actual distribution of sea and land over the surface of the globe is likewise of the highest importance to the present condition of organic life. If the oceans were considerably smaller, or if Asia and America were concentrated within the tropics, the tides, the oceanic currents, and the meteorological phenomenon on which the existence of the vegetable and animal kingdoms depend, would be so profoundly modified, that it is extremely doubtful whether man could have existed, and absolutely certain that he could never have risen to a high degree of civilisation. The dependence of human progress upon the existing configuration of the globe necessarily leads us to the conclusion that both must be the harmonious work of the same Almighty Power, and that a divine and immutable plan has from all eternity presided over the destinies of our planet. It is almost superfluous to point out how largely the irregular windings and undulations of the coasts, the numerous islands scattered over the face of the waters, the promontories stretching far away into the domains of the sea, and the gulfs plunging deeply into the bosom of the land, have contributed to the civilisation of the human race by multiplying its points of contact with the ocean, the great highway of nations.—*G. Hartwig, in "The Harmonies of Nature," 1866.*

Verse 17.—"Thou hast set all the borders of the earth." Consider the form of the earth. It is known to be globular, and in shape nearly like an orange. And why has God chosen that form? With a view that it might be inhabited by living creatures on its whole surface. In order to this, every part of the globe must have sufficient light and heat, the wind must have a free circulation, and the water must be diffused over all its parts. The rotundity of the earth is best calculated to promote these conveniences: for this round form admits light and heat, without which there could be no life all over the globe. The revolutions of day and night, the changes in the temperature of the air, heat, cold, dryness or moisture, could not have taken place without this form. Had the earth been square, had it been conic, had it been an hexagon, or any other angular form, what must the consequence have been? The greatest part of our earth would have been drowned, whilst the rest would have languished with drought. Some countries must have been torn in pieces by storms, while others would have been deprived of the wholesome circulation of winds. I have new reason to admire the supreme wisdom, when I reflect on the enormous mass which composes our world. Were the earth softer, or more spongy than it is, men and animals would sink into it; were it harder and less penetrable, it would resist the toil of the labourer, and lose its capacity for producing and nourishing the multitude of plants, herbs, roots, and flowers, which now spring out of its bosom. There are regular and distinct strata found in the earth; some of stone, others of metal and minerals. There are numerous and evident advantages which result from these in favour of mankind. Do not the strata of gravel, sunk deep in the earth, purify and in a manner filter the water, and render it sweet and fit for use? On the surface of the earth there is a varied prospect; there is an admirable mixture of plains and valleys, of small hills and mountains. The man must be blind indeed that does not see the wise purpose of the Great Author of

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nature, in thus diversifying the surface of the earth. Were the earth an even plain, how much beauty would it lose? Besides, this variety of valleys and mountains is very favourable to the health of living creatures, and were there no hills, the earth would be less peopled with men and animals. There would be fewer plants, fewer simples and trees. We should be deprived of metals and minerals: the vapours would be condensed, nor should we have silver springs or rivers. Must we not then acknowledge that the whole plan of the earth, its form, its inward and outward construction, are all regulated according to the wisest laws, which all combine towards the pleasure and happiness of mankind. O thou supreme Author of nature, thou hast done all things well! Whichever way I turn my eyes, whether I penetrate into the interior structure of the globe thou hast appointed me to inhabit, or whether I examine its surface, I everywhere discover marks of profound wisdom and infinite goodness.—*Christopher Christian Sturm.*

Verses 17.—“Thou hast made summer and winter.” *Plasmasti ea.* Now thou that hast done all this and more for mankind in general, wilt thou be wanting to thy church?—*John Trapp.*

Verses 17.—“Winter.” As if fatigued with so many cares, nature now rests; this, however, is only to collect new force, again to be employed for the good of the world. But even this rest, which nature enjoys in winter, is a secret activity. A new creation is preparing in silence. The necessary dispositions are already making, that the desolate earth may again recover the children she has lost. The corn which is to serve us for food, already shoots. The fibres of plants, which are to adorn our fields and gardens, begin insensibly to open. O my beneficent Creator! Here I find fresh cause to adore thy wisdom and power. The repose which nature takes is as worthy to enter into the plan of thy wise providence, as the activity she shows in spring and summer. Thou hast wisely combined the several revolutions of the earth, thou hast equally divided its rest and labour. It is thy will that each day should vary the scenes of nature, in that way which is most proper for the perfection of the whole. Pardon, O God, my temerity, if I have been so stupid as to blame anything in the government of the world. I am more than ever convinced that all the plans of thy providence, though they may appear extraordinary to my weak reason, are replete with wisdom and goodness.—*Christopher Christian Sturm. 1750—1786.*

Verses 19.—“O deliver not,” etc. How weak soever the church be, and how many and strong never the enemy, yet cannot they all devour the church, except the Lord should deliver his church over into their hands, against which evil the church hath ground of confidence to pray.—“*O deliver not the soul of thy turtle-dove unto the hands of the wicked;*” for he hath given his church wings, and a hiding-place too, as the comparison importeth, if he please to give her the use thereof also.—*David Dickson.*

Verses 19.—“The people of God are taught in this form of supplication how to edge and loam their prayers, and make them vigorous; to wit, by disclaiming any ability or sufficiency in themselves; by styling themselves a congregation of poor, silly, weak doves, no way able to encounter an army of hostile, cunning, crafty, bloody, boisterous enemies. This pleases the people of God make use of:—“With thee the fatherless findeth mercy.” *Hosea xiv. 3.—John Longley.*

Verses 19.—“The soul of thy turtle-dove.” They compare themselves to a turtle-dove, whose nature leads it, in whatever way it may be afflicted, not to indulge in noisy impatience, but to mourn in secret; so the afflicted people of Israel were unable to do anything but breathe their sighs and groans to God.—*Mezzanin.*

Verses 19.—“Thy turtle-dove.” God’s people are an harmless, innocent people, altogether unable and insufficient to help themselves against their enemies, who are numerous, cruel, and barbarous. Hence they are resembled to sheep, doves; called in the Word, fatherless, orphans, little ones, babes, poor, simple, needy. They are men bound to their good behaviour, may not harbour so much as a bad thought against any; are called to suffer, not to do wrong. *Julian did jeer at them for this; he would strike them on the one cheek, and tell them that their Master taught them to turn the other; his soldiers would take away their cloaks, and mind them that they must part with their coats also; that of their own disposition they judge of others, therefore may easily be deceived and entrapped. Thus Gadariah, that sweet man, would not believe the relation of Johanan touching the conspiracy of the crocodile Ishmael against him; nay, was even angry with him*

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for his faithful dealing that way, and it cost him his life. *Jer. xl. 16; and xli. That famous admiral of France, Jasper Coligny, though he had information and intelligence from sundry parts beyond the sea, that the court did intend to mischief him, and that there was no security in their promises and agreements, though backed with oaths, burnt himself, notwithstanding, upon the flint, and was smothered with one paw and lorn with the other; being such, they are open to the rage of many adversaries. . . .*

One would think these turtles should rather win the love of all that come near them than incur the hatred of any, for they are quiet and peaceable persons. In the mount of the Lord there is no spurr done (*isa. xl. 9*), yet, notwithstanding, they are maligned by a world of people. Because they are not like them (*1 Peter iv. 4*); because they are not of their number (*John xv. 19*); because their persons and their sacrifices are more acceptable with God than the others’ (*Gen. iv. 4*); because they reprove them for their evil ways (*John iii. 20*); because they are for the most part poor and mean, have no great forecast in worldly affairs, are no deep politicians, they are such as those *genseres Lugdunensis*, those poor men of Lyons in France, therefore are exposed to beasts and lions (*Matt. i. 25*); because they mourn for sin in themselves and others; they quarrel with the dove even because of her mournful note. They will jeer at sighing sisters, and men that hang the head like a bulrush; yet, seeing this bulrush cannot grow without mire and mud, why should it not hang the head?—*John Longley.*

Verses 19.—“Thy turtle-dove.” This expression may, perhaps, be further illustrated from the custom, ancient and modern, of keeping doves as favourite birds (see *Theocritus v. 96*, and *Virgil, Eclog. iii. v. 65, 69*), and from the care taken to secure them from such animals as are dangerous to them.—*James Merrick.*

*Verses 19.—“Turtle Doves, of whatever species they be, whether travellers or domesticated, are equally preserved by the inhabitants of Egypt; they do not kill, and never eat them. Wishing to know the motive of this abstinence among people who possess so little in the greater part of their actions, I learnt that it was for the honour of humanity. It is a consequence of the respect due to hospitality, which the Arabs hold in such high estimation, and of which they have communicated some shades to the people who dwell among them. They would regard it as a violation of this hospitality not to spare those birds, which come with a perfect confidence to live amongst them, and there to become skilful but useless receptors of love and tenderness. The very farmer, who sees his harvest a prey to the flights of turtle doves which alight on his fields, neither destroys nor harasses them, but suffers them to multiply in tranquillity.—*C. N. S. de M. Sordini. 1775—1811.**

Verses 19.—“Forget not the congregation of thy poor.” *Thy poor*, by way of discrimination. There may be a greater distance between poor and poor, than there is between poor and rich. There are many “ragged regiments,” congregations of poor, whom the Lord will forget for ever; but his poor shall be saved. And these poor are of two sorts; either poor in regard of wealth and outward substance, or poor in regard of friends or outward assistance. A rich man, especially a godly rich man, may be in a poor case, destitute and forsaken, wanting patronage and protection. God saveth his poor in both notions, both those that have no friends, and those that have no estates.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verses 20.—“Have respect.” The word, in the original signification of it, imports a fastening of the eyes upon some object, that a man desires to look into. Hence, by a metaphor, it is transferred to the eyes of the mind, and signifies a serious weighing and consideration of a thing. God is said to “*weigh at the times of ignorance, or not to regard it, Acts xvii. 30.*” God’s people here look at God, as if he did wink at his covenant, and neither look at it, nor them in their miseries. The Psalmist desires him that he would be mindful of it for his people’s deliverance.—*Francis Taylor, in “A Sermon preached before the House of Commons,” entitled “God’s Covenant the Churches Plea,” 1645.*

Verses 20.—“Have respect unto the covenant.” This precepts the Lord more than the former; this is the close grappling, as ‘twere, with him in the words of Jacob: “*I will not let thee go till thou hast blessed me.”* This is the throwing out of the greatest sheet-anchor in the tempest, for it lets hold on God’s faithfulness, and truth, and fatherly goodness. If they be not in covenant with God, it may be charged upon them, “*you have violated my holy law, you have increased my wrath against you by your perverse ways, therefore I will not help you, but give*

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you up: "but now the souls that be in covenant with God will not be put off so (he it spoken with holy reverence), but will cry out, O Lord, though our iniquities testify against us, yet 'have respect unto thy covenant.' Yet be sure you walk uprightly before the Lord. . . . With what face can any one say, 'Lord, have respect unto thy covenant,' when he casts his own covenant behind his back, and cannot say with the prophet David, 'I have a respect to all thy commandments'?" How canst thou say, "Deliver me not up to the many beasts without," when thou art not afraid to be delivered up to thy vile, bestial lusts and affections that are within? Thou hypocrite, first labour the subduing of the monsters that are within thee, then a fair way will be open to have thine enemies subdued round about thee.—*John Langley.*

Verse 20.—"Have respect unto the covenant!" Those persons and preachers who decline to think and speak of gospel mercies and free salvation as secured by covenant, deprive themselves and others of much of the blessed comforts of God's word. Such was not the manner of the inspired Psalmist.—*William S. Plumer.*

Verse 20.—God seems to his people to neglect his covenant, when they are oppressed by ungodly men. So Aasaah complains. After an acknowledgment that God was the Shepherd of Israel, and so in covenant with his people, and accordingly had wonderfully brought them out of Egypt, and made them flourish marvellously in the land of Canaan, he attributes their misery to God's neglect. Many reasons may be given of this unkind carriage of God's people to him. As, first, because their misery blinds them; and blind men when they are smitten suspect every man that comes near them. Secondly, self-love makes us suspect any rather than ourselves, yet, even God himself. The people should have reflected upon themselves that were innocent, but in their sorrows they reflect upon God that was innocent. We are all Adam and Eve's children. When Eve had eaten of the forbidden fruit, she tacitly lays the fault upon God: "The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." Gen. iii. 13. Hagar then not made a subtil serpent I had not broken thy commandment. Adam lays it openly upon God: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." Gen. iii. 12. Hagar then not given me such a companion to betray me, I had been innocent. So we their posterity, when trouble is upon us, suspect God's breaking covenant, rather than our own. Thus our nurses beat the stone when children stumble through their own neglect. Thirdly, in time of need we most commonly suspect such as are best able to help us. The sick man, if he be in danger of death, suspects not his ignorant neighbours, but his skillful physician. He that is oppressed in his estate, when the sentence goes against him, suspects none more than the advocates, or the judge. We know God is best able to help us; our corruption, therefore, makes us to suspect him most, if our troubles continue. Fourthly, we most suspect those who, as we think, have most reason to help us in our miseries, and do it not. If the servant want meal or apparel, he complains not of his fellow servants but of his master, who is tied by covenant to provide for him; if the child be wronged by the servants, he lays not the fault upon his brethren but upon his father, who by bonds of nature is obliged to take care of him. So we, being in covenant with God, wonder not much if others fail us, but complain heavily if God seems to neglect us.—*Francis Taylor.*

Verse 20.—The Psalmist moves God in prayer to look to his covenant by this argument: "For the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty;" that is, of cruel men, or of men so full of cruelty, that they deserve rather to be called cruelly than cruel: this sort of men inhabit and fill up all those places where the light of holy truth doth not shine. Now, if they who want the light, or have no true knowledge of God among them, are hereby prepared for the acting of all manner of wickedness, how much more are they prepared for the acting of any wickedness who have thrust the light from them, and are in dark places of their own making? The prophet Hosea shews (ch. iv. 1), that where there is no knowledge of God in a land, for want of means, there is no truth nor mercy (that is, there is none exercised) in that land, but oppression, deceit, and falsehood bear down all; how much more must it be so where there is no knowledge of God in a land, because of the contempt of means, and rebellion against the light? What wickedness will not they do in the dark, who put out the candle that they may not see what they do.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 20 (second clause).—This might have some literal meaning. "The dark places of the earth," some have thought, may here describe in the first instance, the caves, the dens, and the woods of the land; for there are many such (as travellers

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testify) in the land of Judaea, and in unsettled times they have often been the abodes of robbers and murderers, who have thence sallied forth to molest and cut off the traveller, to ravish peaceful villages, to waylay and plunder the merchant, to commit all sorts of crimes, and then to return in impunity to those their secret retreats, where they laugh at all law, human or divine; they quaff with horrid pleasure, the recollection of the widow's tears, and listen with inhuman joy to the echoing remembrance of the orphan's moan and the dying father's shriek. But what a land thus infested would be, is but a faint image of the heathen world. Wherever heathenism spreads itself, there are "the dark places of the earth." The Scriptures often tell us that.—*John Hambleton. 1839.*

Verse 20.—"The dark places." An allusion, as some interpreters conceive, to the dens of wild beasts, wherein they hide themselves to seize upon their prey, Psalm civ. 21, 22. "To these cruel men are compared." Psalm x. 8, 9. "He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages: in the secret places doth he murder the innocent. He lieth in wait secretly as a lion in his den: he lieth in wait to catch the poor." Such places oppressors and robbers choose. Others take it for an allusion to prisons and dark dungeons void of light. As the prophet, Isaiah xlii. 7, describes a prison: "To open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison houses." So trouble in Scripture is compared to darkness, and prosperity to light; because darkness is obscure, and light comfortable: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light;" and then the story of the blind men touching the elephant's tail to hide themselves are here meant. Yet, could they not there be quiet, but were pursued, found out, and spoiled by their adversaries. Others take "dark places" for obscure and mean places, as dark men, in the original, are called mean men in our translation, Prov. xxii. 29. And then it may either signify that the meanest men did oppress God's people, or, that the poorest and meanest of God's people were not spared. Such usage have we found in our time, when the poor cottages of our foes have sent out pillagers, and no cottages of ours have escaped spoiling in divers places.—*Francis Taylor.*

Verse 20.—"Cruelty." Heathenism is cruel. It is not changed in character since the days when parents made their children to pass through fire to Moloch. At this very day, for instance, infanticide prevails in China; and the "law," says a book of authority—"the law, otherwise so rigorous, does not take the slightest cognisance of that crime, nor ever subjects those guilty of it to punishment. Every morning before it is light, waggons traverse the different quarters of the city of Peking to receive the dead infants." Well may they go "before it is light,"—"the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." "The missionaries of that city obtained details, which justify belief that the number of infants (chiefly females) destroyed there is upwards of three thousand annually." Think of this same proportion, extended throughout that densely-peopled empire. Among the same people, suicide is also of frequent occurrence. What a contrast with the religion which stays the rash hand, and calls out, "Do thyself no harm!" We might pass to India; and there the flames of the funeral pile, on which so many widows were annually burnt, had barely expired, when we were shocked, only a few years since, with other proofs of the cruelty of heathenism. What painful details were those, which our government brought to light respecting the secret murders of India! What think you of a vast tenantry of murderers, consisting of many thousands of persons, which has existed from generation to generation, which has been ramified over the whole country from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains, which has flourished alike under Hindoo, Mahometan, and British rulers, and which has every year destroyed multitudes of victims—and all this under the sanction of religion! The murderous system, they say, has been abolished them by the goddess Kalee, who is represented as having made a grant of half the human race to her votaries (to be murdered, that is), according to certain prescribed forms.—*John Hambleton.*

Verse 23.—If we are compelled to close our most solemn and urgent devotions, and our most earnest supplications, without seeing one ray of light beaming upon our path, it may comfort us to remember that so the pious Psalmist closed this complaint. To hope against hope is the most blessed kind of hope.—*William S. Plumer.*



HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. The divine displeasure a fact. II. It is but in measure, and we are very liable to exaggerate it. III. Even while it lasts our relation to him is unaffected: "Sheep of thy pasture." IV. Our business is to enquire the reason of it, and act accordingly.

Verse 1 (second clause).—The Lord's anger with his people compared to smoke.—I. It is not a consuming fire. II. It suggests fear of the fire. III. It darkens the light of joy. IV. It blinds the eyes of faith. V. It checks the breath of life. VI. It thickens the beauty of our worldly comforts.

Verse 2.—I. The Lord's relation to his people. 1. Election. 2. Redemption. 3. Indwelling. II. The prayer arising from I.: "Remember."

Verse 3.—Church mischief. I. The church has enemies. II. Wickedness in the church is their great weapon. III. This causes much desolation to weak sinners, to enquirers, to pious, to prayer, to usefulness. IV. The cure for it is God's interposition.

Verse 3, 4.—The power of prayer. I. On one side were, 1. Desolation: "perpetual," etc. 2. Desecration. 3. Declamation: "enemies roar." 4. Demonstration: "they set up." II. On the other side is, 1. Supplication. 2. This brings God to the rescue effectually and quickly.

Verse 4.—"Ensigns for signs." The craft of Satan in supplanting truth with deceptive counterfeit.

Verse 5.—True fame. To build for God with labour, daring, diligence, skill, etc.

Verse 6.—Vandal work against the truth of God.

Verse 6, 7.—Things feared by a church. I. Injury to her doctrines or ordinances: "exceed work." II. The fire of strife, division, etc. III. The settlement of sin. Either of these three will throw a church down; let her guard and pray against them.

Verse 8.—The destruction of rural churches, the aim of our enemies: the injury they would do, and our duty to prevent it: it means the destroyers use: bribery, oppression, etc. Our proper method for sustaining such churches.

Verse 9 (first clause).—I. There are such things as "signs," that is, tokens and marks of God's special favour to the soul. II. There is also "a seeing those signs, when God, the Holy Ghost, is pleased to shine upon them. III. There is a third state, where there is *not seeing the signs*, those signs being enveloped in darkness, dimness, and obscurity.—*J. C. Philpot.*

Verse 9.—"Teacheth us," that evident signs of God's wrath and displeasure, as the want of his word, the stopping of the true ministers' mouths, etc., should touch us to the quick.—*T. Woods.*

Verse 10.—A prayer for revival. I. How God is reproached. II. What are the ill effects of it. III. When we may expect him to arise.

Verse 11.—I. The patience of God with man: He "withdraws his hand, even," etc., he hesitates to strike. II. The impatience of man with God: "pluck it," etc.—*G. R.*

Verse 12.—I. The sovereignty of God. II. Its antiquity. III. Our loyalty to it. IV. The practical character of his reign: "working." V. The graciousness of it: "working salvation." VI. The place of its operation: "in the midst of the earth."

Verse 14.—God's defeat of our enemies, and the benefit accruing to ourselves.

Verse 15.—The wonderful nature of gracious supplies, illustrated by the smitten rock.

Verse 16.—God present alike in all dispensations of providence.

Verse 16, 17.—I. The God of grace is the God of nature: "The day is thine," etc. II. The God of nature is the God of grace: the wisdom, the power, the faithfulness the same. See Psalm six.—*G. R.*

Verse 19.—The soul of the believer compared to a turtle dove.

Verse 20.—The title given to heathen nations: "dark places of the earth." Not without the light of nature, or of reason, or of natural conscience, or of philosophy, as of Greece and Rome: but without the light of revelation. II. Their condition: "full of," etc.: cruelty in their public, social, and private relationships. See Rom I:

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"without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful." III. Their part in the covenant. This is known from their part in its promises, and in prophecies: "I will give thee the heathen," etc. IV. The prayer of others on their behalf: "Have respect," etc.: "Oh send forth thy light," etc. The conversion of the world will be in answer to the prayers of the church.—*G. R.*

Verse 22.—God pleading his own cause in providential visitations of nations and individuals, as also in remarkable conversions and awakenings.

Verse 22.—I. The glory of our cause; it is the Lord's own. II. The hope of our cause: he will plead it himself. III. The hope thus derivable from the vindication of man: it will move the Lord to arise.



PSALM LXXV.

TITLES.—To the chief Musicians. *Here is noble work for him, for the cry of the last Psalm is about to be heard, and the challenge of the foes of Israel taken up by God himself. Here the virgin daughter of Zion despises her foe, and laughs him to scorn. The destruction of Sennacherib's army is a notable illustration of this sacred song. Al-taschith. Here is another of the "destroy not" Psalms, and the title may be intended as a check upon the natural fierceness of the oppressed, or a hint for the wronged foe, who is here bitterly bidden to destroy not, because the nation is well aware that he cannot. Here, in holy faith, the sucking child plays at the hole of the eye, and the weaned child puts his hand on the cockatrice den. A Psalm or Song of Asaph. For reading or singing. A hymn to God and a song for his saints. Happy were the people who having found a Milton in David had an almost equal successor in Asaph; happiest of all, because these poets were not inspired by earth's Castalian fount, but drank of "the fount of every blessing."*

DEVOTION.—The people's song of gratitude and adoration begins the hymn in verse 1. In the next four verses 2—5, the Lord presents himself as ruling the world in righteousness. Then follows a warning voice from the church to her enemies, verses 6—8, and a closing song anticipatory of the glory due to God and the utter defeat of the foe.

EXPOSITION.

UNTO thee, O God, do we give thanks, *unto thee do we give thanks* ; for that thy name is near thy wondrous works declare.

¶ 1. "Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks." Not to ourselves for we were helpless, but to Elshim who heard our cry, and replied to the taunt of our foes. Never let us neglect thanksgiving, or we may fear that another time our prayers will remain unanswered. As the smiling flowers gratefully reflect in their lovely colours the various constituents of the solar ray, so should gratitude spring up in our hearts after the smiles of God's providence. "Unto thee do we give thanks." We should praise God again and again. Stinted gratitude is ingratitude. For infinite goodness there should be measureless thanks. Faith promises redoubled praise for greatly needed and signal deliverances. "For that thy name is near thy wondrous works declare." God is at hand to answer and do wonders—adore we then the present Deity. We sing not of a hidden God, who sleeps and leaves the church to her fate, but of one who ever in our darkest days is most near, a very present help in trouble, "Near is his name." Beal is on a journey, but Jehovah dwells in his church. Glory be unto the Lord, whose perpetual deeds of grace and majesty are the sure tokens of his being with us always, even unto the end of the world.

2 When I shall receive the congregation I will judge uprightly.
3 The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved : I bear up the pillars of it. Selah.

4 I said unto the fools, Deal not foolishly : and to the wicked, Lift not up the horn.
5 Lift not up your horn on high : speak not with a stiff neck.

¶ 2. "When I shall receive the congregation I will judge uprightly." This is generally believed to be the voice of God, who will, when he accepts his people, mount his judgment seat and aveng their cause in righteousness. It is rendered by some, "I will take a set time ;" and by others, "I will seize the moment."

"God never is before his time,
He never is too late."

He determines the period of interposition, and when that arrives swift are his blows and sure are his deliverances. God sends no delegated judge, but sits himself upon

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the throne. O Lord, let thy set time come for grace. Tarry no longer, but for the truth and the throne of Jesus be thou speedily at work. Let the appointed saviour come, O Jesus, and sit thou on thy throne to judge the world in equity.

3. "The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved." When anarchy is abroad, and tyrants are in power, everything is unloosed, dissolution threatens all things, the solid mountains of government melt as wax; but even then the Lord upholds and sustains the right. "I bear up the pillars of it." Hence, there is no real cause for fear. While the pillars stand, and stand they must for God upholds them, the house will brave out the storm. In the day of the Lord's appearing a general melting will take place, but in that day our covenant God will be the sure support of our confidence.

"How can I sink with such a prop
As my eternal God,
Who bears the earth's huge pillars up,
And spreads the heavens abroad."

"Such." Here may the meek pass while the sublime vision passes before our view; a world dissolved and an immutable God uplifting all his people above the terrible commotion.

4. "I said unto the fool, Deal not foolishly." The Lord bids the boasters boast not, and commands the mad oppressors to stay their folly. How calm is he, how quiet are his words, yet how divine the rebuke. If the wicked were not insane, they would even now hear in their consciences the still small voice bidding them cease from evil, and forbear their pride. "And to the wicked, Lift not up the horn." He bids the ungodly stay their haughtiness. The horn was the emblem of boastful power; only the foolish, like wild and savage beasts, will lift it high; but they assail heaven itself with it, as if they would gore the Almighty himself. In dignified majesty he rebukes the insane glories of the wicked, who beyond measure exalt themselves in the day of their fended power.

5. "Lift not up your horn on high." For their astounding pride there is a double rebuke. A word from God soon abates the lofty. Would to God that all proud men would obey the word here given them; for, if they do not, he will take effectual means to secure obedience, and then we will come upon them, such as shall break their horns and roll their glory in the mire for ever. "Speak not with a stiff neck." Impudence before God is madness. The out-stretched neck of insolent pride is sure to provoke his axe. Those who carry their heads high shall find that they will be lifted yet higher, as Haman was upon the gallows which he had prepared for the righteous man. Silence, thou silly boaster! Silence! or God will answer thee. Who art thou, thou worm, that thou shouldst arrogantly object against thy Maker's laws and curbs at his truth? Be humble, thou vainglorious prater, or vengeance shall silence thee to thine eternal confusion.

6 For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south.

7 But God is the judge; he putteth down one, and setteth up another.

8 For in the hand of the Lord there is a cup, and the wine is red; it is full of mixture; and he poureth out of the same; but the dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them.

9. "For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south." There is a God, and a providence, and things happen not by chance. Though deliverance be hopeless from all points of the compass, yet God can work it for his people; and though judgment come neither from the rising or the setting of the sun, nor from the wilderness of mountains, yet come it will, for the Lord reigneth. Men forget that all things are ordained in heaven; they see but the human force, and the carnal passion, but the unseen Lord is more real far than these. He is at work behind and within the cloud. The foolish man think that he is not, but he is near even now, and on the way to bring in his hand that cup of spiced wine of vengeance, one draught of which shall stagger all his foes.

10. "But God is the judge." Even now he is actually judging. His seat is not vacant; his authority is not abdicated; the Lord reigneth evermore. "He putteth down one, and setteth up another." Empires rise and fall at his bidding. A dungeon

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here, and there a throne, his will assigns. Assyria yields to Babylon, and Babylon to the Medes. Kings are but puppets in his hand; they serve his purpose when they rise and when they fall. A certain author has issued a work called "Historic Niniphtes," a fit name of scorn for all the great ones of the earth. God only is; all power belongs to him; all else is shadow, coming and going, unsubstantial, misty, dream-like.

1. "For in the hand of the Lord there is a cup." The punishment of the wicked is prepared, God himself holds it in readiness; he has collected and concocted wine most dread, and in the chalice of his wrath he holds it. They scoff at his feat of love; they shall be dragged to his table of justice, and made to drink their due deserts. "And the wine is red." The retribution is terrible, it is blood for blood, foaming vengeance for foaming malice. The very odour of divine wrath is terrible; what must the taste be? "It is full of mixture." Spices of anger, justice, and broomed mercy are there. Their misdeeds, their blasphemies, their persecutions have strengthened the liquor as with potent drugs:

"Mingled, strong, and maddening high;
Blood'd the wrath divine."

Ten thousand woes are burning in the depths of that fiery cup, which to the brim is filled with indignation. "And he poureth out of the same." The full cup must be quaffed, the wicked cannot refuse the terrible draught, for God himself pours it out for them and into them. Vain are their cries and entreaties. They could once defy him, but that hour is over, and the time to requite them is fully come. "But the dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them." Even to the bitter and must wrath proceed. They must drink on and on for ever, even to the bottom where lies the lees of deep damnation; these they must suck up, and still must they drain the cup. Oh the anguish and the heart-break of the day of wrath! Mark well, it is for all the wicked; all hell for all the ungodly; the dregs for the dregs; bitter for the bitter; wrath for the horns of wrath. Righteousness is conspicuous, but over all terror spreads a confid night, cheerless, without a star. Oh happy they who drink the cup of godly sorrow, and the cup of salvation; these, though now despised, will then be envied by the very men who trod them under foot.

2 But I will declare for ever; I will sing praises to the God of Jacob.
to All the horns of the wicked also will I cut off; but the horns of the righteous shall be exalted.

3. "But I will declare for ever." Thus will the saints occupy themselves with rehearsing Jehovah's praises, while their foes are drunken with the wrath-wine. They shall chant while the others roar in anguish, and justly so, for the former Psalm informed us that such had been the case on earth—"thine enemies roar in the sanctuary,"—the place where the chosen praised the Lord. "I will sing praises to the God of Jacob." The covenant God, who delivered Jacob from a thousand afflictions, our soul shall magnify. He has kept his covenant which he made with the patriarch, and has redeemed his seed, therefore will we spread abroad his fame world without end.

4. "All the horns of the wicked also will I cut off." Power and liberty being restored to Israel, she begins again to execute justice, by abasing the godfies who had gloried in the reign of oppression. Their power and pomp are to be unlifted down. Men were horns in those days as a part of their state, and these, both literally and figuratively, were to be lopped off; for since God abhors the proud, his church will not tolerate them any longer. "But the horns of the righteous shall be exalted." In a rightly ordered society, good men are counted great men, virtue confers true rank, and grace is more esteemed than gold. Being saved from unrighteous domination, the chief among the chosen people here promises to rectify the errors which had crept into the commonwealth, and after the example of the Lord himself, to abase the haughty and elevate the humble.

This memorable ode may be sung in times of great depression, when prayer has performed her errand at the mercy-seat, and when faith is watching for speedy deliverance. It is a song of the second advent, CONCERNING THE NEARNESS OF THE JUDGMENT WITH THE CUP OF WRATH.

* Tiple.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAINT SAYINGS.

Title.—"Al-tachith." *Destroy not.* This seems to have been used by David as a maxim during the violent persecutions of Saul, as if to remind himself to forgo revenge, though it was often in his power to inflict it, upon his unnatural enemy.—*F. G. Hubbard, in "The Psalms Chronologically arranged, with Historical Introductions. New York." [1856.]*

Whole Psalm.—As these words are really a prayer, while at the same time the Psalm is thrown into the form, not of petitions, but of a thanksgiving, it ought to be considered as a thank-prayer, uttered beforehand, and containing petitions within it.—*Berleb. Bible.*

Verse 1.—"Thy name is near." The name of God is said to be near, because it had come into public notice, and was in every mind and every tongue—opposed to what is unknown and obscure, which is said to be far remote. Compare Deut. xxx. 11.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 1.—The Psalmist doubles this duty in the practice of the saluts: "Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks, we give thanks," we do it, we do it; as if none else did it but they, or as if they had done nothing else.—*Joseph Corpé, in "A Sermon before the House of Commons," entitled, "The Saints' Thankful Acclamation."*

Verse 3.—"I bear up the pillars of it." I prevent it from falling to pieces, as a house, supported by columns too weak to bear its weight, would do.—*Daniel Cresswell.*

Verse 3.—"I bear up the pillars of it." Learn to whom the glory of bearing up the world is due. God's providence is the Iron Atlas which supports the world, and doth shoulder up the world, whilst it treads on sin and sinners. Upon a serious view taken of providence on this wise displayed, we may say as they said of old, "The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God." 1 Kings xviii. 39.—*Thomas Cross.*

Verse 3.—We can imagine a monarch, and especially an eastern monarch, in the plenitude of his power, and the arrogance of his pride, as he casts his haughty glance over the ensigns of his might, saying to himself, "I bear up the pillars of the earth." But one could never imagine such a thought arising in the heart, or proceeding from the lips of David or Hezekiah. I know not who of the sons of Adam, frail and feeble at their best estate, could have ever said, "The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved: I bear up the pillars of it." It is not he a fool who prefers an annuity before an inheritance? It is not he a fool who thinks this mortal part, and neglects his angelical part? As if one should paint the wall of his house, and let the timber rot. It is not he a fool who will feed the devil with his sons? As that emperor who fed his son with a peasant. It is not he a fool who lays a snare for himself? Prov. 1. 16. Who consults his own shame. Hab. ii. 10. Who loves death? Prov. viii. 36.—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 4.—"Fools." The ungodly are spiritual fools. If one had a child very beautiful, yet if he were a fool, the parent would have little joy in him. The Scripture hath dressed the sinner in a fool's coat; and let me tell you, better be a fool void of reason, than a fool void of grace: this is the devil's fool. Prov. xiv. 9. Is not he a fool who refuseth a rich portion? God offers Christ and salvation, but the sinner refuseth this portion: "I would none of me." Ps. lxxxi. 11. Is not he a fool who preferreth an annuity before an inheritance? It is not he a fool who thinks this mortal part, and neglects his angelical part? As if one should paint the wall of his house, and let the timber rot. It is not he a fool who will feed the devil with his sons? As that emperor who fed his son with a peasant. It is not he a fool who lays a snare for himself? Prov. 1. 16. Who consults his own shame. Hab. ii. 10. Who loves death? Prov. viii. 36.—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 5.—"Horn." The word horn was used in the Hebrew metaphorically to express either honour, as Ps. cxxii. 9; cxxxix. 18, etc.; or strength, Mic. iv. 13. "I will make thine horn iron." Deut. xxxiii. 17, etc. To humble and cast down was often represented by the figure of breaking or cutting off the horn, as here (ver. 10). Lam. ii. 3. "Cut off all the horn of Israel." To exalt the horn of any one was to bestow honour and dignity upon him; so also, to make it bud. Ps. cxxxii. 17,

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xxxix. 18; Ezek. xxxi. 21. Here, to lift up the horn betokens presumption. It was also somewhat later a symbol for kingdom, Zech. i. 18, and Daniel. "Four Friends."

Verse 5.—"Speak not with a stiff neck." Mr. Bruce has observed that the Abyssinian kings have a horn on their diadems; and that the keeping it erect, or in a projecting form, makes them appear as if they had a stiff neck; and refers to this passage for the antiquity of the usage, and the occurrence also.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 6.—"For promotion cometh neither from the east," etc. The word "promotion" here is used in a very expressive way; it means the desire of self-advancement, *ἄνω θύρα*, and would teach us that all our inward schemes, and outward plans, cannot gain for us advancement, unless based upon the fear and love of God; we look forward to improve our circumstances, like to the ascending of a mountain, and nerve ourselves to the effort of ascent, fondly thinking that no eye watches our efforts; but as "shame is the promotion of fools," so disappointment is often the return of rashness. . . . From the east promotion doth not come; the word "east" here is very expressive, *ἄνα (anatomos)*, the rising of the sun, the outgoing of light, the dawning of the day, and the manifesting or revealing of God. We look around; and in the early dawning of youth, with high hopes, mental energies, and perhaps superior talents, anticipate victory over our competitors, and a course of worldly success and prosperity; but alas! how often are all these hopes blighted and a succession of reverses humbles our spirits.

Promotion cometh not from the "west." The original is *ἄνα (anatomos)* and it means duskiness, darkness, and the setting sun,—hence the west. When the clouds of years press upon us, and darkened shadows overtake us in various ways, such as loss of dear and early friends, the buoyancy of youth gone by, hopes softened down to personal ease, and the power of the constitution reduced; then God often wills that promotion shall not come.

We now approach to the last point from whence promotion cometh not, that is from the "south." *ἄνα (midbar)* a waste place, the Arabian desert; hence the south. In dry and solitary places like the sandy desert little advancement can be looked for; like the human intellect, unless cultivated and improved by care and education it is barren as the desert to all holy feelings and improvement, the natural passions like sand choke up every patch susceptible of cultivation, and close up all the avenues to thought and devotion. A godless man is like the Arabian desert, of no profit to himself or his neighbours; like ever-shifting sands being tossed to and fro by his own wayward passions; heated with the suns of turbulence, self-will, and recklessness, he is a desert, a waste where God will not vouchsafe the light of his countenance for promotion. Like the disobedient Jews of old, Psalm lxxviii. 49, we may speak of this man saying, "How oft did he provoke him in the wilderness and grieve him in the desert!" Let us then cultivate the higher part of our being, and then we may produce fruit unto holiness; let us not wreck so noble a ship as the soul by careless steering and neglect, but trim its sails with early good instruction, and then may we arrive at the haven where we would be.

Having now illustrated the three points mentioned in our text, let us turn to the one (the north) where promotion or advancement may be looked for. Coldness is emblematical of purity, and coldness is an attribute of the north. The pure in heart shall see God. God is the northern light that gleams over the wilderness of life's night. "He giveth snow like wool; he scattereth the hoar frost like ashes; he catcheth forth his ice like morsels."

Be it ours to be humbly dependent upon God; for whatever station he may choose to keep us in, godliness alone will prove our promotion and true riches. If our anxieties are directed towards pleasing him, then shall we prosper, and he will show us "a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." (Rev. xxii. 1.)—*Condensed from a Sermon by Gregory Bateson, preached March 16th, 1862, on his entering upon the Vicarage of Ulverston.*

Verse 6.—"For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the south, nor from the north." Here are three of the four winds specified, and it is said, "promotion comes from neither of them." But why is it not also said that promotion comes not from the north? that is the question. I answer:—it were answer enough to say, that we ought not to put questions curiously about such things; it should satisfy us that the Spirit of God is pleased to say it is so, and no more. Yet some tell us the reason why it is not said promotion cometh not from the north, is because indeed it cometh out of the north, which, say they, is intimated in the Hebrew word



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for the north, which signifies hidden or secret. Promotion comes not from the east, nor west, nor south, but from the north. It comes from the north in a figure or mystery, that is, it comes from some hidden providence, or secret hand, which many take no more notice of than we do of the furthest part of the north. God promotes many in this world to power, and sends them great prosperity, we see not how or which way; the causes and contrivances of it are hidden close, and in the breast of God. This also is a truth; in that sense we may say, "Fair weather cometh from the north." Promotion is visible, but the manner of it is a secret; we see not the causes for which, nor the ways in which it cometh. It is enough to touch these notions, and to touch them can do no hurt, while the matter arising from them hath the clear consent of, and is harmonious with other plain places of Scripture.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 6.—Promotion; or, lifting up.—The word is evidently an emphatic word in the Psalm; it is the same which occurs in verses four and five, and again in verse seven and verse ten. I have, therefore, given the same rendering of it throughout. The rendering of the authorized version "promotion," besides losing sight of the manifestly designed repetition of the same word, is peculiarly unfortunate in conveying a wrong idea. "Lifting up," in its Hebrew sense, does not mean "promotion," as we commonly understand it, but deliverance from trouble, safety, victory. The image, in particular, of lifting up the head or the horn (the last, borrowed from wild beasts, such as buffaloes, etc., in whom the horn is the symbol of strength), denotes courage, strength, and victory over enemies.—J. J. Stewart Peronne.

Verse 8.—Not from the south.—"From the wilderness," the great wilderness lying in that direction. Three quarters are mentioned, the north only being omitted. This may be accounted for, supposing the Psalm to refer to Sennacherib, by the fact that the Assyrian army approached from the north; and therefore it would be natural to look in all directions but that for assistance to repel the invader.—J. J. Stewart Peronne.

Verse 9.—I thought to promote thee to great honour.—said the king of Moab to Baalam; and yet that promotion ended in a dishonoured and a bloody death. I have often thought of many of the Lord's servants on earth, so superciliously passed by and passed over in man's catalogue of worthies, with what glad and grateful surprise they will at length receive that promotion denied on earth, when their own Master shall say to them, "Friend, come up higher;" and then as they sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven, shall they have honour of them that sit at meat with them.—Baron Bouchier.

Verse 10.—The rise and fall of nations and empires are in this Psalm ascribed to God. He exalts one and puts down another at his pleasure. In this he generally uses instrumentality, but that instrumentality is always rendered effectual by his own agency. When nations or individuals are propitious, and glorious, and powerful, they usually ascribe all to themselves or to fortune. But it is God who has raised them to eminence. When they boast he can humble them. In these verses God is considered as the governor of the world, punishing the wicked, and pouring out judgments on his enemies. The calamities of war, pestilence, and famine, are all ministers of providence to execute wrath.—Alexander Carson.

Verse 7.—
Here he exalts neglected worms
To scorpions and a crow;
Among the following page he turns,
And tread the monarch down.—
—Isaac Watts.

Verse 8.—In the hand of the Lord there is a cup, and the wine is red (which notes three wrath); and it is full of mixture.—This mixture is of judgments, plagues, and punishments: "this is the portion of their cup" (Ps. xl). But what will the Lord do with this mixed cup? Who shall sip at the top of the cup, he tells us not; but he is express whose the bottom is: "he poured out of the same"—some drops are split here and there—but the dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them. Alas, they know it, their stomachs turn at it; they have not been brought up to drink dregs; they have had their wine well refined, and sparkling with spirits in crystal glasses; and how can they get this down?



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They who have drunk so willingly and freely of the cup of sin, shall be forced, whether they will or no, to drink the cup of judgment. And it is not a sip or two shall serve their turns; they must drink all, dregs and all, they shall drink it to the bottom, and yet they shall never come to the bottom; they have loved long draughts, and now they shall have one long sough; there is eternity to the bottom. If a cup of affliction, which, in the strict, is a cup of salvation, be sometime, or for a time, nuzzled to the goby, how deadly sick will the ungodly be who must for ever, drink a cup of wrath and death.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 8.—In the hand of the Lord there is a cup, etc. It is a "cup;" well, there is a cup that David thirsts for: "I will take the cup of salvation." Ps. cxxi. 13. There is "wine;" in it: better; for wine cheers the hearts, and puts alacrity into the spirits. That wine is "red;" better still; so it should be; this argues the lustre and goodness of it: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup," Prov. xxiii. 31: the colour adds to the pleasure. But now it is "full of mixture;" alas, this mixture spoils all. It is compounded, brewed, made unwholesome; this changeth the condition of the cup, of the wine, of the colour, of all. It is mixed with the wrath of God, the malice of Satan, the anguish of soul, the gall of sin, the tears of despair: it is "red;" that is, of a sanguine colour, the wine of blood. But yet so long as it is in the cup, they need not meddle with it: nay, but the Lord will "pour it out;" he shall hold their mouths to it, and make them drink it: the rankest poison in the world, the gall of dragons, and venom of asps, is pleasant and healthful to it. Yet he but a little of the top, let them but taste it; nay, they must "drink it off," to the very bottom, the sediments, dregs, lees, and all; even the very filth of vengeance. And lest any drops should be left behind, they shall "wring them out," and suck them down to their confusion. The cup is all bitter, and full of sorrow, saith Augustine: the goby do often taste the top, and feel the bitterness, but then it is suddenly snatched from them; but the ungodly shall drink the very grounds, and extremest poison.—Thomas Adams.

Verse 8.—In the hand of the Lord there is a cup, and the wine is red; "red with wrath, in the day of God's wrath." "It is full of mixture;" it hath no mixture of good, no sweetness at all in it, but all sorts of evil are mingled in that cup. "And he poured out of the same;" upon many occasions he pours it out in the world; "but the dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink;" they have not only the cup, but the dregs of the cup, that is, the worst of the cup; for as in a good cup, the deeper the sweeter; so in an evil cup, the deeper the worse; the dregs are the worst, the bottom is the bitterest of a bitter cup.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 8.—"A cup." There seems to be here an allusion to the cup of malodification, as the Jews called that "mixed cup of wine" and frankincense, which used to be given to condemned criminals before their execution, in order to take away their senses.—Richard Mant.

Verse 8.—"The wine is red," or "the wine foameth," i.e., as it is poured into the cup from the wine-jar, as is expressed in the next member of the verse. "Mixture," i.e., the aromatic herbs, etc., which were put into the wine to make it more intoxicating.—J. J. Stewart Peronne.

Verse 8.—"The wine is red." The remedy is suitable to the disease, and the punishment to the sin: Sanguinem afficit sanguinem vitis (as he once says); Thou hast thirsted after blood, and blood thou shalt drink. Because men delight in blood, therefore, blood shall be poured out unto them; yea, their own blood shall be poured out. This is the way of God's providence, and the manner of his dealings in the world; which because it is filled with cruelty shall be therefore filled with blood.—Thomas Horton.

Verse 8.—"Red." The Hebrew word to rather means turbid; and it probably contains a further allusion to the particulars above mentioned; the wine being rendered turbid by stirring up the lees, and by the mixture of intoxicating drugs.—Richard Mant.

Verse 8.—"Full of mixture." There are some who think that mixture is here named because they rarely drink pure wine in those regions, since they are so warm; and because the wine is there more generous than in these colder quarters. But a different signification is intended; it is that spices are mingled with the wine.—Francis Vaughan. 1547.

Verse 8.—"Mixture." In all the afflictions of God's people there is an intermixture and temperment of love and favour, which shews itself in them. As, first of all, there is a mixture of strength and patience for the bearing of it. Secondly,



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there is a mixture of *comfort and goodness* as to the things themselves. God is not altogether in affliction, but he is very much in mercy with it; and as he is pleased to exercise his servants with several troubles, so he does likewise vouchsafe them many blessings together with them, which he does comfort them withal. And then, thirdly, there is another thing also which is much observable in the afflictions of God's people, which makes this mixture complete, and that is, a mixture of *improvement and edification*.—*Thomas Horton.*

Verse 8.—"The dregs." Now, as the cup of red wine is the Christian doctrine which converts the soul, and in which the true believer spiritually luxuriates, so "the dregs thereof" are those merely outward, formal, and ceremonious circumstances, which are nothing in themselves more than the dregs and leavings of the signified reality and spiritual substance. And when the text says that the wicked shall wring out the dregs of Christian doctrine, and shall drink of them, we are led to fix our attention upon the main peculiarity of Paganistical religion. As God satisfies his people with the true spiritual refreshment of genuine Christian doctrine; so does he leave to the unenlightened spirit, who will not seek him as he ought to do, the mere outside formalities, which belong indeed to religion necessarily, but of it form no vital part. They are but the refuse of the magnificent heaven-reaching substance.—*T. D. Gregg, 1855.*

Verse 8.—"All the wicked." They shall do it too, we may not omit that: "all the wicked of the earth." As there is an universality of the judgment, so there is universality of the sufferers; they shall drink *all* of it, and they shall *all* of them drink it, that so no man may favour or flatter himself with hope of escape.—*Thomas Horton.*

Verse 8.—"shall wring them out." Here is the necessity also of it; it is *unavoidable*: "They shall drink it," that is, even against their minds, whether they will or no. It is very likely that wicked men would be very loath to come to this condition: they can be content to sin, but they cannot endure to be punished for sin. . . . This cup shall not pass from them, but they shall drink of it, even against their stomachs, where they never so much loath it. Yes, and which is more, they shall suck it up; God will turn the cup up to them, and will make them to take it every jot; he will not spare them one drop of it, which they shall be suffered to leave behind. . . . The Lord himself (as I may say) will stand over them, and see them do it without any favour or indulgence.—*Thomas Horton.*

Verse 8.—"When God's people have drunk the red wine in the cup, the wicked must drink the dregs: the cup passeth from place to place till all be drunk off."—*William Greenleaf.*

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

*Verse 1.—*The unceasing thanksgiving of the church, her grand cause for adoration: the nearness of her God, and the evident proof thereof in the displays of his power.

Verse 1.—I. Do we give thanks? II. We do give thanks. III. What thanks do we give? IV. When do we give thanks? V. Let us give thanks again.

*Verse 2.—*Good resolutions commendable, how they should be made, strengthened, and performed.

*Verse 3.—*The Lord the stay of his people under the worst circumstances.

*Verse 3.—*Teacheth us that no disorder or confusion should hinder us from doing that which God requireth of us; nay, rather, the more things are out of order the more readily should we labour to redress them.—*Thomas Woodcock.*

Verse 4.—I. Who spoke to them? "I." II. Who were they? "Fools," "wicked." III. What did you say? IV. What was the good of it? Or, Retake of sin, a duty.

* We quote this for its singularity rather than its value. It is a notable instance of the force of party wall. Thus the Evangelical Anglican, in his ardent against Romish error, finds aid in a passage which would not ordinarily be understood to relate to the question. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with.



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*Verse 4.—*The unhalloved trio:—wickedness, folly, pride.

*Verse 5.—*Arguments against pride in heart, appearance, and speech.

*Verse 6, 7.—*The changes of providence not the tricks of fortune.

*Verse 7.—*God acts as a judge and not arbitrarily in his providential arrangements.

Verse 8.—"In the hand of the Lord there is a cup," etc. I. As a matter of preparation, consider it so, and thus it is "in the hand of the Lord." II. By way of qualification: it is he that tempers it; it was "full of mixture." III. By way of distribution, as giving to every one his share and portion in it.—*Thomas Horton.*

*Verse 8.—*The cup of wrath. Where it is, what it is, how full it is, who brings it, who must drink it.

*Verse 8.—*Full of mixture." Wrath of God, remorse, memory of lost joy, fear of future recriminations, despair, shame, etc., all these are ingredients of the mingled cup.

Verse 8 (last clause).—I. "The dregs" of the cup: the wrath of wrath, the gall of bitterness. II. The dregs of the people: "all the wicked."

*Verse 9.—*Our life work: to declare and to sing.

PSALM LXXXVI.

TITLE.—To the chief Musician on Neginoth. *The Precentor is here instructed to perform this song to the music of stringed instruments. The Master of the harpers was called upon for his most skillful minstrelsy, and truly the song is worthy of the sweetest sounds that strings can yield. A Psalm or Song of Asaph. The style and matter indicate the same hand as that which wrote the preceding; and it is an admirable arrangement which placed the two in juxtaposition. Faith in the 75th Psalm sung of victories to come, and here it sings of triumphs achieved. The present Psalm is a most jubilant war song, a psalm to the King of kings, the figure of a theocratic nation, to its divine ruler. We have no need to mark divisions in a song where the unity is so well preserved.*

EXPOSITION.

IN Judah is God known: his name is great in Israel.
 2 In Salem also is his tabernacle, and his dwelling place in Zion.
 3 There brake he the arrows of the bow, the shield, and the sword, and the battle. Selah.
 4 Thou art more glorious and excellent than the mountains of prey.
 5 The stouthearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep; and none of the men of might have found their hands.
 6 At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep.
 7 Thou, even thou, art to be feared; and who may stand in thy sight when once thou art angry?
 8 Thou didst cause judgment to be heard from heaven; the earth feared, and was still.
 9 When God arose to judgment, to save all the meek of the earth. Selah.
 10 Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain.
 11 Vow, and pay unto the LORD your God; let all that be round about him bring presents unto him that ought to be feared.
 12 He shall cut off the spirit of princes: he is terrible to the kings of the earth.
 1. "In Judah is God known." If unknown in all the world beside, he has so revealed himself to his people by his deeds of grace, that he is no unknown God to them. "His name is great in Israel." To be known, in the Lord's case, is to be honoured: those who know his name admire the greatness of it. Although Judah and Israel were unapparently divided politically, yet the gods of both nations were agreed concerning Jehovah their God; and truly whatever schisms may mar the visible church, the saints always "appear as one" in magnifying the Lord their God. Dark is the outer world, but within the favoured circle Jehovah is revealed, and in the adoration of all who behold him. The world knows him not and therefore blasphemes him, but his church is full of ardour to proclaim his fame unto the ends of the earth.
 2. "In Salem also is his tabernacle." In the peaceful city he dwells, and the peace is perpetuated, because there his sacred tent is pitched. The church of God is the place where the Lord abides, and he is to her the Lord and giver of peace. "And his dwelling place in Zion." Upon the chosen hill was the palace of Israel's Lord. It is the glory of the church that the Redeemer inhabits her by his Holy Spirit. Vain are the assaults of the enemy, for they attack not us alone, but the

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Lord himself. Immanuel, God with us, finds a home among his people, who then shall work us ill?

3. "There break he the arrows of the bow." Without leaving his tranquil abode, he sent forth his word and smothered the arrows of his enemies before they could shoot them. The idea is sublime, and marks the ease, completeness, and rapidity of the divine action. "The shield, and the sword, and the battle." Every weapon, offensive and defensive, the Lord dashed in pieces; death-bearing bolts and life-preserving armour were alike of no avail when the Breaker sent forth his word of power. In the spiritual conflicts of this and every age, the like will be seen; no weapon that is formed against the church shall prosper, and every tongue that rises against him in judgment shall be condemned. "Silah." It is meet that we should dwell on so soul-stirring a theme, and give the Lord our grateful adoration,—hence a pause is inserted.

4. "Thou art more glorious and excellent than the mountains of prey." Far more is Jehovah to be extolled than all the invading powers which sought to oppress his people, though they were for power and greatness comparable to mountains. Assyria had pillaged the nations till it had become rich with mountains of spoil, this was talked of among men as they, but the Psalmist despises such renown, and declares that the Lord was far more illustrious. What are the honours of war but bags of murder? What the fame of conquerors but the reek of manslaughter? But the Lord is glorious in holiness, and his terrible deeds are done in justice for the defence of the weak and the deliverance of the enslaved. More power may be glorious, but it is not excellent: when we behold the mighty acts of the Lord, we see a perfect blinding of the two qualities.

5. "The stout-hearted are spoiled." They came to spoil, and lo! they are spoiled themselves. Their stout-hearted are cold in death, the angel of the pestilence has dried up their life-blood, their very heart is taken from them. "They have slept their sleep." Their last sleep—the sleep of death. "And none of the men of might have found their hands." Their arms are painless; they cannot lift a finger, for the rigor of death has stiffened them. What a scene was that when Sennacherib's host was utterly destroyed in one night. The hands which were furious to pull down Jerusalem, could not even be raised from the sod, the most valiant warriors were as weak as the palsied cripples at the temple gate, yes, their eyes they could not open, a deep sleep sealed their vision in everlasting darkness. O God, how terrible art thou! Thus shalt thou fight for us, and in the hour of peril overthrow the enemies of thy gospel. Therefore in them will we trust and not be afraid.

6. "O God of Jacob." A word accomplished all, there was no need of a single blow. "O God of Jacob." God of the wrestling people, again like their father supplant their enemy; God of the covenant and the promise, thou hast in this glorious character fought for thine elect nation. "Both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep." They will neither neigh nor rattle again; still are the trappings of the horses and the crash of the cars; the cavalry no more creates its din. The Israelites always had a special fear of horses and scythed chariots; and, therefore, the sudden stillness of the entire force of the enemy in this department is made the theme of special rejoicing. The horses were stretched on the ground, and the chariots stood still, as if the whole camp had fallen asleep. Thus can the Lord send a judicial sleep, as if the whole camp had fallen asleep. Thus can the second death, and this he can do when they are in the zenith of power; and, as they imagine in the very act of blotting out the remembrance of his people. The world's Halleluhalas can write terrible letters, but the Lord answers not with pen and ink, but with rebukes, which bear death in every syllable.

7. "Thou, even thou, art to be feared." Not Sennacherib, nor Nimrod his god, but Jehovah alone, who with a silent rebuke had withered all the monarch's host.

"Fear him, ye saints, and then ye shall have nothing else to fear."

The fear of man is a snare, but the fear of God is a great virtue, and has great power for good over the human mind. God is to be feared profoundly, continually, and alone. Let all worship be to him only. "And who may stand in thy sight when thou art angry?" Who indeed? The angels fell when their rebellion provoked his justice; Adam lost his place in Paradise in the same manner; Pharaoh and other proud monarchs passed away at his frown; neither is there in earth or hell any who can abide the terror of his wrath. How blest are they who are shattered

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In the atonement of Jesus, and hence have no cause to fear the righteous anger of the Judge of all the earth.

8. "Thou dost cause judgment to be heard from heaven." So complete an overthrow was evidently a judgment from heaven; those who saw it not, yet heard the report of it, and said, "This is the finger of God." Man will not hear God's voice if he can help it, but God takes care to cause it to be heard. The echoes of that judgment executed on the haughty Assyrian are heard still, and will ring on adown all the ages, to the praise of divine justice. "The earth feared, and was still." All nations trembled at the tidings, and sat in humbled awe. Repose followed the former turmoil of war, when the oppressor's power was broken, and God was revered for having given quiet to the peoples. How readily can Jehovah command an audience! It may be that in the latter days he will, by some such miracles of power in the realms of grace, constrain all earth's inhabitants to attend to the gospel, and submit to the reign of his all-glorious Son. So be it, good Lord.

9. "When God arose to judgment." Men were hushed when he ascended the judgment-seat and actively carried out the decrees of justice. When God is still the people are in tumult; when he arises they are still as a stone. "To see off the meek of the earth." The Ruler of men has a special eye towards the poor and despised; he makes it his first point to right all their wrongs. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." They have little enough of it now, but their avenger is strong and he will surely save them. He who saves his people is the same God who overthrew their enemies; he is omnipotent to save as to destroy. Glory be unto his name. "Silah." Here pause, and let devout contemplations adore the God of Jacob.

10. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee." It shall not only be overcome but rendered subservient to thy glory. Man with his breath of threatening is but blowing the trumpet of the Lord's eternal fame. Furious winds often drive vessels the more swiftly into port. The devil knows the fire and melts the iron, and then the Lord fashions it for his own purposes. Let men and devils rage as they may, they cannot do otherwise than glorify the divine purposes. "The remainder of wrath shall thou restrain." Malice is tethered and cannot break its bounds. The fire which cannot be utilised shall be damped. Some read it "thou shalt gird," as if the Lord girded on the wrath of man as a sword to be used for his own designs, and certainly men of the world are often a sword in the hand of God, to scourge others. The verse clearly teaches that even the most rampant evil is under the control of the Lord, and will in the end be overruled for his praise.

11. "You, and pay unto the Lord your God." Well may we do so in memory of such mercies and judgments. To vow or not is a matter of choice, but to discharge our vows is our bounden duty. He who would defend God, his own God, is a wretch indeed. He keeps his promises, let not his people fail in theirs. He is their faithful God and deserves to have a faithful people. "Let all that be round about him bring presents unto him that ought to be feared." Let surrounding nations submit to the only living God, let his own people with alacrity present their offerings, and let his priests and Levites be leaders in the sacred sacrifice. He who deserves to be praised as our God does, should not have mere verbal homage, but substantial tribute. Dread Sovereign, behold I give myself to thee.

12. "He shall cut off the spirit of princes." Their courage, skill, and life are in his hands, and he can remove them as a gardener cuts off a slip from a plant. None are great in his hand. Caesars and Napoleons fall under his power as the boughs of the tree beneath the woodman's axe. "He is terrible to the kings of the earth." While they are terrible to others he is terrible to them. If they oppose themselves to his people, he will make short work of them; they shall perish before the terror of his arm; for the Lord is a man of war, the Lord is his name. Repose before him all ye who adore the God of Jacob.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—No Psalm has a greater right to follow Ps. lxxv. than this, which is ascribed to the Precentor, with accompaniment of stringed instruments (vid. iv. 1), a Psalm by Asaph, a song. Similar expressions (God of Jacob, lxxv. 10, lxxvii. 7; sin, midst of the earth, lxxv. 9, lxxvi. 10), and the same impress throughout speak in favour of unity of authorship. In other respects too, they form a pair: Ps. lxxv. prepares the way for the divine deed of judgment as imminent, which Ps. lxxvi. celebrates as having taken place.—*From Delitzsch.*

Verse 1.—"In Judah is God known." God is truly and savingly known only in and through his Son; God indeed is obscurely and darkly known in his works, as a God of power; in his providence, as a God of authority, wisdom, and order; in his common mercies, as a God of bounty; and in his punishments and judgments, as a God of justice; but in Christ opened and preached in the gospel, God is known with a clear, a comfortable, and saving knowledge, as a father of grace and singular mercy and lovingkindness. "In Judah" (saith the Psalmist) "is God known: his name is great in Israel." "In Judah," in his church, where his word and ordinances are, where Christ is preached, and the mystery of man's salvation is opened, there God is known truly without error, perspicuously without obscurities, and savingly without uncertainties; there he is known as a King in his courts, for the glory and beauty which he there manifesteth; as a teacher in his school, for the wisdom and knowledge which he there dispenseth; as a dweller in his house, for the holy orders he there preceiveth, and gracious rule and dominion he there exerciseth and beareth in the souls of his servants; as a bridegroom in the banqueting house, for the spiritual dainties he there maketh, for the clear and open manifestation of himself, and love and comfort he there ministereth to his spiritual friends and guests; "and his name is great in Israel;" his power, wisdom, truth, love, and goodness is much magnified and very glorious in their apprehensions who know him in Christ Jesus.—*Alexander Gross.*

Verse 1.—"His name." By the "name" of God here, God himself is understood; for in so many good effects as God uttereth himself toward his kirk, as many names he giveth to himself whereby he may be praised of her. As for example, when he pronounceth unto his kirk freely grace and mercy, his kirk giveth him a name, and calleth him merciful. When he keepeth his promise, and uttereth himself faithful God to his kirk, his kirk giveth him a name, and calleth him true God. When he delivereth his kirk out of danger, and sheweth him a mighty God, and terrible against his enemies, his kirk giveth him a name, and calleth him a potent God, and so forth in the rest of his effects: so that by the name of God is understood here God himself, as God maketh himself to be known in his wonderful works.—*Robert Bruce.*

Verse 1.—"His name is great in Israel." Properly the great name in Israel, that is, the church, in the name of Jesus, which is great, first, by its efficacy; for it signifieth Saviour. There is no other name under heaven by which we must be saved. Secondly, it is great in dignity; for it is the name that is above every name. . . . Thirdly, it is great in the breadth of its range. Ps. viii. 1: "How excellent is thy name in all the earth."—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 2.—"In Salem also is his tabernacle." It is not without meaning that Jerusalem has the appellation of Salem; for it is thereby intimated that the tabernacle of God, notwithstanding the assaults of foes, in the very heart of the tumults of war remained in peace. How much more now that the invaders had been overthrown, would prosperably be enjoyed?—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 2.—"In Salem also is his tabernacle." God the Holy Ghost is a spirit of peace, he is the comforter; he seals up peace (2 Corinthians i. 22). The blessed dove brings the olive branch of peace in his mouth; now a peaceable disposition evidenceth something of God in a man, therefore God loves to dwell there. "In Salem is God's tabernacle;" Salem signifies peace; God dwells in a peaceable spirit.—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 2.—"In Salem also is his tabernacle," etc. All the old versions, as well as the two English ones, have missed one especial force of this passage. There is no direct reference in words to any human habitation, but to the lair of the Lion of Judah. The word *tabernacle* does not only mean his tabernacle, but his covert, and is so

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translated in another place (Jer. xxv. 38): "He hath forsaken his covert, as the lion;" and the vaguer word *tabernacle* which succeeds may well be translated by "den," or some equivalent phrase. Ps. x. 9.—*Simon De Huis.*

Verse 3.—"The care of Salem, or Zion, lies at the bottom of all God's powerful actions and workings among the sons of men. Every mighty work of God throughout the world may be traced with these two verses. The whole course of affairs in the world is steered by Providence in reference to the good of Salem."—*John Owen.*

Verse 3.—"There." Observe how it is said, "There he brake," namely, in his temple, his habitation there. For unto that his temple doth the coherence in the verse above carry it, for that was last in mention, and with the greatest emphasis. In the story we read that Sennacherib's overthrow was from Hezekiah's prayer in the temple; for upon Sennacherib's letter, and Hezekiah's hearsay of the blasphemy, he took himself thither, went instantly into the temple, and began his prayer thus: "O thou God of Israel, that dwellest between the cherubims." He invocates him under that style of his dwelling in the holiest, and so hearing prayers there. Thus you have it recorded both in Isaiah and in 2 Kings xix. 16. And how suitably, in answer herunto, it is said here in the Psalm, that God gave forth sentence presently out of his tabernacle: yes, and that so suddenly too, as that the very execution is said to be done there, that is, from thence. And yet again, in the eighth verse of the Psalm, it is said to be a sentence from heaven too; "Thou didst cause judgment" (so called because it was the sentence of God as a Judge) "to be heard from heaven." Thus Hezekiah prayed, and thus God heard; and both as in the temple.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 3.—"There." These men, to wit the King of Ashur and his accomplices, came to cast out God out of his dwelling place; but he stood to the defence of his own house, and showed them that he would not remove for their pleasure.—*Robert Bruce.*

Verse 4.—God was not known in Babylon, in Egypt, in other nations; his tabernacle and dwelling place was not amongst them, therefore they were not glorious. But see what is in the 4th verse, "Thou art more glorious and excellent than the mountains of prey;" thou Judah, thou Israel, thou Salem, thou Zion, that hast spiritual mercies and blessings, art more glorious than they, whatever thy glory be. Have the nations abroad goodly towers? thou hast the temple; have they stately cities? thou hast Jerusalem, the city of God; have they wise men? thou hast the prophets; have they gods of gold, silver, and stones? thou hast the true living God, Jehovah, to be thy God; have they human laws that are good? thou hast divine laws that excel; have they temporal exaltations? thou hast spiritual; have they the glory of the world? thou hast the glory of heaven.—*William Greenhill.*

Verse 4.—"The mountains of prey." Why are they called the mountains of prey? There is a reference to the lairs of the lions in the mountains, whence they rush forth upon those who come that way, and tear them in pieces. In the same way the dwelling place of God was represented above under the title of a tabernacle or lair. Moreover, this is a mystic epithet of the mountains of Judah, by which it is hinted that the enemies who venture to approach that lair are wont to be torn in sunder; a terrible example of which had just been shown in the case of the Assyrians, there overthrown, torn, and spoiled. Compare Isaiah xxxi. 4.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 5.—"The stouthearted are spoiled." There is indicated in these words that constipation of mind which deprives of judgment and power. The soldiers are spoiled of their heart; that is, they who at other times were wise and courageous have now lost their heart, and have been reduced to foolishness and stupidity.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 5.—"The stouthearted are spoiled." After the breaking of their weapons their spoliation is recorded, for that follows the slaughter of foes. Not is mention made of that without reason. They had come to spoil, therefore are they deservedly spoiled.—*Marcus.*

Verse 5.—"The stouthearted are spoiled." Some translate it, "They are spoiled of their stout heart." The stouthearted, the strong, are spoiled. The strong man may be spoiled by a stronger; that's a good sense, but it is more elegantly rendered, "they are spoiled of their stout heart;" that is, the Lord takes their heart out of their bosom. Daring men, who fear nothing, are turned into *Major-missakils*—



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far round about; their stout hearts are taken from them, and then they are so far from being a terror to other men, that they run from the shadow of a man; their courage is down; they cannot give a child a confident look, much less look danger or enemies in the face.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 5 (last clause).—The strength and power of a man is in his hands; if they be gone, all his hope is gone. If a man's sword be taken from him, he will do what he can with his hands; but if his hands be gone, he may go to sleep for any disturbance he will work. For men not to find their hands, is not to have that power for the execution of their designs which formerly they had.—John Cress.

Verse 5 (last clause).—As we say of a man that goes lamely or lazily, "he cannot find his feet;" so of a man that acts lamely or lazily, or of a soldier that fights faintly and cowardly, "he cannot find his hands."—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 5, 6.
For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And tread on the face of the foe as he passed;
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and for ever were still:
And there lay the steed with his owner all wide,
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his passing lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-busting surf,
And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

—George Gordon, Lord Byron.

Verse 6.—"Cast into a deep sleep." It is observable, that the verb here used is the same as is used in the narrative of the act of Jael, and of the death of the proud enemy of Israel, Sisera, "cast into a deep sleep," by God's power, working by the hand of a woman.—Christopher Wordsworth.

Verse 7.—"Thou, even thou, art to be feared." The emphasis in the word "thou," redoubled, implies as much as if he had said, Not principally, not powers, not hell, not death, nor anything for themselves, but thou, O Lord, alone art to be feared. Arguments and reasons to confirm it are two, here laid down in the text: the first is drawn from God's anger, who hath decreed, and accordingly executes vengeance upon all the proud. The second is drawn from his power; not princes, not armies, not men, not angels, are able to endure the breath of his fury; for, "Who may stand in thy sight when once thou art angry?" . . . The anger of God is a terrible, unspcakable, unsupportable, intolerable burden. Every word in the text hath a special emphasis to prove this. "Who may stand?" Who? Shall angels? They are but like refracted beams or rays, if God should hide his face, they would cease to shine. Shall man? His glory and pomp, like the colours in the rainbow, vanish away, when God puts forth in anger the brightness of his face. Shall devils? If he were the word they are tumbled down from heaven like lightning. "Stand in thy sight." "Stand." What! a reed against a cedar, a thistle in Lebanon against a cedar in Lebanon; a feather against a flame, a grasshopper against an Almighty, a head of glass against a rod of brass? "When once thou art angry?" Angry. By sending out his wrath, that it would like arrows; angry, in pouring it out, that it drowns like water; angry, in kindling of it, that it burns like fire; a consuming fire, but you tell me such a fire may be quenched; an unquenchable fire, but since that may cease to burn when it lacks matter, it is in one word an everlasting fire, that never goes out. That, that's it; such anger as it never fully shows, but in punishment of reprobates; in no punishment, but that in hell; in nose in hell, but that eternal.—John Cragge's "Cabinet of Spiritual Jewels." 1657.

Verse 9.—"God arose to judgment." This great judgment was wrought upon the enemies when God rose: it was not done when God sat; for the whole time when he sat his enemies were slain, stirring their time, raging in murder, oppression, and blood. . . . His brightness in God here after the manner of earthly judges.

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after the custom of our judges; for first they sit down, they try, seek out, and advise, and after consideration they resolve, and after resolution they rise up, give forth judgment, and pronounce the sentence; even so the prophet brightness in God after the same manner; sitting, and after sitting, rising and pronouncing the sentence.—Robert Bruce.

Verse 9.—"To save all the meek." We see from this passage what care God takes of the afflicted. When he is angry with the ungodly, he is angry with them chiefly because they have oppressed the poor and the innocent. Although he detests all iniquity, yet he is most indignant with that which is committed against the needy and guiltless. So in Ps. xli. "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord." So in this verse, when God arose to judgment, to save all the meek of the earth.—Mascall.

Verse 9.—Is not this the day when the Saviour comes to reign? the day when the results of things shall best be seen; the day when every saint with anointed eyes shall see that events all tended to the glory of God; the day when they shall sing better far than now.

"Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee,
Thou greatest thyself with the remnant of wrath."

—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 10.—"Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee." Persecutions tend to correct the failings of good men, and to exercise and illustrate their several graces and virtues. By these, good men are usually made much better and more approved, while they tend to exercise our patience, to quicken our devotion, to evidence our zeal and Christian fortitude, and to show to the whole world what love we bear to the truth, and how much we are willing to undergo for the honour of God. Till they have suffered something for it, truth is too apt to grow cheap and be less prized many times, even by those that are good men in the main; whereas we are apt on the contrary, never to value it at a higher rate, or to be more zealous for it, or to make better use of it, than when it is opposed and persecuted. What more truly beneficial therefore, or tending to the divine glory, than for God, who useth to bring good out of evil, to make use also of the opposers of his truth, to rouse up his servants whom he sees growing more remiss and negligent than they should be, and to suffer such temptations to assault them, by which their drooping minds may be spurred on into a greater love and zeal for the truth, and a deeper sense of the divine benefit in it, and, in general, excited to the more diligent performance of their duty.—Richard Pearson. 1684.

Verse 10.—"The wrath of man shall praise thee." In the Septuagint it is, The wrath of man shall keep help-ful to thee, shall increase a festival for thee. God many times gets up in the world on Satan's shoulders. When matters are ravell'd and disorder'd, he can find out the right end of the thread, and how to disentangle us again; and when we have spoiled a business, he can dispose it for good, and make an advantage of those things which seem to obscure the glory of his name.—Thomas Manly.

Verse 10.—"The wrath of man shall praise thee." The wrath of wicked men against the people of God is very tributary to his praise. 1. It puts them upon many subtil devices and cunning stratagems, in frustrating of which the wisdom of God and his care of his Church is very much illustrated. 2. The wrath of wicked men impels them to many violent and forcible attempts upon the people of God to destroy them, and so gives him occasion to manifest his power in their defence. 3. It makes them sometimes fit to be his instruments in correcting his people, and so he vindicates himself from the suspicion of being a patron to sin in them that are nearest to him, and makes them that hate holiness promote it in his people, and then that intend them the greatest hurt, to do them the greatest good. 4. It administers occasion to him for the manifestation of the power of his grace in upholding the spirits of his people and the being of his church in despite of all that enemies can do against them. 5. It serves very much to adorn God's most signal undertakings for his people in the world. 6. It serves to manifest the glory of God's justice upon his people's enemies in the day when he rises up to avenge himself upon them, when he shall stand over them, lashing them with scorpions, and at every blow mind their former cruelties. Here, take that for your inhuman rage against my people at such a place, and that for your barbarous usage of them at



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such a time. Now see how good it is to be imprisoned, beaten, tortured, burnt, and sawn asunder. Thus the enemies themselves are often constrained to acknowledge with Adam-Bashak the righteous hand of God upon them in the day of inquisition.—*Condensed from John Warren's Sermon before Parliament, 1806.*

Verse 10.—"The wrath of man." Wrath is anger accented unto the highest pitch, or blown up into a flame. "The wrath of man," (in the original it is *The wrath of Adam, or the wrath of clay, i.e., impotent man*) shall praise thee. *i.e.,* It shall turn to the praise and glory of God through his overruling providence, though quite otherwise intended. God will bring honour to himself, and serve his own holy and wise designs out of it. . . . This expression, "the wrath of man," imports the weakness and impotence of it; it is but the wrath of Adam, or of red clay. How contemptibly doth the Spirit of God speak of man, and of the power of man, in Scripture? "Come ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?" The wrath of man, when it is lightened out to its utmost boundaries, can only go to the length of killing the body, or of the breaking the sheath of clay in which the soul lodges, and then it can do no more.—*Ebenezer Erskine.*

Verse 10.—"Shall praise thee." God turns the wrath of man to the praise of his adorable sovereignty. Never have the Lord's people had such awful impressions of the sovereignty of God, as when they have been in the furnace of man's wrath, then they become dumb with silence. When the Chaldean and Sabeen robbers are let loose to plunder and spoil the substance of Job, he is made to view adorable sovereignty in it, saying, "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." It is in such a case as this that God says to his own people, "Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the heathen." What work of God about the church is advanced by the wrath of men? 1. His *discussing* work; for by the wind of man's wrath he separates between the precious and the vile, betwixt the chaff and the wheat. In the day of the church's prosperity and quiet hypocrites and true believers are mingled together, like the chaff and the wheat in the barn floor; but the Lord, like the husbandman, opens the door of his barn, and puts the wind of man's wrath through it, that the world may know which is which. O, sir, much chaff is cast up already, both among ministers and professors; but it is like the wind and sieve, may cast up much more yet ere he done. 2. God's *purging* work is advanced among his own children by the wrath of men; there is much of the dross of corruption cleaves to the Lord's people while in the wilderness. Now, the Lord beats the furnace of man's wrath, and casts his people into it, that when he has tried them, he may bring them forth as gold. 3. God's *uniting* work is thereby advanced. In a time of peace and external tranquillity the sheep of Christ scatter and divide among themselves; but God lets loose the dogs upon them, and then the flock runs together; or like pieces of metal cast into the fire, they run together in a lump. 4. God's *enlarging* work, or his work of spreading the gospel, is sometimes advanced by the wrath of man. Acts viii. 1-5. The gospel, like the chamomile, the more it is trodden upon, the more it spreads.—*Ebenezer Erskine.*

Verse 10.—"The remainder of wrath shall thou restrain." "The remainder of wrath," *i.e.,* what is left behind of the wrath of man, when God has glorified himself thereby. Even after God has defeated the purposes of wicked men, and made them contribute to his glory, yet there is abundance of wrath remaining. But what becomes of that wrath that is left? God shall "restrain" it. The word signifies to *give up*. However God may see fit to slacken the bridle of his providence, and suffer wicked men to vent their wrath and enmity, as far as it shall contribute to his glory; yet the superplus and the remainder of his wrath that is not for his glory and his people's profit, God will give it up, that the Lord shall not get it vented. . . . If any wrath of man remain beyond what shall bring in a revenue of praise unto God, he will restrain it, and bind it up like the waters of a mill; he will suffer as much of the current of water to run upon the wheel, as serves to carry it about and grind his corn, but the remainder of the water he sets it off another way; so God will let out as much of the current of man's wrath as shall serve the ends of his glory and our good, but the remainder of the stream and current he will restrain, and turn another way. In *Isa. xxviii.* we are told that God will not be eye "threshing his corn, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen. This cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working." All this comfort is sure and certain, these

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is not the least peradventure about it, that the flame of man's wrath shall praise the Lord, and the superfluous fire shall be quenched, or burned in; for here we have God's parole of honour for it: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee: the remainder of wrath shall thou restrain."—*Ebenezer Erskine.*

Verse 10.—"The remainder of wrath shall thou restrain." *See* *Chemoth* "wrath." In the plural number, seems to be put in opposition to *chemoth*, the single wrath of man in the former part of the verse; to show there is more wrath which God is to restrain, than merely that of man. There is also more pride which needs a like restraint; namely, that of the *first* Lucifer, who sinned, and, as is thought, fell by aspiring to ascend, and to be like the Most High. There are finally, other counsels also, as well as other wrath and pride, besides human, which God contemns. There is a wisdom that descendeth not from above (no, nor grows on earth) but is devilish, James iii. 15. And both wrath, pride, and wisdom of devils as well as men, shall God restrain, when he pleases not to turn them to his praise. Let there be hellish plots, yet our God shall confound them.—*From "A Sermon preached . . . before the Queen . . . By Edward Wretchall, Lord Bishop of Exeter and Ross, 1691."*

Verse 10.—"Thou shalt restrain." This, in the Hebrew, is expressed in one word, *ves*, which imports the binding or binding of it in on every side, that it shall by no means break out, but shall be kept in, as a dog in a chain, as a lion in his den, how violent soever.—*Cornelius Burges, in "Another Sermon preached to the Honourable House of Commons . . . November the fifth, 1641."*

Verse 11.—"Round about him." A description of his people, as the twelve tribes pitched about the tabernacle, Num. ii. 2; and the four-and-twenty elders were round about God's throne, Rev. iv. 4. So the Chaldee expounded it:—"Ye that dwell about his sanctuary."—*Henry Ainsworth.*

Verse 12.—"Cut off." He deals with princes as men deal with a vine. An axe is too strong for a cluster of grapes, or a sprig of a vine; it easily cuts them off: so God by a judgment easily cuts off the spirit of princes; they are not able to stand against the least judgments of God: when he puts strength into worms, or any other creatures they fall.—*William Greenhill, in a Sermon, entitled, "The Axe of the Root."*

Verse 12.—"The Lord cuts off the spirit of princes; the word is, he slips off, as one should slip off a flower between one's fingers, or as one should slip off a bunch of grapes from a vine, so soon is it done. How great uncertainty have many great ones, by their miserable experience, found in their outward glory and worldly felicity! What a change hath a little time made in all their honours, riches, and delights! That victorious emperor Henry the Fourth, who had fought two-and-fifty pitched battles, fell to that poverty before he died, that he was forced to petition to be a prisoner in the church of Spier, to maintain him in his old age. And Procopius reports of King Gillimer, who was a potent king of the Vandals, who was so low brought, as to intend his friend to send him a sponge, a loaf of bread, and a harp; a sponge to dry up his tears, a loaf of bread to maintain his life, and a harp to solace himself in his misery. Philip de Comines reports of a Duke of Exeter, who though he had married Edward the Fourth's sister, yet he saw him in the Low Countries begging barefoot. Bellisarius, the chief man living in his time, having his eyes put out, was led at last in a string, crying, "give a hallopenny to Bellisarius."—*Jeremiah Burroughs.*

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

- Verse 1.**—Reverence for God's name proportionate to true knowledge of it.
- Verse 2.**—The peculiar relation of God to his church.
- Verse 2.** (*first clause*).—A peaceful church the tabernacle of God. The benefits peace confers, the evils of strife, the causes of dissension, and the means of promoting unity.
- Verse 3.**—Christian glories, or the victories vouchsafed to the church over heathenism, heresy, persecution, etc.

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Verse 3.—I. Where enemies are conquered: "There;" not on the battle-field so much as in the house of God; as Amalek by Moses on the Mount; Sennacherib by Hezekiah in the Sanctuary. II. How there? 1. By faith. 2. By prayer. "The weapons of our warfare," etc.—G. R.

Verse 4.—The Lord, our portion, compared with the treasures of Egypt.
 Verse 4.—I. What the world is, compared with the church: "Mountains of prey." 1. Cruelty instead of love. 2. Violence instead of peace. II. What the Church is, compared with the world. 1. "More glorious," because "more excellent." 2. "More excellent," because "more glorious." Both are more real and abiding.—G. R.

Verse 5.—"They have slept their sleep." Diverse kinds of deaths or sleeps for the various classes of men.

Verse 7.—The anger of God. A very suggestive subject.

Verse 8, 9.—I. The character described: "the meek of the earth." II. The need implied. 1. To be vindicated. 2. To be saved. III. The divine interposition on their behalf: "Thou didst cause," etc. "When God arose," etc. IV. The effect of their deliverance: "The earth feared," etc.—G. R.

Verse 10.—I. Evil permitted for good: "The wrath," etc. II. Restrained for good: "Thou remainedst," etc. Or, 1. Bullied. II. Overruled.—G. R.

Verse 11.—I. To whom vows may be made. Not to man, but God. II. What vows should be thus made. 1. Of self-dedication. 2. Of self-service. 3. Of self-sacrifice. III. How kept: "Vow and pay." 1. From duty. 2. From fear of his displeasure.—G. R.

Verse 11.—The propriety, obligation, pleasure, and profit of presenting gifts unto the Lord.

PSALM LXXVII.

TITEL.—To the Chief Musician, to Jeduthun. *It was met that another leader of the psalmists should take his turn. No harp should be silent in the courts of the Lord's house. A Psalm of Asaph. Asaph was a man of exercised mind, and often touched the minor key; he was thoughtful, contemplative, believing, but without there was a dash of sadness about him, and this imparted a tonic flavour to his songs. To follow him with understanding, it is needful to have done business on the great waters, and weathered many an Atlantic gale.*

DIVISIONS.—If we follow the poetical arrangement, and divide at the *Selahs*, we shall find the troubled man of God *bleeding* in verses 1—3, and then we shall hear him *lamenting and arguing within himself*, 4—9. From verses 10—15 his meditations run *Godward*, and in the close he seems as in a vision to behold the wonders of the Red Sea and the wilderness. At this point, as if lost in an ecstasy, he hurriedly closes the Psalm with an *abrapinses*, the effect of which is quite startling. The Spirit of God knows when to cease speaking, which is more than those do who, for the sake of making a methodical conclusion, prolong their words even to weariness. Perhaps this Psalm was meant to be a prelude to the next, and, if so, its sudden close is accounted for. The hymn runs before us as if for experienced saints only, but to them it will be of rare value as a transcript of their own inner conflicts.

EXPOSITION.

I CRIED unto God with my voice, *even* unto God with my voice; and he gave ear unto me.

2 In the day of my trouble I sought the Lord: my sore ran in the night, and ceased not: my soul refused to be comforted.

3 I remembered God, and was troubled: I complained, and my spirit was overwhelmed. *Selah.*

1. "*I cried unto God with my voice.*" This Psalm has much sadness in it, but we may be sure it will end well, for it begins with prayer, and prayer never has an ill issue. Asaph did not run to man but to the Lord, and to him he went, not with studied, stately, stilted words, but with a cry, the natural, unaffected, unfeigned expression of pain. He used his voice also, for though vocal utterance is not necessary to the life of prayer, it often seems forced upon us by the energy of our desires. Sometimes the soul feels compelled to use the voice, for thus it finds a freer vent for its agony. It is a comfort to hear the alarm-bell ringing when the house is invaded by thieves. "*Even unto God with my voice.*" He returned to his pleading. If once sufficed not, he cried again. He needed an answer, he expected one, he was eager to have it soon, therefore he cried again and again, and with his voice too, for the sound helped his earnestness. "*And he gave ear unto me.*" Importunity prevailed. The gate opened to the steady knock. It shall be so with us in our hour of trial, the God of grace will hear us in due season.

2. "*In the day of my trouble I sought the Lord.*" All day long his distress drove him to his God, so that when night came he continued still in the same search. God had hidden his face from his servant, therefore the first care of the troubled saint was to seek his Lord again. This was going to the root of the matter and removing the main impediment first. Diseases and tribulations are easily enough endured when God is found of us, but without him they crush us to the earth. "*My sore ran in the night, and ceased not.*" As by day so by night his trouble was on him, and his prayer continued. Some of us know what it is, both physically and spiritually, of the night, our bed has been a rack to us, our body has been in torment, and our spirit in anguish. It appears that this sentence is wrongly translated, and should be, "*my hand was stretched out all night;*" this shews that his prayer ceased not, but with uplifted hand he continued to seek succour of his God. "*My soul refused*

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to be comforted." He refused some comforts as too weak for his case, others as untrue, others as unallowable; but chiefly because of distraction, he declined even those grounds of consolation which ought to have been effectual with him. As a sick man turns away even from the most nourishing food, so did he. It is impossible to comfort those who refuse to be comforted. You may bring them to the waters of the promise, but who shall make them drink if they will not do so? Many a daughter of dependency has pushed aside the cup of gladness, and many a son of sorrow has hugged his chains. There are times when we are suspicious of good news, and are not to be persuaded into peace, though the happy truth should be as plain before us as the King's highway.

3. "I remembered God, and was troubled." He who is the wellspring of delight to faith become an object of dread to the Faithist's distracted heart. The justice, holiness, power, and truth of God have all a dark side, and indeed all the attributes may be made to look black upon us if our eye be evil; even the brightness of divine love blinds us, and fills us with a horrible suspicion that we have neither part nor lot in it. His is wretched indeed whose memories of The Ever-blessed prove distressing to him; yet the best of men know the depth of this abyss. "I complained, and my spirit was overwhelmed." He mused and mused but only sank the deeper. His inward disquietudes did not fall asleep as soon as they were expressed, but rather they returned upon him, and leaped over him like raging billows of an angry sea. It was not his body alone which smarted, but his noblest nature writhed in pain, his life itself seemed crushed into the earth. It is in such a case that death is coveted as a relief, for life becomes an intolerable burden. With no spirit left in us to sustain our infirmity, our case becomes forlorn; like a man in a tangle of briars who is stripped of his clothes, every hook of the thorns becomes a lance, and we bleed with ten thousand wounds. Alas, my God, the writer of this exposition well knows what thy servant Asaph meant, for his soul is familiar with the way of grief. Deep glens and lonely caves of soul depressions, my spirit knows full well your awful gloom. "Selah." Let the song go softly; this is no merry dance for the swift feet of the daughters of music, pause ye awhile, and let sorrow take breath between her sighs.

4. Thou holdest mine eyes waking; I am so troubled that I cannot speak.

5. I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times.

6. I call to remembrance my song in the night; I commune with mine own heart; and my spirit made diligent search.

7. Will the Lord cast off for ever? and will he be favourable no more?

8. Is his mercy clean gone for ever? doth his promise fail for evermore?

9. Hath God forgotten to be gracious? hath he in anger shut up his tender mercies? Selah.

4. "Thou holdest mine eyes waking." The fears which thy strokes excite in me forbid my eyelids to fall, my eyes continue to watch as sentinels forbidden to rest. Sleep is a great comforter, but it forsakes the sorrowful, and then their sorrow deepens and cuts into the soul. If God holds the eyes waking, what anarchy shall give us rest? How much we owe to him who giveth his beloved sleep! "I am so troubled that I cannot speak." Great griefs are dumb. Deep streams break not among the pebbles like the shallow brooklets which live on passing showers. Words fail the man whose heart fails him. He had cried unto God but he could not speak to man, what a mercy it is that if we can do the first, we need not despair though the second should be quite out of our power. Sleepless and speechless Asaph was reduced to great extremities, and yet he rallied, and even so shall we.

5. "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times." If no good was in the present, memory ransacked the past to find consolation. She fain would borrow a light from the altars of yesterday to light the gloom of to-day. It is our duty to search for comfort, and not in silent indolence yield to despair; in quiet contemplation topics may occur to us which will prove the means of raising our spirits, and there is scarcely any theme more likely to prove consolatory than that which deals with the days of yore, the years of the olden time, when the Lord's faithfulness was tried and proved by hosts of his people. Yet it seems that even this consideration created depression rather than delight in the good man's soul, for he contrasted his own mournful condition with all that was bright in the venerable

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experiences of ancient saints, and so complained the more. Ah, sad calamity of a jaundiced mind to see nothing as it should be seen, but everything as through a veil of mist.

6. "I call to remembrance my song in the night." At other times his spirit had a song for the darkest hour, but now he could only recall the strain of a departed memory. Where is the harp which once thrilled romantically to the touch of these joyous fingers? My tongue, hast thou forgotten to praise? Hast thou no dell except in mournful ditties? Ah me, how easily fallen am I! How lamentable that I who like the nightingale could charm the night, am now fit comrade for the howling owl. "I commune with mine own heart." He did not cease from introspection, for he was resolved to find the bottom of his sorrow, and trace it to its fountain head. He made sure work of it by talking not with his mind only, but his inmost heart; it was heart work with him. He was no idle, no melancholy trifler; he was up and at it, resolutely resolved that he would not tamely die of despair, but would fight for his hopes to the last moment of life. "And my spirit made diligent search." He ransacked his experience, his memory, his intellect, his whole nature, his entire self, either to find comfort or to discover the reason why it was denied him. That man will not die by the hand of the enemy who has enough force of soul remaining to struggle in this fashion.

7. "Will the Lord cast off for ever?" This was one of the matters he enquired into. He painfully knew that the Lord might leave his people for a season, but his fear was that the time might be prolonged and have no close; eagerly, therefore, he asked, will the Lord utterly and finally reject those who are his own, and suffer them to be the objects of his contemptuous reprobation, his everlasting cast-off? This he was persuaded could not be. No instance in the years of ancient times led him to fear that such could be the case. "And will he be favourable no more?" Favourable he had been; would that goodwill never again show itself? Was the sun set never to rise again? Would spring never follow the long and dreary winter? The questions are suggested by fear, but they are also the cure of fear. It is a blessed thing to have grace enough to look such questions in the face, for their answer is self-evident and eminently fitted to cheer the heart.

8. "Is his mercy clean gone for ever?" If he has no love for his elect, has he not still his mercy left? Has that dried up? Has he no pity for the sorrowful? "Doth his promise fail for evermore?" His word is pledged to those who plead with him; is that become of none effect? Shall it be said that from one generation to another the Lord's word has fallen to the ground; whereas aforesaid he kept his covenant to all generations of them that fear him? It is a wise thing thus to put unbelief through the catechism. Each one of the questions is a dart aimed at the very heart of despair. Thus have we also in our days of darkness done battle for life itself.

9. "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" Has El, the Mighty One, become great in everything but grace? Does he know how to afflict, but not how to uphold? Can he forget anything? Above all, can he forget to exercise that attribute which lies nearest to his essence, for he is love? "Hath he in anger shut up his tender mercies?" Are the pipes of goodness choked up so that love can no more flow through them? Do the bowens of Jehovah no longer yearn towards his own beloved children? Thus with cord after cord unbelieved is untied and driven out of the soul; it raises questions and we will meet it with questions; it makes us think and act rationally, and we will heap scorn upon it. The argument of this passage assumes very much the form of a *reductio ad absurdum*. Strip it naked, and mistrust it a monstrous piece of folly. "Selah." Here rest awhile, for the battle of questions needs a lull.

10. And I said, This is my infirmity; but I will remember the years of the right hand of the most High.

11. I will remember the works of the LORD; surely I will remember thy wonders of old.

12. I will meditate also of all thy work, and talk of thy doings.

13. Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary; who is so great a God as our God?

14. Thou art the God that doest wonders: thou hast declared thy strength among the people.

15 Thou hast with *thine* arm redeemed thy people, the sons of Jacob and Joseph. Selah.

10. "And I said, *This is my iniquity.*" He has won the day, he talks reasonably and surveys the field with a cooler mind. He confesses that unbelief is an infirmity, a weakness, a folly, a sin. He may also be understood to mean, "this is my appointed sorrow," I will bear it without complaint. When we perceive that our affliction is meted out by the Lord, and is the ordained portion of our cup, we become reconciled to it, and no longer rebel against the inevitable. Why should we not be content if it be the Lord's will? What he arranges it is not for us to cavil at. "But I will remember the years of the right hand of the most High." Here a good deal is supplied by our translators, and they make the sense to be that the Psalmist would console himself by remembering the goodness of God to himself and others of his people in times gone by; but the original seems to consist only of the words, "the years of the right hand of the most High," and to express the idea that his long continued affliction, reaching through several years, was allotted to him by the Sovereign Lord of all. "It will when a consideration of the divine goodness and greatness silences all complaining, and creates a childlike acquiescence."

11. "I will remember the works of the Lord." Fly back, my soul, away from present troubles, to the grandsons of history, the sublime deeds of Jehovah, the Lord of Hosts; for he is the same and is ready even now to defend his servants as in the days of yore. "Surely I will remember thy wonders of old." Whatever else may glide into oblivion, the marvellous works of the Lord in the ancient days must not be suffered to be forgotten. Memory is a fit handmaid for faith. When faith has its seven years of famine, memory like Joseph in Egypt opens her granaries.

12. "I will meditate also of all thy work." Sweet work to enter into Jehovah's work of grace, and there to lie down and ruminate, every thought being shovelled in the one precious subject. "And talk of thy doings." It is well that the overflow of the mouth should indicate the good matter which fills the heart. Meditation makes rich talking; it is to be lamented that so much of the conversation of professors is utterly barren, because they take no time for contemplation. A meditative man should be a talker, otherwise he is a mental miser, a mill which grinds corn only for the miller. The subject of our meditation should be choice, and then our talk will be edifying; if we meditate on folly and affect to speak wisdom, our doubt-mindedness will soon be known unto all men. Holy talk following upon meditation has a consoling power in it for ourselves as well for those who listen, hence its value in the connection in which we find it in this passage.

13. "Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary," or "in holiness." In the holy place we understand our God, and rest assured that all his ways are just and right. When we cannot trace his way, because it is "in the sea," it is a rich consolation that we can trust it, for it is in holiness. We must have fellowship with holiness if we would understand "the ways of God to man." He who would be wise must worship. The pure in heart shall see God, and pure worship is the way to the philosophy of providence. "Who is so great a God as our God?" In him the good and the great are blended. He surpasses in both. None can for a moment be compared with the mighty One of Israel.

14. "Thou art the God that doest wonders." Thou alone art Almighty. The false gods are surrounded with the pretence of wonders, but thou really workest them. It is thy peculiar prerogative to work marvels; it is no new or strange thing with thee, it is according to thy wont and use. Herein is rendered reason for holy confidence. It would be a great wonder if we did not trust the wonder-working God. "Thou hast declared thy strength among the people." Not only Israel, but Egypt, Babylon, Edom, Philistia, and all the nations have seen Jehovah's power. It was no secret in that then and to this day it is published abroad. God's providence and grace are both full of displays of his power; he is in the latter peculiarly conspicuous as "mighty to save." Who will not be strong in faith when there is so strong an arm to lean upon? Shall our trust be doubtful when his power is beyond all question? My soul see to it that these considerations banish thy mistrust.

15. "Thou hast with *thine* arm redeemed thy people, the sons of Jacob and Joseph." All Israel, the two tribes of Joseph as well as those which sprang from the other sons of Jacob, were brought out of Egypt by a display of divine power, which is here ascribed not to the hand but to the arm of the Lord, because it was the fulness of

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his might. Ancient believers were in the constant habit of referring to the wonders of the Red Sea, and we also can unite with them, taking care to add the song of the Lamb to that of Moses, the servant of God. The comfort derivable from such a meditation is obvious and abundant, for he who brought up his people from the house of bondage will continue to redeem and deliver till we come into the promised rest. "Selah." Here we have another pause preparatory to a final burst of song.

16 The waters saw thee, O God, the waters saw thee; they were afraid; the depths also were troubled.

17 The clouds poured out water; the skies sent out a sound; thine arrows also went abroad.

18 The voice of thy thunder was in the heaven: the lightnings lightened the world; the earth trembled and shook.

19 Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy foot-
steps are not known.

20 Thou leddest thy people like a flock by the hand of Moses and Aaron.

16. "The waters saw thee, O God, the waters saw thee; they were afraid." As if conscious of the Maker's presence, the sea was ready to flee from before his face. The conception is highly poetical, the Psalmist has the scene before his mind's eye, and describes it gloriously. The water saw its God, but man refuses to discern him; it was afraid, but proud sinners are rebellious and fear not the Lord. "The depths also were troubled." To their heart the floods were made afraid. Quiet caves of the sea, far down in the abyss, were moved with affright; and the lowest channels were left bare, as the water rushed away from its place, in terror of the God of Israel.

17. "The clouds poured out water." Obedient to the Lord, the lower region of the atmosphere yielded its aid to overthrow the Egyptian host. The cloudy chariots of heaven hurried forward to discharge their floods. "The skies sent out a sound." From the loftier aerial regions thundered the dread artillery of the Lord of Hosts. Peal on peal the skies sounded over the heads of the routed enemies, confounding their minds and adding to their horror. "Thine arrows also went abroad." Lightnings flew like bolts from the bow of God. Swiftly, hither and thither, went the red tongues of flame, on helm and shield they gleamed; anon with blue hale-fires revealing the innermost caverns of the hungry sea which waited to swallow up the pride of Mirraim. Behold, how all the creatures wait upon their God, and show themselves strong to overthrow his enemies.

18. "The voice of thy thunder was in the heaven," or "in the aboriginal." Rushing on with terrific swiftness and bearing all before it, the storm was as a chariot driven furiously, and a voice was heard (even thy voice, O Lord!) out of the fiery car, even as when a mighty man in battle urges forward his charger, and shouts to it aloud. All heaven resounded with the voice of the Lord. "The lightnings lightened the world." The entire globe shone in the blaze of Jehovah's lightnings. No need for other light until the battle of that terrible night, every wave gleamed in the fire-flashes, and the shore was lit up with the blaze. How pale were men's faces in that hour, when all around the fire leaped from sea to shore, from crag to hill, from mountain to star till the whole universe was illuminated in honour of Jehovah's triumph. "The earth trembled and shook." It quaked and quaked again. Sympathetic with the sea, the solid shore forgot its quiescence and heaved in dread. How dreadful art thou, O God, when thou comest forth in thy majesty to humble these arrogant adversaries.

19. "Thy way is in the sea." Far down in secret channels of the deep is thy roadway; when thou wilt thou canst make a sea a highway for thy glorious march. "And thy path in the great waters." There, where the billows surge and swell, thou wilt dost walk; Lord of each crested wave. "And thy footstep are not known." None can follow thy tracks by foot or eye. Thou art alone in thy glory, and thy ways are hidden from mortal ken. Thy purposes thou wilt accomplish, but the means are often concealed, yes, they need no concealing, they are in themselves too vast and mysterious for human understanding. Glory be to thee, O Jehovah.

20. "Thou leddest thy people like a flock by the hand of Moses and Aaron." What a transition from tempest to peace, from wrath to love. Quietly as a flock Israel was guided on, by human agency which veiled the excessive glory of the divine

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presence. The smiter of Egypt was the shepherd of Israel. He drove his foes before him, but went before his people. Heaven and earth fought on his side against the sons of Ham, but they were equally subservient to the interests of the sons of Jacob. Therefore, with devout joy and full of consolation, we close this Psalm; the song of one who forgot how to speak and yet learned to sing far more sweetly than his fellows.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—Whenever, and by whomsoever, the Psalm may have been written, it clearly is individual, not national. It utterly destroys all the beauty, all the tenderness and depth of feeling in the opening portion, if we suppose that the people are introduced speaking in the first person. The allusions to the national history may indeed show that the season was a season of national distress, and that the sweet singer was himself bowed down by the burden of the time, and oppressed by woes which he had no power to alleviate; but it is his own sorrow, not the sorrow of others under which he sighs, and of which he has left the pathetic record.—*J. J. Stewart Parson.*

Verse 1.—In the beginning of the Psalm, before speaking of his sorrows, he hastens to show the necessary and most efficacious remedy for allaying sorrow. He says that he did not, as many do, out of their impatience of grief or murmuring, either accuse God of cruelty or tyranny, or utter blasphemous words by which dishonour might fall upon God, or by indulging in sorrow and distrust hasten his own destruction, or fill the air with vain complainings, but fled straight to God, and to him unshakened his sorrow, and sought that he would not shut him from that grace which he beautifully offers to all. This is the only and sure sovereign remedy which most effectually lessens his grief.—*Mellor.*

Verse 1.—"I cried." To the Oriental the word *ay* presented the idea of a crash, as of the heavens sending out thunders and lightnings. Whence beyond other things he metaphorically says, he *cried for sorrow*; . . . shaken with a tempest of thoughts he burst out into an open and loud-sounding complaint.—*Hermann Vossius.*

Verse 1.—"Thou unto God with my voice." The repetition here is emphatic. The idea is that it was an earnest or fervent cry.—*Albert Barnes.*
Verse 1 (last clause).—At the second knock, the door of grace flew open: the *Lord heard me.*—*John Collins.*

Verse 2.—"In the day of my trouble I sought the Lord." Days of trouble must be days of prayer; in days of inward trouble, especially when God seems to have withdrawn from us, we must seek him, and seek till we find him. In the day of his trouble he did not seek for the diversions of business or recreation, to shake off his trouble that way, but he sought God, and his favour and grace. Those that are under trouble of mind, must not think to drink it away, or laugh it away, but pray it away.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 2.—"My sore ran in the night." Hebrew: *My hand was poured out*; that is, stretched out in prayer; or wet with continual weeping. *Non fuit remissio, nec remissio in lectum.*—*John Trapp.*

Verse 2.—"My sore ran in the night, and ceased not." etc.—"There is no healing of this wound, no ceasing of this sore, no cleansing of the conscience, no quelling of a man's spirit: till God whom the soul seeketh show himself as the Physician, the evil counsellors still and growth."—*David Dickson.*

Verse 2.—"My soul refused to be comforted." God has provided suitable and sufficient comfort for his people. He sends them comforters just as their circumstances require. But they at times refuse to hear the voice of the charmer. The Lord has perhaps taken away an idol—or he withholds his sensible presence, that they may learn to live by faith—or he has blighted their worldly prospects—or he has written vanity and emptiness upon all their grounds, cisterns, and delights. They give way to passion, as did Jonah—or they sink into sullen gloom—or show

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unhumbled pride to rule the spirit—or yield to extreme sorrow, as Rachel did—or fall under the power of temptation—or imbrue the notion that they have no right to comfort. This is wrong, decidedly wrong. Look at what is left you, at what the gospel presents to you, at what heaven will be to you. But the Psalmist was recovered from this state. He was convinced that it was wrong. He was sorry for his sin. He was reformed in his spirit and conduct. He wrote this Psalm to instruct, caution, and warn us. Observe, they who are entitled to all comfort, often through their own folly, enjoy the least. The Lord's people are often their own tormentors, they put away the cup of comfort from them, and say they are unworthy of it.

O Thou source of every blessing,
Chase my sorrows, cheer my heart,
Till in heaven, thy smiles possessing,
Life, and joy, and peace impart.

—*James Smith.*

Verse 2.—"My soul refused to be comforted." Poor I, that am but of yesterday, have known some that have been so deeply plunged in the gulf of despair, that they would throw all the spiritual cordials that have been tendered to them against the walls. They were strong in reasoning against their own souls, and resolved against everything that might be a comfort and support unto them. They have been much set against all ordinances and religious services; they have cast off holy duties themselves, and peremptorily refused to join with others in them; yea, they have, out of a sense of sin and wrath, which hath laid hard upon them, refused the necessary comforts of this life, even to the overthrow of natural life, and yet out of this horrible pit, this hell upon earth, hath God delivered their souls, and given them such manifestations of his grace and favour, that they would not exchange them for a thousand worlds. O despairing souls, you see that others, whose conditions have been as bad if not worse than yours, have obtained mercy. God hath turned their hell into a heaven; he hath remembered them in their low estate; he hath pacified their raging consciences, and quieted their distracted souls; he hath wiped all tears from their eyes; and he hath been a well-spring of life unto their hearts. Therefore be not discouraged, O despairing souls, but look up to the mercy-seat.—*Thomas Brooks.*

Verse 3.—"I remembered God, and was troubled." If our hearts or consciences condemn us, it is impossible to remember him without being troubled. It will then be painful to remember that he is our Creator and Benefactor, for the remembrance will be attended with a consciousness of base ingratitude. It will be painful to think of him as Lawgiver; for such thoughts will remind us that we have broken his law. It will be painful to think of his holiness; for if he is holy, he must hate our sins, and be angry with us as sinners—of his justice and truth, for these perfections make it necessary that he should fulfil his threatenings and punish us for our sins. It will be painful to think of his omniscience—for his perfection makes him acquainted with our most secret offences, and renders it impossible to conceal them from his view; of his omnipresence—for the constant presence of an invisible witness must be disagreeable to those who wish to indulge their sinful propensities. It will be painful to think of his power—for it enables him to restrain or destroy, as he pleases; of his sovereignty, for sinners always hate to see themselves in the hands of a sovereign God; of his eternity and immutability—for from his possessing these perfections it follows that he will never alter the threatenings which he has denounced against sinners, and that he will always live to execute them. It will be painful to think of him as judge; for we shall feel, that as sinners, we have no reason to expect a favourable sentence from his lips. It will even be painful to think of the perfect goodness and excellence of his character; for his goodness leaves us without excuse in rebelling against him, and makes our sins appear exceeding sinful.—*Edward Payson.*

Verse 3.—"I remembered God, and was troubled." All had not been well between God and him; and whereas formerly, in his remembrance of God, his thoughts were chiefly exercised about his love and kindness, now they were wholly possessed with his own sin and unkindness. This caused his trouble. Herein lies a share of the entanglements occasioned by sin. Saith such a soul in itself, "Foolish creature, hast thou thus requited the Lord? Is this the return that thou hast made unto him for all his love, his kindness, his consolations, mercies? Is this

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thy kindness for him, thy love to him? Is this thy kindness to thy friend? Is this thy boasting of him, that thou hadst found so much goodness and excellence in him and his love, that though all men should forsake him, thou never wouldst do so? Art thou not even ashamed to desire him to return?" They were thoughts of this nature that cut Peter to the heart upon his fall. The soul finds them cruel as death, and strong as the grave. It is bound in the chains of them, and cannot be comforted, Ps. xxxviii. 5-8.—John Owen.

Verse 3.—"There are moments in the life of all believers when God and his ways become unintelligible to them. They get lost in profound meditation, and nothing is left them but a desponding sigh. But we know from Paul the apostle that the Holy Spirit intercedes for believers with God, when they cannot utter their sighs. Romans viii. 26.—Augustine & Theodock.

Verse 3.—"Selah." In the end of this verse is put the word "Selah." And it doth note unto the reader or hearer what a miserable and comfortless thing man is in trouble, if God be not present with him to help him. It is also put as a spur and prick for every Christian man and woman to remember and call upon God in the days of their troubles. For as the Jews say, wheresoever this word "Selah" is, it doth admonish and stir up the reader or hearer to mark what was said before it, for it is a word always put after very notable sentences.—John Hooper.

Verse 4.—"Thou holdest mine eyes waking." Thou art afflicted with want of sleep;—A complaint incident to disordered bodies and thoughtful minds. Oh, how wearisome a thing it is to spend the long night in tossing up and down in a restless bed, in the chase of sleep; which the more eagerly it is followed, flies so much the farther from us! Couldst thou obtain of thyself to forbear the desire of it, perhaps it would come alone: now that thou suest for it, like to some froward piece, it is coy and overy, and punishes thee with thy longing. Lo, he that could command a hundred and seven and twenty provinces, yet could not command rest. "On that night his sleep departed from him," Eccl. vi. 1, neither could he be forced or entreated to his bed. And the great Babylonian monarch, though he had laid some hand on sleep, yet he could not hold it; for "his sleep brake from him," Dan. ii. 1. And, for that great wise Solomon, it would not so much as come within his view. "Neither day nor night seeth he sleep with his eyes," Eccl. viii. 16. Surely, as there is no earthly thing more comfortable to nature than bodily rest (Jer. xxxi. 26); so, there is nothing whose loss is more grievous and disheartening.

Instead of closing thy lids to wait for sleep, lift up thy stiff eyes to him that "giveth his beloved rest," Psalm cxxvii. 2. Whatever be the means, he it is that "holdest mine eyes waking." He that made thine eyes, keeps off sleep from thy body, for the good of thy soul; let not thine eyes wake, without thy heart. The spouse of Christ can say, "I sleep, but my heart waketh," Cant. v. 2. How much more should she say, "mine eyes wake, and my heart waketh also." When thou canst not sleep with thine eyes, labour to see him that is invisible: a glimpse of that night is more worth than all the sleep that thine eyes can be capable of. Give thyself up into his hands, to be disposed of at his will. What is this sweet acquiescence but the rest of the soul? which rest if thou canst find in thyself, thou shalt quietly digest the rest of thy bodily sleep.—Joseph Hall, in his "Balm of Gilead."

Verse 4.—"I am so troubled that I cannot speak." He adds that he was so cut down and lifeless that he could not speak. Little grief, as it is often said, are uttered, great ones strike us dumb. In great troubles and affrights the spirit falls the exterior members, and flows back to its fountain; the limbs stand motionless, the whole body trembles, the eyes remain fixed, and the tongue forgets its office. Hence it is that Niobe was represented by the poets as turned into a stone. The history of Phemistia also, in Herodotus, is well known, how over the misfortunes of his children he sat silent and overwhelmed, but when he saw his friend's calamities he bewailed them with bitter tears.—Mollers.

Verse 4.—"I am so troubled that I cannot speak." Sometimes our grief is so violent that it finds no vent, it strangles us, and we are overcome. It is with us in our desolations as with a man that gets a slight hurt; at first he makes up and

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down, but not looking betimes to prevent a growing mischief, the neglected wound begins to fester, or to gangrene, and brings him to greater pain and loss. So it is with us many times in our spiritual address; when we are first troubled, we pray and pour out our souls before the Lord; but afterwards the waters of our grief drown our cries and we are so overwhelmed, that if we might have all the world we cannot pray, or at least we can find no enlargement, no life, no pleasure in our prayers; and God himself seems to take no delight in them, and that makes us more sad, Psalm xciii. 1.—Timothy Rogers (1660—1720), in "A Discourse on Trouble of Mind, and the Disease of Melancholy."

Verse 4.—"I cannot speak." Or, trained: the Hebrew word properly signifieth an astonishment caused by some great blow received.—John Dodard.

Verse 4.—"I cannot speak." Words are but the body, the garment, the outside of prayer; sighs are nearer the heart work. A dumb heaver getteth an aim at Christ's gates, even by making sighs, when his tongue cannot plead for him; and the rather, because he is dumb. *Objection.* I have not so much as a voice to utter to God; and Christ saith, "Cause me to hear thy voice" (Cant. ii. 14). Answer, Yes, but some other thing hath a voice beside the tongue. The Lord has heard the voice of my weeping" (Psalm vi. 8). Tears have a tongue, and grammar, and language, that our Father knoweth. Babes have no prayer for the breast, but weeping; the mother can read hunger in weeping.—Samuel Butlerford.

Verse 4.—"If through all thy discouragements thy condition prove worse and worse, so that thou canst not pray, but art struck dumb when thou comest into his presence, as David, then fall a-making signs when thou canst not speak; groan, sigh, sob, "chatter," as Herodiah did; bemoan thyself for thine unworthiness, and desire Christ to speak thy requests for thee, and God to hear him for thee.—Thomas Goddard.

Verse 5.—"The days of old." Doubtless to our first parents the darkness of the first night was somewhat strange; persons who had never seen anything but the light of the day, when the shadows of the night first did encompass them, could not be without some apprehension; yet when at the back of a number of nights they had seen the day-spring of the morning light constantly to arise; the darkness of the blackest nights was passed over without fear, and in as great security, as the light of the fairest days. To men who have always lived upon land, when first they set to sea, the winds, waves, and storms are exceeding terrible; but when they are a little beaten with the experience of tempests, their fears do change into resolution and courage. It is of no small use to remember that those things which vex most our spirits, are not new, but have already been in times before our days.—Robert Baglie's Sermon before the House of Commons. 1643.

Verse 6.—"I call to remembrance my song in the night." Either, (1) "I will now, in the present night of affliction, remember my former song;" "Though this is a time of distress, and my present circumstances are gloomy, yet I have known brighter days. He that lifted me up, has cast me down, and he can raise me up again." Sometimes this reflection, indeed, adds a poignancy to our distress, as it did to David's trouble, Ps. xlii. 4. Yet it will bear a better improvement, which he seems to make of it; verse 11, and so Job, (ii. 10). "Shall we receive good of the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" And his case shows that after the most weeping calamities the Lord can again give things a turn in favour of them that hope in him. Therefore, present troubles should not make us forget former comforts, especially the former so much exceeded our deserts, and the present afflictions fall so short of our deserts. Or, (2) the text may mean, "I will remember how I have been enabled to sing in the former nights of affliction. And surely it is especially seasonable to remember supports and consolations granted under preceding distresses. Elihu complained (Job xxxv. 10), "There is more that saith, Where is God my maker, who giveth songs in the night." David comforted himself with the thought, "Though deep callth unto deep, yet the Lord will compass his loving-kindness in the daytime, and in the night his song shall be with me." Ps. xlii. 8. And the Lord promised by Isaiah (xxx. 29), "Ye shall have a song, as in the night when a holy solemnity is kept." No doubt Paul and Silas remembered their song in the night, when imprisoned at Philipp; and it afforded them encouragement under subsequent trials. And cannot many of you, my brethren, in like manner, remember the supports and consolations you have enjoyed in former difficulties,

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and how the Lord turned the shadow of death into morning? And ought you not to trust to him that hath delivered, that he will yet deliver? He that hath delivered in his troubles will not forsake you in seven. The "clouds may return after the rain," but not a drop can fall without the leave of him, who rides on the heavens for your help, and in his excellency on the sky. Did you not forbode at first a very different termination of the former troubles? and did the Lord disappoint your fears, and put a new song into your mouth; and will you not now begin to trust him, and triumph in him? Surely you have found that the Lord can clear the darkest skies. "Light is sown for the righteous," and ere long you shall see an eternal day. If such songs are given to the pilgrims of the night, how shall they sing in that world where the sun shall set no more! There will be no night there.—John Ripland, 1758—1826.

Verse 6.—"I call to remembrance;" being glad in this secrecy of comfort, to live upon the old store, as bees do in winter.—John Trapp.

Verse 6.—"My song in the night." The "songs of the night" is an favourite word of the Old Testament as "glory in tribulation" is of the New, and it is one of those which prove that both Testaments have the self-same root and spirit.—John Ke. Verse 6.—"My spirit made diligent search." He falls upon self-examination, and searcheth his spirit, to consider why the hand of God was so against him, and why the face of God was so hid from him. Some read it, "I digged into my spirit;" as if he had dugged into the wall, to search for and find out the abomination, that made the Lord thus leave him in the dark, and hide his face from him. He searcheth the wound of his spirit; that was another way to cure it. It is a notable way to cure the wounds of the soul, for the soul to search them.—John Collins.

Verse 6.—"My spirit made diligent search." The verb *res, chapas*, signifies such an investigation as a man makes who is obliged to strip himself in order to do it; or, to lift up coverings, to search fold by fold, or in our own phrase, to leave no stone unturned.—Adam Clarke.

Verse 6.—"My spirit made diligent search." As Ahasuerus, when he could not sleep, called for the records and chronicles of his kingdom, so the doubting soul betakes himself to the records of heaven, the word of God in the Scriptures, and one while he is reading there, another while looking into his heart, if he can find there anything that answers the character of Scripture-faith, as the face in glass doth the face of man. David, when he was at a loss what to think of himself, and many doubts did clog his faith, inasmuch that the thinking of God increased his trouble, he did not sit down and let the ship drive, as we say, not regarding whether God loved him or no, but commensured with his own heart, and his spirit makes diligent search. Thus it is with every sincere soul under doubts; he dares no more sit down contented in that unresolved condition, than one who thinks he smokes fire in his house dares settle himself to sleep till he hath looked in every room and corner, and satisfied himself that all is safe, lest he should be waked with the fire about his ears in the night; and the poor doubting soul is much more straid, lest it should wake with hell-fire about it; whereas a soul in a state and under the power of unbelief is secure and content.—William Gurnell.

Verse 6.—"Diligent search." This duty requires diligence. External acts of religion are facile; to lift up the eye to heaven, to bow the knee, to read a prayer, this requires no more labour than for a papist to tell over his beads; but to examine a man's self, to take the heart all in pieces as a watch, and see what is defective, this is not easy. Reflective acts are hardest. The eye can see everything but itself. It is easy to spy the faults of others, but hard to find out our own.—Thomas Watson.

Verse 8.—"Doth his promise fail for evermore?" Let no appearing impossibilities make you question God's accomplishment of any of his gracious words. Though you cannot see how the thing can be done, 'tis enough, if God has said that he will do it. There can be no obstructions to promised salvation, which we need to fear. He who is the God of this salvation, and the Author of the promise, will prepare his own way for the doing of his own work, so that "every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill brought low." Luke iii. 5. "Though the valleys be so deep that we cannot see the bottom, and the mountains so high that we cannot see the tops of them, yet God knows how to raise the one and level the other;" Isa. lvi. 1: "I that speak in righteousness (or faithfulness) am mighty to save." If

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322 EXPOSITIONS OF THE PSALMS. anything would keep back the kingdom of Christ, it would be our infidelity; but he will come, though he should find no faith on the earth. See Rom. iii. 3. Cast not away your confidence because God defers his performance. Though providences run crooked, though they move backwards and forwards, you have a sure and faithful word to rely upon. Promises, though they be for a time seemingly delayed, cannot be finally frustrated. Dare not to harbour such a thought within yourselves. The being of God may as well fail as the promise of God. That which does not come in your time, will be hastened in his time, which is always the more convenient season.—Timothy Cruso.

Verse 9.—"Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" In what pang couldst thou be, O Ahasur, that so would a word should fall from thee: "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" Surely, the temptation went so high, that the next step had been blasphemy. Had not that good God, whom thy bold weakness questions for forgetfulness, in great mercies remembered thee, and brought thee speedily to remember thyself and him; that, which thou confessed to have been infirmity, had proved a sinful dispute. I dare say for thee, that word waked thy cheeks with many a tear, and was worthy of more; for, O God, what can be so dear to thee, as the glory of thy mercy? There is none of thy blessed attributes, which thou dost not set forth so much unto the sons of men, and so much abhorred to be disparaged by our detraction, as thy mercy. These canst, O Lord, forget thy displeasure against thy people; thou canst forget our iniquities, and cast our sins out of thy remembrance, Micah vii. 18, 19; but thou canst no more forget to be gracious, than thou canst cease to be thyself. O my God, I sin against thy justice hourly, and thy mercy interposes for my remission; but, oh, keep me from sinning against thy mercy. What plea can I hope for, when I have made my advocate my enemy? —Joseph Hall.

Verse 9.—"Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" The poor child crieth after the mother. What shall I do for my mother! Oh, my mother, my mother, what shall I do for my mother! And if may be the mother stands behind the back of the child, only she hides herself, to try the affection of the child; so the poor soul cries after God, and complains, Oh, my Father! my Father! Where is my heavenly Father? Hath he forgotten to be gracious? Hath he shut up his loving-kindness in displeasure? when (all the while) God is nearer than they think for, shining upon them in "a spirit of grace and supplications," with sighs and "groans that cannot be uttered." Thus the gracious woman, Mary Magdalene, she seeks after Christ, she enquires, she cries after him, and weeps: My dear Saviour, my dear Lord and Master, he is "taken out of the sepulchre, and I know not where they have laid him!" Thus she complains to the disciples, and thus she complains to the angels, when Christ stood at her very back and overheard all: nay, when she turned her about and saw him, yet at first she did not know him; nay, when he spoke to her and she to him, yet she knew him not, but thought he had been the gardener, John xx. 15. Thus is it with many a gracious soul; though God speaks home to their hearts in his Word, and they speak to him by prayer, and they cannot say but the Spirit "helps their infirmities;" yet they complain for want of his presence, as if there were nothing of God in them.—Matthew Lomenie.

Verse 9.—"Hath he in anger shut up his tender mercies?" The metaphor here is taken from a spring, the mouth of which is closed, so that its waters can no longer run in the same channel; but, being confined, break out and take some other course. Will thou take thy mercy from the Israelites and give it to some other people? —Adam Clarke.

Verse 9.—"Soleh." Thus was he going on with his dark and dismal apprehensions, when on a sudden he first checked himself with that word, "Soleh;" stop there; go no further; let us hear no more of these unbelieving surmises; and he then said himself, verse 10: "This is mine infirmity." —Matthew Henry.

Verse 10.—"This is my infirmity." Literally, this is my disease,—which appears to mean, This is my lot and I must bear it; lo! it is a partial evil, for which the equity of God's government should not be questioned. The authorized version, "This is my infirmity," suggests, perhaps advisedly, another signification, viz. These thoughts are but hallucinations of my agony,—but to this gloss I should scruple to commit myself.—C. B. Coping.

Verse 10.—It is the "infirmity" of a believer to be thinking of himself, and

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drawing false inferences (for all such inferences are necessarily erroneous), from what he sees or feels, as to the light in which he is beheld and estimated on the part of God. It is his strength, on the other hand, to remember the right hand of the Most High—to meditate upon the changeless truth and mercy of that God who has committed himself in holiness to the believing sinner's sure salvation, by causing the Son of his love to suffer in our stead the dread reality of penal death.—*Arthur Pridham*

Verse 10.—"Infirmity." An "infirmity" is this,—some sickness or indispotion of the soul, that arises from the weakness of grace. Or an infirmity is this,—when the purpose and inclination of the heart is upright, but a man wants strength to perform that purpose; when "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak" (Matt. xxvi. 41); when a man can say with the apostle, "to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." Rom. vii. 18. When the bent and inclination of the soul is right, but either through some violence of corruption or strength of temptation, a man is diverted and turned out of the way. As the needle in the weaver's compass, you know if it be right it will stand always northwards, the bent of it will be toward the North Pole, but being jagged and troubled, it may sometimes be put out of frame and order, yet the bent and inclination of it is still northward; this is an infirmity.—*James Nelson*. 1664.

Verse 10.—R is unnecessary to state all the renderings which the learned have given of this verse. It is unquestionably ambiguous, as the word *seu* may be derived from different roots, which have different significations. I derive it from *seu* or *se* which signifies to be in pain as a woman in labour, and as it is in the infinitive, I render it, "the time of my sorrow or pain." The next term, *seu*, I derive from *seu* to change, as the Chaldee does, Alinsworth, Hammond, and others; and I render potentially. I consider the whole as a beautiful metaphor. The author considers himself as in distress, like a woman in travail; and like her, hopes soon to have his sorrow turned to joy. He confides in God's power to effect such a change; and hence naturally recollects the past instances of God's favour to his people.—*Benjamin Zostby*

Verse 10.—"I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High." Not the months, nor the hours, nor days of a few short afflictions, that his left hand hath dealt to me; but the "years of his right hand;" those long, large, and boundless mercies wherewith he hath comforted me.—*Thomas Adams*.

Verse 10.—"I will remember the years," etc. The words in the Hebrew text are *shebath jehon grajjon*, which I find to be variously rendered and translated by interpreters. I shall not trouble you with them all at this present time, but only take notice of two of them, which I conceive are the principal and most comprehensive; the one is of our oldest English translation, and the other of our last and newest; the former reads the words thus: "The right hand of the Most High can change all this." The latter reads the words thus, as we have it now before us, "I will remember the years," etc. The main ground of this variation is the different exposition of the Hebrew word *shebath*, which may be translated either to change, from the verb in the infinitive mood, or else may be translated years, from the noun in the plural number. This hath given the occasion to this difference and variety of translation, but the sense is very good and agreeable which way soever we take it.

First, take it according to the former translation, as it does exhibit to us the power of God: "The right hand of the Lord can change all this." This was that whereby David did support himself in his present affliction; that the Lord was able to change and alter his condition to him, and that for the better. . . . For the second sense here before us, that's this: "I will remember the years of the right hand of the most High;" where the word "remember" is borrowed from the next following verse, to supply the sense of this, as otherwise being not in the text. Now here the prophet David fetches a ground of comfort from God's practice, as before he did from his power; there, from what God could do; here, from what he had done already in former time, and ages, and generations.—*Thomas Horton*.

Verse 11.—"I will remember," etc. Remember and commemorate as the Hebrew (by a double reading) importeth.—*John Trapp*.

Verse 11.—"I will remember." Faith is a considering grace: he that believes will not make haste; no, not to think or speak of God. Faith hath a good memory, and can tell the Christian many stories of ancient mercies; and when his present meal falls short, it can entertain the soul with a cold dish, and not complain that

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God keeps a bad house. Thus David recovered himself, when he was even tumbling down the hill of temptation; "This is my infirmity; but I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High. I will remember thy wonders of old." Therefore, Christian, when thou art in the depths of affliction, and Satan tempts thee to asperse God, as if he were forgetful of thee, stop his mouth with this: No, Satan, God hath not forgot to do for me, but I have forgot what he hath done for me, or else I could not question his fatherly care at present over me. Go, Christian, play over thy own lessons, praise God for past mercies, and it will not be long before thou hast a new song put into thy mouth for a present mercy. . . .

Sometimes a little writing is found in a man's study that helps to save his estate, for want of which he had gone to prison; and some one experience remembered keeps the soul from despair, a prison which the devil longs to have the Christian in. "This I recall to my mind, therefore have I hope," Lam. iii. 21. David was famous for his hope, and not less eminent for his care to observe and preserve the experiences he had of God's goodness. He was able to recount the dealings of God with him; they were so often the subject of his meditation and matter of his discourse, that he had made them familiar to him. When his hope is at a loss, he doth but exercise his memory a little, and he recovers himself presently, and chides himself for his weakness. I said, this is my infirmity; but I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High." The bound, when he hath lost the scent, hunts backward and so recovers it, and pursues his game with louder cry than ever. Thus, Christian, when thy hope is at a loss, and thou questionest thy salvation in another world, then look backward and see what God hath already done for thee. Some promises have their day of payment here, and others we must stay to receive in heaven. Now the payment which God makes of some promises here, is an earnest given to our faith that the others also shall be faithfully discharged when their date expires; as every judgment inflicted here on the wicked is sent as a pledge of that wrath the full men whereof God will make up in hell.—*William Gurnall*.

Verse 11.—"Thy works of the Lord," . . . "Thy wonders." The Psalmist does not mean to draw a distinction between the works and the wonders of God; but, rather, to state that all God's works are wonders. . . . all, whether in providence or grace—all God's works are wonderful. If we take the individual experience of the Christian, of what it is that experience made up? Of wonders. The work of his conversion, wonderful—arrested in a course of thoughtlessness and impiety; graciously sought and gently compelled to be at peace with God, whose wrath he had provoked. The communication of knowledge, wonderful—Dutty and eternity gradually piled up; the Bible taken page by page, and each page made a volume which no searching can exhaust. The assistance in warfare, wonderful—himself a child of corruption, yet enabled to grapple with the world, the flesh, and the devil, and often to trample them under foot. The solace in affliction, wonderful—sorrow sanctified so as to minister to joy, and a harvest of gladness reaped from a field which has been watered with tears. The foretaste of heaven, wonderful—angels bringing down the clusters of the land, and the spirit walking with lightness tread the crystal river and the streets of gold. All wonderful! Wonderful that the Spirit should strive with man; wonderful that God should bear with his backslidings; wonderful that God should love him notwithstanding his pollution; wonderful that God should persist in saving him, in spite, as it were, of himself. Oh! those amongst you who know anything, experimentally, of salvation through Christ, will know that the work is wonderful in its commencement, wonderful in its continuance, and they will need no argument to vindicate the transition from "works" to "wonders." It will be the transition of your own thoughts and your own feelings, and you will never give in the record of God's dealings with yourselves without passing, as the Psalmist passed, from mentioning to ascription. Ye may set yourselves to commemorate God's "works," ye will find yourselves extolling God's "wonders." Ye may begin with saying, "I will remember the works of the Lord;" but ye will conclude by exclaiming, "Surely I will remember thy wonders of old."—*Henry Moberly*.

Verse 11.—"Thy wonders." The word is in the singular here, and also in verse 14. So also in the next verse, "Thy work;" because the one great wonder, the one great work in which all others were included, is before his thoughts.—*J. J. Stewart Perouse*.

Verse 11.—"Thy wonders." He had before spoken to others, but here he turns to God. It is good for a soul in a hard exercise, to raise itself from thinking of God and of his works, unto speaking unto God directly; no ease or relief will be found

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will address be made unto himself, till we turn our face toward him and direct our speech unto him, as here the Psalmist doth, from the midst of the seventh verse to the end of the psalm.—*David Dickson.*

*Verse 13.—"Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary." The word "sanctuary" is to be taken either for heaven or for the temple. I am rather inclined to refer it to heaven, conceiving the meaning to be, that the ways of God rise high above the world, so that if we are truly desirous to know them, we must ascend above all heavens. Although the works of God are in fact manifest to us, yet all our knowledge of them comes far short of their immeasurable height. Besides, it is to be observed, that none enjoy the least taste of his works but those who by faith rise up to heaven. And yet, the utmost point to which we can ever attain is, to contemplate with admiration and reverence the hidden wisdom and power of God, which, while they shine forth in his works, yet far surpass the limited powers of our understanding.—*John Calvin.**

*Verse 13.—"Thy way is in the sanctuary." That is, every one of the elect may and ought to learn in thy church the conduct and proceedings of thy providence towards those that were thine.—*John Diodati.**

Verse 13, 19.—"In the sanctuary" and "In the sea." His "way" is "in the sanctuary," and His "way" is "in the sea." Now there is a great difference between these two things. First of all, God's way is in the sanctuary, where all is light, all is clear. There is no mistake there. There is nothing, in the least degree, that is a riddle to the spirit. On the contrary, it is when the poor, troubled one enters into the sanctuary, and views things there in the light of God, that he sees the end of all else—everything that is extended, the end of which he cannot find on the earth. But not only is God's way in the sanctuary (and when we are there, all is bright and happy); but God's way is in the "sea." He walks where we cannot always trace his footsteps. God moves mysteriously by times, as we all know. There are ways of God which are purposely to try us. I need not say that it is not at all as if God had pleasure in our perplexities. Nor is it as if we had no sanctuary to draw near to, where we can rise above it. But, still, there is a great deal in the ways of God that must be left entirely in his own hands. The way of God is thus not only in the sanctuary, but also in the sea. And yet, what we find even in connection with the footsteps being in the sea is, "Then kidded thy people like a flock, by the hand of Moses and Aaron." That was through the sea; afterwards, it was through the wilderness. But it had been through the sea. The beginning of the ways of God with his people were there; because, from first to last, God must be the coadjutor of his early lesson of his soul, but it never ceases to be the thing to learn. How happy to know that, while the sanctuary is open to us, yet God himself is nearer still—and to him we are brought now. As it is said (1 Pet. ii.), "Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, to bring us to God." This is a most precious thing; because there we are in the sanctuary at once, and brought to God himself. And I am bold to say, that heaven itself would be but a small matter if it were not to God that we are brought. It is better than any freedom from trial—better than any blessing, to be in the presence of the One we belong to; who is himself the source of all blessing and joy. That we are brought to him now is infinitely precious. There we are in the sanctuary brought to God. But, still, there are other ways of God outside the sanctuary—"In the sea." And there we often find ourselves at sea. If we are occupied with the sea itself, and with trying to scan God's footsteps there, then "they are not known." But confidence in God himself is always the strength of faith. May the Lord grant us increasing simplicity and quietness in the midst of all that we pass through, for his name's sake.—From "Things New and Old." 1865.

*Verse 14.—"The God that doest wonders." If he said, Thou art the God that hast done wonders, it would be plain that he spoke only of those ancient miracles which were wrought in former days; but now that he saith, Thou art the God that doest wonders, he evidently refers to those wonderful works, which he is doing now, and shall not cease to do even to the end of the world.—*Gerhohus.**

Verse 15.—"The sons of Jacob and Joseph." The distinction between the sons of Jacob and Joseph is not meaningless. For by the sons of Jacob or Israel the believing Jews are properly intended, those that trace their descent to him not only

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according to the flesh but according to faith. Of whom although Joseph was one, yet since he was sold by his brethren and after many sufferings among foreign tribes raised to high rank, it is highly congruous to distinguish him from the sons of Jacob, and he is fitly regarded as a prince of the Gentiles apart from Jacob's sons, who sold him.—*Gerhohus.*

*Verse 15.—"The sons of Jacob and Joseph." Was it Joseph or was it Jacob that begat the children of Israel? Certainly Jacob begat; but as Joseph nourished them, they are called by his name also.—*Talmud.**

*Verse 16.—"The waters saw thee, O God," etc. "The waters of the Red Sea," says Bishop Horne, "are here beautifully represented as endued with sensibility; as seeing, feeling, and being confounded, even to the lowest depths, at the presence and power of their great Creator, when he commanded them to open a way, and to form a wall on each side of it, until his people were passed over." This in fact is true poetry; and in this attributing of life, spirit, feeling, action, and suffering to inanimate objects, there are no poets who can vie with those of the Hebrew nation.—*Richard Mant.**

*Verse 16.—"The depths also were troubled." The depths are mentioned in addition to the waters, to show that the dominion and power of God reach not only to the surface of the waters, but penetrates to the most profound abysses, and agitates and restrains the waters from their lowest bottom.—*Moltius.**

Verse 16-18.—The waters saw thee, but men do not see thee. The depths were troubled, but men say in their heart, There is no God. The clouds poured out water, but men pour not out cries and tears unto God. The skies send out a sound, but men say not, Where is God my Maker? Thine arrows also went abroad, but no arrows of contrition and supplication are sent back by men in return. The voice of thy thunder was in the heaven, but men hear not the louder thunders of the law. The lightnings lightened the world, but the light of truth shines in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not. The earth trembled and shook, but human hearts remain unmoved.

My heart it shakes not at the wrath
And terror of a God.

—*George Rogers.*

*Verse 16-19.—As soon as ever the whole Egyptian army was within it, the sea flowed to its own place, and came down with a torrent raised by storms of wind and encompassed the Egyptians. Showers of rain also came down from the sky, and dreadful thunders and lightning, with flashes of fire. Thunder-bolts also were darted upon them; nor was there anything which used to be sent by God upon men, as indications of his wrath, which did not happen at this time; for a dark and dismal night oppressed them. And thus did all these men perish, so that there was not one man left to be a messenger of this calamity to the rest of the Egyptians.—*Josephus.**

*Verse 19.—"Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters," etc. Until lately, not much was known of oceanic currents, nor of their influences on the condition of particular localities and the intercourse of man with man. They are now seen to be the "way" or "path" of the Creator "in the great waters." Numerous agencies tend to the production of these currents. Amongst them we may reckon the propagation of the tide wave in its progress over the globe, the duration and strength of certain winds, the variations in density which sea-water undergoes in different latitudes, and at different depths, by change of temperature, and the quantity of salt it contains, and by the hourly alterations of atmospheric pressure which take place within the tropics. The oceanic currents are nearly constant in breadth, crossing the sea in many directions. Long bands of seaweed carried by the currents there at once their velocity, and the line of demarcation between the waters at rest and the waters in motion. Between the tropics there is a general movement of the sea from east to west, called the equatorial current, supposed to be due to the trade winds, and the progress of the tide wave. There are narrower currents carrying warm water to higher and cold water to lower latitudes.—*Edwin Sidney, in "Conversations on the Bible and Science." 1866.**

*Verse 19.—"Thy way is in the sea," where no man can wade, except God be before him, but where any man may walk if God take him by the hand and lead him through.—*David Dickson.**

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Verse 19.—“*The footsteps are not known.*” He often goeth so much out of our sight, that we are unable to give an account of what he doeth, or what he is about to do. Frequently the pillar of divine providence is dark throughout, to Israelites as well as Egyptians; so that his own people understand not the riddles, till he is pleased to be his own interpreter, and to lead them into his secrets.—Samuel Slater (—1704), in “*The Morning Exercises*.”

Verse 19.—“*The footsteps are not known.*” That is, they are not always known; or, they are not known in all things; yea, they are not altogether known in anything.—Joseph Cony.

Verse 19.—“*The footsteps are not known.*” Upon some affair of great consequence, which had occurred in some providential dispensation, Luther was very importunate at the throne of grace to know the mind of God in it; and it seemed to him as if he heard God speak to his heart thus: “I am not to be traced.” Referring to this incident, one adds, “If he is not to be traced, he may be trusted;” and that religion is of little value which will not enable a man to trust God where he can neither trace nor see him. But there is a time for everything beneath the sun, and the Almighty has his times and seasons. It has been frequently with my hopes and desire, in regard to providence, as with my watch and the sun, which has often been ahead of true time; I have gone faster than providence, and have been forced to stand still and wait, or I have been set back painfully. That was a fine sentiment of Flavel, “Some providences, like Hebrew letters, must be read backwards.”—Quoted in “*Christian Treasury*,” 1849. Author not mentioned.

Verse 19.—See also notes on verse 13.

Verse 20.—“*Thou leddest thy people like a flock,*” etc. From this verse the afflicted may learn many consolations. First, that the best people that he are no better able to resist temptation, than the simple sheep is able to withstand the bribe that catcheth him. The next, that man is of no more ability to beware of temptations, than the poor sheep is to avoid the bribe, being preserved only by the diligence of the shepherd. The third, that as the shepherd is careful of his entangled and bribed sheep, so is God of his afflicted faithful. And the fourth is, that the people of Israel could take no harm of the water, because they entered the sea at God’s commandment. Whereof we learn, that no danger can hurt when God doth command us to enter into it; and all dangers overcome as if we choose them ourselves, besides God’s commandment; as Peter, when he went at God’s commandment upon the water, took no hurt; but when he entered into the bishop’s house upon his own presumption, was overcome and denied Christ. The Israelites, when they fought at God’s commandment, the peril was nothing; but when they would do it of their own heads, they perished: so that we are bound to attend upon God’s commandment, and then no danger shall destroy us, though it pain us. The other doctrine is in this, that God used the ministry of Moses and Aaron in the deliverance of his people, who did command them to do nothing but that the Lord did first bid. Whereof we learn that such as he ministers appointed of God, and do nothing but as God commandeth, are to be followed; as Paul saith, “Follow me, as I follow Christ.”—John Hooper.

Verse 20.—“*Thou leddest thy people like a flock.*” Observe, the good shepherd leads his followers like sheep: First, with great solitude and care, to protect them from wolves. Secondly, with consideration and kindness, for the sheep is a harmless animal. Thirdly, with a wise strictness, for sheep easily wander, and they are of all animals the most stupid.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 20.—“*Leddest thy people.*” Our guiding must be mild and gentle, else it is not *duxisti*, but *traxisti*; drawing and driving, and no leading. *Leni spiritus non dura manu*, rather by an inward sweet influence to be led, than by an outward extreme violence to be forced forward. So did God lead his people here. Not the greatest pace, I wis, for they were a year marching that they might have posted in eleven days, as Moses saith.—(Deut. 1. 2.) No nor yet the secret way neither, as Moses telleth us. (Ex. xiii. 18.) For he fetched a compass divers times, as all wise governors by his example must do, that desire rather safety to lead, than hastily to drive forward. “The Spirit of God leadeth this people,” saith Isaiah (ch. lxxii. 14) “as an horse is ridden down the hill into a valley;” which must not be at a gallop, lest horse and rider both come down one over another; but warily and easily.—Lancelot Andrews.

Verse 20.—“*By the hand of Moses and Aaron.*” He says not, Moses and Aaron

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led the people of Israel; but, *Thou leddest the people, and that thy people, by the hand of Moses and Aaron.* Great was the power of these two men; nevertheless neither of them was the shepherd of the sheep, but each was a servant to the one and only true shepherd, to whom the sheep exclusively belonged. Nor yet was either the leader of the sheep, but the shepherd himself was present and led his own flock, to whom these two acted as servants. There are therefore three things to be learned from this passage. First, the sheep do not belong to the servants, but to the true shepherd. Secondly, the true shepherd is the leader of his own sheep. Thirdly, the office of Moses and Aaron was to attend to this duty, that the Lord’s sheep should be properly led and pastured. So Christ himself leads the sheep, his own sheep, and for this work he employs the ministry of his servants.—Marsilius.

Verse 20.—The Psalmist has reached the climax of his strain, he has found relief from his sorrow by forcing his thoughts into another channel, by dwelling on all God’s mightiest wonders of old; but there he must end, in his present intensity of passion he cannot trust himself to draw forth in detail any mere lessons of comfort. There are seasons when even the holiest faith cannot bear to listen to words of reasoning; though it can still find a support whereon to rest, in the simple contemplation, in all their native grandeur, of the deeds that God hath wrought.—Joseph Francis Therpp.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—The benefit of using the voice in private prayer.
Verse 1, 3, 5, 10.—Note the wise man’s progress out of his soul trouble. I. I cried. II. I remembered. III. I considered. IV. I said.

Verse 2.—See “*Spurgeon’s Sermons*,” No. 853. “A Sermon for the Most Miserable of Men.”

Verse 2.—I. Special prayer: “In the day,” etc. II. Persevering prayer: hands lifted up to God by night as well as by day. III. Agonizing prayer: “my soul refused to be comforted,” until the answer came. “Being in an agony, he prayed,” etc.—G. R.

Verse 2 (*last clause*).—When this is wise, and when it is censurable.
Verse 4.—I. A good man cannot rest on his bed until his soul rests on God. II. He cannot speak freely to others until God speaks peace to his soul.—G. R.

Verse 4.—Occupation for the sleepless, and consolation for the speechless.

Verse 5, 6.—There are four rules for obtaining comfort in affliction. I. The consideration of God’s goodness to his people of old. II. Remembrance of our own past experience. III. Self-examination. IV. The diligent study of the word.—G. R.

Verse 6.—“*Rememberance.*” A good memory is very helpful and useful. 1. It is a great means of *knowledge*: for what signifies your reading or hearing, if you remember nothing? 2. It is a means of *faith*: 1 Cor. xv. 2, 3. It is a means of *comfort*. If a poor Christian in distress could remember God’s promises they would inspire him with new life; but when they are forgotten, his spirits sink. 4. It is a means of *thankfulness*. 5. It is a means of *hope*: for “experience worketh hope” (Rom. x. 4), and the memory is the storehouse of experience. 6. It is a means of *repentance*: for, how can we repent or mourn for what we have forgotten? 7. It is a means of *usefulness*. When one spark of grace is truly kindled in the heart, it will quickly endeavour to heat others also.—J. Stodd.

Verse 7 (*first clause*).—To place the question in a strong light, let us consider, 1. Of whom is the question raised?—“the Lord.” II. What course of action is in question? “cast off for ever.” III. Towards whom would the action be performed?

Verse 8.—These questions, I. Suppose a change in the immutable Jehovah in two glorious attributes. II. Are contrary to all past evidence. III. Can only arise from the flesh and Satan; and, therefore, IV. Are to be met in the power of the Spirit, with strong faith in the Eternal God.

Verse 10.—A confession applicable to many other matters. Such as, fear of death, fear of desertion, dread of public service, sensitiveness of neglect, etc.

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Verse 10.—*My iniquity.* Different meanings of this word. These would furnish a good subject. Some iniquities are to be patiently endured, others gloried in, others taken in prayer to God for his Spirit's help, and others lamented and repented of.

Verses 10, 11, 12.—Remember, meditate, talk.

Verses 11, 12.—I. Consolation derived from the remembrance of the past. II. Consolation increased by meditation. III. Consolation strengthened by communication: "and talk," etc.—*G. R.*

Verse 12.—Themes for thought and topics for conversation. Creation, Providence, Redemption, etc.

Verses 13, 14.—"In the sea." "In his sanctuary." God's way incomprehensible, though undoubtedly right: in his holiness lies the answer to the enigmas.

Verse 14.—*Zammurais*, or the Great Wonder-worker.

Verse 15.—*And Joseph.* The honour of nourishing those who have been begotten of God by other men's labours.

Verse 15.—Redemption by power, the consequence, evidence, and necessary attendant of redemption by price.

Verse 15.—I. The redeemed: "thy people;" "the sons of." etc. I. In captivity though they are his people. 2. His people though they are in captivity. II. The redemption: from Egyptian bondage. III. The Redeemer: "Thou, with thine arm," etc. God by Christ, his arm: "Mine own arm brought," etc. "To whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" etc.—*G. R.*

Verses 16—18.—I. The homage of nature to the God of grace. II. Its subservency to his design.—*G. R.*

Verse 18.—I. The ways of God to men are peculiar: "in the sea;" "thy path," etc. II. They are uniform, they lie in regular "footsteps." III. They are inscrutable: like the path of the ship upon the waters, not of the ploughshare on the land.

Verse 19.—God's way is in the sea. In things changeable, unchangeable, vast, unfathomable, terrible, overwhelming, the Lord has the ruling power.

Verse 20.—I. The subjects of divine guidance: "thy people." II. The manner of their guidance: "like a flock,"—separated, united, dependent. III. The agents employed: "by the hand;" the Great Shepherd leads by the hand of under-shepherds. "May every under-shepherd keep his eye intent on Thee!"—*G. R.*

Verse 20.—Church history. I. The church a flock. II. God seen as leading it on. III. Instrumentality always used.

PSALM LXXVIII.

TEXT.—Maschil of Asaph. This is rightly entitled an instructive Psalm. It is not a mere recapitulation of important events in Israelitish history, but is intended to be viewed as a parable setting forth the conduct and experience of believers in all ages. It is a singular proof of the obtuseness of mind of many professors that they will object to sermons and expositions upon the historical parts of Scripture, as if they contained no instruction in spiritual matters: were such persons truly enlightened by the Spirit of God, they would perceive that all Scripture is profitable, and would blush at their own folly in undervaluing any portion of the inspired volume.

DEVOTION.—The unity is well maintained throughout, but, for the sake of the reader's convenience, we may note that verses 1—8 may be viewed as a preface, setting forth the Psalmist's object in the epic which he is composing. From 9—41 the theme is Israel in the wilderness; then intervenes an account of the Lord's preceding goodness towards his people in bringing them out of Egypt by plagues and wonders, 42—52. The history of the tribes is resumed at verse 53, and continued to verse 66, where we reach the time of the removal of the ark to Zion, and the transference of the leadership of Israel from Ephraim to Judah, which is rehearsed in song from verses 67—72.

EXPOSITION.

GIVE ear, O my people, to my law: incline your ears to the words of my mouth.

1 I will open my mouth in a parable: I will utter dark sayings of old.

2 Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us.

3 We will not hide them from their children, shewing to the generation to come the praises of the Lord, and his strength, and his wonderful works that he hath done.

4 For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children:

5 That the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and declare them to their children:

6 That they might set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments:

7 And might not be as their fathers, a stubborn and rebellious generation; a generation that set not their heart aright, and whose spirit was not stedfast with God.

1. "Give ear, O my people, to my law." The inspired bard calls on his countrymen to give heed to his patriotic teaching. We naturally expect God's chosen nation to be first in hearkening to his voice. When God gives his truth a tongue, and sends forth his messenger trained to declare his word with power, it is the least we can do to give them our ears and the earnest obedience of our hearts. Shall God speak, and his children refuse to hear? His teaching has the force of law, let us yield both ear and heart to it. "Incline your ears to the words of my mouth." Give earnest attention, bow your stiff necks, lean forward to catch every syllable. We are at this day, as readers of the sacred records, bound to study them deeply, exploring their meaning, and labouring to practise their teaching. As the officer of an army commences his drill by calling for "Attention," even so every trained soldier of Christ is called upon to give ear to his words. Men lend their ears to music, how much more then should they listen to the harmonies of the gospel; they sit enthralled in the presence of an orator, how much rather should they yield to the eloquence of heaven.

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2. "I will open my mouth in a parable." Analogies are not only to be imagined, but are intended by God to be traced between the story of Israel and the lives of believers. Israel was ordained to be a type; the tribes and their marchings are living allegories traced by the hand of an all-wise providence. Unspiritual persons may sneer about fancies and mysticisms, but Paul spoke well when he said "which things are an allegory;" and Ansh in the present case speaks to the point when he called his narrative "a parable." That such was his meaning is clear from the quotation, "All these things speak Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world."—Matthew xiii. 34, 35. "I will utter dark sayings of old;"—enigmas of antiquity, riddles of yore. The mind of the post-prophet was so full of ancient lore that he poured it forth in a copious stream of song, while beneath the gushing flood lay pearls and gems of spiritual truth, capable of enriching those who could dive into the depths and bring them up. The letter of this song is precious, but the inner sense is beyond all price. Whereas the first verse called for attention, the second justifies the demand by hinting that the outer sense conceals an inner and hidden meaning, which only the thoughtful will be able to perceive.

3. "Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us." Tradition was of the utmost service to the people of God in the olden time, before the more sure word of prophecy had become complete and generally accessible. The records of truth from the lips of others laid the instructed believer under solemn obligation to pass on the truth to the next generation. Truth, endeared to us by its fond associations with godly parents and venerable friends, deserves of us our best exertions to preserve and propagate it. Our fathers told us, we heard them, and we know personally what they taught; it remains for us in our turn to hand it on. Blessed be God we have now the less mutable testimony of written revelation, but this by no means lessens our obligation to instruct our children in divine truth by word of mouth; rather, with such a gracious help, we ought to teach them far more fully the things of God. Dr. Doddridge owed much to the Dutch ties and his mother's explanations of the Bible narratives. The more of parental teaching the better; ministers and Sabbath-school teachers were never meant to substitute for mothers' tears and fathers' prayers.

4. "We will not hide them from their children." Our negligent silence shall not deprive our own and our father's offspring of the precious truth of God, it would be shameful indeed if we did so. "Shewing to the generation to come the praises of the Lord." We will look forward to future generations, and endeavour to provide for their godly education. It is the duty of the church of God to maintain, in full vigour, every agency for the religious education of the young; to them we must look for the church of the future, and as we sow towards them so shall we reap. Children are to be taught to magnify the Lord; they ought to be well informed as to his wonderful doings in ages past, and should be made to know "his strength, and his wonderful works that he hath done." The best education is education in the best things. The first lesson for a child should be concerning his mother's God. Teach him what you will, if he learn not the fear of the Lord, he will perish for lack of knowledge. Grammar is poor food for the soul if it be not flavoured with grace. Every satchel should have a Bible in it. The world may teach secular knowledge alone, "in all she has a heart to know, but the church must not deal so with her offspring; she should look well to every Timothy, and see to it that from a child he knows the Holy Scriptures. Around the fire-side fathers should repeat not only the Bible records, but the deeds of the martyrs and reformers, and preserve the records of the Lord with themselves both in providence and grace. We dare not follow the vain and vicious traditions of the apostate church of Rome, neither would we compare the fallible record of the best human memories with the infallible written word, yet would we faithfully preserve oral tradition practised by every Christian in his family, and children taught cheerfully by word of mouth by their own mothers and fathers, as well as by the printed pages of what they too often regard as dull, dry task books. What happy hours and pleasant evenings have children had at their parents' knees as they have listened to some "sweet story of old." Reader, if you have children, mind you do not fail in this duty.

5. "For he established a testimony in Jacob." The favoured nation existed for the very purpose of maintaining God's truth in the midst of surrounding idolatry.

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There were the oracles, they were the conservators and guardians of the truth. "And appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children." The testimony for the true God was to be transmitted from generation to generation by the careful instruction of succeeding families. We have the command for this oral transmission very frequently given in the Pentateuch, and it may suffice to quote one instance from Deut. vi. 7: "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Reader, if you are a parent, have you conscientiously discharged this duty?

6. "That the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born." As far as our lot of life allows us to arrange, we must industriously provide for the godly nurture of youth. The narratives, commands, and doctrines of the word of God are not worth out; they are calculated to exert an influence as long as our race shall exist. "Who should arise and declare them to their children." The one object aimed at is transmission; the testimony is only given that it may be passed on to succeeding generations.

7. "That they might set their hope in God." Faith cometh by hearing. Those who know the name of the Lord will set their hope in him, and that they may be led to do so is the main end of all spiritual teaching. "And not forget the works of God." Grace curses had memories; those who soon forget the merciful works of the Lord have need of teaching; they require to learn the divine art of holy memory. "But keep his commandments." Those who forget God's works are sure to fall in their own. He who does not keep God's love in memory is not likely to remember his law. The design of teaching is practical: holiness towards God is the end we aim at, and not the filling of the head with speculative notions.

8. "And might not be as their fathers, a stubborn and rebellious generation." There was room for improvement. Fathers stubborn in their own way, and rebellious against God's way, are sorry examples for their children; and it is earnestly desired that better instruction may bring forth a better race. It is common in some regions for men to count their family custom as the very best rule; but disobedience is not to be excused because it is hereditary. The leprosy was none the less loathsome because it had been long in the family. If our fathers were rebellious we must be better than they were, or else we shall perish as they did. "A generation that set not their heart aright." They had no decision for righteousness and truth. In them there was no preparation, or willingness of heart, to entertain the Saviour; neither judgments, nor mercies could bind their affections to their God; they were fickle as the winds, and changeable as the waves. "And whose spirit was not stedfast with God." The tribes in the wilderness were constant only in their inconstancy; there was no depending upon them. It was, indeed, useful that their descendants should be warned, so that they might not blindly imitate them. How blessed would it be if each age improved upon its predecessor; but, alas! it is to be feared that decline is more general than progress, and too often the heirs of true saints are far more rebellious than even their fathers were in their unregeneracy. May the reading of this patriotic and divine song move many to labour after the elevation of themselves and their posterity.

9. The children of Ephraim, being armed, and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle.

10. They kept not the covenant of God, and refused to walk in his law;

11. And forgot his works, and his wonders that he had shewed them.

12. Marvellous things did he in the sight of their fathers, in the land of Egypt, in the field of Zoan.

13. He divided the sea, and caused them to pass through; and he made the waters to stand as an heap.

14. In the daytime also he led them with a cloud, and all the night with a light of fire.

15. He clave the rocks in the wilderness, and gave them drink as out of the great depths.

16. He brought streams also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers.

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17 And they sinned yet more against him by provoking the most High in the wilderness.
 18 And they tempted God in their heart by asking meat for their lust.
 19 Yea, they spake against God; they said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?
 20 Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters gushed out, and the streams overflowed; can he give bread also? can he provide flesh for his people?
 21 Therefore the LORD heard *this*, and was wroth: so a fire was kindled against Jacob, and anger also came up against Israel;
 22 Because they believed not in God, and trusted not in his salvation:
 23 Though he had commanded the clouds from above, and opened the doors of heaven.
 24 And had rained down manna upon them to eat, and had given them of the corn of heaven.
 25 Man did eat angels' food: he sent them meat to the full.
 26 He caused an east wind to blow in the heaven: and by his power he brought in the south wind.
 27 He rained flesh also upon them as dust, and feathered fowls like as the sand of the sea:
 28 And he let *it* fall in the midst of their camp, round about their habitations.
 29 So they did eat, and were well filled: for he gave them their own desire:
 30 They were not estranged from their lust. But while their meat was yet in their mouths,
 31 The wrath of God came upon them, and slew the fattest of them and smote down the chosen *men* of Israel.
 32 For all this they sinned still, and believed not for his wondrous works.
 33 Therefore their days did he consume in vanity, and their years in trouble.
 34 When he slew them, then they sought him: and they returned and enquired early after God.
 35 And they remembered that God was their rock, and the high God their redeemer.
 36 Nevertheless they did flatter him with their mouth, and they lied unto him with their tongues.
 37 For their heart was not right with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant.
 38 But he, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity, and destroyed them not: yea, many a time turned he his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath.
 39 For he remembered that they were *but* flesh; a wind that passeth away, and cometh not again.
 40 How oft did they provoke him in the wilderness, and grieve him in the desert!
 41 Yea, they turned back and tempted God, and limited the Holy One of Israel.
 9. "The children of Ephraim, being armed, and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle." Well equipped and furnished with the best weapons of the times, the leading tribe failed in faith and courage and retreated before the foe. There were several particular instances of this, but probably the Psalmist refers to the general failure of Ephraim to lead the tribes to the conquest of Canaan. How often have

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we also, though supplied with every gracious weapon, failed to wage successful war against our sin, we have marched onward gallantly enough till the testing hour has come, and then "in the day of battle" we have proved false to good resolutions and holy obligations. How altogether vain is unregenerate man! Arrey him in the best that nature and grace can supply, he still remains a helpless coward in the holy war, so long as he lacks a loyal faith in his God.
 10. "They kept not the covenant of God." Vows and promises were broken, idols were set up, and the living God was forsaken. They were brought out of Egypt in order to be a people separated unto the Lord, but they fell into the sins of other nations, and did not maintain a pure testimony for the one only true God. "And refused to walk in his law." They gave way to fornication, and idolatry, and other violations of the decalogue, and were often in a state of rebellion against the benign theocracy under which they lived. They had pledged themselves at Sinai to keep the law, and then they wilfully disobeyed it, and so became covenant-breakers.
 11. "And joyed his works, and his wonders that he had shewed them." Had they remembered them they would have been filled with gratitude and inspired with holy awe: but the memory of God's mercies to them was as soon effaced as if written upon water. Scarcely could one generation retain the sense of the divine presence in miraculous power, the succeeding race needed a renewal of the extraordinary manifestations, and even then was not satisfied without many displays thereof. Ere we condemn them, let us repent of our own wicked forgetfulness, and confess the many occasions upon which we also have been unmindful of past favours.
 12. Egypt, here called the *field of Zoan*, was the scene of marvellous things which were done in open day in the sight of Israel. These were extraordinary, upon a vast scale, astounding, indisputable, and such as ought to have rendered it impossible for an Israelite to be disloyal to Jehovah, Israel's God.
 13. "He divided the sea, and caused them to pass through." A double wonder, for when the waters were divided the bottom of the sea would naturally be in a very unit state for the passage of so vast a host as that of Israel; it would in fact have been impassable, had not the Lord made the road for his people. Who else has ever led a nation through a sea? Yet the Lord has done this full often for his saints in providential deliverances, making a highway for them where nothing short of an almighty arm could have done so. "And he made the waters to stand as an heap." He forbade a drop to fall upon his chosen, they felt no spray from the crystal walls on either hand. Fire will descend and water stand upright at the bidding of the Lord of all. The nature of creatures is not their own intrinsically, but is retained or altered at the will of him who first created them. The Lord can cause those evils which threaten to overwhelm us to suspend their ordinary action, and become innocuous to us.
 14. "In the daytime also he led them with a cloud." He did it all. He alone. He brought them into the wilderness, and he led them through it; it is not the Lord's manner to begin a work, and then cease from it while it is incomplete. The cloud both led and shadowed the tribes. It was by day a vast sun-screen, rendering the fierce heat of the sun and the glare of the desert sand bearable. "And all the night with a light of fire." So constant was the care of the Great Shepherd that all night and every night the token of his presence was with his people. That cloud which was a shade by day was as a sun by night. Even thus the grace which cools and calms our joys, soothes and solaces our sorrows. What a mercy to have a light of fire with us amid the lonely horrors of the wilderness of affliction. Our God has been all this to us, and shall we prove unfaithful to him? We have felt him to be both shade and light, according as our changing circumstances have required.
 "He hath been our day in we,
 Cheer'd our heart when it was low,
 And, with warning softly said,
 Calm'd our heart when it was glad."

May this frequently renewed experience knit our hearts to him in firmest bonds.
 15. "He smote the rocks in the wilderness." Moses was the instrument, but the Lord did it all. Twice he made the first a gushing rill. What can he not do? "And gave them drink as out of the great depths;"—as though it gushed from earth's innermost reservoirs. The streams were so fresh, so copious, so constant, that they seemed to well up from earth's primeval fountains, and to issue at once from "the deep which coucheth beneath." Here was a divine supply for Israel's urgent

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need, and such an one as ought to have held them for ever in unwavering fidelity to their wonder-working God.

16. The supply of water was as plenteous in quantity as it was miraculous in origin. Torrents, not dribbles came from the rocks. Streams followed the camp; the supply was not for an hour or a day. This was a marvel of goodness. If we contemplate the abounding of divine grace we shall be lost in admiration. Mighty rivers of love have flowed for us in the wilderness. Alas, great God! our return has not been commensurate therewith, but far otherwise.

17. "And they stinned yet more against him." Outdoing former sins, going into greater depths of evil: the more they had the more loudly they clamoured for more, and murmured because they had not every luxury that pampered appetites could desire. It was bad enough to mistrust their God for necessities, but to revolt against him in a greedy rage for superfluities was far worse. Ever is it the nature of the disease of sin to proceed from bad to worse; men never weary of sinning, but rather increase their speed in the race of iniquity. In the case before us the goodness of God was abused into a reason for greater sin. Had not the Lord been so good they would not have been so bad. If he had wrought fewer miracles before, they would not have been so inaccessible in their unbelief, or wanton in their idolatry. "By provoking the most High in the wilderness." Although they were in a position of obvious dependence upon God for everything, being in a desert where the soil could yield them no support, yet they were greedy enough to provoke their benefactor. At one time they provoked his jealousy by their hankering after false gods, anon they excited his wrath by their challenges of his power, their slanders against his love, their rebellions against his will. He was all bounty of love, and they all superfluity of unfaithfulness. They were favoured above all nations, and yet none were more ill-favoured. For them the heavens dropped manna, and they returned murmurs; the rocks gave them rivers, and they replied with floods of wickedness. Herein, as in a mirror, we see ourselves. Israel in the wilderness acted out, as in a drama, all the story of man's conduct towards his God.

18. "And they tempted God in their heart." He was not tempted, for he cannot be tempted by any, but they acted in a manner calculated to tempt him, and it is always bad to charge that upon men which is the obvious tendency of their conduct. Christ cannot die again, and yet many crucify him afresh, because such would be the legitimate result of his behaviour if its effects were not prevented by other forces. "The sinners in the wilderness would have had the Lord change his wise proceedings to humour their whims, hence they are said to tempt him. By asking meat for their lust." Would they have God become purveyor for their greediness? Was there nothing for it but that he must give them whatever their diseased appetites might crave? The sin begins in their hearts, but it soon reaches their tongues. What they at first silently wished for, they soon loudly demanded with menaces, intonations, and upbraidings.

19. From this verse we learn that unbelief of God is a slander against him. "Yea, they spoke against God." But how? The answer is, "They said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" To question the ability of one who is manifestly Almighty is to speak against him. These people were wise enough to say that although their God had given them bread and water, yet he could not properly order or furnish a table. He could give them coarse food, but could not prepare a feast properly arranged, so they were ungrateful enough to declare, as if the manna was a mere make-shift, and the flowing rock-stream a temporary expedient, they ask to have a regularly furnished table, such as they had been accustomed to in Egypt. Alas, how have we also quarrelled with our mercies, and quarrelously pined for some imaginary good, counting our actual enjoyments to be nothing because they did not happen to be exactly conformed to our foolish fancies. They who will not be content with what speak against providence even when it daily bestows them with benefits.

20. "Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters gushed out, and the streams overflowed." They admit what he had done, and yet, with superabundant folly and insolence, demand further proofs of his omnipotence. "Can he give bread also? can he provide flesh for his people?" As if the manna were nothing, as if animal food alone was true nourishment for men. If they had argued, "can he not give flesh?" the argument would have been reasonable, but they ran into language; when, having seen many marvels of omnipotence, they dared to insinuate that other things were beyond the divine power. Yet, in this also, we have imitated their

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senseless conduct. Each new difficulty has excited fresh incredulity. We are still fools and slow of heart to believe our God, and this is a fault to be bemoaned with deepest penitence. For this cause the Lord is often wroth with us and chastens us sorely; for unbelief had he done, and yet, with superabundant folly and insolence, demand further proofs of his omnipotence. "Can he give bread also? can he provide flesh for his people?" As if the manna were nothing, as if animal food alone was true nourishment for men. If they had argued, "can he not give flesh?" the argument would have been reasonable, but they ran into language; when, having seen many marvels of omnipotence, they dared to insinuate that other things were beyond the divine power. Yet, in this also, we have imitated their

21. "Therefore the Lord heard this, and was wroth." He was not indifferent to what they said. He dwelt among them in the holy place, and therefore, they insulted him to his face. He did not hear a report of it, but the language itself came into his ears. "So a fire was kindled against Jacob." The fire of his anger which was also attended with literal burnings. "And anger also came up against Israel." Whether he viewed them in the lower or higher light, as Jacob or as Israel, he was angry with them; even as mere men they ought to have believed him; and, as chosen tribes, their wicked unbelief was without excuse. The Lord doth will to be angry at so ungrateful, gratuitous and dastardly an insult as the questioning of his power.

22. "Because they believed not in God, and trusted not in his salvation." This is the master sin, the crying sin. Like Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, it sins and makes Israel to sin; it is in itself evil and the parent of evils. It was this sin which shut Israel out of Canaan, and it shuts myriads out of heaven. God is ready to save, combining power with willingness, but rebellious man will not trust his Saviour, and therefore is condemned already. In the text it appears as if all Israel's other sins were as nothing compared with this; this is the peculiar spot which the Lord points at, the special provocation which angered him. From this let every unbeliever learn to tremble more at his unbelief than at anything else. If he be no fornicator, or thief, or liar, let him reflect that it is quite enough to condemn him that he trusts not in God's salvation.

23. "Though he had commanded the clouds from above." Such a marvel ought to have rendered unbelief impossible: when clouds become granaries, seeing should be believing, and doubts should dissolve. "And opened the doors of heaven." The great storehouse doors were set wide open, and the corn of heaven poured out in heaps. Those who would not believe in such a case were hardened indeed; and yet our own position is very similar, for the Lord has wrought for us great deliverances, quite as memorable and undeniable, and yet suspicious and forebodings haunt us. He might have shut the gates of hell upon us, instead of which he has opened the doors of heaven; shall we not both believe in him and magnify him for this?

24. "And had rained down manna upon them to eat." There was so much of it, the skies poured with food, the clouds burst with provender. It was fit food, proper not for looking at but for eating; they could eat it as they gathered it. Mysterious though it was, so they that called it manna, or "what is it?" yet it was eminently adapted for human nourishment; and as it was both abundant and adapted, so also was it available! They had not tar to fetch it, it was rich them, and they had only to gather it up. O Lord Jesus, thou blessed manna of heaven, how all this agrees with Thee! We will even now feed on Thee as our spiritual meat, and will pray Thee to chase away all wicked unbelief from us. Our fathers ate manna and doubted; we feed upon Thee and are filled with assurance. "And had given them of the corn of heaven." It was all a gift, without money and without price. Food which dropped from above, and was of the best quality, so as to be called heavenly corn, was freely granted them. The manna was round, like coriander seed, and hence was rightly called corn; it did not rise from the earth, but descended from the clouds, and hence the words of the verse are literally accurate. The point to be noted is that this wonder of wonders left the beholders, and the feasters, as prone as ever to mistrust their Lord.

25. "Man did eat angels' food." The delicacies of kings were outdone, for the delicacies of angels were supplied. Bread of the mighty ones fell on feeble man. Those who are lower than the angels fared as well. It was not for the priests, or the princes, that the manna fell; but for all the nation, for every man, woman and child in the camp; and there was sufficient for them all, for "he sent them meat to the full." God's banquets are never stinted; he gives the best diet, and plenty of it. Gospel provisions deserve every praise that we can bestow upon them; they are free, full, and pre-eminent; they are of God's preparing, sending, and bestowing. He is well fed when God feeds; heaven's meat is nourishing and plentiful. If we have ever fed upon Jesus we have tasted better than angels' food; for

"Never did angels taste above,
Rebelling grace and Owing love."



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It will be our wisdom to eat to the full of it, for God has so sent it that we are not straitened in him, but in our own bowels. Happy pilgrims who in the desert have their meat sent from the Lord's own palace above; let them eat abundantly of the celestial banquet, and magnify the all-sufficient grace which supplies all their needs, according to His riches in glory, by Christ Jesus.

26. "He caused an east wind to blow in the heaven." He is Lord Paramount, above the pillars of the air; storms arise and tempests blow at his command. Winds sleep till God arouses them, and then, like Samuel, each one answers, "Here am I, for thou didst call me." "And by his power he brought in the south wind." Either these winds followed each other, and so blew the birds in the desired direction, or else they combined to form a south-east wind; in either case they fulfilled the design of the Lord, and illustrated his supreme and universal power. If one wind will not serve, another shall; and if need be, they shall both blow at once. We speak of fickle winds, but their obedience to their Lord is such that they deserve a better word. If we ourselves were half as obedient as the winds, we should be far superior to what we now are.

27. "He rained flesh also upon them as dust." First, he rained bread and then flesh, when he might have rained fire and brimstone. The words indicate the speed, and the abundance of the descending quail. "And feathered fowl like on the sand of the sea;" there was no counting them. By a remarkable providence, if not by miracle, enormous numbers of migratory birds were caused to alight around the tents of the tribes. It was, however, a doubtful blessing, as easily acquired, and superabundant riches generally are. The Lord save us from must which is seasoned with divine wrath.

28. "And he let it fall in the midst of their camp." They had no journey to make; they had clamoured for flesh, and it almost flew into their mouths, "round about their habitations." This made them glad for the moment, but they knew not that mercies can be sent in anger, else had they trembled at sight of the good things which they had lusted after.

29. "So they did eat, and were well filled." They greedily devoured the birds, even to reptation. The Lord showed them that he could "provide flesh for his people," even enough and to spare. He also showed them that when lust wins its desire it is disappointed, and by the way of satiety arrives at distaste. First the food satiated, then it nauseated. "For he gave them their own desire." They were filled with their own ways. The flesh-meat was unhealthy for them, but as they cried for it they had it, and a curse with it. O my God, deny me my most urgent prayers sooner than answer them in displeasure. Better hunger and thirst after righteousness than to be well filled with sin's dainties.

30. "They were not contented from their lust." Lust grows upon that which it feeds on. If sick of too much flesh, yet men grow not weary of lust, they change the object, and go on lusty still. When one sin is proved to be a bitterness, men do not desist, but pursue another iniquity. If, like Jchu, they turn from Baal, they fall to worshipping the calves of Bethel.

31. "But while their meat was yet in their mouths," before they could digest their coveted meat, it turned to their destruction. "The wrath of God came upon them," before they could swallow their first meal of flesh. Short was the pleasure, sudden was the doom. The festival ended in a funeral. "And slew the fattest of them, and cut down the chosen men of Israel." Perhaps these were the ringleaders in the jasting; they are first in the punishment. God's justice has no respect of persons, the strong and the weak fall as well as the weak and the mean. What they ate on earth they digested in hell, as many have done since. How soon they died, though they felt amidst the din of battle! My soul, see here the danger of gratified passions; they are the janitors of hell. When the Lord's people hunger God loves them, Lazarus is his beloved, though he pressed upon crumbs; but when he fattens the wicked he abhors them. Dives is hated of heaven when he fares sumptuously every day. We must never dare to judge men's happiness by their tables, the heart is the place to look at. The poorest starving believer is more to be envied than the most full-bellied of the favourites of the world. Better be God's dog than the devil's darling.

32. "For all this they sinned still!" Judgments moved them no more than mercies. They defied the wrath of God. Though death was in the cup of their iniquity, yet they would not put it away, but continued to quaff it as if it were a healthful draught.



poison. How truly might these words be applied to ungodly men who have been often afflicted, laid upon a sick bed, broken in spirit and impoverished in estate, and yet have persevered in their evil ways, unmoved by terrors, unswayed by threatenings. "And believed not for his monstrous works." Their unbelief was chronic and incurable. Miracles both of mercy and judgment were unavailing. They might be made to wonder, but they could not be taught to believe. Continuance in sin and in unbelief go together. Had they believed they would not have sinned, had they not have been blinded by sin they would have believed. There is a reflex action between faith and character. How can the lover of sin believe? How, on the other hand, can the unbeliever cease from sin? God's ways with us in providence are in themselves both convincing and convealing, but unconverted nature refuses to be either convinced or converted by them.

33. "Therefore their days did he consume in vanity." Apart from faith life is vanity. To wander up and down in the wilderness was a vain thing indeed, when unbelief had shut them out of the promised land. It was meet that those who would not live to answer the divine purpose by believing and obeying their God should be made to live to no purpose, and to die before their time, unsatisfied, unblest. Those who wasted their days in sin had little cause to wonder when the Lord cut short their lives, and aware that they should never enter the rest which they had despised. "And their years in trouble." Weary marches were their trouble, and to come to no resting place was their vanity. Innumerable graves were left all along the track of Israel, and if any ask, "Who slew all these?" the answer must be, "They could not enter in because of unbelief." Doubtless much of the vexation and failure of many lives results from their being sapped by unbelief, and honey-combed by evil passions. None live so fruitlessly and so wretchedly as those who allow sense and sight to override faith, and their reason and appetite to dominate over their fear of God. Our days go fast enough according to the ordinary lapse of time, but the Lord can make them rust away at a bitterer rate, till we feel as if sorrow actually ate out the heart of our life, and like a canker devoured our existence. Such was the punishment of rebellious Israel, the Lord grant it may not be ours.

34. "When he slew them, then they sought him." Like whipped curs, they licked their Master's feet. They obeyed only so long as they felt the whip about their loins. Hard are the hearts which only death can move. While thousands died around them, the people of Israel became suddenly religious, and repaired to the tabernacle door, like sheep who run in a mass while the black dog drives them, but scatter and wander when the shepherd whistles him off. "And they returned and enquired early after God." They could not be too zealous, they were in hot haste to prove their loyalty to their divine King. "The devil was sick, and the devil a monk would be." Who would not be pious when the plague is abroad? Doors, which were never so sanctified before, put on the white cross then. Even reprobates send for the minister when they lie a-dying. Thus sinners pay involuntary homage to the power of right and the supremacy of God, but their hypocritical homage is of small value in the sight of the Great Judge.

35. "And they remembered that God was their rock." Sharp strokes awoke their slumbering senses. Reflection followed infliction. They were led to see that all their dependence upon their God; for he alone had been their shelter, their foundation, their fountain of supply, and their unchangeable friend. "What could have made them forget this? Was it that their stomachs were so full of flesh that they had no space for ruminating upon spiritual things? "And the high God their redeemer." They had forgotten this also. The high hand and outstretched arm which redeemed them out of bondage had both faded from their mental vision. Alas, poor man, how readily dost thou forget thy God! Shame on thee, ungrateful worm, to have no sense of favours a few days after they had been received. Will nothing make thee keep in memory the mercy of thy God except the utter withdrawal of it?

36. "Nevertheless they did flatter him with their mouths." Bad were they at their best. False on their knees, liar in their prayers. Mouth-worship must be very detestable to God when dissociated from the heart; other kings love flattery, but the King of kings abhors it. Since the sharpest afflictions only extend from carnal men a feigned submission to God, there is proof positive that the heart is desperately set on mischief, and that sin is ingrained in our very nature. If you beat a tiger with many stripes you cannot turn him into a sheep. The devil cannot be whipped out of human nature, though another devil, namely hypocrisy, may be whipped



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into it. Piety produced by the damps of sorrow and the heats of terror is of mushroom growth; it is rapid in its upspringing—"they enquired early after God"—but it is a mere unsubstantial fungus of unalloyed excitement. "And they lied unto him with their tongues." Their godly speech was cant; their praise mere wind; their prayer a fraud. Their skin-deep repentance was a film too thin to conceal the deadly wound of sin. This teaches us to place small reliance upon professions of repentance made by dying men, or upon such even in others when the heart is evidently slaves fear, and nothing more. Any thief will whine out repentance if he thinks the judge will thereby be moved to let him go scot free.

37. "For their heart was not right with him." There was no depth in their repentance, it was not heart work. They were fickle as a weathercock, every wind turned them, their mind was not settled upon God. "Neither were they steadfast in his covenant." Their promises were no sooner made than broken, as if only made in mockery. Good resolutions called at their hearts as men do at inns; they tarried awhile, and then took their leave. They were not to-day for holiness, but cold towards it to-morrow. Variable as the leas of the dolphins, they changed from reverence to rebellion, from thankfulness to murmuring. One day they gave their gold to build a tabernacle for Jehovah, and the next they plucked off their ear-rings to make a golden calf. Surely the heart is a chameleon. Pretens had not so many changes. As in the agave we both burn and freeze so do inconstant natures in their religion.

38. "But he, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity, and destroyed them not." Though they were full of flattery, he was full of mercy, and for this cause he had pity on them. Not because of their pitiful and hypocritical pretensions to penitence, but because of his own real compassion for them he overlooked their provocations. "Yes, many a time turned he his anger away." When he had grown angry with them he withdrew his displeasure. Even unto seventy times seven did he forgive their offences. He was slow, very slow, to anger. The sword was uplifted and dashed in mid-air, but it was sheathed again, and the nation yet lived. Though not mentioned in the text, we know from the history that a mediator interposed, the man Moses stood in the gap; even so at this hour the Lord Jesus pleads for sinners, and averts the divine wrath. Many a barren tree is left standing because the dresser of the vineyard cries, "let it alone this year also." "And did not stir up all his wrath." Had he done so they must have perished in a moment. When his wrath is kindled but a little men are burned up as chaff; but were he to let loose his indignation, the solid earth itself would melt, and hell would engulf every rebel. "Who knoweth the power of thine anger, O Lord? We see the fulness of God's compassion, but we never see all his wrath."

39. "For he remembered that they were but flesh." They were forgetful of God, but he was mindful of them. He knew that they were made of earthly, frail, corruptible material, and therefore he dealt leniently with them. Though in this he saw no excuse for their sin, yet he constrained it into a reason for mercy; the Lord is ever ready to discover some plea or other upon which he may have compassion. "A wind that passeth away, and cometh not again." Man is but a breath, gone never to return. Spirit and wind are in this alike, so far as our humanness is concerned; they pass and cannot be recalled. What a nothing is our life. How gracious on the Lord's part to make man's insignificance an argument for staying his wrath.

40. "How oft did they provoke him in the wilderness." Times enough did they rebel: they were as constant in provocation as he was in his patience. In our own case, who can count his errors? In what book could all our perverse rebellions be recorded? The wilderness was a place of manifest dependence, where the tribes were helpless without divine supplies, yet they wounded the hand which fed them while it was in the act of feeding them. Is there no likeness between us and them? Does it bring no tears into our eyes, while, as in a glass, we see our own selves. "And grieve him in the desert." Their provocations had an effect; God was not insensible to them, he is said to have been grieved. His holiness could not find pleasure in their sin, his justice in their unjust treatment, or his truth in their falsehood. What must it be to grieve the Lord of love! Yet we also have vexed the Holy Spirit, and he would long ago have withdrawn himself from us, were it not that he is God and not man. We are in the desert where we need our God, let us not make it a wilderness of sin by grieving him.

41. "Yes, they turned back." Their hearts sighed for Egypt and its fleshpots.

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They turned to their old ways again and again, after they had been scourged out of them. Full of twists and turns, they never kept the straight path. "And tempted God." As far as in them lay they tempted him. His ways were good, and they in desiring to have them altered tempted God. Before they would believe in him they demanded signs, defying the Lord to do this and that, and acting as if he could be cajoled into being the minion of their lusts. What blasphemy was this! Yet let us not tempt Christ lest we also be destroyed by the destroyer. "And limited the Holy One of Israel." Doubted his power and so limited him, dictated to his wisdom and so did the same. To chalk out a path for God is arrogant impiety. The Holy One must do right, the covenant God of Israel must be true, it is profanely hard to say unto him thou shalt do this or that, or otherwise I will not worship thee. Not thus is the Eternal God to be led by a string by his impotent creature. He is the Lord and he will do as seemeth him good.

42 They remembered not his hand, nor the day when he delivered them from the enemy.

43 How he had wrought his signs in Egypt, and his wonders in the field of Zoan:

44 And had turned their rivers into blood; and their floods, that they could not drink.

45 He sent divers sorts of flies among them, which devoured them; and frogs, which destroyed them.

46 He gave also their increase unto the caterpillar, and their labour unto the locust.

47 He destroyed their vines with hail, and their sycamore trees with frost.

48 He gave up their cattle also to the hail, and their flocks to hot thunderbolts.

49 He cast upon them the fierceness of his anger, wrath, and indignation, and trouble, by sending evil angels among them.

50 He made a way to his anger; he spared not their soul from death, but gave their life over to the pestilence;

51 And smote all the firstborn in Egypt; the chief of their strength in the tabernacles of Ham:

52 But made his own people to go forth like sheep, and guided them in the wilderness like a flock.

53 And he led them on safely, so that they feared not: but the sea overwhelmed their enemies.

42. "They remembered not his hand." Yet it must have been difficult to forget it. Such displays of divine power as those which smote Egypt with astonishment, it must have needed some more than usual effort to blot from the tablets of memory. It is probably meant that they practically, rather than actually, forgot. He who forgets the natural returns of gratitude, may justly be charged with not remembering the obligation. "Nor the day when he delivered them from the enemy." The day itself was erased from their calendar, so far as any due result from it or return for it. Strange is the faculty of memory in its oblivions as well as its records. Sin perverts man's powers, makes them forceful only in wrong directions, and practically dead for righteous ends.

43. "How he had wrought his signs in Egypt." The plagues were enigms of Jehovah's presence and proofs of his hatred of idols; these instructive acts of power were wrought in the open view of all, as signs were set up to be observed by those far and near. "And his wonders in the field of Zoan." In the whole land were miracles wrought, not in cities alone, but in the broad territory, in the most select and ancient regions of the proud nation. This the Israelites ought not to have forgotten, for they were the favoured people for whom these memorable deeds were wrought.

44. "And had turned their rivers into blood." The waters had been made the

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means of the destruction of Israel's newborn infants, and now they do as it were betray the crime—they blush for it, they avenge it on the murderers. The Nile was the vitality of Egypt, its true life-blood, but at God's command it became a flowing curse; every drop of it was a horror, poison to drink, and terror to gaze on. Sometimes he has allowed men, who were his rod, to make rivers crisscross with gore, and this is a severe judgment; but the event now before us was more mysterious, more general, more complete, and must, therefore, have been a plague of the first magnitude. "And their floods, that they could not drink." Lesser streams partook in the curse, reservoirs and canals felt the evil; God does nothing by halves. All Egypt boasted of the sweet waters of their river, but they were made to loathe it more than they had ever loved it. Our mercies may soon become our miseries if the Lord shall deal with us in wrath.

45. "He sent divers sorts of flies among them, which devoured them." Small creatures become great formidables. When they swarm they can sting a man till they threaten to eat him up. In this case, various orders of insects fought under the same banner; lice and beetles, gnats and hornets, wasps and gadflies dashed forward in fierce battalions, and worried the sinners of Egypt without mercy. The tiniest plagues are the greatest. What sword or spear could fight with those innumerable bands? Vain were the monarch's armour and robes of majesty, the little cannibals were no more lenient towards royal flesh than any other; it had the same blood in it, and the same sin upon it. How great is that God who thus by the minute can crush the magnificent. "And frogs, which destroyed them." These creatures swarmed everywhere when they were alive, until the people felt ready to die at the sight; and when the reptiles died, the heaps of their bodies made the land to stink so foully, that a pestilence was imminent. Thus not only did earth and air send forth armies of horrible life, but the water also added its legions of loathsome ones. It seemed as if the Nile was first made noxious and then caused to leave its bed altogether, crawling and leaping in the form of frogs. Those who contend with the Almighty, little know what arrows are in his quiver; surprising sin shall be visited with surprising punishment.

46. "He gave also their increase unto the caterpillar, and their labour unto the locust." Different sorts of devourers ate up every green herb and tree. What one would not eat another did. What they expected from the natural fertility of the soil, and what they looked for from their own toil, they saw devoured before their eyes by an insatiable multitude against whose depredations no defence could be found. Observe in the text that the Lord did it all—"he sent," "he gave," "he destroyed," "he gave up," etc.; whatever the second agent may be, the direct hand of the Lord is in every national visitation.

47. "He destroyed their vines with hail." No more shall thy butter press the clusters into thy cup, O Pharaoh! The young fruit-bearing shoots were broken off, the vintage failed. "And their sycamore trees with frost." Frost was not usual, but Jehovah regards no laws of nature when men regard not his moral laws. The sycamore fig was perhaps more the fruit of heavy than was the vine, therefore this judgment was meant to smite the poor, while the former fell most heavily upon the rich. Mark how the harvests obey their Lord and yield their stores of hail, and note how the fickle weather is equally subservient to the divine will.

48. "He gave up their cattle also to the hail." What hail it must have been to have force enough to batter down bullocks and other great beasts. God usually protects animals from such destruction, but here he withdrew his safeguards and gave them up; may the Lord never give us up. Some read "shut up," and the lies of being abandoned to destructive influences is then before us in another shape. "And their flocks to hot thunderbolts." Fire was mingled with the hail, the fire ran along upon the ground, it smote the smaller cattle. What a storm must that have been! Its effects were terrible enough upon plants, but to see the poor dumb creatures stricken must have been heart-breaking. Adamantine was the heart which quailed not under such plagues as these, harder than adamant those hearts which in after years forget all that the Lord had done, and broke off from their allegiance to him.

49. "He cut upon them the fierceness of his anger, wrath, and indignation, and trouble." His last arrow was the sharpest. He reserved the strong wine of his indignation to the last. Note how the Psalmist piles up the words, and well he might; for blow followed blow, each one more staggering than its predecessor, and then the crushing stroke was reserved for the end. "By sending evil angels among them." Messengers of evil entered their houses at midnight, and smote the

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dearest objects of their love. The angels were evil to them, though good enough in themselves; those who to the heirs of salvation are ministers of grace, are to the heirs of wrath executioners of judgment. When God sends angels, they are sure to come, and if he bids them slay they will not spare. See how sin sets all the powers of heaven in array against man; he has no friend left in the universe when God is his enemy.

50. "He made a way to his anger," coming to the point with them by slow degrees; assailing their outworks first by destroying their property, and then coming in upon their persons as through an open breach in the walls. He broke down all the comforts of their life, and then advanced against their life itself. Nothing could stand in his way; he cleared a space in which to do execution upon his adversaries. "He spared not their soul from death, but gave their life over to the pestilence." In their soul was the origin of the sin, and he followed it to its source and smote it there. A fierce disease filled the land with countless funerals; Jehovah dealt out myriads of blows, and multitudes of spirits fell before him.

51. "And smote all the firstborn in Egypt." No exceptions were made, the monarch bewailed his hair as did the menial at the pill. They smote the Lord's firstborn, even Israel, and he smites theirs. "The chief of their strength in the tabernacles of them." Swinging his scythes over the field, death tramped off the highest flowers. The tents of Ham knew each one its own peculiar sorrow, and were made to sympathize with the sorrows which had been ruthlessly inflicted upon the habitations of Israel. Thus curses come home to roost. Oppressors are repaid in their own coin, without the discount of a penny.

52. "But made his own people to go forth like sheep." The contrast is striking, and ought never to have been forgotten by the people. The wolves were slain in heaps, the sheep were carefully gathered, and triumphantly delivered. The tables were turned, and the poor serfs became the honoured people, while their oppressors were hounded before them. Israel went out in a compact body like a flock; they were defenceless in themselves as sheep, but they were safe under their Great Shepherd; they left Egypt as easily as a flock leave one pasture for another. "And guided them in the wilderness like a flock." Knowing nothing of the way by their own understanding or experience, they were, nevertheless, rightly directed, for the All-wise God knew every spot of the wilderness. To the sea, through the sea, and from the sea, the Lord led his chosen; while their former taskmasters were too cowed in spirit, and broken in power, to dare to molest them.

53. "And he led them on safely, so that they feared not." After the first little alarm, natural enough when they found themselves pursued by their old taskmasters, they plucked up courage and ventured boldly into the sea, and afterwards into the desert where no man dwelt. "But the sea overwhelmed their enemies." They were gone, gone for ever, never to disturb the fugitives again. That tremendous blow effectually defended the tribe for forty years from any further attempt to drive them back. Egypt found the stone too heavy and was glad to let it alone. Let the Lord be praised who thus effectually freed his elect nation.

What a grand narrative have we been considering. Well might the mightiest master of sacred song select "Israel in Egypt" as a choice theme for his genius; and well may every believing mind linger over every item of the amazing transaction. The marvel is that the favoured nation should live as if unmindful of it all, and yet such a human nature. Alas, poor man! Rather, alas, heed heart!

We now, after a pause, follow again the chain of events, the narration of which had been interrupted by a retrospect, and we find Israel entering into the promised land, there to repeat her follies and enlarge her crimes.

54. And he brought them to the border of his sanctuary, even to this mountain, which his right hand had purchased.

55. He cast out the heathen also before them, and divided them an inheritance by line, and made the tribes of Israel to dwell in their tents.

56. Yet they tempted and provoked the most high God, and kept not his testimonies:

57. But turned back, and dealt unfaithfully like their fathers: they were turned aside like a deceitful bow.

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58 For they provoked him to anger with their high places, and moved him to jealousy with their graven images.
 59 When God heard this, he was wroth, and greatly abhorred Israel :
 60 So that he forsook the tabernacle of Shiloh, the tent which he placed among men ;
 61 And delivered his strength into captivity, and his glory into the enemy's hand.
 62 He gave his people over also unto the sword ; and was wroth with his inheritance.
 63 The fire consumed their young men ; and their maidens were not given to marriage.
 64 Their priests fell by the sword ; and their widows made no lamentation.
 65 Then the Lord awaked as one out of sleep, and like a mighty man that shouteth by reason of wine.
 66 And he smote his enemies in the hinder parts : he put them to a perpetual reproach.

54. "And he brought them to the border of his sanctuary." He conducted them to the frontier of the Holy Land, where he intended the tabernacle to become the permanent symbol of his abode among his people. He did not leave them halfway upon their journey to their heritage ; his power and wisdom preserved the nation till the plain trees of Jericho were within sight on the other side of the river. "Zion to this mountain, which his right hand had purchased." Nor did he leave them then, but still conducted them till they were in the region round about Zion, which was to be the central seat of his worship. This the Lord had purchased in type of old by the sacrifice of Isaac, fit symbol of the greater sacrifice which was in due season to be presented there : that mountain was also redeemed by power, when the Lord's right hand enabled his valiant men to smite the Jebusites, and take the sacred hill from the smelting Canaanites. Thus shall the elect of God enjoy the sure protection of the Lord of hosts, even to the border land of death, and through the river, up to the hill of the Lord in glory. The purchased people shall safely reach the purchased inheritance.

55. "He cast out the heathen also before them," or "he drove out the nations." Not only were armies routed, but whole peoples displaced. The iniquity of the Canaanites was full ; their vices made them rot above ground ; therefore, the land was up its inhabitants, the heathens vexed them, the pestilence destroyed them, and the sword of the tribes completed the execution to which the justice of long provoked heaven had at length appointed them. The Lord was the true conqueror of Canaan ; he cast out the nations as men cast out filth from their habitations, he uprooted them as noxious weeds are extirpated by the husbandman. "And divided them an inheritance by lots." He divided the land of the nations among the tribes by lot and measure, assigning Hittite, Perizite, and Jebusite territory to Simeon, Judah, or Ephraim, as the case might be. Among those condemned nations were not only giants in stature, but also giants in crime ; those monsters of iniquity had too long defiled the earth ; it was time that they should no more indulge the unnatural crimes for which they were infamous ; they were, therefore, deemed to forfeit life and lands by the hands of the tribes of Israel. The distribution of the forfeited country was made by divine appointment ; it was no scramble, but a judicial appointment of lands which had fallen to the crown by the standard of the former holders. "And made the tribes of Israel to dwell in their tents." The favoured people entered upon a furnished house ; they found the lodger supplied, for they fed upon the old corn of the land, and the dwellings were already built in which they could dwell. Thus does another race often enter into the lot of a former people, and it is sad indeed when the change which judgment decrees does not turn out to be much for the better, because the incoming inherit the evil as well as the goods of the ejected. Such a case of judicial visitation ought to have had a salutary influence upon the tribes ; but, alas, they were incorrigible, and would not learn even from examples so near at home and so terribly suggestive.

56. "Yet they tempted and provoked the most high God." Change of condition had not altered their manners. They left their nomadic habits, but not their

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tendencies to wander from their God. Though every divine promise had been fulfilled to the letter, and the land flowing with milk and honey was actually their own, yet they tried the Lord again with unbelief, and provoked him with other sins. He is not only high and glorious, but most High, yea the most High, the only being who deserves to be so highly had in honour ; yet, instead of honouring him, Israel grieved him with rebellion. "And kept not his testimonies." They were true to nothing but hereditary treachery ; steadfast in nothing but in falsehood. They knew his truth even from examples so near at home and so terribly suggestive to an occasion for greater transgression. Reader, dost thou need a looking-glass ? See here is one which suits the present expositor well ; does it not also reflect thine image ?

57. "But turned back." Turned over the old leaf, repeated the same offences, started aside like an ill-made bow, were false and faithless to their best promises. "And dealt unfaithfully like their fathers," proving themselves legitimate by manifesting the treachery of their sires. They were a new generation, but not a new nation—another race yet not another. Evil propensities are transmitted ; the birth follows the progenitor ; the wild ass breeds wild asses ; the children of the raven fly to the carrion. Human nature does not improve, the new editions contain all the errors of the first, and sometimes fresh errors are imported. "They were turned aside like a deceitful bow," which not only fails to send the arrow towards the mark in a direct line, but springs back to the archer's hurt, and perhaps sends the shaft among his friends to their serious jeopardy. Israel boasted of the bow as the national weapon, they sang the song of the bow, and hence a deceitful bow is made to be the type and symbol of their own unsteadfastness ; God can make man's glory the very ensign of their shame, he draws a bar sinister across the escutcheon of traitors.

58. "For they provoked him to anger with their high places." This was their first error—will worship, or the worship of God, otherwise than according to his command. Many think lightly of this, but indeed it is no mean sin ; and its tendencies to further offence are very powerful. The Lord would have his holy places remain as the only spot for sacrifice ; and Israel, in wilful rebellion, (no doubt glossed over by the plea of great devotion,) determined to have many altars upon many hills. If they might have but one God, they insisted upon it that they would not be restricted to one sacred place of sacrifice. How much of the worship of the present day is neither more nor less than sheer will worship ! Nobody dare plead a divine appointment for a title of the offices, festivals, ceremonies, and observances of certain churches. Doubtless God, so far from being honoured by worship which he has not commanded, is greatly angered at it. "And moved him to jealousy with their graven images." This was but one more step ; they manufactured symbols of the invisible God, for they insisted after something tangible and visible to which they could show reverence. This also is the crying sin of modern times. Do we not hear and see superstition abounding. Images, pictures, crucifixes, and a host of visible things are had in religious honour, and worst of all men now-a-days worship what they eat, and call that a God which passes into their belly, and thence into lesser places still. Surely the Lord is very patient, or he would visit the earth for this worst and basest of idolatry. He is a jealous God, and abhors to see himself dishonoured by any form of representation which can come from man's hands.

59. "When God heard this, he was wroth." The mere report of it filled him with indignation ; he could not bear it, he was incensed to the uttermost, and most justly so. "And greatly abhorred Israel." He cast his idolatrous people from his favour, and left them to themselves, and their own devices. How could he have fellowship with idols ? What concord hath Christ with Belial ? Sin is in itself so offensive that it makes the sinner offensive too. Idols of any sort are highly abhorrent to God, and we must see to it that we keep ourselves from them through divine grace, for rest assured idolatry is not consistent with true grace in the heart. If Dagon sit aloft in any soul, the ark of God is not there. Where the Lord dwells no image of jealousy will be tolerated. A visible church will soon become a visible curse if idols be set up to it, and then the pruning knife will remove it as a dead branch from the vine.

Note that God did not utterly cast away his people Israel even when he greatly abhorred them, for he returned in mercy to them, so the subsequent verses tell us : so now the seed of Abraham, though for awhile under a heavy cloud, will be gathered yet again, for the covenant of salt shall not be broken. As for the spiritual seed,

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the Lord hath not despised nor abhorred them; they are his peculiar treasure and he for ever near his heart.

60. *Go God to Jeroboam the tabernacle of Shiloh, the tent which he placed among men.* His glory would no more reveal itself there, he left Shiloh to become a complete ruin. At the door of that tent shameless sin had been perpetrated, and all around it idols had been adored, and therefore the glory departed, and Ichabod was sounded as a word of threat concerning Shiloh and the tribe of Ephraim. Thus may the candlestick be removed though the candle is not quenched. Erring churches become apostate, but a true church still remains; if Shiloh be profaned Zion is consecrated. Yet is it ever a solemn caution to all the assemblies of the saints, admonishing them to walk humbly with their God, when we read such words as those of the prophet Jeremiah in his seventh chapter, "Trust ye not in lying words, saying, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, are these. Go ye now unto my place which was in Shiloh, where I set my name at the first, and see what I did to it for the wickedness of my people Israel." Let us take heed, lest as the ark never returned to Shiloh after its capture by the Philistines, so the gospel may be taken from us in judgment, never to be restored to the same church again.

61. *And delivered his strength into captivity.* The ark was captured by the Philistines in battle, only because the Lord for the punishment of Israel chose to deliver it into their hands, otherwise they could have had no power at all against it. The token of the divine presence is here poetically called "his strength;" and, indeed, the presence of the Lord is his strength among his people. It was a black day when the mercy-seat was removed, when the cherubim took flight, and Israel's palladium was carried away. "And his glory into the enemy's hand." The ark was the place for the revealed glory of God, and his enemies exulted greatly when they bore it away into their own cities. Nothing could more clearly have shewn the divine displeasure. It seemed to say that Jehovah would sooner dwell among his avowed adversaries than among so false a people as Israel; he would sooner bear the insults of Philistia than the treacheries of Ephraim. This was a fearful downfall for the favoured nation, and it was followed by dire judgments of most agonising nature. When God is gone all is gone. No calamity can equal the withdrawal of the divine presence from a people. O Israel, how art thou brought low! Who shall help thee now that thy God has left thee!

62. *He gave his people over also unto the sword.* They fell in battle because they were no longer aided by the divine strength. Sharp was the sword, but sharper still the cause of its being unsheathed. "And was wrought with his inheritance." They were his still, and twice in this verse they are called so; yet his regard for them did not prevent his chastising them, even with a rod of steel. Where the love is most fervent, the jealousy is most cruel. Sin cannot be tolerated in those who are a people near unto God.

63. *The fire consumed their young men.* As fire slew Nadab and Abihu literally, so the fire of divine wrath fell on the sons of Eli, who defiled the sanctuary of the Lord, and he like fire, in the form of war, consumed the flower of the people. "And their maidens were not given to marriage." No nuptial hymns were sung, the bride lacked her bridegroom, the edge of the sword had cut the bands of their espousals, and left unmarried those who she had been extolled in hymns of congratulation. Thus Israel was brought very low, she could not find husbands for her maids, and therefore her state was not repented; no young children clustered around parental knees. The nation had failed in its solemn task of instructing the young in the fear of Jehovah, and it was a fitting judgment that the very production of a posterity should be endangered.

64. *Their private part fell by the sword.* Hophni and Phinees were slain; they were among the chief in sin, and, therefore, they perished with the rest. Priesthood is no shelter for transgression; the jewelled breastplate cannot turn aside the arrows of judgment. "And their maidens made no lamentation." Their private griefs were swallowed up in the greater national agony, because the ark of God was taken. As the maidens had no heart for the marriage song, so the widows had no spirit, even to utter the funeral wail. The dead were buried too often and too hurriedly to allow of the usual rites of lamentation. This was the lowest depth; from this point things will take a gracious turn.

65. *The Lord awoke as one out of sleep.* Justly inactive he had suffered the enemy to triumph, his ark to be captured, and his people to be slain; but now he arouses himself, his heart is full of pity for his chosen, and anger against the insulting

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foe. Woe to thee, O Philistia, now shall thou feel the weight of his right hand! Waking and putting forth strength like a man who had taken a refreshing draught the Lord is said to be, "like a mighty man that slumbereth by reason of wine." Strong and full of energy the Lord dashed upon his foe, and made them stagger beneath his blows. His ark from city to city went as an avenger rather than as a trophy, and in every place the false gods fell helplessly before it.

66. *He smote his enemies in the hinder parts.* The emeroils rendered them ridiculous, and their numerous defeats made them yet more so. They died but were overtaken and wounded in the back to their eternal disgrace. "He put them to a perpetual reproach." Orientals are not very refined, and we can well believe that the hemorrhoids were the subject of many a taunt against the Philistines, as also were their frequent defeats by Israel until at last they were crushed under, never to exist again as a distinct nation.

67. *Moreover he refused the tabernacle of Joseph, and chose not the tribe of Ephraim.*

68 But chose the tribe of Judah, the mount Zion which he loved.

69 And he built his sanctuary like high palaces, like the earth which he hath established for ever.

70 He chose David also his servant, and took him from the sheepfolds: 71 From following the ewes great with young he brought him to feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance.

72 So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the skillfulness of his hands.

67. *Moreover he refused the tabernacle of Joseph.* God had honoured Ephraim, for to that tribe belonged Joshua the great conqueror, and Gideon the great judge, and within its borders was Shiloh the place of the ark and the sanctuary; but now the Lord would change all this and set up other rulers. He would no longer leave matters to the leadership of Ephraim, since that tribe had been tried and found wanting. "And chose not the tribe of Ephraim." Sin had been found in them, folly and instability, and therefore they were set aside as unfit to lead.

68. *But chose the tribe of Judah.* To give the nation another trial this tribe was elected to supremacy. This was according to Jacob's dying prophecy. Our Lord sprang out of Judah and he it is whom his brethren shall praise. "The Mount Zion which he loved." The tabernacle and ark were removed to Zion during the reign of David; no honour was left to the wayward Ephraimites. Hard by this mountain the Father of the Faithful had offered up his only son, and there in future days the great gatherings of his chosen seed would be, and therefore Zion is said to be loved unto God.

69. *And he built his sanctuary like high palaces.* The tabernacle was placed on high, literally and figuratively it was as a mountain of beauty. True religion was exalted in the land. For sanctity it was a temple, for majesty it was a palace. "Like the earth which he hath established for ever." Stability as well as steadfastness were seen in the temple, and so also in the church of God. The prophet saw both in vision.

70. *He chose David also his servant.* It was an election of a sovereignly gracious kind, and it operated practically by making the chosen man a willing servant of the Lord. He was not chosen because he was a servant, but in order that he might be so. David always esteemed it to be a high honour that he was both elect of God, and a servant of God. "And took him from the sheepfolds." A shepherd of sheep he had been, and this was a fit school for a shepherd of men. Lowliness of occupation will debar no man from such honours as the Lord's election confers, the Lord sees not as man seeth. He delights to bless those who are of low estate.

71. *From following the ewes great with young he brought him to feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance.* Exercising the care and art of those who watch for the young lambs, David followed the ewes in their wanderings; the tenderness and patience thus acquired would tend to the development of characteristics most becoming in a king. To the man thus prepared, the office and dignity which God had appointed for him, came in due season, and he was enabled worthily to wear them. It is wonderful how often divine wisdom so arranges the early and obscure

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portion of a choice life, so as to make it a preparatory school for a more active and noble future.

72. "So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart." David was upright before God, and never reserved in heart from the obedient worship of Jehovah. Whatever faults he had, he was unforgottenly sincere in his allegiance to Israel's superior king; he shepherd for God with honest heart. "And guided them by the stillness of his hands." He was a sagacious ruler, and the Psalmist magnifies the Lord for having appointed him. Under David, the Jewish kingdom first rose to an honourable position among the nations, and exercised an influence over its neighbours. In closing the Psalm which has described the varying conditions of the chosen nation, we are glad to end so peacefully, with all noise of tumult or of sinful rites hushed into silence. After a long voyage over a stormy sea, the ark of the Jewish state rested on its Ararat, beneath a wise and gentle reign, to be wafted no more hither and thither by floods and gales. The Psalmist had all along intended to make this his last stanza, and we too may be content to finish all our songs of love with the reign of the Lord's anointed. Only we may eagerly enquire, when will it come? When shall we end these desert roamings, these resolutions, and chastisings, and enter into the rest of a settled kingdom, with the Lord Jesus reigning as "the Prince of the house of David?"

Thus have we ended this lengthy parable, may we in our life-parable have less of sin, and as much of grace as are displayed in Israel's history, and may we close it under the safe guidance of "that great Shepherd of the sheep." Amen.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm appears to have been occasioned by the removal of the sanctuary from Shiloh in the tribe of Judah, and the co-incident transfer of pre-eminence in Israel from the former to the latter, and is clearly evinced by David's settlement as the head of the church and nation. Though this was the execution of God's purpose, the writer here shows that it also proceeded from the divine judgment on Ephraim, under whose leadership the people had manifested the same sinful and rebellious character which had distinguished their ancestors in Egypt.—*M. Smith, in "The Critical and Explanatory Pocket Bible," 1867.*

Verse 1.—"Glean ear, O my people, to my law." *Incline your ears.* Inclining the ears does not denote any ordinary sort of hearing, but such as a disciple renders to the words of his master, with admiration and reverence of mind, silent and earnest, that whatever is enunciated for the purpose of instruction may be heard and properly understood, and nothing be allowed to escape. He is a hearer of a different stamp, who hears carefully, not for the purpose of learning or imitation, but to criticise, to make merry, to indulge animosity, or to kill time.—*Muscular.*

Verse 1.—"Incline your ears." Lay them close to my lips, that no parcel of this sacred language fall to the ground by your default.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 1.—"To the words of my mouth." Was it not sufficient for the parallelism to say, "To my words?" Obviously, why then is there any notice taken of the mouth? Because those who can prescribe laws to their subjects are also those who seem to address them with their mouth. Such is the custom of kings, princes, pontiffs, both Roman and others. For the higher every one rises in dignity, the less he considers it becoming to him to speak to the people, to teach and instruct them by word of mouth. They think they owe nothing to the people, but are altogether taken up with this, that they may be looked up to as princes, and so retain a certain secular majesty of command. But, with one's own mouth to teach the ignorant, is a singular proof of love and paternal affection, such as becomes the preceptor, pastor and teacher. This Christ most constantly employed, because he was touched with paternal affection towards the lost sheep, and came as a shepherd to seek them. The manner of earthly princes he therefore rejected, and clothed himself with that paternal custom which becomes the shepherd and teacher, going about and opening his mouth in order to give instruction. See Matthew v. 1. Rightly,

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therefore, was the prophet not content with saying, "Glean ear, O my people, to my law;" he adds, "Incline your ears to the words of my mouth." Thus he indicates that he was about to address and instruct them with paternal affection.—*Muscular.*

Verse 2.—"Parable." "Dark sayings." *we, an authoritative weighty speech or saying.* The Hebrew term very nearly answers to the Greek, *enigma*, i.e. *authoritative sentences or maxims, or weighty sayings, expressing or implying a comparison, as such sayings frequently do.* *enigma, an enigma, a parable, which penetrates the mind, and when understood makes a deep impression of what is intended or represented by it.* Here *enigma* seems to refer to the historical facts mentioned in the subsequent part of the Psalm, considered as *enigmas* of spiritual concerns.—*John Furthurst.*

Verse 2.—"Parable." Parables are the speeches of wise men, yes, they are the extracts and spirits of wisdom. The Hebrew word signifies to rule, or have authority, because such speeches come upon us with authority, and subdue our reason by the weight of them.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 2.—"Will utter." The metaphor in this word is taken from a fountain which pours forth water abundantly. For *will* properly means to gush forth, or bubble up. The heart of teachers in the Church ought to be full and ready to pour forth those streams by which the Church is watered. Their spring ought not to become exhausted, and fall in the summer.—*Mollers.*

Verse 3.—"Which we have heard and known." We have "heard" the law and "known" the fact.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 3.—"Fathers." These are worthy of the name of fathers in the church, in relation to posterity, who transmit to posterity the truth of God contained in Scripture, such as here is set down in this Psalm: and this is the only infallible sort of tradition, which delivers to posterity what God delivered to the prophets or their predecessors by Scripture, such as is the doctrine delivered in this Psalm.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 4.—"We will not hide them from their children," etc. Thou must not only praise God thyself, but endeavour to transmit the memorial of his goodness to posterity. Children are their parents' heirs; it were unnatural for a father, before he dies, to bury up his treasure to the earth, where his children should not find or enjoy it; now the mercies of God are not the least part of a good man's treasure, nor the least of his children's inheritances, being both helps to their faith, matter for their praise, and spurs to their obedience. "Our fathers have told us what works thou didst in their days, how thou didst drive out the heathen," etc., Psalm xlv. 1, 2; from this they ground their confidence, verse 4, "Thou art my King, O God; command deliverances for Jacob," and excite their thankfulness, verse 8, "In God we boast all the day long, and praise thy name for ever." Indeed, as children are their parents' heirs, so they become in justice liable to pay their parents' debts; now the great debt which the saint at death stands charged with, is that which he owes to God for his mercies, and, therefore, it is but reason he should tie his posterity to the payment thereof. Thus mayest thou be praising God in heaven and earth at the same time.—*William Gurnall.*

Verses 4-6.—"The cloth that is dyed in the wool will keep colour best." Disciples in youth will prove angels in age. Use and experience strengthen and confirm in any art or science. The longer thy child hath been brought up in Christ's school, the more able he will be to find out Satan's wiles and fallacies, and to avoid them. The longer he hath been at the trade the more skill and delight will he have in worshipping and enjoying the blessed God. The tree when it is old stands strongly against the wind, just as it was set when it was young.

The children of Maritima answered one another in the matters of religion, before the persecuting Bishop of Cavallo, that a stander-by said unto the bishop, I must needs confess I have often been at the disputations of the doctors in the Sorbonne, but I never learned so much as by these children. Seven children at one time suffered martyrdom with Symphronia, a gaily matron, their mother. Such a blessing doth often accompany religious breeding; therefore Julian the apostate, to hinder the growth and increase of Christianity, would not suffer children to be taught either human or divine learning.

Philip was glad that Alexander was born whilst Aristotle lived, that he might

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be instructed by Aristotle in philosophy. It is no mean mercy that thy children are born in the days of the gospel, and in a valley of vision, a land of light, where they may be instructed in Christianity. Oh, do not fail, therefore, to acquaint thy children with the nature of God, the nature and office of Christ, their own natural infirmities and misery, the way and means of their recovery, the end and errand for which they were sent into the world, the necessity of regeneration and a holy life, if ever they would escape eternal death! Alas! how is it possible they should ever arrive at heaven if they know not the way thither?

The inhabitants of Myliene, sometime the lords of the seas, if any of their neighbours revolted, did inflict this punishment—they forbade them to instruct their children, esteeming this a sufficient revenge.—*Adrian.* Reader, if thou art careless of this duty, I would ask thee what wrong thy children have done thee that thou shouldst revenge thyself by denying them that which is their due. I mean pious instruction.

The Jewish rabbis speak of a very strict custom and method for the instruction of their children, according to their age and capacity. At five years old they were *filli legis*, sons of the law, to read it. At thirteen they were *filli precepti*, sons of the precept, to understand the law. At fifteen they were *Talmudim*, and went to deeper points of the law, even to Talmudic doubts. As thy children grow up, so do thou go on to instruct them in God's will. They are "born like the wild ass's colt," Job xl. 12—that is, unruly, foolish, and ignorant. We often call a fool an ass, but here it is a "wild ass," which is more silly and untractable than a tame one; nay, it is a "wild ass's colt," which is most rude, unruly, and foolish. How then, shall thy ignorant children come to know God or themselves without instruction? Thy duty is to acquaint thy children with the works of God. Teach them his doings as well as his sayings. Take heed to thyself, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen: but teach them thy sons, and thy sons' sons." Deut. iv. 9. God's wonders should be had in everlasting remembrance. "He hath made his wonderful works to be remembered," Ps. cxi. 4. Now, one special way to do this is by writing them in our children's memories, hereby they are transmitted to posterity. This was the godly practice of the patriarchs, to instruct their children concerning the creation of the world, transgression of man, destruction of the old world, God's providence, the Messiah to be revealed, and the like. The parents' mouths were large books, in which their children did read noble acts of the Lord. The precept is here urged [verse 2-7] upon a double ground, partly for God's praise, in the perpetuity of his worthy deeds, his words are of great weight, and therefore, as curious pictures or precious jewels, must in memory of him be bequeathed from father to son whilst the world continueth. If they are written on paper or parchment they may perish (and is it not a thousand pities that such excellent records should be lost?); but if they be written by fathers successively on their children's hearts, no time shall blot or wear them out. Exod. xii. 26, 27. Therefore, as the rabbis observe, the night before the passover the Jews (to keep God's mercies in memory to his honour) were wont to confer with their children on this wise. The child said, Why is it called the passover? The father said, Because the angel passed over us when the Egyptians, and destroyed us not. The child said, Why do we eat unleavened bread? The father answered, Because we were forced to hasten out of Egypt. The child said, Why do we eat bitter herbs? The father answered, To mind us of our afflictions in Egypt.

But the duty is also urged, partly for their own profit, verse 7. "That they might set their hope in God," etc. Acquaintance with God's favour will encourage their faith; knowledge of his power will help them to believe his promise. Reader, obedience to this precept may send much to thy own and thy children's profit. By teaching thy children God's actions, thou wilt fix them the faster, and they will make the greater impression, upon thy own spirit. Frequent mention of things is the best art of memory: what the mouth preacheth often the mind will ponder much. Besides, it may work for thy children's weal: the more they be acquainted with the goodness, wisdom, power, and faithfulness of God which appear in his works, the more they will fear, love, and trust him.—*George Swayne.*

Verse 5.—"He established a testimony in Jacob," etc. The meaning is, that God ordained a law, and commanded that the fathers should each one tell his children those things which he had learned from his parents. In this verse therefore we understand by "testimony" and "law," that particular law which is written

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Deut. iv. 9 in these words: "Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life: but teach them thy sons, and thy sons' sons."—*Simon de Muis.*

Verse 5.—By the "testimony" and "law" are meant the whole contents of the Pentateuch, the direct commandments contained in it, and the deeds of the Law, which are to be considered as indirect commandments: for all the deeds of God contain a kernel of instruction, of duty, and of warning; "I have done this for thee, what dost thou then for me?"—*Dr. H. Hengstenberg.*

Verse 5.—"To their children." He who learns the law in his youth, resembles him that writes easily on new and pliable parchment; but he who begins to learn it in his old age, is like a man that tries to write on old and shrivelled parchment.—*John Van den Broeke, (Drontheim) 1550—1616.*

Verse 5, 6.—Five generations appear to be mentioned: 1. "Fathers;" 2. "The children;" 3. "The generation to come;" 4. "And their children;" 5. And their children.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 6.—Children should earnestly hearken to the instruction of their parents that they themselves may afterwards be able to tell the same to their sons, and so a golden chain be formed, wherewith being bound together, the whole family may seek the skies. Whilst the father draws the son, the son the grandson, the grandson his children to Christ, as the magnet of them all, that they all may be made one.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 7.—"Set their hope in God." Their hope was to be set not in the law which punishes, but in grace freely given which redeems; therefore is it added "and not forget the works of God."—*Johannes De Zarzerema. 1476.*

Verse 8.—"And might not be as their fathers." The warning is taken from an example at home. He does not say, That they might not be as the nations, which know not God: but, That they might not be as their fathers. Domestic examples of vice are much more pernicious than foreign ones. Hence one says: *Sic natura habet, solentis in otibus non errantibus vitiorum exempla domestica.* Let us learn from this place, that it is not safe in all things to cleave to the footsteps of our fathers. He speaks of those fathers who perished in the wilderness: of whom, see Num. xiv., Deut. i. and Ps. lxxvii. 6.—*Masius.*

Verse 8.—"As their fathers, a stubborn and rebellious generation." Forasmuch as this bad emulation of their ancestors is with difficulty plucked from the minds of men, because of our innate reverence for our fathers, the prophet heaps up words in the description of the crimes of their fathers. He says they were 72^{ns}; that is, a generation detracting from the authority of God, and continually breaking the bonds of the law, and in their petulance shaking off the yoke, as a violent and refractory horse, or an untamed bullock, enduring not the rein, or refusing to yield its neck to the yoke, but constantly drawing back and rejecting the bridle.—*Moderus.*

Verse 8, 9.—Look carefully to the ground of the active obedience, that it be sound and sincere. The same right principles whereby the sincere soul acts for Christ, will carry him to suffer for Christ, when a call from God comes with such an errand. "The children of Ephraim, being armed, and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle." Why? what is the matter? so well armed, and yet so cowardly? This seems strange: read the preceding verse and you will cease wondering; they are called there, "A generation that set not their heart aright, and whose spirit was not steadfast with God." Let the armour be what it will, yea, if soldiers were in a castle, whose foundations were rock, and walls brass; yet if their hearts be not right to their prince, an easy storm will drive them from the walls, and a little score open their gates, which hath not this bolt of sincerity on it to hold it fast. In our late wars we have seen that the honest hearts within thin and weak works have held the town, when no walls could defend treachery from betraying trust.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 9.—"The children of Ephraim, being armed," etc. "When you had girded on every man his weapons of war, ye were ready to go up into the hill. And the Lord said unto me, Say unto them, Do not up, neither fight; for I am not among you; lest ye be smitten before your enemies. So I spake unto you: and ye would

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not hear, but rebelled against the commandment of the Lord, and went presumptuously up into the hill. And the Amorites, which dwell in that mountain, came out against you, and chased you, as bees do, and destroyed you in Seir, even unto Hormah." Deut. 1. 41-44.

Verse 8.—Many persons suppose the passage to refer to the event recorded in 1 Chron. vii. 21, 22, where are mentioned the sons of Ephraim, "whom the men of Gath that were born in the land slew, because they came down to take away their cattle. And Ephraim their father mourned many days, and his brethren came to comfort him." The manner of the relation shews that the slaughter must have been great; and this flight and defeat, and their not acknowledging their dependence upon God, it is supposed the Psalmist had in view in this place. But the objection to this interpretation is, that the event referred to in the book of Chronicles, evidently occurred at a time anterior to that of the Israelitish exodus from Egypt; whilst the 11th verse of this Psalm speaks of these same Ephraimites being forgetful of God's doings and wonderful works which he did at the time of their exit from Egypt. It is, therefore, more probable that *sons* may designate the Israelitish people generally, which Mendelssohn thinks to be the case. He observes that "the meaning of the noun Ephraim was that of a general term for Israel before the reigning of the house of David, because that Joshua the son of Nun, the first judge, was of this tribe; also because the territory assigned to this tribe was in the region of Shiloh; and it is possible that because of the reputation of this tribe in those days, all those who were in high esteem were also called Ephraimites. He might have added another and stronger reason than any of the preceding for this application of the term to Israel, and it is, that Jeroboam, who may be regarded as the founder of the Israelitish monarchy, is said, in 1 Kings xi. 26, to have been a descendant of Ephraim. The war alluded to may have been one of those which were waged between the ten tribes and the people of Judah.—George Phillips.

Verse 10.—"Walk in his law." Note, we must walk in the law of God, this is that narrow and sacred way which Christ traces before us. At Athens there was *the way*, the sacred way, by which, as Harpocration relates, the priests of the mysteries travelled to Eleusis. At Rome also there was a way which was called *Via Sacra*. To us also there is a way to the skies, consecrated by the footsteps of the saints. It behooves us therefore not to loiter, but to be ever on the march.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 12.—"Zaan." The name of a city in Egypt (Numb. xlii. 22), though it be not set down in the story in Exodus, is twice specified by the writer of this psalm, here, and verse 43, as the scene wherein the wondrous works were wrought on Pharaoh by Moses; either because really the first and principal of the miracles were shewed Pharaoh there, this city being the seat of the king, and a most ancient city, as appears by the expression used of Hebron, in Numbers xlii. 22, where to set out the antiquity of that city, where Abraham, the tenth from Noah, dwelt, 'tis said that "it was built seven years before Zaan in Egypt;" or perhaps only in poetical style, as "the field" or country of Zaan, is all one with the "land of Egypt" foregoings. Thus, in other prophetic writings, when judgments are threatened, instead of "Egypt" sometimes we find "Zaan" alone. Isa. xiv. 11, where "the princes of Zaan" are all one with the counsellors of Pharaoh; sometimes "the princes of Zaan," with the addition of some other city, as verse 13, "the princes of Zaan, the princes of Noph," &c., again, the counsellors of that kingdom, which as it follows, "have reduced Egypt,"—brought the whole nation to ruin. See Isa. xxx. 4, where they send to Egypt for relief, 'tis said, their "princes were at Zaan, their ambassadors at Hanes."—Henry Hammond.

Verse 12.—"In the field of Zaan." We see in this passage that it was not without reason that God most powerfully displayed his wondrous works, his virtue and his glory in the more famous cities; not that he despised the humble and obscure, but that he might more conveniently in this way scatter abroad the knowledge and renown of his name. For this cause he desired Moses to perform his miracles in the royal city, and in its field; for the same reason he afterwards fixed his dwelling-place in the most famous city of Canaan, in which he decreed also that Christ his Son should be crucified and the foundation of his heavenly kingdom laid.—Maurusius

Verse 13.—"He made the waters to stand as an heap." The original word imports, those great heaps which are made use of as dykes or banks to restrain the waters.

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But the Jews have not only understood these expressions literally, but have likewise taken upon them to add particular circumstances, as if the history had been so concise that it wanted to be supplied therewith. They say that the sea had formed, as it were, twelve rivers or causeways, according to the number of the tribes of the Israelites.—James Saurin.

Verse 13.—"He made the waters to stand as an heap." God did not wish altogether to take the sea from the gaze of the Hebrews, but to interrupt and divide it, that like a wall it might stand firm on either side of the way. This was done, first, that the miracle might be evident, for in that sea there is no tidal rise or fall of the waters. Secondly, that the people might have greater joy at its sight of so great a miracle. Thirdly, that in their whole passage they might depend more upon the providence of God, who, in a single moment, could alter the use to return to its bed and drown all of them. It is God's will that we should flee to him the more ardently at the aspect of present danger. Fourthly and lastly, that the people might pass over the more readily, since they knew not how long God willed the miracle to last.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 14.—That there was a mystery in this pillar of cloud and fire is clear from Isaiah vi. 5, 6, for there never was a literal cloud and fire upon Mount Zion. This fiery pillar did cease when they were entered into Canaan; Isaiah therefore intends a spiritual thing under those expressions. So it is represented by the Apostle as representing a gospel-mystery: 1 Cor. x. 2. It signified and shadowed forth, 1. Something of Christ himself; 2. The benefits of Christ; 3. The ordinances of Christ. 1. Christ himself.—Some have noted a shadow both of his *Deity* and *humanity*. There was a fiery brightness in the cloud, which yet was but a dark shadow of the glory of his Deity, which was often in visions so represented; but his divine nature was veiled and overclouded by his human, as in this shadow there was a pillar of cloud as well as fire. In Rev. x. 1, Christ is represented as clothed with a cloud, and his feet as pillars of fire; expressions notably answering this ancient type and shadow. 2. It holds forth something of the benefits of Christ.—What benefits had they from this pillar of fire and cloud? They had three: (1) Light and direction. (2) Defence and protection. (3) Ornament and glory. All which we have in a higher manner in Christ by the gospel. 3. It figured also the ordinance, and his presence in and with them; for the ordinances are the outward and visible tokens of God's presence with his people, as this fiery pillar was of old. And, therefore, when the Tabernacle was made and set up, it rested upon the Tabernacle, Exodus xl. 38. There be some duties are secret, which the world sees not, nor may see; as alone-deeds and personal and secret prayer. But the ordinances of justification are things that ought to be practised with all the publicness that may be: they are outward and visible tokens of God's presence, particularly that great ordinance of baptism, as in 1 Cor. x. 2. The cloud, it seems, had a refreshing moisture in it, to shade, refresh, and cool them from the burning heat, and they were bedewed with it, as we are with the water of baptism; whereby this legal cloud became a type of gospel baptism. And so you see how it represented something of Christ himself, and something of his benefits, and something of all his ordinances under the New Testament.—Samuel Mathew.

Verse 14.—"All the night." We need not dwell long upon the thought of what this "all" was to the Israelites. In night marches, and night routings, it was very precious; whether they were in motion or at rest, it was alike needed, alike good. This light of fire, unless continuous, would have been of comparatively little worth. Were it suddenly extinguished as they marched, all Israel would have been plunged into confusion and dismay; the quenching of the light would have changed into a chorister rabble, the marshalled host.—Philip Bennett Poor, in "Brevitates: or Short Texts and their Teachings."

Verse 15.—"The rocks." They were typical of Christ, 1 Cor. x. 4; who is frequently compared to one for height, strength, and duration, shade, shelter, and protection; and is called the "Rock of Israel," the "Rock of offence to both houses of Israel," the "Rock of salvation," the "Rock of refuge," the "Rock of strength," the "Rock that is higher than" the saints, and on which the church is built, and who is "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."—John Gill.

* Rather "supposed" in it, as Paul puts it in 1 Cor. x. 2.

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Verse 15.—"Gave them drink as out of the great depths." As if he had formed a lake or an ocean, furnishing an inexhaustible supply.—*Albert Barnes.*

Verse 16.—"He brought streams also out of the rock," etc. "Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound." The second murmuring for water at Kadesh seems to have been a more aggravated act of rebellion than the former, and yet the water is given in greater abundance. Oh, the freeness of the sovereign grace of God!—*W. Wilson.*

Verse 17.—"And they sinned yet more against him." He does not say that they sinned only, but that they sinned against God. "And they sinned yet more against him," namely, God. Against what? Against him who had delivered them by great and universal wonders out of Egypt, who had led them as free men across the Red Sea with a dry foot, who had captained to lead and to protect them with pillars of cloud and fire by day and night; and had given them to drink abundantly of water drawn from the arid rock. Against this God they had added sin to sin. Simply to sin is human, and happens to the saints even after they have received grace: but to sin against God argues a singular degree of impiety. To sin against God is to injure and dishonour him in things immediately pertaining to himself. So they sinned against God, because after so many distinguished proofs and testimonies of his care made manifest to them, they continued to think and speak evil against him. All sins indeed, of whatever class they may be, are done against God, because they are opposed to his will; but those which are committed peculiarly against God, are certainly greater than others. Such are those wrought against his name, goodness, providence, power, truth, and worship, and against those things which specially concern him, whatever they may be. So we read of the sins of the sons of Eli, 1 Sam. ii. 24, 25: "It is no good report that I hear: ye make the Lord's people to transgress. If one man sin against another, the judge shall judge him; but if a man sin against the Lord, who shall intreat for him?"—*Mason.*

Verse 17.—"They sinned yet more." Their sin was not murmuring only, sinful as that is, but uncontrolled desire. And for what was that desire? It was for meat. They had grown so weary of the bread of heaven which God so mercifully provided; and they longed for something in addition—something, too, which was not absolutely necessary to their existence. When they murmured for water at Manah, they murmured for something *useful*. That sin then was in murmuring, instead of *praying*. But here they longed for something *unnecessary*, and this was an aggravation of their sin. And thus the Psalmist, evidently comparing this sin with the murmuring at Manah, says, "They sinned yet more against him."—*George Wagner, in "The Wanderings of the Children of Israel."*

Verse 18.—"They tempted God in their heart." They tempted God, tried his patience over and over again, made as if it were another experiment upon it; and, from the expression of "tempting him in their heart," it would seem as if they had made it a thing of mental calculation whether he would still bear with them.—*Thomas Chalmers (1780—1847), in "Daily Scripture Readings."*

Verse 18.—"They tempted God." We know that, although "God cannot be tempted with evil," he may justly be said to be tested by whomsoever men, by being dissatisfied with his dealings, virtually ask that he will alter those dealings, and proceed in a way material with their feelings. If you reflect a little, you can hardly fail to perceive, that in a very strict sense, this and the like may be said to be a tempting of God. Suppose a man to be discontented with the appointments of Providence; suppose him to murmur and repine at what the Almighty allows him to do or to bear; is he not to be charged with provoking God to change his purposes? and what is this if it be not "tempting" God—a striving to induce him to swerve from his plans, though every one of those plans has been settled by infinite wisdom? Or, again, if any one of us, notwithstanding multiplied proofs of the Divine lovingkindness, doubt or question whether God do indeed love him; or what is he guilty, if not of tempting the Lord, seeing that he solicits God to give additional evidence, as though there were deficiency, and challenges him to fresh demonstrations of what he has already abundantly displayed? This would be called "tempting" amongst men. If a child were to show by his actions that he doubted or disbelieved the affection of his parents, he would be considered as thereby

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striving to extort from them fresh proofs of that affection, though they had already done as much as either in justice or in wisdom they ought to have done; this would be a clear tempting of them, and that too in the ordinary sense of the term. In short, unbelieved of every kind and degree may be said to be a tempting of God; for not to believe on the evidence which he has seen fit to give, is to tempt him to give more than he has already given—offering our possible assent, if proof were increased, as an inducement to him to go beyond what his wisdom has prescribed. . . . You cannot distrust God, and not accuse him of a want either of power or of goodness; you cannot repine,—no, not even in thought,—without virtually telling him that his plans are not the best, nor his dispensations the wisest, which might have been appointed in respect of yourselves. So that your fear, or your despondency, or your anxiety in circumstances of perplexity, or of peril, is nothing less than a call upon God to depart from his fixed course.—A suspicion, or rather an assertion, that he might proceed in a manner more worthy of himself, and therefore a challenge to him to alter his dealings, if he would prove that he possesses the attributes which he claims. You may not intend that to accuse, or provoke God, whenever you murmur; but your murmuring does all this, and cannot fail to do it. You cannot be dissatisfied, without virtually saying that God might order things better; you cannot say that he might order things better, without virtually demanding that he change his course of acting, and give other proofs of his infinite perfections. And thus you tempt him, tempt him even as did the Israelites in the wilderness.—*Henry Meville.*

Verse 18.—"Asking meat for their lust." God had given them meat for their hunger in the manna, wholesome, pleasant food, and in abundance; he had given them meat for their faith, out of the heads of Leviathan which he broke in pieces, Ps. lxxix. 14. But all this would not serve, they must have meat "for their lust;" dainties and varieties to gratify a luxurious appetite. Nothing is more provoking to God, than our quarrelling with our allotment, and indulging the desires of the flesh.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 19.—It is particularly to be observed, that the sin of which the children of Israel were on this occasion guilty, was not in wishing for bread and water, but in thinking for one moment, that after the Lord had brought them out of Egypt, he would suffer them for the lack of any needful thing, to come short of Canaan. It was no sin to be hungry and thirsty; it was a necessity of their nature. There is nothing living that does not desire and require food: when we do not eat we die, and that they did so was no sin. Their sin was to doubt that God could or would support them in the wilderness, or allow those who followed his leadings to lack any good thing. This was their sin. It is just the same with the Christian now. These Israelites did not more heartily require a supply of daily food for their bodies, than does the Christian for his soul. Not to do so is a sign of death, and the living soul would soon die without it. And so far from its being a sin, our Lord has pronounced that man blessed who hungers and thirsts after righteousness, adding the most precious promise, that all such shall be satisfied. But it is a sin, and very great sin, should this food not be perceptibly, and to the evidence of our senses, immediately supplied, to murmur and be fearful. It was for the trial of their faith that these things happened to the Israelites, as do the trials of all Christians in all ages; and it is "after we have suffered awhile" that we may expect to be established, strengthened, settled.—*Benedict North, in "Gourmeses. A Picture sketched from the History of the Children of Israel." [1865].*

Verse 19, 20.—After all their experience, they doubted the divine omnipotence, as if it were to be regarded as nothing, when it refused to gratify their lusts. Unbelieved is so deeply rooted in the human heart, that when God performs miracles on earth, unbelieved doubts whether he can perform them in heaven, and when he does them in heaven, whether he can do them on earth?—*Augustus F. Tholack.*

Verse 20.—"Can he give bread also?" They should have said, "Will he serve our lusts?" but that they were ashamed to say.—*John Trapp.*
Verse 20.—"Who will say that a man is thankful to his friend for a past kindness, if he nourishes an ill opinion of him for the future?" This was all that ungrateful Israel returned to God, for his miraculously hatching the rock to quench their thirst: "Behold, he smote the rock,"—"Can he give bread also?" This, indeed,

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was their trade all the time they were in the wilderness. Wherefore, God gives them their character, not by what they seemed to be while his mercies were before them; then they could say, "God was their rock, and the High God their Redeemer;" but by their temper and carriage in distress, when the death was drawn, and the feast taken out of their sight, what opinion then had they of God? Could they sanctify his name so far as to trust him for their dinner to-morrow who feasted them yesterday? Truly no, as soon as they felt their hunger return, like forward children, they are crying, as if God meant to starve them. Wherefore, God rejects their praises, and owns not their hypocritical acknowledgments, but sets their ingratitude upon record; they forgot his works, and waited not for his counsel. O how sad is this, that after God hath entertained a soul at his table with choice mercies and deliverances, these should be so ill husbanded, that not a bit of them should be left to give faith a meal, to keep the heart from fainting, when God comes not so fast to deliver as desired. He is the most thankful man that treasures up the mercies of God in his memory, and can feed his faith with what God hath done for him, so as to walk in the strength thereof in present straits.—William Gurnall.

Verse 23.—"Opened the doors of heaven." There is an allusion here to the flood, as in verse 15.—A. R. Fausset. Verse 23.—"Opened the doors of heaven." God, who has the key of the clouds, "opened the doors of heaven," that is more than opening the windows, which yet is spoken of as a great blessing, Mal. iii. 10.—Matthew Henry. Verse 23.—"Opened the doors of heaven." This is a metaphor taken from a granary, from which corn is brought; and by opening the doors is signified, that the manna fell very plentifully. Compare Gen. vii. 11.—Thomas Fenton.

Verses 24, 25.—"Manna." The prophet celebrates this miracle, first, because of the unusual place whence the manna was sent. For he did not produce fruits from the earth whereunto to feed them, but rained down this food from the clouds, and from the depths of the skies. Secondly, because of the facility of the distribution. By the command of God alone, without any labour of men, yea, while they slept this food was prepared. Therefore is it said, "He gave," etc. Thirdly, he celebrates its great abundance which sufficed to supply so great a multitude. Fourthly, the excellence of the food. He calls it the food of the excellent or the strong, such as was not pleasant merely to the common multitude, but to the princes also, and to the herse, for it was the food of "the mighty ones."—Milton.

Verse 25.—"Man." Rather, as Exodus xvi. 6, "every man." Not one of them was left without it.—A. R. Fausset. Verse 25.—"Man did eat angels' food." The called "angels' food" not because the angels do daily feed upon it, but because it was both made and ministered by the ministry of angels, and that phrase sets forth the excellency of it.—Christopher Nest (1621—1700), in "The Sacred History and Mystery of the Old Testament." Verse 25.—"Angels' food." Manna is called the bread of angels because it was brought down by their ministry, and it was so pleasant in taste, that if the angels had eaten bread, it might have served them.—John Wermes. Verse 25.—"Angels' food." So their manna was called, either, 1. because it was provided and sent by the ministry of angels; or, 2. because it seemed to come down from heaven, the dwelling-place of the angels; or, 3. to set forth the excellency of this bread, that it was meat, as one would say, fit for angels, if angels needed meat. And so, indeed, the exceeding glory of Stephen's countenance is set forth by this, that they "saw his face as it had been the face of an angel," Acts vi. 15; and Paul calls an excellent tongue, "the tongue of angels," 1 Cor. xiii. 1.—Arthur Jackson.

Verse 25.—"The more excellent the benefit is which God giveth, the greater is the ingratitude of him who doth not esteem of it and make use of it as he ought: as we see in Israel's sin, who did not esteem of manna as they should have done. Had the Lord fed them with dust of earth, or roots of grass, or any other mean thing, they should have had no reason to complain; but when he giveth them a new food, created every morning for their sakes, sent down from heaven as fresh furniture every day, of such excellent colour, taste, smell and wholesomeness;

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what a provocation of God was it, not to be content now; in special, when he gave them abundantly of it? "He sent them meat to the full."—David Dickson.

Verse 26.—"He caused an east wind to blow in the heaven, and by his power he brought in the south wind." Here, on examining the geographical position of the Israelites, we see exactly how the south-east winds would bring the "quail." The Israelites had just passed the Red Sea, and had begun to experience a foretaste of the privations which they were to expect in the desert, through which they had to pass. Passing northwards in their usual migrations, the birds would come to the coast of the Red Sea, and there would wait until a favourable wind enabled them to cross the water. The south-east wind afforded them just the very assistance which they needed, and they would naturally take advantage of it.—J. G. Wood, in "Bible Animals," 1869.

Verse 27.—"A dust." The smiting clouds of fine dust or sand, which a violent wind raises in the deserts of the East, constitute the point of comparison.—William Keatinge Clay.

Verse 27.—"Feathered fowls." Hebrew, "fowl of wing;" i. e., flying fowls, in distinction from domestic poultry.—Williams, in Notes to Calvin in loc.

Verse 27, 31.—If the cemetery on Sarbut-el-Khadem be, what all the antecedent evidence combines to indicate, the workmanship of the Israelites, (a chief burial-ground of their fatal encampment at Kibroth-Hattavah), it may most reasonably be expected that its monuments shall contain symbolic representations of the miracle of the "feathered fowls," and of the awful plague which followed it. Now Niebuhr happily enables us to meet this just expectation, by his copies of the hieroglyphics on three of those tombstones, published in the XLVth. and XLVth. plates of his first volume, and prefixed plate XLIV. by a piece of the cemetery itself, which is of more value than any or all subsequent descriptions. It was discovered by the present writer (as stated in a former work, "The Voice of Israel") on the evidence of no less than four Saittic inscriptions, that the birds of the miracle, named by Moses, generally, by *seah*, and by the Psalmist, still more generally, *se' or' "winged fowls,"* or more correctly "long-winged fowls," were not (as rendered by all our versions, ancient and modern) "quail," but a crane-like red bird resembling a goose, named in the Arabic *rubens*. The discovery received subsequently a singular and signal corroboration from the further discovery, by Dean Stanley, and previously by Schubert, of immense flocks of these very rubens on the reputed scene of the miracle at Kibroth-Hattavah. With these antecedents in his mind, the reader will now turn to the three monuments copied by Niebuhr in the cemetery of Sarbut-el-Khadem. He will at once see that a crane-like bird resembling a goose, with slender body and long-legs, is the leading hieroglyphic symbol in all the three tablets. No fewer than twenty-five of these symbolic birds occur in the first, ten in the second, and fifteen in the third tablet. The goose appears occasionally, but the principal specimens have the air of the goose, but the form of the crane. In a word, they are the very species of birds seen by Dean Stanley, both at this point of Sinai, and at the first cataract of the Nile; and which constantly occur also in Egyptian monuments: as though the very food of Egypt, after which the Israelites lusted, was sent to eat upon their prey and their plague. "And the children of Israel said unto them, Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the flesh pots." Exod. xvi. 3.

The reader has here before him the irrefragable fact that the very birds which by every kind of evidence stand identified with the *seah*, or long-legged and long-winged fowls of the miracle, are the very birds depicted on the tombstones of Sarbut-el-Khadem, both standing, flying, and apparently even trussed and cooked. . . . The inevitable inference is, that these tombstones record the miracle of the "feathered fowls," and stand over the graves of the gluttons who consumed them.—Charles Forster, in "Treatise in the Wilderness," 1868.

Mr. Forster thus deciphers by his alphabet some of the mixed legends and devices:—

"From the sea the cranes congregate to one spot; The swans about at the cranes passing over the plain. Evil-stomached they rush after the prey— The speckled fish—these natives corrupted by God. The sleepy owl, emblem of death, God sends destruction among them."

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The mother of speckles—the black and white geese.
A sudden death, greedily lusting after flesh, die the gluttons.
The mountains top ascend the Hebrews,
They eat, devour, consume, fill nothing is left, exceeding all bounds.
Their bodies corrupted, by gluttony they die.

Verse 29.—Note: The prophet in this Psalm institutes, as it were, a conflict between God and man. God contends with blessings, man with sins. God exerts his power for the benefit of undeserving man, v. 12. "Marvelous things did he in the sight of their fathers: man repays the divine power with infidelity, v. 17. "And they sinned yet more against him." And further on, in v. 19, "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" Secondly, God showers down his bounty to overwhelm ungrateful sinners with his gifts, v. 23. "He commanded the clouds from above, etc., and rained down manna upon them." These less than men (*humanius*) oppose their gluttony to the liberality of God, and abuse the gifts conferred, v. 28. "They did eat, and were well filled." Thirdly, divine justice renews the conflict to scourge at once stupidity out of them, v. 30, 31. "While their meat was yet in their mouths, the wrath of God came upon them." Still obdurate they kick against the goad, v. 32. "For all this they sinned still." Fourthly, mercy flows down from heaven, to invite them to peace, v. 38. "But he being full of compassion." Men are last emboldened by his compassion, and the more easily relapse into sin, v. 40. "How oft did they provoke him in the wilderness?" Fifthly, and finally, when all seems lost, love draws nigh, and performs unheard-of wonders, to touch their hardness, and to deliver them from the dangers by which they were pressed, v. 43. "How he set his signs in Egypt." To these shafts of his love sinners oppose a forgetfulness of all his benefits, v. 42. "They remembered not his hand nor the day when he delivered them from the enemy." And all this took place before they entered the land of promise. The conflict that happened between the Hebrews and God in the land of promise is related in the next section of the Psalm.—*Thomas Le Blanc.*

Verse 30.—"They were not estranged from their lust." This implies, that they were still burning with their lust. If it is objected that this does not agree with the preceding sentence, where it is said, that they did eat, and were thoroughly filled, I would answer, that in as well known, the minds of men are not kept within the bounds of reason and temperance, they become insatiable; and, therefore, a great abundance will not extinguish the fire of a depraved appetite.—*John Calvin.*

Verse 31.—"They were not estranged from their lust." Satiated they were, but not satisfied. It is as easy to quench the fire of Elms, as the thoughts set on fire by lust.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 32.—"They were not estranged from their lust." Consider that there is more real satisfaction in mortifying lusts than in making provision for them or in fulfilling them: there is more true pleasure in crowing and pinching our flesh than in gratifying it; were there any true pleasure in sin, but would not be lost, for the more sin, the more joy. You cannot satisfy one lust if you would do your utmost, and make yourself never so absolute a slave to it; you think if you had your heart's desire you would be at rest: you much mistake; they had it.—*Alexander Carmichael.*

Verse 31.—"The wrath of God came upon them, and slew the fattest of them." Two things are here worthy of notice. 1. One, Why he gave them abundance and sufficiency of quality, and afterwards punished the murmuring and unbelieving. If he had punished them before, he would have appeared to have had greater ability to destroy them, than to give them flesh. Therefore, that he might first declare his power, and so make the unbelief of the people the more plain, and show how deserving they were of punishment, he first showed he could give, because they believed he could not, and then punished them for their unbelief. . . . 2. The other, that he destroyed the fat and the chosen men among the people, although they all are said to have murmured. Without a doubt, they were first in the crime, and therefore they are specially mentioned in the punishment.—*Maurusius.*

Verse 31.—"Slew the fattest of them." They were fed as sheep for the slaughter. The butcher takes the fattest first. We may suppose there were some pious and contented Israelites that did eat moderately of the quality, and were never the worse;

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for it was not the meat that poisoned them, but their own lust. Let epicures and sensualists here read their doom; they who make "a god of their belly, their end is destruction," Phil. iii. 19.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 31.—"The Christian has more true pleasure from the creature than the wicked, as it comes more refined to him than to the other. The unbelly wretch sucks dregs and all, dregs of sin and dregs of wrath, whereas the Christian's cup is not thus spiced. First, dregs of sin; the more he hath of the creature's delights given him, the more he sits with them. Oh, it is sad to think what work they make in his naughty heart! they are but fuel for his lusts to kindle upon; every they run with their enjoyments, as the prodigal with his bag, or like hogs in shaking time; no sight is to be had of them, or thought of their return so long as they can get anything abroad, among the delights of the world. None so prodigiously wicked as those who are fed high with carnal pleasures. They are to the ungodly as the dung and ordure is to the swine which grows fat by lying in it; so their hearts grow gross and fat; their consciences more stupid and senseless in sin by them; whereas the comforts and delights that God gives unto a holy soul by the creature, turn to spiritual nourishment to his grace, and draw these forth into exercise, as they do others' lusts. Secondly, dregs of wrath. The Israelites had little pleasure from their dainties, when the wrath of God fell upon them, before they could get them down their throats. The sinner's feast is no sooner served in but divine justice is preparing to send up a reckoning after it, and the fearful expectation of this cannot but spoil the taste of the other.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 32.—"For all this they sinned still." They went on sinning, "and believed not for his wondrous works." That is, even his great wonders or miracles, did not bring them to believe. Neither *specialize atheism*, nor *atheism of heart*, nor *practical atheism* was ever cured by miracles, because they are all founded in a wicked disposition. Men are not always in a mood to be convinced." It is not want of evidence, but the want of right dispositions that keeps men from believing God.—*William S. Plummer.*

Verse 32.—"They did believe the history of his works, namely, that such things as are there recorded were done; they could not but believe that God had wrought wonders for them in Egypt, that he had drowned Pharaoh in, and brought them safe through, the Red Sea; they saw these things, their senses were witnesses, but yet they did not believe the prophecy or promise which was virtually in those works, namely, that God would do more wonders for them till he had finished and accomplished their deliverance. That history of bringing through the Red Sea had this prophecy in it,—that they should be brought safe to Canaan; but they did not believe the voice of this prophecy. When God gave them water out of the rock, this work promised that he would give them meat out of the clouds, if they needed it; but this they believed not. Hence the same Psalm reports their unbelief, under this notion (ver. 19, 20). "They speak against God; they said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness? Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters gushed out, and the streams overflowed; can he give bread also? can he provide flesh for his people?" "When the Lord heard this (language of unbelief) he was wroth."—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 33.—"What faith can do to a prophecy of judgment, the same can unbelief to a promise of mercy; overthrow it. The Psalmist assigns this to the unbelief of the works of God, as well as of his word. "They believed not his wondrous works. Therefore their days did he consume in vanity, and their years in trouble." but are not the days of all men consumed in vanity? Is not man at his last estate altogether vanity? Yes, but here was a special vanity, and somewhat more penal and judicial lay upon that generation for their unbelief, than lies upon mankind in the fruit of sin in general. And what was that? Even the evil threatened in the text [Isa. vii. 9, latter part]; they could not be established. God lets them wander forty years in a wilderness, up and down, forward and backward; now in hope, anon in fear; now in joy, anon in sorrow; now in success, by-and-by in disappointment.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 32.—"Experience ought to strengthen faith; but there must be present faith to use experience.—*J. N. Darby, "In Practical Reflections on the Psalms," [1870.]*

Verse 33.—"Their days did he consume in vanity." He says with great significance, in vanity their days were consumed, because they were plainly deprived of

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their hope, and endured all their sufferings in vain. They did not attain what they had hoped for, but only their children entered the land.—*Melioris.*
Verse 33.—"Days" are put in the first place, and then "years," by which it is intimated, that the duration of their life was cut short by the curse of God, and that it was quite apparent that they failed in the midst of their course.—*John Calvin.*

Verses 34-36.—There are some if they come under afflictions, or if they fall in sickness, or a fever, and God shake death over their head; or if they be at some solemn ordinances, they will be at resolving and purposing, and readily bringing vows on themselves, of personal covenanting with God; but as they are easily gotten, so they easily vanish: "When he slew them, then they sought him: and they returned and enquired early after God." Several times our afflictions are like a gutter; when there is a great shower we will be running over, with purposes after God. "Nevertheless they did flatter him with their mouth, and they had into him with their tongue." For their heart was not right with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant: and yet when he slew them they sought after him, and they early enquired after him: so that indeliberate actions and covenantings with God, as they are hastily forgotten, they so less suddenly vanish: the action ought then to be deliberate when we indurate with the Cautiouser, and oblige ourselves to more watchfulness, and more tenderness, or else it will soon vanish.—*Alexander Wadsworth, in "David's Testament, opened up in Forty Sermons." 1701.*

Verse 34-37.—In these words you see plainly that these people are very early and earnest in seeking God to take off his hand, to remove judgments that were upon them, but not that God would cure them of those sins that provoked him to draw his sword, and to make it drunk with their blood: for, notwithstanding the sad slaughter that divine justice had made among them, they did but flatter and lie, and play the hypocrites with God; they would fain be rid of their sufferings, but did not care to be rid of their sins. Ah! but a gracious soul cries out, Lord, do but take away my sin, and it will satisfy me and cheer me, though thou shouldst never take off thy heavy hand. A true Nathaniel sighs it out under his greatest affliction, as that good man did, *A me, me saluo, Domine.* deliver me, O Lord, from that evil man myself. No burden to the burden of sin. Lord! says the believing soul; deliver me from my inward burden, and lay upon me what outward burden thou pleasest.—*Thomas Bowles.*

Verses 34-37.—There are a sort of men that lie in the enmity of their nature, and in an unreconciled state, living in the visible church, who are not only much restrained, and bite their enmity in, but who, by means of an inferior work of the word and Spirit of God upon their hearts, are brought to seek unto God for friendship, and do much for him in outward actions, and side and take part with his friends; and yet their hearts being unchanged, the cursed enmity of their nature remaining unaltered and not taken away, they lie still in the gall of bitterness. For instance, look to these in Psalm lxxviii. 34-37. It is said that they "ought the Lord early as their Redeemer," whilst he was availing of them; yet they did but "flatter him with their mouths," etc. A flatterer, you know, differs from a friend, in that he pretends much kindness, yet wants toward good-will, doing it for his own ends. And so many seek God, that yet he accounts as enemies; for they seek him whilst they see themselves in his wrath.

Now, it is hard to discover these, because they pretend much friendship, and externally (it may be) do as many outward kindnesses as the true friends; as flatters will abound in outward kindnesses as much as true friends, may often exceed them, because they may not be discovered. Now, if none of the former signs reach to them, nor touch them, then there is no better way left than to search unto the grounds of all they do, and to examine whether it proceeds from true, inward, pure, and constant good-will, yes or no, or self-respect? As now, when we see an age do many things that a man doth, how do we therefore distinguish those actions in the one and in the other? Why, by the inward principles from whence they spring, by saying that they proceed from reason in the one, but not so in the other. If, therefore, it can be evinced, that all that any man seems to do for God, comes not from good-will to him, it is enough to convince them to be persons unreconciled; for whereas all outward kindnesses and expressions of friendship proceed not from friendlike dispositions and pure good-will, but altogether from self-respect, it is

* Augustin.



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but feigned flattery, even among men; and when discovered once, it breeds double hatred. And there is much more reason it should do so with God, because he being a God that loves the heart, to flatter him is the greater mockery: for that is it which chiefly provoketh men to hate such a dissemble friendship, because there is mockery joined with it. Now, that God accounteth every one that doth not turn to him out of pure good-will a flatterer is plain by these words in verses 36, 37 "Notwithstanding, they did but flatter him, and dealt falsely in his covenant." If men's hearts be not inwardly for God, and with him, as a friend would be to a friend, in their actions he esteems them against him. "Thy heart," says Peter to Simon Magus, "is not right before the Lord," Acts vii. 10, and therefore he tells him he was "still in the gall of bitterness."—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 35.—"Redeemer." That is, from Egyptian bondage; for the bulk of the people did not understand the spiritual redemption which was typified by that transaction.—*Thomas Scott.*

Verse 35.—Between this and the following verse the Masorah puts this note, "half of the book," i.e., half of the Book of Psalms ends here.—*John Gill.*
 The numbering of the verses must differ from ours, for on counting the verses as in our version, we find verse 57 to be the centre verse of the book.—*C. H. S.*

Verse 36.—"They did flatter him," etc. But could they flatter God? Man is flattered when that is ascribed to him which he hath not, or when he is applauded for what he hath, beyond the worth of it. God cannot be flattered: he is as much beyond flatterings as he is beyond sufferings. The Jews, then, are said to flatter God, not because they applauded him by fair speeches more than was his due, but because by fair speeches they hoped to prevent what themselves did deserve; or they flattered God with their own promises, not with his praises. They sinned against him, and he slew them; and when the sword found them they sought God, they crept to him and tawed upon him, they came as with ropes about their necks, confessing they were worthy to die, yet humbly begging for life; and God would but humbly sheathe his sword and spare them, O what manner of men they would be in all holy conversation and godliness. Thus they flattered God with their mouth, while their hearts were not right: they made great shews of repentance and turning to God, but they meant no such thing; this was their flattery. Neither can the Lord be flattered any other way. And as he cannot be flattered by over-praising him, so his person cannot be unduly honoured by over-respecting him.—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verse 36.—God may be the object, self is the end, and a heavenly object is made subservient to a carnal design. Hypocrisy passes a compliment on God, and is called "flattery": "They did flatter him with their mouths," etc. They gave him a parcel of good words for their own preservation. An hypocrite may well be termed a religious atheist, an atheist masked with religion.—*Stephen Charnock.*

Verse 36.—"They did unto him with their tongue." The heart is the metal of the bell, the tongue is but the clapper; when the metal of the bell is right and good (as silver) such will the sound be; if the metal of the bell be cracked, or lead, the sound will soon discover it to a judicious ear. God can see the diseases and spots of the heart upon the tongue. As Jacob said to his mother, "if I dissemble, my father will find me out, and I shall meet with a curse instead of a blessing."—*George Swinnock.*

Verses 38-39.—There is no disputing the fact which gives accuracy to the text, that God was moved by a repentance which had not in it even the elements of godly sorrow for sin; which could not even, by a casual observer, much less by him who searches the heart, have been mistaken for that penitence which supposes an inward and radical change, and, nevertheless, even such a repentance as this sufficed to procure a recompense at the hands of God. Though the sackcloth was on the body and not on the soul; though it was the punishment of the sin and not the sin itself which led to this outward humiliation, God did not turn away from the forced supplication, but vouchsafed the deliverance which was sought at his hands. Yes, God, who never expresses greater abhorrence of any character than of that of the hypocrite; God, who rejects nothing more indignantly than outward homage when it is not the index of inward prostration—God may be said to have removed the humiliation of the people as though he could not read their hearts, or as though,



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having read them, and noted their unabridged rebellion, he still thought the apparent condition denoting of some recompense. . . .
 If God would not leave the show and semblance of contrition without a recompense, will he be unmindful of real penitence? If "many a time turned he his anger away" from those who "did but flatter him with their mouths, and hid unto him with their tongues," has he nothing in store for those who are humble in spirit, and who come to him with the sacrifice of a broken heart? Oh! the turning away of temporal wrath because idols were outwardly abandoned, this is a mighty pledge that eternal wrath will be averted if we are inwardly stricken, and flee for refuge to the Saviour. God must have eternal good in store for his friends, if even his enemies are recompensed with temporal good. Yes, as I mark the Philistines and the Ammonites oppressing the idolatrous Israelites, and then see the oppressors driven back in return even for heartless service, oh! I learn that true penitence for sin and true faith in the sacrifice of Jesus Christ will cause all enemies to be scattered; I return from the contemplation of the backsliding people, emasculated notwithstanding the known holiness of their vows, I return assured that a kingdom which neither Philistines nor Ammonites can invade, shall be the portion of all who seek deliverance through Christ.—Henry Meville.

Verse 37.—"Their heart was not right with him." God plagues them when he replenishes them with food, not their heart with his graces; therefore they repay him with the mouth, and not with the heart. They are altogether mouth and tongue; but God is all heart and breast. They give words; God gives milk and perfect love. Love does not reach the inner nature of many men, it sticks in the entrance.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 37.—"Their heart was not right with him, neither were they steadfast," etc. This is the ever-repeated complaint, see verses 8, 22. There is no permanence, no stability in the reformation which has been produced. Compare Hosea vi. 4.—J. J. Stewart Peronne.

Verse 38.—According to E. Kidāshin 30c, this verse is the middle one of the 1886 rive, verse, of the Psalter. According to E. Masoth 229, Ps. lxxviii. 38, and previously Deut. xviii. 58, 59; xxix. 9, were recited when the forty strokes of the lash save one, which, according to 2 Cor. ii. 24, Paul received five times, were being counted out to the culprit.—Frans Delisle.

Verse 38.—"He, being full of compassion," etc. When his hand was up, and he giving the blow, he called it back again, as one that could not find it in his heart to do it; and when he did it, "he did not stir up all his wrath," he let fall some drops of it, but would not shed the whole shower of it; and he giveth the reason of both, for "they are but flesh;" and, indeed, his primary scope is to show mercy; and that he afflicts is but upon occasion; and therefore he is provoked, and provoked much before he doth it. As it is natural to the bee to give honey, but it stings; but it stings but by mistake, and this we see to be true in God by experience, who suffers men, and suffers them long; they continue in their sins, and yet he continues his mercies, and withholdeth his judgments.—John Preston (1587—1628), in "The Golden Sceptre held forth to the Humble."

Verse 38.—"Forsake" is a very inadequate translation of the Hebrew word, which necessarily suggests the idea of expiation as the ground of pardon.—Joseph Addison Alexander.

Verse 38.—"Many a time turned he his anger away." God is provoked every day, yet is he slow to anger. Yes, sometimes when he has determined to bring evil upon a people, and has put himself into a posture of judgment, drawn out the sword, and smitten them; though they cease not to provoke him, he ceaseth to punish them; as a tender father in correcting a rebellious and headstrong child, holds his hand sometimes, before the child begs for mercy, and of mere grace forbears; so God did with Israel. Notwithstanding their dissenting with their flattering tongues, and covenant-breaking hearts, "He forgave their iniquity, and destroyed them not;" yea, many a time turned he his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath. The words are, "He multiplied to turn away his anger;" as they multiplied to provoke it, he multiplied to turn it away; and so at length overcame their sins with his mercies, that they were not destroyed.—John Strickland, in "A Sermon preached before the House of Commons," entitled "Mercy rejecting against Judgment." 1645.

Verse 38.—"He did not stir up all his wrath." His patience is manifest in

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moderating his judgments when he sends them. Death he empty his quiver of his arrows, or exhaust his magazine of thunder? No; he could roll one thunderbolt successively upon all mankind; it is as easy with him to create a perpetual motion of lightning and thunder, as of the sun and stars, and make the world as terrible by the one as it is delightful by the other. He opens not all his store; he sends out a light party to skirmish with men, and puts not in array his whole army. "He stirred not up all his wrath;" he doth but pinch, where he might have torn asunder; when he takes away much, he leaves enough to support us. If he had stirred up all his anger, he had taken away all, and our lives to boot. He rakes up but a few sparks, takes but one firebrand to fling upon men, when he might discharge the whole furnace upon them; he sends but a few drops out of the cloud, which he might make to break in the gross, and fall down upon our heads to overwhelm us; he abates much of what he might do.—Stephen Charnock.

Verse 39.—"A wind that passeth away."
 The secret wheels of hurrying time do give
 So short a warning, and so fast they drive,
 That I am dead before I seem to live.
 And what's a life? a weary pilgrimage,
 Whose glory in one day did fill thy stage
 With childhood, manhood, and decrepid age.
 And what's a life? the scouring army
 Of the proud summer-moscow, which to-day
 Wears her green plash, and is to-morrow hay.
 And what's a life? a sheet stained with clothing,
 Maintained with food, retained with vile self-bathing,
 Then weary of flesh, again to nothing.
 —Francis Quarles.

Verse 40.—"How oft did they provoke," etc. They provoked God at least ten times (Num. xiv. 22) during the first two years of their journey through the wilderness: (1) at the Red Sea (Exod. xiv. 11, 12); (2) at the waters of Marah (Exod. xv. 24); (3) in the wilderness of sin (Exod. xvi. 3); (4) when they kept the manna until the following day (Exod. xvi. 19); (5) when the manna was collected on the Sabbath (Exod. xvi. 27); (6) in Rephidim, where there was no water (Num. xx. 2, 13); (7) at Horeb, when a molten calf was made (Exod. xxxii. 1, etc.); (8) at Taberah (Num. xi. 1, 2, 3); (9) when they lusted for flesh (Num. xi. 4); (10) when they murmured at the news brought by the men, who had been sent to search the land (Num. xiv. 1, etc.).—Daniel Cresswell.

Verse 40.—"How oft." God kept an account how oft they provoked him, though they did not, Num. xiv. 22: "They have tempted me these ten times."—Matthew Henry.

Verse 41.—"They turned back." As for that expression, etc., which we translate, "and they turned back," that is, say some, to go back again into Egypt, or as others, returned back to their old sort of rebellion; I say, it hath no such meaning here; it is a Hebrewism, and should be rendered, "they returned and tempted;" that is, serious temptations, they oftentimes tempted him, or they tempted him again.—Thomas Freytag, in "Sermons concerning Grace and Temptations." 1678.

Verse 41.—"Tempted God." This only expresses the fact that men set towards him as if he could be tempted, or in a way fitted to put him to the proof, to provoke his righteous displeasure, and make him proceed against them, as it were just for him actually to do because of their offences. It is not in the least degree opposed to the statement of James—"God cannot be tempted with evil," which is to the effect that he cannot be influenced by evil, so as to be drawn into it, turned toward it—so as to feel its power or experience its contamination. He is infinitely far removed from it, raised above it, under all its forms. He is so because of the absolute perfection of his being and blessedness.—John Adams, in "Exposition of the Epistle of James." 1857.

Verse 41.—"Limited the Holy One of Israel." They limited either, 1. God's power, as above, verses 19, 20. Or, 2. God's will, directing and prescribing to him what to do, and when, and in what manner; and murmuring at him if he did not always grant their particular and various desires.—Matthew Foot.

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Verse 41.—“*They limited the Holy One of Israel.*” Here, then, is an awful charge, and mysterious it seems to us as awful. How dreadful that man, the worm, should arrogate to himself that, to say to him that made him, “*Thus far shalt thou go and no further.*” Amazing insolence, to draw a boundary line, beyond which the Creator himself must not pass, to define and prescribe to the Lawgiver of nature himself the pathway of his providence! The turpitude is immense. But we know, my friends, that the crime is not uncommon; and one of the natural results of sin seems to be this,—that the sinful spirit, whether of man or of the lost archangel, unable to shake the firm foundations of the Eternal Throne, amuses its malignity, and seeks a temporary cessation from its withering cares, in putting up barriers on the outskirts and frontiers of the Almighty empire, vainly hoping to annoy the Possessor of the throne they cannot disturb.

Affecting words! Do they affect you as they affect me? “*They turned back and limited God, and limited the Holy One of Israel.*” Somehow, it seems no combination of words could have been so affecting. *They limited God.* They limited the Almighty. They limited the Infinite. No! These words have an awful and affecting surge of meaning in them; for while they describe *Him*, they also convey his relation to us. *They limited*—*The One*—the solitary, awful and self-contained Being whose essence is eternity and power; whose self-existence is declared by the amazing marvels of nature; whose life was essential being. *They limited Him*—*The One* in whose being all being was swallowed up and absorbed—*The One* before whose glance mountains and hills fled away and were not found—*The One* from everlasting, *God, high over all, blessed for evermore.* *The One* to whom all the nations were as the *drop* of a bucket, and who took up the isles as a very little thing.—*Him, they limited.*

They had known his character as “*The Holy One*”; it was all they knew of his character; but it was surrounded with an awfulness more dread than even the solitary power and self-repose of Deity. In awful words and meanings they had heard his character proclaimed—*The Holy One*. *Him* they limited. *Him*, whose throne was curtained with the dreadful wings of sinless archangels, crying through the darkness of that ineffable brightness, *Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty!* and whose holiness was asserted even by the disorder of the rolling world. *They limited him*—More personal, and therefore more wonderful, became the enormity. The generations of their race had testified for *Him*, the Holy One of Israel; they had beheld the marvels of his holiness and power in Egypt, in the Red Sea; they had heard of the God of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob; they had heard of him who had spoken to their Captain in the bush burning with fire; they beheld his pillar of fire and cloud; they knew themselves divinely selected and chosen; and him who chose *they limited!* That which should have ensured their faith became only the fountain of their criminality.—*Psalm Hood.*

Verse 41.—“*They limited the Holy One of Israel.*” God cannot bear it with patience, that we should limit *him*, either to the time, or manner, or means of help. He complains of the Jews for this presumption, *they limited the Holy One of Israel.* It is insufferable to circumscribe an infinite wisdom and power. He will work, but when he pleases, and how he pleases, and by what instruments he pleases, and if he please, without instruments, and if he please by weak and improbable, by despised and exploded instruments, and if he please before the House of *Gomeraus*,” entitled, “*The Works of Ephesus.*”

Verse 41.—(See *above*.) This was Israel’s sin, and has it not often been ours? Our God is the “*Holy One*,” and will do what is most for His glory; he is the Holy One “*of Israel*,” and will therefore consult his people’s welfare. We must not limit his wisdom, for it is infinite; we must not limit his power, for it is omnipotent; we must not limit his mercy, for it is as high as heaven and deep as hell; we must not limit him to time, for he will display his sovereignty; he will not be tied to walk by our rules, or be bound to keep our time; but he will perform his word, honour our faith, and reward them that diligently seek him.—*James Smith.*

Verse 41.—“*Limited.*” In the only other place where the Hebrew word occurs (*Exod. ix. 4*), it seems to set a mark upon a person, which some apply here, in the figurative sense of stigmatising or insulting.—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*

Verse 41.—“*Limited the Holy One of Israel, or signed him with a sign,*” as the Targum; they tempted him by asking a sign of him, as Jeruch interprets it; insisting that a miracle be wrought, by which it might be known whether the

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Lord was among them or not, *Exod. xvii. 7*; with which compare *Matt. xv. 1*; or they set bounds, so Kisch, to his power and goodness, saying, this he could do, and the other he could not; see *verses 19, 20*; and so men limit the Lord when they fly on a blessing they would have, even that, and not another; and the measure of it, to what degree it should be bestowed on them, as well as the set time when they would have it; whereas the blessing itself, and the degree of it, and the time of giving it, should be all left with the Lord who knows which and what of it is most convenient for us, and when is the best time to bestow it on us.—*John Gill.*

Verse 41.—“*Limited the Holy One of Israel.*”—mis-trust of God’s power to effectuate all his grace, to do what it needed in any case for his people, and carry out his purposes for them. The moment I suppose anything cannot be for blessing, I limit God. This is a great sin—doubtly, when we think of all he has done for us. The Holy Ghost ever reasons from God’s revealed, infinite love to all its consequences. He reconciled; surely he will save to the end. He did not spare his Son; how shall he not give all things?—*J. N. Darby.*

Verse 42.—“*They remembered not his hand,*” etc. God hates forgetfulness of his blessings. First, because he has commanded that we should not forget them, *Deut. iv. 9*; and *viii. 14*. Secondly, because forgetfulness is a sign of contempt. Thirdly, it is the peculiarity of singular carelessness. Fourthly, it springs from unbelief. Fifthly, it is the greatest mark of ingratitude.—*Thomas Le Hain.*

Verse 42.—“*They remembered not his hand,*” etc. The rallying point of faith in time of trial is the primary manifestation of grace. To an Israelite a remembrance of the deliverance from Egypt is the test of active faith. In like manner, to the tried believer now it is the Cross that furnishes the outlet of deliverance from the misty darkness with which Satan sometimes is permitted to envelope our conscience, when the Lord has not been kept watchfully before our face. Because Israel forgot that first deliverance, they went on forwardly in the way of evil. Because a Christian sometimes stops short of the Cross in his spiritual conflicts, he fails to defeat the enemy and remains unfruitful and unhappy, until by some special intervention of the great Restorer, he is again brought, in spirit, to that place where God first met him, and welcomed him in Jesus in the fulness of forgiveness and of peace. No intermediate experience, how truthful soever in its character, will meet his case. It is at the cross alone that we regain a thorough right-mindedness about ourselves as well as about God. If we would glorify him, we must “*hold fast the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end.*” *Heb. iii. 14.*—*Arthur Widdicom.*

Verse 42.—“*They remembered not his hand,*” etc. *Eaten bread is soon forgotten. Nilhil citius senescit quam gratia.* Nothing so soon grows stale as a favour.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 43.—“*Zaan*,” or *Sun*, seems to have been one of the principal capitals, or royal abodes of the Pharaohs (*Isaiah. xli. 11, 12*; *xv. 4*); and accordingly the field of *Zaan*, or the fine alluvial plain around the city, is described as the scene of the marvellous works which God wrought in the time of Moses.—*John Kim.*

Verse 43—51.—Moses wrought wonders destructive, Christ wonders preservative; he turned water into blood, Christ water into wine; he brought flies and frogs and locusts and caterpillars, destroying the fruits of the earth, and annoying it; Christ increased a little of these fruits, five leaves and a few fishes, by blessing them, so that he bereft with fed five thousand men; Moses smote both men and cattle with hail, and thunder and lightning, that they died, Christ made some alive that were dead, and saved from death the diseased and sick; Moses was an instrument to bring all manner of wrath and evil angels amongst them, Christ cast out devils and did all manner of good, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, limbs to the lame, and cleansing to the leper, and when the sea was tempestuous exposing it; Moses slew their first-born, thus causing an horrible cry in all the land of Egypt; Christ saveth all the first-born, or by saving makes them so; for thus they are called, *Heb. xii. 23*.—*John Meyer.*

Verse 44.—“*Turned their rivers into blood,*” etc. This displays also the folly of creature worship. Pharaoh adores the life-sustaining power of nature, as embodied in the majestic river before him. The God of nature transforms the running water into a river of death before his eyes. It demonstrates, in the way that was most striking to the Hebrew and the Egyptian, that the God of Israel was the true and

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only God of heaven and earth, and that all other objects of worship were but the creatures of God or the works of men's hands.—James G. Murphy.
Verses 44.—"Turned their river into blood." etc. They looked upon their river not only as consecrated to a deity; but, if we may believe some authors, as their chief national god; and worshipped it accordingly. . . . They must have felt the utmost astonishment and horror, when they beheld their sacred stream changed and polluted, and the divinity whom they worshipped so shamefully soiled and debased. And these appearances must have had a salutary effect upon the Israelites; as they were hence warned not to accede to this species of idolatry; but to have it ever in contempt, as well as abhorrence.

It is to be observed, that God might, if it had been the divine pleasure, have many different ways tainted and polluted the streams of Egypt. But he thought proper to change it to blood. Now the Egyptians, and especially their priests, were particularly nice and delicate in their outward habit and rites; and there was nothing which they abhorred more than blood, they seldom admitted any bloody sacrifices; and with the least stain of gore they would have thought themselves deeply polluted. Their affection of purity was so great that they could not bear to come within contact with a foreigner, or even to handle his clothes; but to touch a dead body was an abomination, and required to be immediately expiated. . . . On these accounts the priests were continually making ablutions. There were four stated times, twice in the day, and as often in the night, at which they were all obliged to bathe themselves. Many accidents caused them to repeat it much oftener. Hence this evil brought upon them must have been severely felt, as "there was blood throughout all the land of Egypt," Exod. vii. 21.—Jacob Argant (1715—1804), in "Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians."

Verses 44.—"And their floods, that they could not drink." A third calamity accompanying this plague was the impossibility of drinking the water of the Nile, a vexation the keener felt by them, because the water of the Nile, after having been purified from the slims by a kind of almond-dough is, on the one hand, most agreeable, tasteful and healthy, so that it appears to strangers almost as an artificially prepared drink—whence the Egyptian proverb originated: "the water of the Nile is as sweet as honey and sugar," and the adage, "that if Mohammed had drunk of it, he would have brought God to be immortal, that he might always enjoy it; and it is, on the other hand, the only drinkable water which the inhabitants can possibly use; for, says Mallet (l. p. 20): "The well and cistern-water in Egypt is detestable and unwholesome; fountains are so rare, that they are a kind of prodigy in that country; and, as to rain-water, that is out of the question, as scarcely any rain falls in Egypt."—M. M. Kellish, in "A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament." 1867.

Verses 45.—"Flies." [Exodus viii. 13, 14, or xv. 26]. It is a matter of difficulty precisely to determine the species or kind of animal denoted by that expression; but so much is certain: 1. That they must be a very small kind of insect; as they are represented to arise from the grains of dust; 2. That they are noxious both to man and beasts (ver. 13); and in a still higher degree than the frog. The singular fly, is used in Isaiah li. 6, where it represents something very frail, weak, and perishable. The etymology leads to the Greek root, *oleo*, to gnaw or pinch—and this coincides with the English noun gnaw, with which, indeed, all the qualities just mentioned perfectly agree. And the Septuagint, which is naturally of great authority in all matters concerning the natural phenomena of Egypt, its home, translates also *over* (misquito gnats), which Philo, likewise an Egyptian, describes thus: "It is an insect although of very small size, yet of a most troublesome nature; for it hurts not only the surface, causing intolerable and protracted itching, but penetrates also into the interior through the ears and noses. It flies even into the eyes of those who do not guard themselves, and produces pain." All which qualities are perfectly applicable to gnats.—M. M. Kellish.

Verses 45.—"He sent divers sorts of flies." "I will send swarms of flies upon thee," etc. (Exod. viii. 21.) Heb. *ya' areb*, a mixture, or mixed swarm, i. e. probably of flies, wasps, hornets, and other vexatious and stinging insects. It will be observed that "flies" in our version, being printed in Italics, is not in the original. . . . the Septuagint renders *ya' areb*, by *overes, dog fly*, from its biting, an insect that fastens its teeth so deep in the flesh, and sticks so very close, that it oftentimes makes cattle run mad. . . .

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"He sent (ya' areb) divers sorts of flies among them which devoured them." The *areb* is described as *devouring* the Egyptians, which is an act which seems inapplicable to a fly. Upon the whole we strongly incline to the opinion which has found some able supporters of late years, that the Egyptian beetle (*Uria Egyptiaca*) is denoted in this place. The beetle, which is almost everywhere a nuisance, is particularly abundant and offensive in Egypt, and all the circumstances which the Scriptures in different places intimates concerning the *areb*, applies with much accuracy to this species. It devours everything that comes in its way, even clothes, books, and plants, and does not hesitate to inflict severe bites on men. If also we conceive that one object of these plagues was to chasten the Egyptians through their own idols, there is no creature of its class which could be more fitly employed than this insect. What precise place it filled in the religious system of that remarkable people has never, we believe, been exactly determined; but that it occupied a conspicuous place among their sacred creatures seems to be evinced by the fact, that there is scarcely any figure which occurs more frequently in Egyptian sculpture and painting.—George Bush.

Verses 45.—"Flies, which devoured them." [See Exodus viii. 24.] "The land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies," Bochart understands by *land*, the inhabitants, whose blood these flies sucked, and left such a poison in it, that their bodies swelled, and many of them died. Le Clerc understands it of the flesh and other eatables, which those vermin having preyed upon, and fly-blown, bred maggots, stench and putrefaction throughout the land.—Jameson's *Critical and Practical Exposition of the Pentateuch*. Flies.

Verses 45.—"And frogs, which destroyed them." Galerius observes, that the Egyptians were punished in this plague upon all the five senses. The sight was punished, that was offended with the multitude, with the greenness, with the hideous form and colour of these frogs. Their hearing was offended with the croaking of them; for it was but harsh music to dainty ears. Their smell was offended with the stench of them. Their taste was offended that they came into their troughs, the places of their drink, and so hindered them of the food that was provided for their nourishment. . . . "The frogs shall come up both on thee, and upon thy people, and upon all thy servants," (Exod. viii. 4.) So that thou shalt not rid thyself of this annoyance. What! in their meat, and drink; and upon their bodies! Then observe with me, beloved, God can lay judgments upon people, that shall not be more painful, and troublesome, than odious, loathsome and noxious.—James Shute, in "Judgment and Mercy: or the Plague of Frogs { inflicted }—1645," removed.

Verses 45.—"Frogs." The Egyptians suffered most keenly from the infliction. They were a singularly fastidious people, and abhorred the contact of anything that they held to be unclean. We may well realise, therefore, the effect of a visitation of frogs, which rendered their houses unclean by entering them, and themselves unclean by leaping upon them; which deprived them of rest by getting on their beds, and of food by crawling into their ovens and upon the dough in the kneading-troughs. And, as if to make the visitation still worse, when the plague was removed, the frogs died in the places into which they had intruded, so that the Egyptians were obliged to clear their houses of the dead carcasses, and to pile them up in heaps, to be dried by the sun, or eaten by birds and other scavengers of the East. As to the species of frog which invaded the houses of the Egyptians, there is no doubt whatever. It can be but the green, or edible frog (*Rana esculenta*), which is so well known for the delicacy of its flesh. This is believed to be the only aquatic frog of Europe, and inhabiting the pools in such numbers that the water can scarcely be seen for the frogs. Thus the multitudes of the frogs which invaded the Egyptians was no matter of wonder, the only miraculous element being that the reptiles were simultaneously directed to the houses, and their simultaneous death when the plague was taken away.—J. G. Wood.

Verses 45.—"Frogs." The rod is lifted up again. Behold, that Nile, which they had before adored, was never so beneficial as it is now troublesome; yielding them not only a dead, but a living annoyance: it never did so store them with fish as it now plagues them with frogs. Whosoever any man makes his god, besides the true one, shall be one day his tormentor. These foolish creatures leave their own element to punish them which rebelliously detained Israel from their own.

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No bed, no table, can be free from them: their dainty ladies cannot keep them out of their bosoms; neither can the Egyptians sooner open their mouths than they are ready to creep into their throats, as if they would tell them, that they came on purpose to revenge the wrongs of their Maker.—Joseph Hall.

Verses 46.—“Caterpillar.” *vy, chafit*, is rendered *hachoy* by the LXX. in 2 Chron. vi. 28, and by Aquila here, and also by the Vulgate in Chron. and in Isai. xxxiii. 4, and it is rendered by Jerome here, *bruchus*, “the chaffer,” which everyone knows to be a great devourer of the leaves of trees. The Spruce in Joel i. 4, ii. 25, renders it *“was isartozro*, which Michaelis, from the Arabic *was isartur*, a cricket, interprets the mole-cricket, which, in its grub state, is also very destructive to corn, grass, and other vegetables, by cankering the roots on which it feeds.—*Editorial Note to Gatain in loc.*

Verses 46.—“Caterpillar.” In former times, any destructive, crawling creature occurring in cultivated places was thus called; now, by general consent, we restrict the term to the second stage of insects of the Lepidopterous order, namely, butterflies and moths. These caterpillars, by the voracity with which they attack the leaves, the fruit, and sometimes the solid wood of plants and trees, are made conspicuous even to those who are little acquainted with natural history.—*“Biblical Treasury.”*

Verses 46.—“Locust.” Their quantity is incredible to all who have not themselves witnessed their astonishing numbers; the whole earth is covered with them for the space of several leagues. The noise they make in browsing on the trees and herbage may be heard at a great distance, and resembles that of an army plundering in secret. The Tartars themselves are a less destructive enemy than these little animals. One would imagine that fire had followed their progress. Wherever their myriads spread, the verdure of the country disappears; trees and plants stripped of their leaves and reduced to their naked boughs and stems, cause the dreary image of winter to succeed in an instant to the rich scenery of spring. When these clouds of locusts take their flight, to surmount any obstacle, or to traverse more rapidly a desert soil, the heavens may literally be said to be obscured with them.—*F. C., Comé de Vilnig.*

Verses 47.—“He destroyed their vines with hail, and their sycamore trees with frost.” The grape vine for the rich, and the sycamore fig for the poor, were cut off by the just judgment of God upon the nation.—*W. Wilson.*

Verses 47.—“The sycamore (not sycamore, for this is altogether different, though, in consequence of a typographical error, often confounded with it in our version) was the name of a tree, common in Egypt, Amon vii. 14; Luke xix. 4. This tree resembled the mulberry in its leaves, and the fig in its fruit; and on its produce the inferior ranks of people, for the most part, lived. The Psalmist refers to but one sort, still he clearly means every kind, of valuable tree.—William Keatinge Chap.

Verses 48.—“By sending evil angels.” Evils come uncalled, but not unsent. Are they not here called “angels”? They are sent; the word *angel* means a messenger. Not things only without life, but not living creatures neither, brute, nor men, nor Satan’s self can hurt unless God bid. The three day darkness in Egypt, how came it? “He sent darkness,” saith David. Psalm cv. 28. So the hail, thunder, and lightning the Lord sent, saith Moses. The frogs, lice, grasshoppers, and caterpillars, that infested Egypt, and the lions that slew the idolaters in Samaria (2 Kings xviii), the text saith of them all, *“I brought them in; the Lord sent them. And for man—Am I come?”* (said Rabshakeh) “without the Lord?” He bade me go. Yea, the devil, the arch-enemy, who seeks to devour, yet must be sent, he can do ought. The lying spirit in the mouths of the false prophets longed to seduce Ahab; God must first bid; *“Ephraim, go forth, and do so.”* The use of this is easy without my help; not to fear, doing well; not man, fend, any creature, can hurt you, God not sending them. But sinning, to fear everything. The weakest creature can quell the mightiest man, if God bid, go. A mouse’s breath the poet will bite a wicked man. Be it proud Herod, great Antiochus; if God bid ask the creature, *“Quæ mifera, quibus visis, quibus visis?”* the worm will answer, *“Zoe me, send me; I will devour him. And such poor, silly, despicable creatures are all the souls angel”* in my text. “*He sent;”* “that sent he?” “evil angels;” the next thing in this Scripture.

“Evil angels.” *Par ditier*, a pair of words which seem not well matched. The latter may say to the former, *“Quid milis et ibi, what have I to do with thee?”* Angels

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were the best and holiest of God’s creatures. They all were good, very good, Moses saith; but angels *“were, excellently good.”* Then is “evil” here an evil epithet for angels. And is never read but here, and here (some think) not well translated. But the phrase of “evil angels” hath other meaning here; *evil angels, i. e., the angels, i. e., the messengers of evil.* It is in the Hebrew, not *“evil,”* but *“to;”* inasmuch that some expositors think the Psalmist means the words of Moses and Aaron; that they were sent from God to be the messengers of evil, *i. e., of all the plagues that God would bring on Egypt.* That sense I cannot not, but follow not. The Greek Fathers have another—that by the “evil angels” are meant the *evil spirits*. Christ calls them angels too, the devil’s angels. Augustine likes not that sense. The most current exposition is as a Jewish writer speaks: the “evil angels” are the ten several plagues.—*Richard Clarke. (—1684.)*

Verses 48.—“By sending evil angels among them.” That the devil and his angels are so very evil, that for them everlasting fire is prepared, no believer is ignorant; but that there should be sent by means of them an infliction from the Lord God upon certain whom he judgeth to be deserving of this punishment, seemeth to be a hard thing to those who are little prone to consider how the perfect justice of God doth use well even evil things. For these indeed, as far as regardeth their substance, what other person but himself hath made? But evil he hath not made them; yet he doth use them, inasmuch as he is good, conveniently and justly; just as on the other hand unrighteous men do use his good creatures in evil manner: God therefore doth use evil angels not only to punish evil men, as in the case of all those concerning whom the Psalm doth speak, as in the case of king Ahab, whom a spirit of lying by the will of God did beguile, in order that he might fall in war; but also to prove and make manifest good men, as he did in the case of Job.—*Augustine.*

Verses 50.—“He made a way to his anger.” Literally—“weighed a way;” implying that God, in punishing the Egyptians so severely, did nothing but what was just and equitable, when weighed in the balance of right. Prov. iv. 26.—*A. R. Fausset.*

Verses 50.—“He made a way to his anger.” As if the Psalmist had said, If there were not “a way” for his anger, that is, for the execution of his anger, he forced his way; though he did not find a way, yet he “made” one, and fought himself through all difficulties which seemed to oppose the destruction of his enemies. We put in the margin, *“He weighed a path;”* he made the path as exact as if he had put it into a balance; the way was fitted to the largeness of his own anger, and “was fitted to the dimensions of their wickedness. Thus “he made a way to his anger;” both by setting the way to his anger and by removing all impediments out of the way of his anger. If God will work to save, who shall let it? and if God will work to destroy, who or what shall let it?—*Joseph Caryl.*

Verses 51.—“The chief of their strength in the tabernacles of Ham.” The sun of the last day of the sojourn of Israel in Egypt had set. It was the fourth day after the interview with Moses. Pharaoh, his princes, and the priests of his idols would doubtless take courage from this unwelcome delay. Jehovah and his ministers are beaten at length, for now the gods of Egypt prevail against them. The triumph would be celebrated in pomp and sacrifice, in feasts and dances. Nothing is more likely than that the banquet halls of Pharaoh at Phases were blazing with lamps, and that he and his princes were pouring forth libations of wine to their gods, and concealing schemes amid their revelry, for the perpetuation of the thralldom of Israel. . . . Pharaoh Sethos started from his couch that night yelling in fierce and bitter agony, and gnawing at the sleep arrow that was ranking in his vitæ like a wounded lion. His son, his first-born, his only son, just arrived at man’s estate, just crowned king of Egypt, and associated with his father in the cares of sovereignty withered before him in mortal throes, and died. His transports of grief were re-echoed, and with no feigned voice, by the princes, the councillors, and the priests that partook of his revelry. Each one rends his garments and clasps to his bosom the quivering corpse of his first-born son. On that fearful night there was a great cry throughout all the land of Egypt; but if we have rightly read its history, the loudest, without wall of remorseful anguish would arise from Pharaoh’s banquet hall.—*William Geburn, in “Israel in Egypt.” 1856.*

Verses 52.—“But made his own people to go forth like sheep.” It is not said that they went forth like sheep; but that he made them go forth like sheep. It is not

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a description of the character of the people, but a commendation of the providence and goodness of God, by which, after the manner of a good shepherd, he led forth from Egypt his own people with all security, like sheep marked from the midst of wolves.—Mazzoni.

Verse 53.—“They feared not.” First, they had no cause for fear, in their departure from Egypt. Though they saw the Egyptians slain, yet against them not even a dog moved its tongue. 2. They were all in sound health. 3. They were enriched with the spoils of the Egyptians. 4. They went forth a great multitude. 5. They supplied themselves with arms. Secondly, they feared not to enter the Red Sea, for the fear started by the approach of Pharaoh was swiftly suppressed. Thirdly, they feared not to wander in the desert for forty years, God going before his pillar. Fourthly, they feared not, though enemies attacked them.—Thomas Le Zane.

Verse 54.—“He brought them to the border of his sanctuary,” or holiness; that is, to the holy land; so called in divers respects, but especially because of his sanctuary, the place of his residence; to which he makes all the land to be but as bounds and limits, because of the eminency of that place, the holiness whereof did, as it were, spread to all other parts of the land, as if the whole had been a sanctuary, and consecrated ground. It is therefore to the honour of the whole land, as well as of the sanctuary, that he calleth it “the holy border,” a “border of his sanctuary.”—Westminster Assembly’s Annotations.

Verse 57.—“They were turned aside like a deceitful bow.” The eastern bow, which when at rest is in the form of a c, must be recurved, or turned the contrary way, in order to be what is called bent and strong. If a person who is unskilful or weak attempt to recurve and string one of these bows, if he take not great heed it will spring back and regain its quiescent position, and perhaps break his arm. And sometimes I have known it, when bent, to start aside, and regain its quiescent position, to my no small danger, and in one or two cases to my injury. This image is frequently used in the sacred writings; but no person has understood it, not being acquainted with the eastern bow c, which must be recurved or bent the contrary way, in order to be proper for use. If not well made, they will fly back in discharging the arrow. It is said of the bow of Jonathan, “it turned not back,” 2 Samuel 1, 22, “we are at it every morn,” did not stand backward.” It was a good bow, one on which he could depend. Hosea, chap. vii. 16, compares the unfaithful Israelites to a “deceitful bow;” one that, when bent, would suddenly start aside and recover its former position. We may find the same passage in Jer. ix. 3. And this is precisely the kind of bow mentioned by Homer, Odys. xxi., which some of Pausanias’s sailors could bend, called *μακροστένη* and *επιπρόσθη*, the crooked bow, in the state of rest; but *επιπρόσθη*, the recurved bow when prepared for use. And of his trial of strength and skill in the bending of the bow of Ulysses, none of the critics and commentators have been able to make anything, because they knew not the instrument in question. On the new bows of Homer I have written a dissertation elsewhere. The image is very correct; these Israelites, when brought out of their natural bent, soon recoiled, and relapsed into their former state.—Adam Clarke.

Verse 57.—“Starting aside like a broken bow” (English Prayer Book); but if a new break, it will not start, for the elasticity which should make it start aside will be destroyed.—Stephen Stree.

Verse 57.—“They were turned aside like a deceitful bow.” When the bow is unbent the rift it hath may be undiscerned, but go to use it by drawing the arrow to the head, and it flies in pieces; thus doth a false heart when put to the trial. As the ape in the fable, dressed like a man, when nuts are thrown before her, cannot then discern her nature any longer, but shows herself an ape indeed; a false heart betrays itself before it is aware, when a fair occasion is presented for its lust; whereas sincerity keeps the soul pure in the face of temptation.—William Gurnall.

Verse 57.—“The fourth thing is the deceitful bow,” *το βέη*, a slack or warping bow *arcus doli et dolosus* *aut fallax* (Hiebert) will be sure to deceive the archer that shoots in it; ‘twill turn back into belly, as the archer’s phrase is; and though he level both his eye and his arrow never so directly to the mark and think confidently with himself to hit it; yet, in the event, the arrow, through the warping of the bow, flies a quite contrary way, yea, and sometimes reflects upon the archer himself. *Not semper ferit, quotiescumq; minabitur arcus, the bow smites not all it threatens, and the ill-furnished or casting bow will turn in the shooter’s hand, and send the* vol. iii. 24

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arrow sometimes one way and sometimes another way; yea, and sometimes it rebounds into his own sides; or if it be a rotten bow (though otherwise fair to look upon), when an arrow is drawn to the head it breaks in the hand, and deceives the archer. The same thing happeneth when the string of the bow is naughty, and breaks when the arrow is drawn. This is no less than a divine Scripture allegory. Behold, such a fallacious, warping, and rotten bow is man’s deceitful heart; his purposes and promises are the arrows that he puts upon the string, the mark he aims at is repentance, to the which (in affliction especially) he looketh with an accurate and intent eye, as though he would repent indeed; but, alas! his heart deceives him, as being unground in God’s statutes, Psalm cxix. 80; and hence it is that his promises and pretences do fall at his foot, or vanish in the air as smoke. Thus a deceiving, as well as a deceitful heart, turns him aside, Isaiah xlv. 20, as it did those false Israelites: oh, then, look to the secret warping of your own heart, and seeing you are God’s bow, you must be bent by him, and stand bent for him, Zech. ix. 15; thereby you shall be like Jonathan’s bow that “never returned empty.” 2 Samuel 1, 22.—Christopher Ness, in “A Clerical Mirror,” 1679.

Verse 57—59.—Not to be settled in the faith, in provoking to God. To expose the truth, and then to fall away, brings an ill report upon the gospel, which will not go unquibbled. “They turned back, and died unprofitably. When God heard this, he was wroth, and greatly abhorred Israel.” The apostle drops as a windfall into the devil’s mouth.—Thomas Watson.

Verse 58.—“High places.” Or, altars, chapels, and such like places, to celebrate divine service in, out of the only place which was by him consecrated, and was alone acceptable unto him; or peradventure also dedicated to idols; and were so called, because that they chose out the choicest hills and hillocks for those purposes.—John Diodati.

Verse 59.—“When God heard this.” The Psalmist represents the noise of the ill deeds of the people according to the ears of the Eternal.—Armand de Metz, in “Commentaire sur le Livre de Psalmes,” 1856.

Verse 60.—It is a heathenish delusion and false confidence to suppose that God is bound to any place or spot, as the Trojans thought because they had the temple of Pallas in their city it could not be taken, and in the present day the manner of the Papists is to bind Christ to Rome and the chair of Peter, and then defiantly maintain “I shall never be moved” (Ps. x. 6). For, they say, the ship of Peter may sink a little, but not altogether. Then the only point that is deficient is this, that they are not the ship of Peter, but rather an East Indian man with a cargo of Indian apes and such like foreign merchandises, pearls, purple, silk, brass, iron, silver, gold, incense, lead, that they may carry on simony and make merchandize of religion, and deceive the whole world (Rev. xviii. 11—24).—Johann Andreas Oetzer, 1723—1788.

Verse 61.—“And delivered his strength into captivity,” etc. He calls the ark the strength of God, not because the virtue of God was shut up therein, or was so bound to it that he could not, unless through it, be powerful and strong; but because his presence, whose symbol the ark was, had always revealed its virtue and might to Israel, in the perpetual defence and various deliverances of that people. After the same manner he calls it the beauty or glory of God, because God by his own presence declared his glory among the people, and desired that it should be conspicuous by this external symbol.—Mollerus.

Verse 63.—“The fire consumed their young men.” “Fire” here may be regarded as an image of destructive war, as in Num. xxx. 28. For there is a fire gone out of Heshbon, a flame from the city of Sihon: it hath consumed Ar of Moab, etc.—Albert Barnes.

Verse 63 (first clause).—When religion is overthrown among God’s people, let not the commonwealth think to stand: when God gave his glory unto the enemies’ hand, “He gave his people over also unto the sword, and the fire consumed their young men.”—David Dickson.

Verse 63.—“Not given to marriage.” “Not praised:” viz. they had not been honoured with nuptial songs according to the customs of those times, see Jer. vii. 34; xvi. 9; xxv. 10. The meaning is, they had not been honourably married, because men were grown scarce by reason of the wars, Isai. iv. 1; Jer. xxxi. 22. Or, they

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had been married without any solemnity, like poor bond-women; or privately, as in the time of public calamities.—*John Diodati.*

Verse 64.—“*Their widows made no lamentation.*” This implies the extent of the destruction, and is full of meaning to one who has been in an Oriental city, during a plague or other devastating calamity. At first the cry of wailing, which always follows a death in ordinary circumstances, is loud and frequent; but such cries do not increase, but subside with the increase of the calamity and desolation. Death ceases to be noticed, or to draw condoling friends to the house of mourning; and therefore, as well as from the stupefaction of feeling which scenes of continued horror never fail to produce, a new death is received in silence, or only with sighs and tears. In fact, all the usual observances are suspended. The dead are carried out and buried without mourning ceremonies, and without the presence of surviving friends, by men who make it an employment to take away the dead, on the backs of mules or asses, from the homes they leave desolate. We have seen this.—*Kilb's "Pictorial Bible," 1856.*

Verse 64.—“*Their widows made no lamentation.*” The meaning is, either 1. That being overwhelmed with sorrow they could not weep; or 2. That being in captivity amongst the Philistines they were not suffered to lament the death of their husbands; or 3. That dying with grief, they lived not to make any lamentations for them at their funeral; or 4. That they were so taken up and oppressed with their own miseries, and especially with the miseries of the church and people of God in general, that they had not leisure to bewail their husbands; of both which last we have a clear instance in the wife of Phineas in particular, 1 Sam. iv. 19, 20, who dying, made no mention of her husband.—*Arthur Jackson.*

Verse 64.—The daughter-in-law of Eli, when she was at once travelling, and in that travail dying, to make up the full sum of God's judgment upon that wicked house, as one insensible of the death of her father, of her husband, of herself, in comparison of this loss, calls her (then unseasonable) son Ichabod, and with her last breath says, “The glory is departed from Israel, the ark is taken.”—*Joseph Hall.*

Verse 65.—“*Then the Lord smokes.*” Know how to understand this and similar passages of Scripture, as to the Lord's sleeping and forgetting his people, Ps. xlv. 1; xlv. 33; lxxvii. 9. These are not to be understood as to an universal and absolute forgetting and sleep for ever; for God hath not his vacation times; he still holds the reins of government in his hand, all the world over. Neither do they infer an absolute cessation of providence in reference to that object-matter which the Lord to our apprehension seems to forget, and has dormant; for there is a promoting-work of providence, which we see not, and are not so sensible of for the present, as hath been shewed. Besides, such forgetting and sleep of providence, as it is such, bespeaks the beauty of providence in the way of bringing things to pass. It is so far from inferring an intermission, or letting fall the scepter of government, as that it is a glorious demonstration that God orders matters, and that wisely, whilst he seems to forget, and he is as asleep. At the night, as night, falls under the providence of God as well as the day, for there are the ordinances of heaven for the night season, Jer. xxxi. 35: so the dark night, when as to matters the Lord seems to sleep, is part and parcel of his all-wise model of government. The seventy years' captivity was a long night of the church's distress; and yet thus it must be according to the ordinance of providence. Jer. xix. 10.—*Thomas Green.*

Verse 65.—“*Like a mighty man that sloucheth by reason of wine.*” whose spirit and courage is revived and inflamed by a liberal draught of generous wine; which comparison is no more injurious to the Divine Majesty than that of a thief's coming in the night, to which Christ's second coming is compared, 1 Thes. v. 2.—*Matthew Pool.*

Verse 66.—“*He smote his enemies in the hinder parts.*” This has reference to the Philistines being smitten with hemorrhoids, or piles, whilst the ark was retained a captive to them, 1 Sam. v. 6, 12. . . . The Greek version, as quoted by Suidas is, *he smote his enemies on the back parts of the seat*; signifying, he says, a disease modestly expressed.—*John Gill.*

Verse 67.—The moving of the ark is not the removing of it; Shiloh has lost it, but Israel has not. God will have a church in the world, and a kingdom among

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men, though this or that place may have its candlestick removed; nay, the rejection of Shiloh is the election of Zion.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 67, 68.—“*Refrain: "Chose me!" "Chose."*” As God's love is set out to us, as not independently pitched, but as having all the persons in his eye and having them all in view; so by this also, that he hath not pitched it upon everybody. This is distinct from the former; for an indefinite is not knowing whom he pitched it upon. Now, as he knew whom he pitched upon, so he hath pitched but upon some, not on every one. . . . If God would love, it was all he should be free. It is a strange thing that you will not allow God that which kings and princes have the prerogative of, and you will allow it them. They will have favourites whom they will love, and will not love others; and yet men will not allow God that liberty, but he must love all mankind, or he must be cruel and unjust. The speechless of his either love greateth it, and endeareth it to us. You shall find almost all along the Bible, that when God would express his love, he doth it with a speciality to his own elect, which he illustrates by the contrary done to others. . . . And you shall find frequently in the Scripture, when he mentioned his choice of some person, he holdeth up likewise on purpose his refusing of others. . . . When he speaks of an election out of the tribes, he contents not himself to say he chose Judah, but he puts in the rejection, the preterition at least, of Joseph. “*He refused the inheritance of Joseph, but chose not the tribe of Ephraim: but chose the tribe of Judah, the mount Zion which he loved.*” . . . He speaks of the times of the Judges. The rejection of the ten tribes began to show itself soon; he says, he refused the tabernacle of Ephraim, but he chose Judah. After Solomon's time, they fell to worshipping of calves (let me tell you, it is the declining of election that undoes a nation, when election grows low, and ceases in an age), till at last the ten tribes were cast off, as they are at this day; but the tribe of Judah had election among them.

Though at the first, and for a long time, both were alike his people, yet at last election began to pass a discrimination. Ephraim, or the ten tribes, had at first the advantage of Judah in spirituals; for the ark, the token of God's presence, was committed unto their keeping at Shiloh: the seat of God's worship and ordinance was intrusted to them, and Judah must come up thither, if they would seek the Lord. But Ephraim, for their stinging against that worship, forfeited and lost it, and should therefore have the keeping of it no longer, so, not for ever any more, but Judah had it at Bethlehem, till at last it was fixedly seated in Zion, as “the earth is established” (ver. 69); and this for no other reason than that he had loved them, and out of love had chosen them (ver. 67-69). For otherwise Judah was, as well as Ephraim, alike involved in the same guilt of sin which had forfeited it, as ver. 66-80 of the Psalm plainly show. “*Yea they tempted and provoked the most High God, and kept not his testimonies;*” etc. He speaks it of the whole in those verses, and yet takes the occasion against Ephraim to remove it for ever. Thus, the first are last, and the last first; and those whom God's presence is with for a while, upon some eminent sin God begins to withdraw from them and by degrees, as he did by that people of the ten tribes till at last he cast them off from being a people, but dealt not so with Judah, though these made a forfeiture of their temple and worship, and nation, in the captivity of Babylon, yet God restored all again to greater glory at last. The ground was that in verse 66, “Zion which he loved.”—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 70.—“*He took him from the sheepfolds.*” The art of feeding cattle, and the art of ruling men are sisters, saith Basil.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 71.—“*From following the ones great with young.*” A good and steady labourer is of great value to a grazer, but I would advise all graziers to attend to this operation themselves, as few servants will be found to pay that attention which is necessary, or which a master himself would do, and the slightest neglect, in many cases, followed with the greatest disadvantage. I have attended to the practice of lambing for several years, therefore, trust I am not a novice in it, or incompetent to give a description of it. Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge the labourer with neglect or ignorance, though greater attention on his part might have saved many that otherwise perish. . . . The practice of lambing is at times very intricate, and is apt to exhaust the patience of a labourer. Sheep are obstinate, and lambing presents a scene of confusion, disorder, and trouble, which it is the labourer's business to rectify, and for which he ought always to be prepared:

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some of the ewes perhaps leave their lambs, or the lambs get intermixed, and the ewes which have lost their lambs run about bleating, while others want assistance. These are only a few of the various occurrences which call for the immediate attention of the lamher.—Daniel Price, in "A System of Sheep-grazing and Management," 1809.

Verse 71.—"From following the ewes great with young." It hath been reported that a learned doctor of Oxford hung up his leathern breeches in his study for a memorial to Visitors of his mean original; the truth I avouch not, but history tells us of Agathodes who arose from a potter to be king of Sicily, and would be served in no other plate at his table but earthenware, to mind him of his former drudgery. 'Twas well if some would remember whose shoes they have cleaned, whose coals they have carried, and whose money they have borrowed, and deal graciously with their creditors, as the good Lord Cromwell did by the Florentine merchant in the time of Henry the Eighth, when Wolsey* like a butcher forgot the king his master. 'Twas otherwise with holy David, who being in kingly dignity, graciously calls to mind his following the ewes great with young, when now feeding the sheep of Israel. His golden sceptre points at his wooden hook, and he plays the old lessons of his oaten pipe upon his Argum harp, and spreads his Bethlehem tent within his marble palace on Mount Zion.—Samuel Lee.

Verse 71.—"To feed Jacob his people." Observe a good shepherd must be humble and faithful; he ought to have bread in a wallet, a dog by a string, a staff with a rod, and a tuneful horn. The bread is the word of God, the wallet is the memory of the word; the dog is zeal, wherewith the shepherd glows for the house of God, casts out the wolves with pious barking, following preaching and unweary prayer; the string by which the dog is held is the moderation of zeal, and discretion, wherewith the zeal of the shepherd is tempered by the spirit of piety and knowledge. The staff is the consolation of pious exhortation by which the too timid are sustained and refreshed, lest they fall in the time of tribulation; but the rod is the authority and power by which the turbulent are restrained. The tuneful horn, which sounds so sweetly, signifies the sweetness of eternal blessedness, which the faithful shepherd gently and often instills into the ears of his flock.—Johannes Paulus Palentarius, 1800.

Verse 72.—In spite of his transgressions, which he always bitterly repented of, and which were therefore blotted out of the Book of God, he remains to all princes and rulers of the earth as the noblest pattern. In perfect inward truth he knew and felt himself to be "King by the grace of God." The crown and sceptre he bore merely in trust from the King of all kings; and to his latest breath he endeavoured with all earnestness to be found as a genuine theocratic king, who in everything must conduct his earthly government according to the ordinances and directions of God. Therefore the Lord made all that he took in hand prosper, and nothing was clearer to the people than that the Lord was truly with the king.—Frederick William Krummacher, in "David the King of Israel," 1867.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—The duty of attending to God's word. Modes of neglecting the duty; ways of fulfillment; reasons for obedience; evils of inattention.

Verse 2 (first clause).—Preach on the "Parable of the Prodigal Nation," as given in the whole Psalm.—C. A. Davies, of Clonfertree.

Verse 2, 3.—I. Truths are none the worse for being old: "sayings of old." Old wood, says Lord Bacon, is best to burn; old books are best to read; and old friends are best to trust. II. Truths are none the worse for being concealed under metaphors: "I will open," etc., "in a parable;" "dark sayings." I. Truths lead to more research. 2. They become eventually better known. III. Truths

* Foxe's Martyrology. This is a curious specimen of medieval spiritualism, and is here inserted as such. It is amusing to note that a Tractarian expositor quotes the passage with evidently intense admiration.

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are none the worse for being often repeated. 1. They are more tested. 2. They are better testified.—C. R.

Verse 3.—The connection between what we have "heard," and what we have personally "known" in religion.

Verse 4.—A good resolution, and a blessed result.—C. D.

Verse 4.—I. What is to be made known? II. The praises of the Lord, "his strength and his wonderful works." III. To whom are they to be made known? "To the generations to come." IV. By whom? Parents—one generation to another. V. How made known? 1. By hiding nothing. 2. By declaring everything God has done.—C. R.

Verse 5.—Scriptural tradition, or the beloom of the gospel.

Verse 5.—8.—Family religion. I. The fathers' knowledge the children's heritage—verses 5, 6. II. The fathers' fail the children's preservation—verses 7, 8.—C. D.

Verse 5.—8.—I. Truth once started can never be arrested—verses 5, 6. II. Truth received binds the soul to God—verse 7. III. Truth rejected lights reasons for others—verses 8.—C. D.

Verse 6.—Care for the rising generation and for future posterity.

Verse 7.—Practical philosophy. I. Fix your hope wisely. II. Store the memory richly. III. So shall you guide the actions obediently.

Verse 7, 8.—On the fickleness of the heart, in disregarding providential dispensations in general.—John Jamieson's "Sermons on the Heart," 1. 430.

Verse 8.—Stubbornness not steadfastness, or the difference between a natural vice and a gracious quality.

Verse 8.—The false heart (middle clause), with its left hand, "Stubbornness in the wrong" (first clause), and its right hand, "Fickleness in the right" (last clause).—C. D.

Verse 9.—Who were they? What had they? What did they? When did they do it?

Verse 9, 67.—The backsliding of prominent believers. I. The Lord's soldiers: who they were; belonged to God's chosen people; were distinguished by grace. Gen. xlviii. 17—20. Strong by God's blessing. Deut. xxxiii. 17. Honourable place among their brethren. Favoured with the tabernacle at Shiloh—verse 60.

II. Their equipment; armour defensive and offensive: like that of others who triumphed. III. Their behaviour in battle; to turn back was treasonous, cowardly, dangerous, disastrous, dishonourable. IV. Their punishment—verse 57. Deprived of their special honour. Rev. iii. 11.—C. D.

Verse 10, 11.—The gradations of sin: neglecting, rejecting, forgetting God.—C. D.

Verse 12—16.—God revealed in his deeds. The wonder-working God—verses 12—16. The avenging God—verse 12. The interposing God—verse 13. The guiding God—verse 14. The Father-God—verses 14—16.—C. D.

Verse 12—17.—Obstinacy of unbelief. It makes head against God's majesty—verse 17; his gracious providence—verses 14—16; his interposing care—verse 13; his avenging justice—verse 12; his distinguishing grace—verses 12—16.—C. D.

Verse 14—17.—Prodigies cannot convert the soul. Luke xvi. 31.—C. D.

Verse 14.—I. Direction. II. Protection. III. Refreshment.—P. Boddicom.

Verse 14.—The Lord guides his people by being, I. Their shade in prosperity, cooling and calming. II. Their light in adversity, cheering and warming.

Verse 15, 16.—Divine supplies reasonable, plentiful, of the best, marvellous.

Verse 16.—Streams from the Rock Christ Jesus. I. Their source. II. Their variety. III. Their abundance.—B. Davies, of Greenwich.

Verse 17.—Sin in its progress feeds upon divine mercies to add its advance, as also every other surrounding circumstance.

Verse 17—21.—I. They tempted God's patience: verse 17. II. They tempted God's wisdom: verse 18. They tempted God's power: verses 19, 20. IV. They tempted God's wrath: verse 21.—E. G. Gange, of Bristol.

Verse 18.—"Meat for their lust." In what respects temporal mercies may be so sought, and so become.

Verse 18—21.—The progress of evil. I. They are drawn away by their lust: verse 18. II. Lust having conceived bringeth forth sin: verses 19—20. III. Sin being finished bringeth forth death: verse 21. "Their carcasses fell."—C. D.

Verse 19.—Unblessed a slander of God.

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Verses 21, 22.—Evil consequences of unbelief. I. The sin itself: they doubted the ultimate certainty, completeness, and reality of God's salvation from Egypt. II. The aggravation of it: the object of it was God; they who entertained it were God's people: The aids to faith were overlooked: "though." III. What it led them to: inward sin—verse 15; outward sin—verse 19, etc. IV. What it brought upon them; verse 21. Fiery serpents, etc.—*C. D.*

Verse 22.—Unbelieved the mother of sorrows.

Verse 25.—Different kinds of food. Beast's food, Luke xv. 16. Sinners' food, Hosea iv. 8. Formalists' food, Hosea xii. 1. Saints' food, Jer. xv. 16; John vi. 53—57. Angel's food. Christ's food, John iv. 34—*C. D.*

Verses 26—31.—Dangerous prayers. When lust dictates, wrath may answer. Let grace dictate, and mercy will answer.—*C. D.*

Verses 34—37.—The hypocrite's feet, verse 34. The hypocrite's memory, verse 35. The hypocrite's tongue, verse 36. The hypocrite's heart, verse 37. Or, the hypocrite's cloak and the hypocrite's heart.—*C. D.*

Verse 38.—Flattery of God. I. A common sin. II. A hateful sin. III. A dangerous sin.—*E. D.*

Verses 38 (last clause) and 50 (first clause).—God's anger as exercised against his people and against his foes.—*C. D.*

Verses 39 and 35.—God's memory of his people and their memory of God.

Verse 42.—The day of days. I. The enemy encountered on that day. II. The conflict endured. III. The deliverance accomplished. IV. The joy experienced.—*E. D.*

Verse 45.—The power of little things when commissioned to plague us.

Verse 47 (last clause).—Sometimes it will not shoot. Sometimes it will. And when it does it misses the mark.

Verses 52—1. God has a people in the world. II. He brings them away from others. III. He brings them into fellowship with himself. IV. He brings them into fellowship with each other. V. He guides them to their rest.

Verse 55.—Divine suppliants. He supports the fallen angels in heaven. One nation of earth by another (see all history). The thoughts and affections of the heart in regeneration, &c.—Isaiah iv. 13—*C. D.*

Verses 56, 57.—On the deceitfulness of the heart, with respect to the performance of duty.—*J. Jamieson.* I. 326

On the deceitfulness of the heart, with respect to the omission of duty.—*J. Jamieson.* I. 353.

Verses 59—72.—I. A gloomy sunset, verses 59, 60. II. A balful night, verses 60—64. III. A blessed sunrise, verses 65—72.—*C. D.*

Verse 60.—The builder of the church. Its sanctity. Grandeur. Comprehensiveness (like the earth, Mark xi. 17). Perpetuity.—*C. D.*

Verses 70, 71.—I. David's calling. Two questions present themselves. 1. How was David's shepherd-life, an unconscious preparation for his calling? 2. How did the divine summons, when it came, fit him for his mighty destiny? Observe—he was sent back to his flocks. Nothing could train him more perfectly than that waiting. Two great convictions awakened in him then, that formed in him elements of strength. (1.) The belief in a divine leader (see Ps. xxiii.) (2.) The belief in a divine choice. II. Its modern lessons. 1. There is a divine plan in every life. 2. There is a divine vocation for every man. 3. There is a divine Shepherd for every man.—*E. L. Hull.*

Verses 70—72.—Scriptural promotion. I. Analogies between lower and higher service, verse 71. II. Humbler work, a preparation for higher, verses 71, 72. III. Promotion the act of the Divine will, verses 70, 71. IV. Our powers shall be equal to the position to which God promotes us.—*C. D.*

PSALM LXXIX.

TITLE AND SUBJECT.—A Psalm of Asaph. A Psalm of complaint such as Jeremiah might have written amid the ruins of the beloved city. It evidently treats of times of invasion, oppression, and national overthrow. Asaph was a patriotic poet, and was never more at home than when he rehearsed the history of his nation. Would to God that we had national poets whose song should be of the Lord.
Division.—From verse 1 to 4 the complaint is poured out, from 5 to 12 prayer is presented, and, in the closing verse, praise is promised.

EXPOSITION.

O GOD, the heathen are come into thine inheritance; thy holy temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem on heaps.

2 The dead bodies of thy servants have they given to be meat unto the fowls of the heaven, the flesh of thy saints unto the beasts of the earth.

3 Their blood have they shed like water round about Jerusalem; and there was none to bury them.

4 We are become a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and derision to them that are round about us.

1. "O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance." It is the cry of amazement at sacrilegious intrusion; as if the poet were struck with horror. The stranger pollutes thine hallowed courts with his tread. All Canaan is thy land, but thy foes have ravaged it. "Thy holy temple have they defiled." Into the inmost sanctuary they have profanely forced their way, and there behaved themselves arrogantly. Thus, the holy land, the holy house, and the holy city, were all polluted by the uncircumcised. It is an awful thing when wicked men are found in the church and numbered with her ministry. Then are the tares sown with the wheat, and the poisoned gourd cast into the pot. "They have laid Jerusalem on heaps." After despoiling and defiling, they have come to destroying, and have done their work with a cruel completeness. Jerusalem, the beloved city, the joy of the nation, the spouse of her God, was totally wrecked. Alas! alas, for Israel! It is sad to see the foe in our own house, but worse to meet him in the house of God: they strike hardest who smite at our religion. The Psalmist plies up the agony; he was a suppliant, and he knew how to bring out the strong points of his case. We ought to order our case before the Lord with as much care as if our success depended on our pleading. Men in earthly courts use all their powers to obtain their ends, and so also should we state our case with earnestness, and bring forth our strong arguments.

2. "The dead bodies of thy servants have they given to be meat unto the fowls of the heaven, the flesh of thy saints unto the beasts of the earth." The enemy cared not to bury the dead, and there was not a sufficient number of Israel left alive to perform the funeral rites; therefore, the precious relics of the departed were left to be devoured of vultures and torn by wolves. Beasts on which man could not feed fed on him. The flesh of creation's Lord became meat for carrion crows and hungry dogs. Dire are the calamities of war, yet have they happened to God's saints and servants. This might well move the heart of the poet, and he did well to appeal to the heart of God by reciting the grievous evil. Such might have been the lamentation of an early Christian as he thought of the amphitheatre and all its deeds of blood. Note in the two verses how the plea is made to turn upon God's property in the temple and the people:—we read "thine inheritance," "thy temple," "thy servants," and "thy saints." Surely the Lord will defend his own, and will not suffer rampant adversaries to despoil them.

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3. *"Their blood have they shed like water round about Jerusalem."* The invaders show man as if their blood was of no more value than so much water; they poured it forth as lavishly as when the floods deluge the plains. The city of holy peace became a field of blood. *"And there was none to bury them."* The few who survived were afraid to engage in the task. This was a serious trial and grievous horror to the Jews, who evinced much care concerning their burials. Has it come to this, that there are none to bury the dead of thy family, O Lord? Can none be found to grant a shovelful of earth with which to cover up the poor bodies of thy murdered saints? What see is here? How glad should we be that we live in so quiet an age, when the blast of the trumpet is no more heard in our streets. *"We are become a reproach to our neighbours."* Those who have escaped the common fate make a mockery of us; they fling our disasters into our face, and ask us, "Where is your God?" Pity should be shown to the afflicted, but in too many cases it is not so, for a hard logic argues that those who suffer more than ordinary calamities must have been extraordinary sinners. Neighbours especially are often the reverse of neighbourly; the nearer they dwell the less they sympathise. It is most pitiable it should be so. *"A scorn and derision to them did we round about us."* To find mirth in others' miseries, and to exult over the ills of others, is worthy only of the devil and of those whose father he is. Thus the case is stated before the Lord, and it is a very deplorable one. Amaph was an excellent advocate, for he gave a telling description of calamities which were under his own eyes, and in which he sympathised, but we have a mightier Intercessor above, who never ceases to urge our suit before the eternal throne.

5 How long, LORD? wilt thou be angry for ever? shall thy jealousy burn like fire?

6 Four out thy wrath upon the heathen that have not known thee, and upon the kingdoms that have not called upon thy name.

7 For they have devoured Jacob, and laid waste his dwelling place.

8 O remember not against us former iniquities: let thy tender mercies speedily prevent us: for we are brought very low.

9 Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of thy name: and deliver us, and purge away our sins, for thy name's sake.

10 Wherefore should the heathen say, Where is their God? let him be known among the heathen in our sight by the revenging of the blood of thy servants which is shed.

11 Let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee; according to the greatness of thy power preserve thou those that are appointed to die;

12 And render unto our neighbours sevenfold into their bosom their reproach, wherewith they have reproached thee, O Lord.

5. *"How long, Lord?"* Will there be no end to these chastisements? They are most sharp and overwhelming; wilt thou much longer continue them? *"Wilt thou be angry for ever?"* Is thy mercy gone so that thou wilt for ever smite? *"Shall thy jealousy burn like fire?"* There was great cause for the Lord to be jealous, since idols had been set up, and Israel had gone aside from his worship, but the Psalmist begs the Lord not to consume his people utterly as with fire, but to abate their woes.

6. *"Four out thy wrath upon the heathen that have not known thee."* If thou must smite look further afield; spare thy children and strike thy foes. There are lands where thou art in no measure acknowledged; be pleased to visit these first with thy judgments, and let thine erring Israel have a respite. *"And upon the kingdoms that have not called upon thy name."* Hear us the prayerful, and avenge thyself upon the prayerless. Sometimes providence appears to deal much more severely with the righteous than with the wicked, and this verse is a bold appeal founded upon such an appearance. It is effect says—Lord, if thou must empty out the vials of thy wrath, begin with those who have no measure of regard for thee, but are quietly up in arms against thee; and be pleased to spare thy people, who are thine notwithstanding all their sins.

7. *"For they have devoured Jacob."* The oppressor would quite eat up the



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saints if he could. If these lions do not swallow us, it is because the Lord has sent his angel and shut the lions' mouths. *"And laid waste his dwelling place,"* or his pasture. The invader left no food for man or beast, but devoured all as the locust.

The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

8. *"O remember not against us former iniquities."* Sins accumulate against nations. Generations lay up stores of transgressions to be visited upon their successors; hence this urgent prayer. In Josiah's days the most earnest repentance was not able to avert the doom which former long years of idolatry had sealed against Judah. Every man has reason to ask for an act of oblivion for his past sins, and every nation should make this a continual prayer. *"Let thy tender mercies speedily prevent us: for we are brought very low."* Hasten to our rescue, for our nation is hurrying down to destruction; our numbers are diminished and our condition is deplorable. Observe how penitent sorrow seizes upon the sweetest attributes, and draws her pleas from the "tender mercies" of God; see, too, how she pleads her own distress, and not her goodness, as a motive for the display of mercy. Let souls who are brought very low find an argument in their abject condition. What can so powerfully appeal to pity as dire affliction? The quaint prayer-book version is touchingly expressive: "O remember not our old sins, but have mercy upon us, and that soon; for we are come to great misery. This supplication befits a sinner's life. We have known seasons when this would have been as good a prayer for our burdened heart as any that human mind could compose.

9. *"Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of thy name."* This is mastery pleading. No argument has such force as this. God's glory was tarnished in the eyes of the heathen by the defeat of his people, and the profanation of his temple; therefore, his distressed servants implore his aid, that his great name may no more be the scorn of blaspheming enemies. *"And deliver us, and purge away our sins, for thy name's sake."* Sin—the root of the evil—is seen and confessed; pardon of sin is sought as well as removal of chastisement, and both are asked not as matters of right, but as gifts of grace. God's name is a second time brought into the pleading. Believers will find it their wisdom to use very frequently this noble plea: it is the great gun of the battle, the mightiest weapon in the armoury of prayer.

10. *"Wherefore should the heathen say, Where is their God?"* Why should those impious mouths be filled with food so sweet to them, but so bitter to us? When the afflictions of God's people become the derision of sinners, and cause them to ridicule religion, we have good ground for expostulation with the Lord. *"Let him be known among the heathen in our sight by the revenging of the blood of thy servants which is shed."* Justice is desired that God may be vindicated and feared. It is but meet that those who taunted the people of God because they martined under the Lord's rod, should be made themselves also to smart by the same hand. If any complain of the spirit of this imprecation, we think they do so needlessly; for it is the common feeling of every patriot to desire to see his country's wrongs redressed, and of every Christian to wish a noble vengeance for the church by the overthrow of error. The destruction of Antichrist is the recompense of the blood of the martyrs, and by no means is it to be deprecated; far rather is it one of the most glorious hopes of the latter days.

11. *"Let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee."* When thy people cannot sing, and dare not shout aloud, then let their silent sigh ascend into thine ear, and secure for them deliverance. These words are suitable for the afflicted in a great variety of conditions; men of experience will know how to adapt them to their own position and to use them in reference to others. *"According to the greatness of thy power preserve thou those that are appointed to die."* Faith grows while it prays; the appeal to the Lord's tender mercy is here supplemented by another addressed to the divine power, and the petitioner rises from a request for those who are brought low, to a prayer for those who are on the verge of death, set apart as victims for the slaughter. How consoling is it to desponding believers to reflect that God can preserve even those who bear the sentence of death in themselves. Men and devils may consign us to perdition, while sickness drags us to the grave, and sorrow sinks us in the dust; but, there is One who can keep our soul alive, ay, and bring it up again from the depths of despair. A lamb shall live between the lion's jaws if the Lord wills it. Even in the charnel, life shall vanquish death if God be near.



12. "And render unto our neighbours sevenfold into their bosom their reproach, whereby they have reproached thee, O Lord." They denied thine existence, mocked thy power, insulted thy worship, and destroyed thy house; up, therefore, O Lord, and make them feel to the full that thou art not to be mocked with impunity. Pour into their laps good store of shame because they dared insult the God of Israel. Recompense them fully, till they have received the perfect number of punishments. It will be so. The wish of the text will become matter of fact. The Lord will avenge his own elect though he bear long with them.

13. So we thy people and sheep of thy pasture will give thee thanks for ever: we will shew forth thy praise to all generations.

14. "So we thy people and sheep of thy pasture will give thee thanks for ever: we will shew forth thy praise to all generations." The gratitude of the church is lasting as well as deep. On her tablets are memorials of great deliverances, and, as long as she shall exist, her sons will rehearse them with delight. We have a history which will survive all other records, and it is bright in every line with the glory of the Lord. From the direct calamities God's glory springs, and the dark days of his people become the prelude to unusual displays of the Lord's love and power.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm is, in every respect, the pendant of Ps. lxxiv. The points of contact are not merely matters of style (cf. lxxix. 5, "how long for ever?" with lxxiv. 1, 10; lxxix. 10, 17, with lxxiv. 5; lxxix. 2, the giving over to the wild beasts, with lxxiv. 19, 14; lxxix. 13, the conception of Israel as of a flock, in which respect Ps. lxxix. is judiciously appended to Ps. lxxviii. 76—77, with Ps. lxxiv. 1, and also with Ps. lxxiv. 16.) But the mutual relationships lie still deeper. Both Psalms have the same Asiatic stamp, both stand in the same relation to Jerusalem, and both send forth their complaints out of the same circumstances of the time, concerning a destruction of the Temple and of Jerusalem, such as only the age of the Seleucide (1 Macc. 1. 31, iii. 45, 2 Macc. viii. 3), together with the Chaldean period can exhibit, and in conjunction with a defiling of the Temple and a massacre of the servants of God, of the Chaldean (1 Macc. vii. 13, 2 Macc. xiv. 6), such as the age of the Seleucide exclusively can exhibit. The work of the destruction of the Temple which was in progress in Ps. lxxix. appears in Psalm lxxix. as completed, and here, as in the former Psalm, one receives the impression of the outrages, not of some war, but of some persecution: it is straightway the religion of Israel for the sake of which the sanctuaries are destroyed and the faithful are massacred.—*From Delitzsch.*

Verse 1.—"Thy holy temple have they defiled." This was not only the highest degree of the enemy's inhumanity and barbarity, . . . but also a calamity to the people of God never to be sufficiently deplored. For by the overthrow of the temple the true worship of God, which had been instituted at that temple alone, appeared to be extinguished, and the knowledge of God to vanish from among mankind. No stout heart could ponder this without the greatest grief.—*Mollerus.*

Verse 1.—"They have laid Jerusalem on heaps." They have made Jerusalem to be nothing but grass. Such multitudes were cruelly slain and murdered, that Jerusalem was, as it were, but one grave.—*Joseph Carly.*

Verse 1.—"In the time of the Maccabees, Demetrius, the son of Seleucus, sent Bacchides to Jerusalem; who slew the scribes, who came to require justice, and the Assideans, the first of the children of Israel who sought peace of them. Bacchides took of them threescore men, and slew them in one day, according to the words which he wrote, the flesh of thy saints have they cast out, and their blood have they shed round about Jerusalem, and there was none to bury them." And

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In that last and most fearful destruction, when the eagles of Rome were gathered round the doomed city, and the temple of which God had said, "Let us depart hence!": when one stone was not to be left upon another, when the fire was to consume the sanctuary, and the foundations of Zion were to be ploughed up; when Jerusalem was to be filled with slain, and the sons of Judah were to be crucified round her walls in such thick multitudes that no more room was left for death; when insult, and shame, and scorn was the lot of the child of Israel, as he wandered an outcast, a fugitive in all lands; when all these bitter and deadly things came upon Jerusalem, it was a punishment for many and long-repeated crimes; it was the accomplishment of a warning which had been often sent in vain. "Yes, fiercely did thy foes assault thee, O Jerusalem, but thy sins more fiercely still!"—*Plain Commentary.*

Verse 1. 4, 5.—"Entering the inhabited part of the old city, and winding through some crooked, filthy lanes, I suddenly found myself on turning a sharp corner, in a spot of singular interest: the 'Jews' place of Wailing." It is a small paved quadrangle; on one side are the backs of low modern houses, without door or window; on the other is the lofty wall of the Haram, of recent date above, but having below five courses of bevelled stones in a perfect state of preservation. Here the Jews are permitted to approach the sacred enclosure, and wall over the fallen temple, whose very dust is dear to them, and in whose stones they still take pleasure (Ps. cii. 14). It was Friday, and a crowd of miserable devotees had assembled—men and women of all ages and all nations, dressed in the quaint costumes of every country of Europe and Asia. Old men were there—pale, haggard, careworn men, tottering on pilgrim staves; and little girls with white faces, and lustrous black eyes, gazing wistfully now at their parents, now at the old wall. Some were on their knees, chanting mournfully from a book of Hebrew prayers, awaying their bodies to and fro; some were prostrate on the ground, pressing forehead and lips to the earth; some were close to the wall, burying their faces in the rents and crannies of the old stones; some were kissing them, some had their arms spread out as if they would clasp them to their bosoms, some were balking them with tears, and all the while sobbing as if their hearts would burst. It was a sad and touching spectacle. Eighteen centuries of exile and we have not dulled their hearts' affections, or deadened their feelings of devotion. Here we see them assembled from the ends of the earth, poor, despised, down-trodden outcasts,—amid the desolations of their fatherland, beside the disbonoured ruins of their ancient sanctuary—chanting, now in accents of deep pathos, and now of wild woe, the prophetic words of their own Psalmist—"O God the heathen are come into thine inheritance; thy holy temple have they defiled. . . . We are become a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and derision to them that are round about us. How long, Lord? will thou be angry for ever?"—*J. L. Porter, in "The Giant Cities of Bashan," 1865.*

Verse 2.—"The dead bodies of thy servants," etc. It is a true saying of S. Augustine, "The care of our funeral, the manner of our burial, the execrable pomp, all these things are not necesse, sed sunt subiecta mortuorum, are rather comforts for the living than any way helps for the dead. To be interred profiteth not the party deceased; his body feels it not; his soul regards it not; and we know that many holy martyrs have been excluded from burial, who in a Christian scorn thereof bespake their persecutors in words of those which were said in Pharaiah: "Thou effectest nothing by this anger; what matters it whether disease dissolve the body, or the funeral pile!" But yet there is an honesty which belongeth to the dead body of man. Jehu commanded Jerebhai to be buried; David thanked the people of Jabesh-Gilead for burying of Saul. Peter, who commanded Ananias and Sapphira, those false adorers of their patrimony, to die, commanded to have them buried being dead. It is an axiom of charity, *Mortuis non prohibetur gratiam*, withhold not kindness from the dead. It shows our love and regard for men in our own flesh to see them buried; it manifesteth our faith and hope of the resurrection; and therefore when that body which is to rise again, and to be made glorious and immortal in heaven, shall be cast to the fowls of the air or beasts of the field, it argueth in God great indignation against sin (cf. xxii. 19, of Jehoiakim, "He shall be buried as an ass is buried, and cast forth without the gates of Jerusalem"); in man inhuman and barbarous cruelty.—*John Dunster, in "Prodomus," 1613.*

* i. e., a right, a proper respect.

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Verse 2, 3.—[The following extract is from the writings of a godly monk who applies the language of the Psalm to the persecution of his time. He wrote at Rome during the period of the Reformation, and was evidently a favourite of the gospel.] At this day what river is there, what brook, in this our afflicted Europe, if it is still pure that we have not seen flowing with the blood of Christians? And that too shed by the swords and spears of Christians? Wherefore there is made a great walling in Israel; and the princes and elders mourn; the young men and virgins are become weak, and the beauty of the woman is changed. Why? The holy place itself is desolate as a wilderness. Hast thou ever seen so dire a spectacle? They have piled up in heaps the dead bodies of thy servants to be devoured by birds; the unhurt remains of thy saints, I say, they have given to the beasts of the earth. What greater cruelty could ever be committed? So great was the effusion of human blood at that time, that the rivulets, yea, rather, the rivers round the entire circuit of the city flowed with it. And that truly is the form of our most beautiful city laid waste, and its levelness; and so reduced is it, that not even the men who carry forth dead bodies for burial can be obtained, though pressed with the offer of large rewards; so full of fear and horror were their minds; and this was all the more bitter, because "We are become a reproach to these round about us," and are spoken of in derision by the infidels abroad and by enemies at home. Who is so bold as to endure this and live? How long therefore shall this most bitter disquietude last?—*Giambattista Poligo, 1480—1550.*

Verse 2.—"Dead bodies of thy servants have they given to be meat unto the fowls." With what unconcern are we accustomed to view, on all sides of us, multitudes "dead in trespasses and sins," torn in pieces, and devoured by wild passions, filthy lusts, and infernal spirits, those dogs and vultures of the moral world? Yet, to a discerning eye, and a thinking mind, the latter is by far the more melancholy sight of the two.—*George Hays.*

Verse 2.—"Thy servants." "Thy saints." No temporal wrath, no calamities whatsoever can separate the Lord's children from God's love and estimation of them, nor undo the relation between God and them: for here, albeit their carcasses fall, and be devoured by the fowls of heaven and beasts of the earth, yet remain they the Lord's servants and saints under these sufferings.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 4.—"We are become a reproach." If God's professing people degenerate from what themselves and their fathers were, they must expect to be held of it; and it is well if a just reproach will help to bring us to a true repentance. But if it has been the lot of the gospel Israel to be made unjustly a reproach and derision; the apostles themselves were "counted as the off-scouring of all things."—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 4.—"A scorn and derision to them that are round about us." This was more grievous to them than stripes or wounds, saith Chrysostom, because these being inflicted upon the body are divided after a sort betwixt soul and body, but scorn and reproaches do wound the soul only. *Habet quantum aculeum contumelia,* they leave a sting behind them, as Cicero observed.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 4.—It is the height of reproach a father casts upon his child when he commands his slave to beat him. Of all outward judgments this is the sorest, to have strangers rule over us, as being made up of shame and cruelty. If once the heathen come into God's inheritance, no wonder the church complains that she "become a reproach to her neighbours, a shame and derision to all round about her."—*Abraham Wright.*

Verse 5.—"How long, Lord? Will thou be angry for ever?" The voice of complaint says not, How long, Lord, shall this wickedness of our enemy endure? How long shall we see this desolation? But, how long, O Lord? Will thou be angry for ever? We acknowledge, therefore, in this passage, that we should recognise the anger of God against us in all our afflictions, lest as the nations are accustomed, we only accuse the malice of our enemies, and never think of our sin and the divine punishment. It cannot be that he who acknowledges the anger of God that is upon him, should not at the same time acknowledge his fault also, unless he wishes to attribute the iniquity to God of being angry and inflicting stripes upon the undeserving.—*Masculus.*

Verse 5.—The word "jealousy" signifies not mere revenge, but revenge mingled

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with love, for unless he loved, says Jerome, he would not be jealous, and after the manner of a husband avenges the sin of his wife.—*Lorinus.*

Verse 6.—Neglect of prayer by unbelievers is threatened with punishment. The prophet's imprecation is the same in effect with a threatening, see Jer. x. 25, and same imprecation, Ps. lxxix. 5. The prophets would not have used such an imprecation against those that call not upon God, but that their neglect of calling on his name makes them liable to his wrath and fury; and no neglect makes men liable to the wrath of God but the neglect of duty. Prayer, then, is a duty even to the heathen, the neglect of which provokes him to pour out his fury on them.—*David Clarkson.*

Verse 7.—"They have desoured Jacob." Like wolves who cruelly tear and devour a flock of sheep. For the word which follows signifies not only a habitation in general, but also a sheepcot.—*Mollerus.*

Verse 8.—"O remember not against us former iniquities." The prophet numbers himself with the people not only in their affliction, but also in their distress, and liability to the anger of God because of the crimes committed. He was not a partner in those enormous sins by which they had provoked the jealousy of God, and yet he exempts not himself from the people at large. Thus, in the following verse, he says, "And purge away our sins." He says not, Remember not the iniquity of this people; nor, And purge away their sins: But, Remember not our iniquities; and Purge away our sins. In this way the prophets, though holy men, were wont to make themselves shares of the people's sins, not by sinning, but by weeping and praying and imploring the mercy of God. See Isaiah lix. 12. "Our transgressions are multiplied before thee, and our sins testify against us." . . . Daniel ix. 5. "We have sinned, and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled," etc. 1. Let us also follow this example, that so far we may have fellowship with the whole Church, that we may be partners of those who truly love and worship God. 2. Then, that abstaining from false worship, we may not sin wickedly with the wicked. 3. That whenever we ought to weep or pray, we may mourn and confess not only our own, but also the shortcomings of the whole church corporate, as if they were common to ourselves, even if we have no part in them, and may implore for them the mercy of God.—*Masculus.*

Verse 8.—"O remember not against us former iniquities." The Jews have a saying, that there is no punishment happens to Israel, but there is an ounce in it for the sin of the call; their meaning is, that this is always remembered and visited, according to Exodus xxxii. 34; the phrase may take in all the sins of former persons, their ancestors, and of former times, from age to age, they had continued in, which had brought ruin upon them; and all their own sins of nature and of youth, all past ones to the present time.—*John Gill.*

Verse 8.—"O remember not against us former iniquities." Old debts vex most; the delay of payment increases them by interest upon interest; and the return of them being unexpected, a person is best provided for them. We count old scores, breaking forth, incurable. Augustus wondered at a person sleeping quietly that was very much in debt, and sent for his pillow, saying, "surely there is some strange virtue in it, that makes him rest so secure. My brethren, if one debt unto God's law be more than the whole creation can satisfy, what do any of us mean to rest secure with so vast a burden upon our consciences and accounts? Ah! take heed thou beest not surprised and arrested with old debts. O God, thou rememberest former iniquities against us. God will call over, and charge thy sins upon thee, when all the sweet is gone.—*Ellis Flegler (—1676), in "Morning Exercises."*

Verse 8.—"O remember not against us former iniquities." The only right way to remedy a miserable condition, is to sue for the remission of sins, and for the renewed evidence of reconciliation; for before the church here do ask any thing for their outward delivery, they pray, "O remember not against us former iniquities."—*David Dickson.*

Verse 8.—"Speedily." Let them come too late, for we are at our last gasp.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 8.—"Present." God's mercy must anticipate, "come to meet," man's necessity.—*J. J. Stewart Prouse.*

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Verse 8.—"We are brought very low." Literally, "We are greatly thinned." Few of us remain.—*Adam Clarke.*
Verse 8.—"We are brought very low." We are very greatly exhausted (emptied out); that is, we are utterly destitute of all things, both fortune, and strength of mind and body, just like a well or a vessel completely emptied.—*Martin Geier.*
Verse 8.—"Very low." Put the hopes of all human help, and therefore the glory of our deliverance will be wholly thine.—*Matthew Poole.*

Verse 9.—"Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of thy name and deliver us." Help us "under our troubles, that we may bear them well; " help us "out of our troubles, that the spirit may not fail." "Deliver us" from sin, and from sinking.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 9.—"God of our salvation." If human reason were to judge of the many and great blows wherewith God so often smote and wasted his people, it would call God not the Saviour of the people, but the destroyer and oppressor. But the faith of the Prophet judges far otherwise of God, and sees even in an angry and pursuing God, the salvation of his people. The gods of the nations, though they do not assist even in temporal things, are gods not of the salvation of their worshippers but of their perdition. But our God, even when he is most severely angry, and smites, is not the God of destruction, but of salvation.—*Masius.*

Verse 9.—"For thy name's sake." Twice the appeal is made "for thy name's sake;" that revelation of God which he had made of himself to Moses when he passed by and proclaimed the name of Jehovah, Ex. xxiv. 6, 7. Compare Ps. xx. 1, xxiii. 3, xxix. 2.—*J. J. Stewart Perrenne.*

Verse 9.—"For thy name's sake." The good which God doth unto his church, be it temporal or spiritual, is for his own sake. What I do (saith God), I do for mine holy name's sake; there is nothing to move me but mine own name; that is holy, great, and glorious, and I will for my name's sake do much for my church and people. That they were preserved in Babylon, was for his holy name's sake; that they were brought out of Babylon, was for his holy name's sake; that they were replanted in Canaan, was for his holy name's sake; that they had a temple, sacrifices, priests, prophets, ordinances again, was for his name's sake; when they were near to destruction often, in former days, God wrought for his name's sake, Ezek. ix. 9; so Isaiah xlviii. 8, 9. It is not for the enemy's sake that God doth preserve or deliver his people; not for their sakes, their prayers, tears, faith, obedience, holiness, that he doth great things for them, bestow great mercies upon them; but it is for his own name's sake. For man's sake God cursed the earth, Gen. viii. 21; but it is for his name's sake that he blesseth it. The choicest mercies God's people have, are for his name's sake; they have pardon of sin for his name's sake, Ps. xlv. 11, 1 John i. 12; purging of sin for his name's sake; Ps. lxxix. 9; leading in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake, Ps. cxliii. 2; quickening of their dead and dull hearts for his name's sake, Ps. cxliii. 11. Though his people offend him, yet he forsakes them not, for his great name's sake.—*William Greenhill.*

Verse 9.—"If God could not be more glorified in our peace and reconciliation, than in our death and damnation, it were a wicked thing to desire it. But God hath cleared this up to us, that he is no loser by acts of mercy. In this lies the greatest revenue of his crown, that he would not love "mercy rather than sacrifice." God is free to choose what suits his own heart best, and most conduceth to the exalting of his name; and he delights more in the mercy shown to one than in the blood of all the damned, that are made a sacrifice to his justice. And, indeed, he had a higher end in their damnation than their suffering; and that was the enhancing of the glory of his mercy, in his saved ones. This is the beautiful piece God takes delight in, and the other but the shadow of it. Then thou art in a fit disposition to pray for peace, and mayest go with encouragement when thy heart is deeply affected with the honour that will accrue to God by it. It is an argument God will not deny. "This," said Abigail to David, "shall be no grief to thee nor offence of heart unto my Lord," 1 Sam. xxv.; she meant, he should never have cause to repent that he was kept from shedding blood. Thus mayest thou plead with God, and say, O Lord, when I shall with saints and angels be praising thy pardoning grace in heaven, it will not grieve thee that thy mercy kept thee from shedding my blood, damning my soul in hell.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 9.—"When the Lord's people are brought very low, let them not look for a lifting up or relief except from God only; therefore say they here, "Help us, O

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Lord. Such as have laid hold on God for salvation promised in the covenant, may also look for particular deliveries out of particular troubles, as appendices of the main benefit of salvation; therefore, "Help us, O God of our salvation," say they. When men do ask anything, the granting whereof may glorify God; they may confidently expect to have it; and in special when God may be so glorified, and his people may also be preserved and comforted. "Help us (say they) for the glory of thy name: and deliver us." As the conscience of sin useth to step in oftener between us and mercy, so must we call oftener for remission of sin; for earnest affection can double and treble the same petition without babbling: "Deliver us, and purge away our sins." It is the glory of the Lord to forget sin, and when remission of sins is prayed for according to God's promise, the Lord's glory is engaged for the helping of faith to obtain it: "Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake."—*Daniel Dickson.*

Verse 11.—"Let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee." The propriety of styling the sons of Adam "prisoners," can scarcely fail to be discerned when we remember the restraint which the immortal spirit endures whilst it inhabits its present earthly house, or recollect the hardships to which many of our race are subjected, or, once more, the degrading slavery to which they reduce themselves by serving their own lusts and refusing to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ would make them free. Now, in whichever of these senses men are prisoners, it is clear that they have occasion and that they are wont to sigh, and that it is the part of the pious and faithful believer in God to bear this in mind, and, inasmuch as he has put on bowels of compassion, to say, as well for others as for himself, "Let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee." Three things, then, are suggested by the first clause of the passage before us. The first is, that all who live in this world are prisoners. . . . We would go on to remark, secondly, that these various prisoners have their respective sorrowful sighings. Thirdly, then, let it be observed, will the believer, conscious of these several sighings of the crowd of prisoners when he sees all around him, pray to the Almighty that they may come before his everlasting presence.—*W. C. Le Breton, (1840).*

Verse 11.—"The sighing." The nature of a sigh will suggest to us some important particulars connected with the state of bondage spoken of in the text. A sigh is an *unexpressed declaration*. Although we do not speak, still we can tell a long tale of sorrow with a sigh. How often the mourner who will not tell a human being of his grief, will vent it when he is alone, with a long-drawn, uneven sigh! Now, I direct your attention to this, because it is a perfect picture of the spiritual condition in which some men are. They are not loud in their complaints; they are not standing in the corners of the streets proclaiming their exceeding affliction; they are not continually making their neighbours and their friends hear them preach about their villainies—a villainess which, if any one else attributed to them, would stir up all their wrath. There is not the character of men in strife; but of men bearing a heavy burden, which presses from them an evidence of what they endure. And if any of you, brethren, thus walk in sighs and sorrow before God, he takes these sighs as applications to him for relief. Your misery, if entirely pent in, would be obtinate impenitency, but it vented, even in a sigh, is a declaration of your need. Let me encourage you, brethren, not to spare these evidences of your state. There are times when you feel so dead that you cannot enter into long confessions; when the spirit is so weary that you feel that you cannot speak. Much might at such a season be spoken by a sign. "Destroy it not," we say, "for a blessing is in it;" pour it forth, and it will reach the throne. And here it will prove to be not only an *unexpressed declaration of your state*, but also an *unexpressed wish for deliverance therefrom*. When the captive gazes through the bars of iron which might and day stand like mute sentinels before the narrow window of his cell, and when his eyes fall upon the green fields and groves beyond, he sighs, and turns away from the scene with a wish. He speaks not a word, yet he wishes. That sigh was a wish that he could be set free. And such sighs as these are heard by God. "Your longings, your sorrows, when they are not fulfilled, your sad thoughts, Oh I when shall I be delivered from the burden of my sin, and from the coldness of my heart!"—all these wishes were your sighs, and they have been heard on high.—*Philip Bennett Power.*

Verse 11.—"The prisoner." An eastern prison is still a place of great misery, chiefly from the limited supply of water to the prisoners.—*Daniel Cresswell.*

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Verse 11.—"Come before thee."

Though not a human voice he hears,
And not a human form appears
His solitude to share,
He is not all alone—the eye
Of him who hears the prisoner's sigh
Is even on him there.

J. L. Chester,

Verse 11.—"Preserve thou those that are appointed to die." Ought not pious people more closely to imitate their heavenly Father in caring for those who have been condemned to die? An eminent Christian lady keeps a record of all who have been sentenced to death, so far as she hears of them, and prays for them every day till their evil come. Is not such conduct in sympathy with the heart of God? —William S. Plummer.

Verse 12.—"Render unto our neighbours sevenfold into their bosom," etc. This may seem to be contrary to common justice; because that the punishment should not exceed the fault. But here you are to know, that this hath not respect unto what the enemies of God's church have acted, but what they have deserved. And therefore when the prophet here says, "Render unto our neighbours sevenfold," it is not sevenfold beyond their deserts; for one scorn that a wicked man poureth upon a child of God (and so upon God), cannot be recompensed with ten thousand reproaches poured upon wicked men. The least reproach poured upon God is an infinite wrong. And the reproach of his people is so much his, as he reckons it as his own; and will therefore render to their enemies their reproach "sevenfold" (and that's but equal) "into their bosom." —Abraham Wright.

Verse 12.—"Unto our neighbours." Because their scorn was more intolerable, and also more inexcusable than the oppression of distant enemies.—J. J. Stewart Peronne.

Verse 12.—"Into their bosom." An expression which originally seems to have had reference to the practice of carrying and holding things in the lap, or the front fold of the flowing oriental dress, has in usage the accessory sense of retribution or retaliation.—Joseph Addison Alexander.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 4.—Saints the subject of derision to sinners. When justly so. When unjustly. What do they see to excite ridicule; what shall we do under the trial; how will it end?

Verse 5.—I. The cause of the anger: jealousy. II. The moderation of it. If it continued for ever, the people would perish, the promises be unfulfilled, the covenant fail, and the Lord's honour be impeached. III. The staying of it. By prayer; by pleading his name, his glory, and the blood of Jesus.

Verse 8.—I. A sinner's confession, petition, and plea.

Verse 9.—I. A threefold prayer. II. An encouraging title: "God of our salvation." III. A victorious plea.

Verse 9.—I. The Prayer. "Help us," etc. 1. Purge away sin. 2. Deliver us from our troubles. 3. Help us to serve thee in future. II. The Plea. 1. For thy name's sake. 2. The glory of thy name. 3. The glory of thy name as our salvation. The order in both cases is inverted.—G. R.

Verse 10.—The revenge for the martyrs, which it is lawful and incumbent upon us to desire.

Verse 11.—I. The prisoner. 1. Under forced bondage to sin. 2. Under the bondage of conviction. 3. In the dungeon of despair. II. The prisoner's application for relief. III. The source from which he looked for help.—F. R. Power.

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Verse 11.—I. The degree of protection solicited: "According to the greatness of thy power." II. The protection itself: "Preserve them." III. The objects of it: "Those that are appointed to die."—W. C. Le Breton.

Verse 11.—I. Mourful condition. A prisoner, sighing, appointed to die. II. Hopeful facts: a God, a God hearing sighs, a God of great power. III. Suitable prayers: "Come before thee," "Preserve."

Verse 11.—"Appointed to die," used as a description of deep spiritual distress. Fears of the divine decree, of having apostatized, of having sinned away the day of grace, of the sin which is unto death, etc. How these cases can be effectually met.

Verse 13.—The obligations of the Protestant church based on her martyrs' blood, her great deliverances, her nearness to God. She ought to secure gospel teaching to coming generations.

Verse 13.—I. Relation claimed: "We thy people, the sheep of," etc. II. Obligation admitted: "So we," etc., when thou hast interposed for our deliverance, we will praise thee. III. Resolution formed. 1. To give thanks for ever. 2. To transmit his praise to generations following.—G. R.

PSALM LXXX.

TITLES.—To the chief Musician upon Shoshannim-Eduth. For the fourth time we have a song upon Shoshannim, or the lilies; the former ones being Psalms xiv, lv, and lvi. Why this title is given it would be difficult to say in every case, but the delightfully poetical form of the present Psalm may well justify the charming title. Eduth signifies testimony. The Psalm is a testimony of the church as a "lily among thorns." Some interpreters understand the present title to refer to an instrument of six strings, and Schleusner translates the two words, "the hexachord of testimony." It may be that further research will open up to us these "dark sayings upon a harp." We shall be content to accept them as evidence that sacred song was not lightly esteemed in the days of old. A Psalm of Asaph. A later Asaph we should suppose, who had the sobriety to live, like the "last minstrel," in calm times. If by the Asaph of David's day, this Psalm was written in the spirit of prophecy, for it sings of times unknown to David.

DIVISIONS.—The Psalm divides itself naturally at the refrain which occurs three times: "Turn us again, O God," etc. Verses 1-3 is an opening address to the Lord God of Israel; from 4-7 is a lamentation over the national woe; and from 8-19 the same complaint is repeated, the nation being represented in a beautiful allegory as a vine. It is a mournful Psalm, and its title are titles of the woe.

EXPOSITION.

COME ear, O Shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest Joseph like a flock; thou that dwellest between the cherubims, shine forth.
 2 Before Ephraim and Benjamin and Manasseh stir up thy strength, and come and save us.
 3 Turn us again, O God, and cause thy face to shine; and we shall be saved.

1. "Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel." Hear thou the pleadings of thy suffering flock. The name is full of tenderness, and hence is selected by the troubled Psalmist: broken hearts delight in names of grace. Good old Jacob delighted to think of God as the Shepherd of Israel, and this verse may refer to his dying expression: "From thence is the Shepherd, the stone of Israel." We may be quite sure that he who deigns to be a shepherd to his people will not turn a deaf ear to their complaints. "Thou that leadest Joseph like a flock." The people are called here by the name of that renowned son who became a second father to the tribes, and kept them alive in Egypt; possibly they were known to the Egyptians under the name of "the family of Joseph," and if so, it seems most natural to call them by that name in this place. The term may, however, refer to the ten tribes of which Manasseh was the acknowledged head. The Lord had of old in the wilderness led, guided, shepherded all the tribes; and, therefore, the appeal is made to him. The Lord's claims in the past are strong grounds for appeal and expectation as to the present and the future. "Thou that dwellest between the cherubims, shine forth." The Lord's especial presence was revealed upon the mercy-seat between the cherubim, and in all our pleadings we should come to the Lord by this way: only upon the mercy-seat will God reveal his grace, and only there can we hope to commune with him. Let us ever plead the name of Jesus, who is our true mercy-seat, to whom we may come boldly, and through whom we may look for a display of the glory of the Lord on our behalf. Our greatest dread is the withdrawal of the Lord's presence, and our brightest hope is the prospect of his return. In the darkest times of Israel, the light of her Shepherd's countenance is all she needs.

2. "Before Ephraim and Benjamin and Manasseh stir up thy strength, and come and save us." It is wise to mention the names of the Lord's people in prayer, for

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they are precious to him. Jesus bears the names of his people on his breastplate. Just as mention of the names of his children has power with a father, so is it with the Lord. The three names were near of kin; Ephraim and Manasseh represent Joseph, and it was near that Benjamin, the other son of the beloved Rachel, should be mentioned in the same breath; these three tribes were wont to march together in the wilderness, following immediately behind the ark. The prayer is that the God of Israel would be mighty on behalf of his people, chasing away their foes, and saving his people. O that in these days the Lord may be pleased to remember every part of his church, and make all her tribes to see his salvation. We would not mention our own denomination only, but lift up a prayer for all the sections of the one church.

3. "Turn us again, O God." It is not so much said, "turn our captivity," but "turn us." All will come right if we are right. The best turn is not that of circumstances but of character. When the Lord turns his people he will soon turn their condition. It needs the Lord himself to do this, for conversion is as divine a work as creation; and those who have been once turned unto God, if they at any time backslide, as much need the Lord to turn them again as to turn them at the first. The word may be read, "restore us;" verily, it is a choice mercy that "he restoreth my soul." "And cause thy face to shine." Be favourable to us, smile upon us. This was the high priest's blessing upon Israel; what the Lord has already given us by our High-priest and Mediator we may right confidently ask of him. "And we shall be saved." All that is wanted for salvation is the Lord's favour. One glance of his gracious eye would transform Tophet into Paradise. No matter how fierce the foe, or dire the captivity, the shining face of God ensures both victory and liberty. This verse is a very useful prayer. Since we too often turn aside, let us often with our lips and heart cry, "Turn us again, O God, and cause thy face to shine, and we shall be saved."

4. O LORD God of hosts, how long wilt thou be angry against the prayer of thy people?

5. Thou feedest them with the bread of tears; and givest them tears to drink in great measure.

6. Thou makest us a strife unto our neighbours: and our enemies laugh among themselves.

7. Turn us again, O God of hosts, and cause thy face to shine; and we shall be saved.

4. "O Lord God of Hosts, how long wilt thou be angry against the prayer of thy people?" How long shall the smoke of thy wrath drown the smoking incense of our prayers? Prayer would fain enter thy holy place but thy wrath battles with it, and prevents its entrance. That God should be angry with us when sinning seems natural enough, but that he should be angry even with our prayers is a bitter grief. With many a pang may the pleader ask, "How long?" Commander of all the hosts of thy creatures, able to save thy saints in their extremity, shall they for ever cry to thee in vain?

5. "Thou feedest them with the bread of tears." Their meat is seasoned with brine distilled from weeping eyes. Their meals, which were once such pleasant seasons of social enjoyment, are now like funeral feasts to which each man contributes his bitter morsel. Thy people ate bread of wheat before, but now they receive from thine own hand no better diet than bread of tears. "And givest them tears to drink in great measure." Tears are both their food and their drink, and that without stint. They swallow sobs of tears, and swim in gulfs of grief, and all this by God's own appointment; not because their enemies have them in their power by force of arms, but because their God refuses to interpose. Tear-bread is even more the fruit of the curse than to eat bread in the sweat of one's face, but it shall by divine love be turned into a greater blessing by ministering to our spiritual health.

6. "Thou makest us a strife unto our neighbours." Always jealous and malicious, Edom and Moab exulted over Israel's troubles, and then fell to disputing about their share of the spoil. A neighbour's jeer is ever most cutting, especially if a man has been superior to them, and claimed to possess more grace. None are so un-neighbourly as envious neighbours. "And our enemies laugh among themselves." They

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find mirth in our misery, comedy in our tragedy, salt for their wit in the brine of our tears, amusement in our amendment. It is devilish to sport with another's griefs; but it is the constant habit of the world which lieth in the wicked one to make merry with the saints' tribulations; the seed of the serpent follow their progenitor and rejoice in evil.

8. "Turn us again, O God of hosts." The prayer rises in the form of its address to God. He is here the God of Hosts. The more we approach the Lord in prayer and contemplation the higher will our ideas of him become.

8. Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it.

9. Thou preparadst rooms before it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land.

10. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars.

11. She sent out her boughs unto the sea, and her branches unto the river.

12. Why hast thou now broken down her hedges, so that all they which pass by the way do pluck her?

13. The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it.

14. Return, we beseech thee, O God of hosts: look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine.

15. And the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that thou madest strong for thyself.

16. It is burned with fire, it is cut down: they perish at the rebuke of thy countenance.

17. Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand, upon the son of man whom thou madest strong for thyself.

18. So will not we go back from thee: quicken us, and we will call upon thy name.

19. Turn us again, O LORD God of hosts, cause thy face to shine; and we shall be saved.

8. "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt." There it was in unfriendly soil; the waters of the Nile watered it not, but were as death to its shoots, while the inhabitants of the land despised it and trampled it down. Glorious was the right hand of the Lord when with power and great wonders he removed his pleasant plant in the teeth of those who sought its destruction. "Thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it." Seven nations were dugged out to make space for the vine of the Lord; the old trees, which long had engrossed the soil were torn up root and branch; oaks of Baethan, and palm trees of Jericho were displaced for the chosen vine. It was securely placed in its appointed position with divine prudence and wisdom. Small in appearance, very dependent, exceeding weak, and apt to trail on the ground, yet the vine of Israel was chosen of the Lord, because he knew that by incessant care, and abounding skill, he could make of it a goodly truthbearing plant.

9. "Thou preparadst rooms before it." The weeds, brambles, and huge stones were cleared; the Amorites, and their brethren in iniquity, were made to quit the scene, their forces were routed, their kings slain, their cities captured, and Canaan became like a plot of land made ready for a vineyard. "And didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land." Israel became settled and established as a vine well rooted, and then it began to flourish and to spread on every side. This analogy might be applied to the experience of every believer in Jesus. The Lord has planted us, we are growing downward, "rooting roots;" and by his grace we are also advancing in manifest enlargement. The same is true of the church in a yet closer degree, for at this moment through the goodwill of the dresser of the vineyard her branches spread far and wide.

10. "The hills were covered with the shadow of it." Israel dwelt up to the mountains' summits, cultivating every foot of soil. The nation multiplied and

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became so great that other lands felt its influence, or were shadowed by it. "And the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars." The nation itself was so great that even its tribes were powerful and worthy to take rank among the mighty. A more correct rendering describes the cedars as covered with the vine, and we know that in many lands vines climb the trees, and cover them. What a vine must that be which ascends the cedars of God, and even overtops them! It is a noble picture of the prosperity of the Israelitish people in their best days. In Solomon's time the little land of Israel occupied a high place among the nations. There have been times when the church of God also has been eminently conspicuous, and her power has been felt far and near.

11. "She sent out her boughs unto the sea." Along the Mediterranean and, perhaps, across its waters, Israel's power was felt. "And her branches unto the river." On her eastern side she pointed her commerce even to the Euphrates. Those were brave days for Israel, and would have continued, had not she cut them short. When the church pleases the Lord, her influence becomes immense, far beyond the proportion which her numbers or her power would lead us to expect; but alas! when the Lord leaves her she becomes as worthless, useless, and despised as an untended vine, which is of all plants the most valueless.

12. "Why hast thou then broken down her hedges?" Thou hast withdrawn protection from her after caring for her with all this care;—wherefore is this, O Lord? A vine unprotected is exposed to every form of injury; none regard it, all prey upon it; such was Israel when given over to her enemies; such has the church full often been. "So that all they which pass by the way do pluck her." Her cruel neighbours have a pluck at her, and marauding bands, like roving beasts, must need pluck at her. With God no enemy can harm us, without him none are so weak, as to be unable to do us damage.

13. "The hour out of the wood doth scathe it." Such creatures are famous for rending and devouring vines. Babylon, like a beast from the marshes of the Euphrates, came up and wasted Judah and Israel. Fierce peoples, comparable to wild swine of the forest, warred with the Jewish nation, until it was gored and torn like a vine destroyed by greedy hogs. "And the wild beast of the field doth devour it." First one fox and then another wreaked vengeance on the nation, neither did God interpose to chase them away. Ruin followed ruin; the fox devoured the young shoots which had been saved from the damage wrought by the boar. Alas, poor land! How low wast thou brought! An oak or cedar might have been crushed by such ravages, but how canst thou endure it, O weak and tender vine? See what evils follow in the train of sin, and how terrible a thing it is for a people to be forsaken of their God.

14. "Rebuke us, beseech thee, O God of hosts." Turn thyself to us as well as us to thee. "Thou hast gone from us because of our sins, come back to us, for we sigh and cry after thee. Or, if it be too much to ask thee to come, then do at least give us some consideration and cast an eye upon our griefs." "Look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine." Do not close thine eyes. It is thy vine, do not utterly turn away from it as though it were quite gone from thy mind. Great Flaubert, at least note the mischief which the beasts have done, for then it may be thy heart will pity, and thy hand will be outstretched to deliver.

15. "And the strongest shall right hand hath plighted." Shall all thy care be lost? Thou hast done so much, wilt thou lose thy labour? With thy power and wisdom thou didst great things for thy people; wilt thou now utterly give them up, and suffer thine enemies to exult in the evil which they delight in? "And the branch that thou hastest strong for thyself." A prayer for the leader whom the Lord had raised up, or for the Messiah whom they expected. Though the vine had been left, yet one branch had been regarded of the Lord, as if to furnish a scion for another vine; therefore, is the prayer made in this form. Let us pray the Lord, if he will not in the first place look upon his church, to look upon the Lord Jesus, and then behold her in mercy for his sake. This is the true art of prayer, to put Christ forward and cry,

"Him and then the sinner see,
Look through Jesus' wounds on me."

16. "It is burned with fire." In broken utterances the sorrowful singer utters his distress. The vineyard was like a forest which has been set on fire; the choice vines were charred and dead. "It is cut down." The cruel axe had hewn after

His murderous fashion, the branches were lopped, the trunk was wounded, desolation reigned supreme. "They perished as the robbers of thy countenance." God's rebuke was to Israel what fire and axe would be to a vine. His favour is life, and his wrath is as messenger of death. One angry glance from Jehovah's eye is sufficient to lay all the vineyards of Ephraim desolate. O Lord, look not thus upon our churches. Rebuke us, but not in anger.

17. "Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand." Let thy power rest on thy true Benjamin, son of thy right hand; give a commission to some chosen man by whom thou wilt deliver. Honour him, save us, and glorify thyself. There is no doubt here an outlook to the Messiah, for whom believing Jews had learned to look as the Saviour in time of trouble. "Upon the son of man whom thou madest strong for thyself." Send forth thy power with him whom thou shalt strengthen to accomplish thy purposes of grace. It pleases God to work for the sons of men by sons of man. "By man came death, by man came also the resurrection from the dead." Nations rise or fall largely through the instrumentality of individuals.

By a Napoleon kingdoms are occupied, and by a Wellington nations are saved from the tyrant. It is by the man Christ Jesus that fallen Israel is yet to rise, and indeed through him, who deigns to call himself the Son of Man, the world is to be delivered from the domination of Satan and the curse of sin. O Lord, fulfill thy promise to the man of thy right hand, who participates in thy glory, and give him to see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hand.

18. "So will not we go back from thee." Under the leadership of one whom God had chosen the nation would be kept faithful, grace would work gratitude, and so cement them to their allegiance. It is in Christ that we abide faithful; because he lives we live also. There is no hope of our perseverance apart from him. "Quicken us, and we will call upon thy name." If the Lord gives life out of death, his grace is sure to follow. The Lord Jesus is such a leader, that in him is life, and the life is the light of men. He is our life. When he visits our souls anew we shall be revived, and our praise shall ascend unto the name of the Triune God.

19. "Turn us again, O Lord of hosts." Here we have another advance in the title and the incommunicable name of Jehovah, the I AM is introduced. Faith's day grows brighter as the hours roll on; and her prayers grow more full and mighty. "Cause thy face to shine; and we shall be saved." Even we who were so destroyed. No extremity is too great for the power of God. He is able to save at the last point, and that too by simply turning his smiling face upon his afflicted. Men can do little with their arms, but God can do all things with a glance. Oh, to live for ever in the light of Jehovah's countenance.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—It is an Asaph-prayer again, full of pleas in Israel's behalf. It is as if they had before them Isaiah's hill, 11. "Thou who remembered the days of old." They call to his mind the days of Joseph, when (Gen. xlix. 24) the Lord miraculously fed them in Egypt. And then the sabbath-day, when (Gen. i. 5) the days of Eden, the Lord was known to dwell between the cherubim, on the mercy-seat. They call to his mind *another time* (verse 2), when their march was gladdened by his presence, "Ephraim, Benjamin, and Manasseh" looking on the Pillar of Glory as it rose before them, the guide and partner of their way (see Num. x. 32—34) "O God, bring us back again! Cause thy face to shine! and all shall be well again!" —Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 1.—The prophet does not nakedly begin his prayer, but mingles therewith certain titles, by which he most aptly addresses God, and urges his cause. He does not say, O thou who sustaineest and governest all things which are in heaven and in earth, who hast placed thy dwelling-place above the heaven of heavens; but, Thou who art the Shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest Joseph like a flock, thou that dwellest between the cherubim. These things which enhance the favour and providence of God revealed to Israel, brings to remembrance that he might

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nourish and strengthen confidence in prayer. . . . Let us learn from this example to feed and fortify our confidence in praying to God, with the marks of that divine and paternal kindness revealed to us in Christ our Shepherd and propitiation.—*Menenius.*

Verse 1.—"Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel." It is the part of the shepherd to give ear to the bleatings and cries of the sheep, to call them to mind, that he may readily run to their help.—*Venema.*

Verse 1.—"O Shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest Joseph like a flock." You shepherd is about to lead his flock across the river; and, as our Lord says of the good shepherd, you observe that he goes before, and the sheep follow. Not all in the same manner, however. Some enter boldly, and come straight across. These are the loved ones of the flock, who keep hard by the footsteps of the shepherd, whether sauntering through green meadows, by the still waters feeding upon the mountains, or resting at noon beneath the shadow of great rocks. And now others enter, but in doubt and alarm. Far from their guide, they mist the ford, and are carried down the river, some more, some less, and yet, one by one, they all struggle over and make good their landing. Notice those little lambs. They refuse to enter, and must be driven into the stream by the shepherd's dog, mentioned by Job in his "parable." Poor things! how they leap and plunge, and beat in terror! That weak one gender will be swept quite away, and perish in the sea. But, no; the shepherd himself leaps into the stream, lifts it into his bosom, and bears it trembling to the shore. All safety over, how happy they appear. The lambs frisk and gambol about in high spirits, while the older ones gather round their faithful guide, and look up to him in subdued but expressive thankfulness.

Now, can you watch such a scene, and not think of that Shepherd who leadeth Joseph like a flock, and of another river which all his sheep must cross? He, too, goes before, and, as in the case of this flock, they who keep near him fear no evil. They hear his sweet voice saying, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee." With eyes fastened on him, they scarcely see the stream, or feel its cold and threatening waves. The great majority, however, linger, shivering on the brink, and fear to launch away. They lag behind, look down upon the dark river, and, like Peter on stormy Gennesaret, when faith failed, they begin to sink. Then they cry for help, and not in vain. The Good Shepherd hastens to their rescue, and some of all his flock can ever perish. Even the weakest lambs are carried safely over. I once saw flocks crossing the Jordan "to Canaan's fair and happy land," and there the scene was even more striking and impressive. The river was broader, the current stronger, and the flocks larger, while the shepherds were more picturesque and Biblical. "The catastrophe, too, with which many more sheep were threatened—of being swept down into that mysterious sea of death, which swallows up the Jordan itself—was more solemn and suggestive.—*W. M. Thomson, in "The Land and the Book."*

Verse 1.—"Thou that leadest Joseph like a flock." Thou that leadest Joseph like a flock are considered by the unbelieving to have no thoughts for our sakes; therefore stretch forth thine hand for our assistance, that the mouth of them that speak iniquities may be shut. We seek not gold and riches, or the dignities of the world, but we long for thy light, we desire most ardently to know thee, therefore "shine forth."—*Semenovic.*

Verse 1.—"Thou that dwellest between the cherubims." From this phrase the following ideas may be derived:—(1) That God is a King, sitting on his throne, and surrounded by his "ministers." His throne is the heavens, the symbol of which is the holy of holies, his "ministers" are "angels," and are elsewhere distinguished by that name, as Gen. iii. P. xviii. 11. (2) That God is the "King" of Israel, dwelling among them by the external symbol of his presence. His most illustrious ministers are depicted by the "cherubims," who comprehend his heavenly as well as earthly ministers; (3) that God is the covenant "King" of his people, and has fixed his dwelling-place above the "ark of the covenant," an argument that he will observe the covenant and fulfil his promises, that he will guard his people, and procure for them every felicity; (4) finally, that God is willing to reveal to the people his grace and mercy through the covering of the ark, called the "mercy seat," on which God sat.—*Venema.*

Verse 2.—"Before Ephraim and Benjamin and Manasseh." The three tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh, and Benjamin, the three sons of Rachel, went immediately



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behind the ark. Whenever the ark arose against the enemy, Moses used to exclaim "Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered: and let them that hate thee flee before thee." The Psalmist repeats this exclamation. "Cause thy face to shine upon us," was the blessing of Aaron; the Psalmist prays for the renewal of that blessing.—*Augustus F. Thibault.*

Verse 3.—"Turn us, and cause thy face to shine." To thyself convert us, from the earthly to the heavenly; convert our rebellious wills to thee, and when we are converted, show thy countenance that we may know thee; show thy power that we may fear thee; show thy wisdom that we may reverence thee; show thy goodness that we may love thee; show them once, show them a second time, show them always, that through tribulation we may pass with a happy face, and be saved. When thou dost save, we shall be saved; when thou withdrawest thy hand, we cannot be saved.—*Semenovic.*

Verse 4.—"Lord God of hosts." All creatures are mustered, and trained, and put into garrison, or brought forth into the field, by his command. Which way can we look beside his armies? If upward into heaven, there is a host of soldiers, even a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, Luke ii. 13. If to the lower heavens, there is a host of soldiers, Gen. ii. 1; it was unwise tomit off; to which those idolaters burnt incense. On the earth, not only men are marshalled to the service; so Israel was called the "host of the living God;" but even the brute creatures are ranged in arrays. So God did levy a host of flies against the Egyptians; and a host of frogs that marched into their bedchambers. He hath troops of locusts, Proverbs xxv. 27, and armies of caterpillars. Not only the chariots and horsemen of heaven to defend his prophets; but even the beasts, the most detestable, and despicable creatures, wherewith to confound his enemies. If Goliath stalk forth to defy the God of Israel, he shall be confuted with a pebble. If Herod swell up to a god, God will set his sermion on him, and all the king's guard cannot save him from them. You have heard of rats that could not be beaten off till they had destroyed that covetous pedlar; and of the fly that killed Pope Adrian. God hath more ways to plunk than he hath creatures. "The Lord God of hosts" is not property a title of creation, but of Providence. All creatures have their existence from God as their Maker; but so have they also their order from him as their Governor. It refers not so much to their being as to their marshalling; not to their natural but militant estate; not only as creatures do they owe him for their making, but as they are soldiers for their managing. Their order is warlike, and they serve under the colours of the Almighty. So that here, God would be respected, not as a creator, but as a general.

His anger, therefore, seems so much the more fearful, as it is presented to us under so great a title: "the Lord God of Hosts" is angry. They talk of Tamelians that he could daunt his enemies with the very look of his countenance. Oh! then what terror dwells in the countenance of an offended God! The reproaches shall call to the rocks to hide them from the wrath of the Lamb. Rev. vi. 16. If the angry doth so affright them, how terrible is the wrath of the Lord? It may justly trouble us all to hear that the Lord, "the Lord God of Hosts," is angry; In the sense whereof the prophet breaks forth here into this expostulation; "O Lord God of hosts, how long wilt thou be angry with thy people that prayeth?"—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 4.—"Angry against the prayer of thy people." There may be infirmities enough in our very prayers to make them unacceptable. As if they be *Reverent*, without life and soul; when the heart knows not what the tongue utters. Or *Perforated*, for God will have none of those prayers that come out of folded lips. Or *Turbulent*, for they that will *potere totum tempt* God in prayer, shall go without. Or *Fluctuating*, of a wild and wandering discourse, ranging up and down, which the Apostle calls "boasting the air;" as mountaineers beat the bushes, and as Saul sought his father's asses. Such prayers will not stumble upon the kingdom of heaven. Or if they be *Preparatory*, run over in haste, so some use to chop up their prayers, and think long till they have done. But they that pray in such haste shall be heard at leisure. Or *sine fiducia*; the faithless man had as good hold his peace as pray; he may babble, but prays not; he prays insufficiently, and receives not. He may lift up his hands, but he does not lift up his heart. Only the prayer of the righteous availeth, and only the believer is righteous. But the formal devotion



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of a faithless man is not worth the crust of bread which he asks. Or *sine humilitate*, so the Pharisee's prayer was not truly supplicatory, but *superbiore*. A presumptuous prayer profanes the name of God instead of adorning it. Ah, or any of these defects may mar the success of our prayers.—Thomas Adams.

Verse 5.—"In great measure." The Hebrew *shalish* is the name of a measure, so called of three, as containing a third part of the greatest measure, four times as big as the usual cup to drink in.—Henry Ainsworth.

Verse 7.—"Turn us again, O God of hosts." See verse 3 and observe that there it was only, "Turn us again, O God," here "O God of hosts," and verse 19, "O Lord God of hosts." As the bird by much waving gathereth wind under the wing, and mounteth higher, so doth faith in prayer: *versus equum cursum*—John Trapp.

Verse 7.—Salvation may be certainly expected in God's order; and if we labour to be sure of our turning to God, and living in the sense of communion with him, we need not make question of salvation, for that shall follow infallibly on the former two. "Turn us again, O God of hosts, and cause thy face to shine; and we shall be saved." The last is not put up by way of prayer here, but promised to themselves, and put out of question, that it shall follow: "Turn us, so shall we be saved," say they.—David Dickson.

Verse 8.—"Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt," etc. The blessings are here placed before us in figurative language, taken from the vine, and the care usually expended upon it. They are, 1. The transplanting of the vine from an unfruitful to a very rich and fertile soil. 2. Its plantation and care. 3. Its incredible fruitfulness derived hence.—Vennet.

Verse 8—11.—Mant's version of the passage is so exquisite that we quote it in full:—

- 8 Thy hands from Egypt brought a goodly vine,
And planted fair in fertile Palestine.
- 9 Cleared for its growing roots th' unpeopled land,
And gave it high to rise, and firm to stand.
- 10 For ever there the pasture surrounded,
He tenderly wreath'd the cedar's towering head;
- 11 And, as the cedars of the land the stood,
Her branches reach'd the sea, her boughs the eastern food.
- 12 Why hast thou now her hedges rent away,
And left her bare, the passing traveller's prey?
- 13 The fallow'd beast devours each tender shoot,
Fence from the wood the deer assails her roof.
- 14 Return, O God; from heaven thine eyes incline;
Behold, and visit this neglected vine!
- 15 Regard the plant, thou once didst love so well,
And cleave thy pleasant branch, the hope of Israel.
- 16 Burnt though she be and rent, her haughty foe
Thee hath not seen, the vine that she doth know.
- 17 But on the man, by thee with strength array'd,
Ere thou art gone, thy conquest shall be made.
- 18 Thy hand shall rest; still we thy triumph see,
Remember thou, and still remember thee.
- 19 Turn us again, thou God of heav'n's high power,
Beam with thy radiant face, and peace shall still be ours.

Verse 10.—"The hills," etc. That the sides of hills are the most commodious places for vineyards, is sufficiently known; as also that the vine hath props on which it climbs, and rests itself, and that these are lower or higher, according to the nature of the several soils or climates. In fertile soils, as now-a-days in Lombardy, the vines run up the trees, and cover them. And so here with respect to the luxuriant growth of this fruitful vine, it may not untruthfully be said, in the poetical style, to run up to and reach the tops of the tall "cedars," as Joseph is said to be "a fruitful bough, whose branches run over the wall."—Gen. xlix. 22.—Thomas Fenon.

Verse 12.—"Why hast thou then broken down her hedges?" Why hast thou done this, O Lord? What is the advantage? The guard of angels thou hast removed; they used to ward off the robbers; they used to defend it. Where,

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to-day, is this faithful guard? Where are the prophets? Where the apostles? Where the teachers? Where the pastors surrounding the vine? Casting out devils, excommunicating heretics, arresting perverse men, and guarding the imperfect. What is the hedge? The guard of angels, the defence of pastors, the sacred doctrine of preachers. Where is the hedge? It is destroyed. Who has destroyed it? Thou O Lord, who hast taken away the preachers, gathered the pastors into heaven, removed the angels. Why hast thou cut down her hedges? Was it that she might fill up her iniquities, complete the measure of her wickedness, that at length she might be punished and renovated? But what was wanting to her? What sin was not found in her? Behold, Lord, for her wickedness is full. And now they gather her grapes, even all who go out of the way. Not the true vine-dressers, not the true husbandmen, gather her grapes, not all good, not a few good, not partly good and partly bad, not even one good, but all who pass beyond the way, pluck her. All who keep not thy precepts, who know not the way of God, open sinners, disreputable, these are the men that are chosen to minister at the altar, to these are benefices given, these gather her grapes for themselves, not for thee. They regard not thy poor; they feed not the hungry; they clothe not the naked; they help not the stranger; they defend not the widow and orphan; they eat up the lamb of the flock, and the fattest calf from the midst of the herd. They sing to the sound of psalteries and organs, like David; they think they have the instruments of song, arranged in choirs, praising God with the lips, but in heart they are far from God. Drinking wine in cups, perfumed with the richest odours, they suffer nothing for the grief of Joseph; with no pity are they moved for the needy and poor. These, then, are the men who go out of thy way and gather the grapes of thy vine. But what shall I say, Lord? For even all who transgress thy way, gather thy vintage? Walking in thy way and seeing the hedge of thy vine broken down, they have gone out of thy way. They have not walked in a straight course, but leaving thy way, have turned their feet to thy vine, to pluck her, to gather her fruit, not the spiritual fruit, but the temporal. What is it you say? This I say, Lord: The rich men of this world walking in the way of their sins, seeking by thy will and against thy will the riches, honours, dignities, and pleasures of this world, have turned aside from thy way. The riches of this world which they have ceased to pursue; its honours they seek no longer; they are turned to thy vine, to ecclesiastical dignities and riches. The hedge is broken down which repelled the unworthy, and now even they who go out of thy way have entered, and gather her grapes. What is your indictment? This: To-day in the theatre, to-morrow in the bishop's chair. To-day at the custom-house, to-morrow a canon in the choir. To-day a soldier, to-morrow a priest. They have transgressed thy way, and turned to thy vine: not, indeed, that they might cultivate her for thee, but that they might gather her grapes for themselves.—Sansonarolo.

Verse 13.—"The bear out of the wood doth waste it." The very bear that laid her waste is a singular wild beast. Singular, because proud. For thus saith every proud one, It is I, it is I, and no other.—Augustine.

Verse 13.—"The bear out of the wood doth waste it." No image of a destructive enemy could be more appropriate than that which is used. We have read of the little foxes that spoil the vines, but the wild bear is a much more destructive enemy, breaking its way through fences, rooting up the ground, tearing down the vines themselves, and treading them under its feet. A single party of these animals will sometimes destroy an entire vineyard in a single night. We can well imagine the damage that would be done to a vineyard even by the domesticated reindeer, but the wild bear is infinitely more destructive. It is of very great size, often resembling a donkey rather than a bear, and is swift and active beyond conception. The wild bear is scarcely recognizable as the very near relation of the domestic species. It runs with such speed, that a high-treed horse finds some difficulty in overtaking it, while an indifferent steed would be left hopelessly behind. Even on level ground the hunter has hard work to overtake it; and if it can get upon broken or hilly ground, no horse can catch it. The wild bear can leap to a considerable distance, and can wheel and turn when at full speed, with an agility that makes it a singularly dangerous foe. Indeed, the inhabitants of countries where the wild bear flourishes would as soon face a lion as one of these animals, the stroke of whose razor-like tusks is made with lightning swiftness, and which is sufficient to rip up a horse and cut a dog uselessly asunder.—J. G. Wood, in "Bible Animals." 1866.

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Verse 13.—"The bear."
 In vengeance of neglected sacrifice.
 On Gilead's fields she sent a numerous bear,
 That level'd harvests and whole forests tore.
 —*Pope's Homer's Iliad.*
Verse 13.—"The wood." Or rather marsh; that is, a moist marshy place of ground where trees and plants flourish, and which wild beasts delight in. Such is the neighbourhood of the river Jordan, thus described by Mandrill: "After having descended the outermost bank, you go about a furlong upon a level strand, before you come to the immediate bank of the river. The second bank is so beset with bushes and trees, such as tamarisks, willows, oleanders, and the like, that you can see no water till you have made your way through them. In this thicket anciently (and the same is reported of it to this day,) several sorts of wild beasts were wont to harbour themselves. . . . In these places, according to the same author, live many wild bears. Be. Peacocks in particular observed very large herds of them on the other side of Jordan, where it flows out of the Sea of Tiberias; and several of them on the same side on which he was, lying among the reeds by the sea.—*Richard Mont.*

Verse 13.—According to the Talmud, the middle letter of the word rendered "wood," in this verse, is the middle letter of the Hebrew Psalter.—*Daniel Cresswell.*
Verse 14.—"Look down from heaven, and behold." This prayer is fit for none but the truly contrite, and those who are in heart returning. Otherwise, with what conscience could we entreat God to look down from heaven and behold our affairs? Should we not inflame his anger all the more, if besides living in sin, we dared to challenge the all holy eyes of God to behold from heaven our wickedness?—*Moses.*
Verse 14.—"Look down from heaven." Thou hast gone far from us, thou hast ascended to heaven. Thou hast departed from us, look down at least upon us from heaven, if thou art not willing to descend to earth, if our sins do not merit this.—*Sumner.*

Verse 14.—"Visit this vine." Still it has roots, still some branches are living. In the beginning of the world it began, and never has failed, and never will. For thou hast said, Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. It may be diminished, it can never utterly fall. This vine is the vine which thou hast planted. There is one spirit, one faith, one baptism, one God, and Lord of all, who is all in all. Visit, then, this vine, for thy visitation preserves her spirit; visit by thy grace, by thy presence. Visit, then, this vine, for thy rod, and with thy staff; for thy rod and thy staff comfort her. Visit with thy scourge that she may be chastened and purified, for the time of pruning comes. Gird out the stumps, gather up the dry branches, and bind them in bundles for burning. Raise her up, cut off the superfluous shoots, make fast her supports, enrich the soil, build up the fence, and visit this vine, as now thou visitest the earth and waterest it.—*Sumner.*

Verse 17.—"Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand." etc. Neither the church, nor any member thereof needeth any more security for their stability and perpetuity, but Christ; for now when the vineyard is barren, and the visible church defaced, the remnant are content to rest satisfied with this, which also they take for granted, and do subscribe unto it: "Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand, upon the son of man whom thou madest strong for thyself." The consanguinity of Christ with the believer, and his humiliation in his human nature are strong supporters of the faith and comfort of his people that do seek salvation through him; therefore do the faithful here fix themselves on this, that as he is God's Son, so he is a branch of thy vineyard also; that as he is at the right hand of the Father as God, so he is "the man of his right hand" also; the Son of Man, or of Adam, partaker of flesh and blood with us, of the same stock that we are of, in all things like to us, except sin; for the Son of Man is the style whereby Christ styled himself in his humiliation. The perpetuity of the church, and the perseverance of the saints, is founded upon the sufficiency of Christ; and the unfeigned believer may assure himself, of the continuance of the church, so of his own perseverance and constant communion with God through him. "Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand," etc.; "we will not we go back from thee."—*Daniel Dickson.*

Verse 17.—"The man of thy right hand." "The Son of Man." These striking expressions apply in the fullest and most perfect sense to Christ. If the Man of

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God's right hand be the man placed there, to whom can the title apply but to him? for, "to which of the angels said God at any time, Sit on my right hand?" (Heb. 1. 3) and much less has he said that of any Jewish king. As to the other appellation, *The Son of Man*, it is one of Christ's most definite titles, being given to him in Scripture no less than seventy-one times; in sixty-seven instances by himself; once by Daniel, once by the martyr Stephen; and twice by the Apostle John in the Revelation. He it is, too, whom the Father has made strong for the salvation of his church, and who will yet turn away captivity from the chosen people, and restore them to a place in the church, so that henceforth they "will not go back from God."—*Editorial Note in Calvin's loc.*

Verse 17.—"The man of thy right hand." The man of the right hand is, I. *Most dear*, whom one holds equally dear with his own right hand, Matt. v. 29, 30. Jacob called the son of his most beloved wife, Benjamin, the son of his right hand, Gen. xxxv. 18, who was so dear to him that his life was bound up in the lad's life, chap. xlv. 30. II. *Most honoured*; a man upon whom one wishes to confer the highest honour, is placed at the right hand as Solomon placed his mother, 1 Kings ii. 19, and the spouse stands at the right hand, Ps. xiv. 16. Sitting down at the right hand is in Scripture a proof of the greatest honour. III. *Allied*, because covenants and mutual agreements are ratified by giving the right hand, 2 Kings x. 15. John said to Jehonadab, *Is thy heart right?* and Jehonadab answered, *If it be, give me thine hand. And he gave him his hand.* The right hand used to be given, as in Gal. ii. 9. *The man of God's right hand*, therefore, is one most dear to God, most honoured, and joined with him in covenant.—*James Ailing. 1618—1679.*

Verse 17.—Though the phrase, "man of thy right hand," may have an immediate reference to the King who ruled in Judah when this psalm was penned, it must ultimately and most properly intend Jesus Christ, the great antitype of all the kings of David's line. The New Testament is the best interpreter of the Old; and it assures us that this highly dignified man is the Son of God. Heb. i. 1, 5, 13. But if we would understand the genuine import of the phrase, we must attend to a custom which obtained in Judæa and other eastern countries. At meals, the master of the feast placed the person whom he loved best on his right hand, as a token of love and respect; and as they sat on couches, in the intervals between the dishes, when the master leaned on his left elbow, the man at his right hand, leaning also on his, would naturally repose his head on the master's bosom, while at the same time the master laid his right hand on the favourite's shoulder or side, in testimony of his favourable regards. This custom is obviously referred to in John xxi. 20, where John is called "the disciple whom Jesus loved, who also leaned on his breast at supper." Now, since Christ is called *the man of God's right hand*, this says that he is the object of his warmest and most honourable regards. In him he is well pleased, and in token of this, he has set him in the most honourable place. He is the Son of Man, whom the Father made to stand strong for himself, i.e. to support the honour and dignity of the divine character amidst a perverse and crooked generation; the consideration of the Father's right hand being upon him, or of the Father's satisfaction in him as our Surety, serves to animate and embolden our addresses to his throne, and is the keenest incitement to put in practice that resolution, "Henceforth will we not go back from thee."—*Alexander Fife.*

Verse 18.—"So will not we." etc. How are we to understand the connection between this and the preceding words? It may be understood two ways. 1. *As it would oblige them to the yielding of steadfast obedience*; it would lay them under a special engagement never to revolt any more, as they had done; if God would grant this request, it would be a most eminent tie and bond upon them to the most constant and faithful service. 2. *As it would enable them to yield such obedience.* And this I conceive to be chiefly aimed at; if God would lay such help upon Christ for them, they should receive power by that means to discharge their duty to him better than ever heretofore; though they were very feeble and wavering, false and treacherous of themselves, yet here would be a successful remedy.—*Timothy Cross.*

Verse 19.—"Turn us again." How well that we can look to God when our face is set wrong, that he may turn us, and so his face shine on us, as to bring blessing and present deliverance to his people.—*J. N. Derby.*
Verse 19.—During distress God comes; and when he comes it is no more distress.—*Gastic Proverb.*

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HINTS TO PREACHERS.

- Verses 1.*—In what respects the Lord acted as a Shepherd to Israel, as illustrative of his dealings with his Church.
- Verses 2.*—Salvation expected in connection with the people of God, their prayers, labours, and daily service.
- Verses 3.*—The double work in salvation, (1) Turn us; (2) Turn to us.
- Verses 4.*—What prayers they are which make God angry.
- Verses 5.*—Unpalatable provender. I. Analyse the Provision. II. Note the hand which sends it. III. Consider the healthfulness of the diet. IV. Remember the alleviating accompaniments.
- Verses 7.*—Conversion, communion, confidence of salvation.
- Verses 8.*—16.—Parallels between the Church and a vine.
- Verses 12.*—1. The hedges of the Church. II. Their removal. III. The deplorable consequences.
- Verses 13.*—What are the greatest enemies of the Church? Where do they come from? How shall we defeat them?
- Verses 17, 18.*—The power of God seen in Jesus, the cause of the perseverance of the saints.
- Verses 18 (last clause).*—The need of quickening in order to acceptable worship.

PSALM LXXXI.

TITLES—To the chief Musician upon Gittith. *Very little is known of the meaning of this title. We have given the best explanation known to us in connection with Psalm VIII. in Vol. I. of this work. If it be intended to indicate a vintage song, it speaks well for the piety of the people for whom it was written: it is to be feared that in few places even in Christian countries would holy hymns be thought suitable to be sung in connection with the wine-press. When the bells upon the horses shall be holiness unto the Lord, then shall the juice of the grape gush forth to the accompaniment of sacred song. A Psalm of Asaph. This poet here again dwells upon the history of his country; his great forte seems to be rehearsing the past in admonitory psalmody. He is the poet of the history and politics of Israel. A truly national songster, at once pious and patriotic.*

DIVISIONS—Praise is called for to celebrate some memorable day, perhaps the passage; whereas the deliverance out of Egypt is described, 1—7. Then the Lord gently chides his people for their ingratitude, and pictures their happy estate had they but been obedient to his commands.

EXPOSITION.

SING aloud unto God our strength: make a joyful noise unto the God of Jacob.

2 Take a Psalm, and bring hither the timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery.

3 Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed, on our solemn feast day.

4 For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob.

5 This he ordained in Joseph for a testimony, when he went out through the land of Egypt: where I heard a language that I understood not.

6 I removed his shoulder from the burden: his hands were delivered from the pots.

7 Thou calledst in trouble, and I delivered thee: I answered thee in the secret place of thunder: I proved thee at the waters of Meribah. Selah.

1. "Sing" in tune and measure, so that the public praise may be in harmony; sing with joyful notes, and sounds melodious. "Aloud." For the heartiest praise is due to our good Lord. His acts of love to us speak more loudly than any of our words of gratitude can do. No dulness should ever stifle our psalmody, or half-heartedness cause it to limp along. Sing aloud, ye debtors to sovereign grace, your hearts are profoundly grateful: let your voices express your thankfulness. "Draw God our strength." The Lord was the strength of his people in delivering them out of Egypt with a high hand, and also in sustaining them in the wilderness, placing them in Canaan, preserving them from their foes, and giving them victory. To whom do men give honour but to those upon whom they rely, therefore let us sing aloud unto our God, who is our strength and our song. "Make a joyful noise unto the God of Jacob." The God of the nation, the God of their father Jacob, was extolled in gladness music by the Israelitish people: let no Christian be silent, or slack in praise, for this God is our God. It is to be regretted that the niceties of modern singing frighten our congregations from joining lustily in the hymns. For our part we delight in full bursts of praise, and had rather discover the ruggedness of a want of musical training than miss the heartiness of universal congregational song. The gentility which turns the tune in whistled whispers, or leaves the singing altogether to the choir, is very like a mockery of worship. The gods of Greece and Rome may be worshipped well enough with classical music, but Jehovah can only be adored

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with the heart, and that music is the best for his service which gives the heart most play.

2. "Take a psalm." Select a sacred song, and then raise it with your hearty voices. "And bring hither the timbrel." Beat on your tambourines, ye damsels, let the sound be loud and inspiring. "Sound the trumpets, beat the drums." God is not to be served with misery but with mirthful music, sound ye then the loud timbrel, as of old ye smote it by "Egypt's dark sea." "The pleasant harp with the psaltery." The timbrel for sound, must be joined by the harp for sweetness, and this by other stringed instruments for variety. Let the full compass of music be holiness unto the Lord.

3. "Blow up the trumpet in the new moon." Announce the sacred month, the beginning of months, when the Lord brought his people out of the house of bondage. Clear and shrill let the summons be which calls all Israel to adore the Redeeming Lord. "In the time appointed, on our solemn fast day." Obedience is to direct our worship, not whim and sentiment: God's appointment gives a solemnity to rites and times which no ceremonial pomp or hierarchical ordinance could confer. The Jews not only observed the ordained month, but that part of the month which had been divinely set apart. The Lord's people in the olden time welcomed the times appointed for worship; let us feel the same exultation, and never speak of the Sabbath as though it could be other than "a delight" and "honourable." Those who treat this passage as authority for their man-appointed feasts and fasts must be moonstruck. We will keep such feasts as the Lord appoints, but not those which Rome or Canterbury may ordain.

4. "For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob." It was a precept binding upon all the tribes that a sacred season should be set apart to commemorate the Lord's mercy; and truly it was but the Lord's due, he had a right and a claim to such special homage. When it can be proved that the observance of Christmas, Whitsuntide, and other Popsish festivals was ever instituted by a divine statute, we also will attend to them, but not till then. It is as much our duty to reject the traditions of men, as to observe the ordinances of the Lord. We seek concerning every rite and rubric, "Is this a law of the God of Jacob?" and if it be not clearly so, it is of no authority with us, who walk in Christian liberty.

5. "This he ordained in Joseph for a testimony." The nation is called Joseph, because in Egypt it would probably be known and spoken of as Joseph's family; and indeed Joseph was the foster-father of the people. The passover, which is probably here alluded to, was to be a standing memorial of the redemption from Egypt; and everything about it was intended to testify to all ages, and all peoples, the glory of the Lord in the deliverance of his chosen nation. "When he sent out through the land of Egypt." Much of Egypt was traversed by the tribes in their exodus march, and in every place the feast which they had kept during the night of Egypt's visitation would be a testimony for the Lord, who had also himself the midnight slaughter gone forth through the land of Egypt. The once afflicted Israelites marched over the land of bondage as victors who trample down the slain. "Where I heard a language that I understood not." Surely the connection requires that we accept these words as the language of the Lord. It would be doing great violence to language if the "I" here should be referred to one person, and the "I" in the next verse to another. But how can it be imagined that the Lord should speak of a language which he understood not, seeing he knows all things, and no form of speech is incomprehensible to him? The reply is, that the Lord here speaks as the God of Israel identifying himself with his own chosen nation, and calling that an unknown tongue to himself which was unknown to them. He had never been adored by psalm or prayer in the tongue of Egypt; the Hebrew was the speech known in his sacred house, and the Egyptian was ostentatious and foreign then. In strictest truth, and not merely in figure, might the Lord thus speak, since the wicked customs and idolatrous rites of Egypt were disapproved of by him, and in that sense were unknown. Of the wicked, Jesus shall say, "I never knew you;" and probably in the same sense this expression should be understood, for it may be correctly rendered, "a speech I knew not I am hearing." It was among the griefs of Israel that their leaders spoke an unknown tongue, and they were thus continually reminded that they were strangers in a strange land. The Lord had pity upon them, and emancipated them, and hence it was their bounden duty to maintain inviolate the memorial of the divine goodness. It is no small mercy to be brought out from an ungodly world and separated unto the Lord.

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6. "I removed his shoulder from the burden." Israel was the drudge and slave of Egypt, but God gave him liberty. It was by God alone that the nation was set free. Other peoples owe their liberties to their own efforts and courage, but Israel received its Magna Charta as a free gift of divine power. Truly may the Lord say of everyone of his freed men, "I removed his shoulder from the burden." "His hands were delivered from the pot." He was no longer compelled to carry earth, and mould it, and bake it; the earth-basket was no more imposed upon the people, nor the tale of bricks exacted, for they came out into the open country where none could exact upon them. How typical all this is of the believer's deliverance from legal bondage, when, through faith, the burden of sin glides into the Saviour's sepulchre, and the servile labours of self-righteousness come to an end for ever.

7. "Thou callest in trouble, and I delivered thee." God heard his people's cries in Egypt, and at the Red Sea: this ought to have bound them to him. Since God does not forsake us in our need, we ought never to forsake him at any time. "When our hearts wander from God, our answered prayers cry 'shame' upon us." "I answered thee in the secret place of thunder." Out of the cloud the Lord sent forth tempest upon the foes of his chosen. That God was his secret pavilion, within it he hung up his weapons of war, his javelins of lightning, his trumpet of thunder; forth from that pavilion he came and overthrew the foe that his own elect might be secure. "I proved thee of the waters of Meribah." They had proved him and found him faithful, he afterwards proved them in return. Precious things are tested, therefore Israel's loyalty to her King was put to trial, and, alas, it failed lamentably. The God who was adored one day for his goodness was reviled the next, when the people for a moment felt the pangs of hunger and thirst. The story of Israel is only our own history in another shape. God has heard us, delivered us, liberated us, and too often our unbelief makes the wretched return of mistrust, murmuring, and rebellion. Great is our sin; great is the mercy of our God: let us reflect upon both, and pause a while. "Solos." Hurried reading is of little benefit; to sit down a while and meditate is very profitable.

8 Hear, O my people, and I will testify unto thee: O Israel, if thou wilt hearken unto me;

9 There shall no strange God be in thee; neither shalt thou worship any strange god.

10 I saw the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt: open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it.

11 But my people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would none of me.

12 So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lust: and they walked in their own counsels.

13 Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways!

14 I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand against their adversaries.

15 The haters of the Lord should have submitted themselves unto him: but their time should have endured for ever.

16 He should have fed them also with the finest of the wheat: and with honey out of the rock should I have satisfied them.

8. "Hear, O my people, and I will testify unto thee." What? Are the people so inanimate as to be dead to their God? So it would seem, for he earnestly asks a hearing. Are we not also at times quite as careless and unmovable? "O Israel, if thou wilt hearken unto me." There is much in this "if." How low have they fallen who will not hearken unto God himself! The dead sinner is not more grovelling. We are not fond of being upbraided, we had rather avoid sharp and cutting truths; and, though the Lord himself rebuke us, we fly from his gentle reproofs.

9. "There shall no strange god be in thee." No alien god is to be tolerated in Israel's tents. "Neither shalt thou worship any strange god." Where false gods are, their worship is sure to follow. Man is so desperate an idolater that the image is always a strong temptation: while the nests are there the birds will be eager to



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return. No other god had done anything for the Jews, and therefore they had no reason for paying homage to any other. To us the same argument will apply. We owe all to his God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ: the world, the flesh, the devil, none of these have been of any service to us; they are aliens, foreigners, enemies, and it is no use for us to bow down before them. "Little children keep yourselves from idols," is our Lord's voice to us, and by the power of his Spirit we would cast out every false god from our hearts.

10. "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt." Thus did Jehovah usually introduce himself to his people. The great deliverance out of Egypt was that claim upon his people's allegiance which he most usually pleaded. If ever people were usually bound to their God, certainly Israel was a thousand times pledged unto Jehovah, by his marvellous deeds on their behalf in connection with the Exodus. "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." Because he had brought them out of Egypt he could do great things for them. He had proved his power and his good will; it remained only for his people to believe in him and ask large things of him. If their expectations were enlarged to the utmost degree, they could not exceed the bounty of the Lord. Little birds in the nest open their mouths widely enough, and perhaps the parent birds fail to fill them, but it will never be so with our God. His treasures of grace are inexhaustible.

"Deep as our helpless miseries are,
And boundless as our sin."

The Lord began with his chosen nation upon a great scale, doing great wonders for them, and offering them vast returns for their faith and love, if they would but be faithful to him. Sad, indeed, was the result of this grand experiment.

11. "But my people would not hearken to my voice." His warnings were rejected, his promises forgotten, his precepts disregarded. Though the divine voice proposed nothing but good to them, and that upon an unparalleled scale of liberality, yet they turned aside. "And Israel would none of me." They would not consent to his proposals, they walked in direct opposition to his commands, they hankered after the ox-god of Egypt, and their hearts were bewitched by the idols of the nations round about. The same spirit of apostasy is in all our hearts, and if we have not altogether turned aside from the Lord, it is only grace which has prevented us.

12. "So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lust." No punishment is more just or more severe than this. If men will not be checked, but madly take the bit between their teeth and refuse obedience, who shall wonder if the reins are thrown upon their necks, and they are let alone to work out their own destruction. It were better to be given up to lions than to our hearts' lusts. "And they walked in their own counsels." The same spirit of apostasy is in all our hearts, and if we have not altogether turned aside from the Lord, it is only grace which has prevented us.

13. "On that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways." The condescending love of God expresses itself in painful regrets for Israel's sin and punishment. Such were the laments of Jesus over Jerusalem. Certain doctrinaires find a stumbling-stone in such passages, and set themselves to explain them away, but to men in sympathy with the divine nature the words and the emotions are plain enough. A God of mercy cannot see men heaping up sorrow for themselves through their sins without feeling his compassion excited toward them.

14. "I should soon have subdued their enemies." As he did in Egypt overthrow Pharaoh, so would he have subdued every enemy. "And turned my hand against their adversaries." He would have smitten them once, and then have dealt them a return blow with the back of his hand. See what we lose by sin. Our enemies find the sharpest weapons against us in the armoury of our transgressions. They could never overthrow us if we did not first overthrow ourselves. Sin strips a man of his armour, and leaves him naked to his enemies. Our doubts and fears would long ago have been slain if we had been more faithful to our God. Ten thousand evils which afflict us now would have been driven far from us if we had been more jealous of holiness in our walk and conversation. We ought to consider not only

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what sin takes from our present stock, but what it prevents our gaining: reflection will soon show us that always costs us dear. If we depart from God, our inward corruptions are sure to make a rebellion. Satan will assail us, the world will worry us, doubts will annoy us, and all through our own fault. Solomon's departure from God raised up enemies against him, and it will be so with us, but if our ways please the Lord he will make even our enemies to be at peace with us.

15. "The terrors of the Lord should have exhibited themselves unto him." Though the submission would have been false and flattering, yet the enemies of Israel would have been so humiliated that they would have hastened to make terms with the favoured tribes. Our enemies become abashed and cowardly when we, with resolution, walk carefully with the Lord. It is in God's power to keep the serpent in check, and he will do so if we have a filial fear, a pious awe of him. "But their time should have endured for ever." The people would have been firmly established, and their prosperity would have been stable. Nothing confirms a state or a church like holiness. If we be firm in obedience we shall be firm in happiness. Righteousness establishes, sin ruins.

16. "He should have fed them also with the finest of the wheat." Famine would have been an unknown word; they would have been fed on the best of the best food, and had abundance of it as their every day diet. "And with honey out of the rock should I have satisfied thee." Luxuries as well as necessities would be forthcoming; the very rocks of the land would yield abundant and sweet supplies; the bees would store the cells of the rocks with luscious honey, and so turn the most sterile part of the land to good account. The Lord can do great things for an obedient people. When his people walk in the light of his countenance, and maintain unshaken holiness, the joy and consolation which he yields them are beyond conception. To them the joys of heaven have begun even upon earth. They can sing in the ways of the Lord. The spring of the eternal summer has commenced with them; they are already blest, and they look for brighter things. This shows us by contrast how sad a thing it is for a child of God to sell himself into captivity to sin, and bring his soul into a state of famine by following after another god. O Lord, for ever bind us to thyself alone, and keep us faithful unto the end.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—It is remarkable that as Psalm lxxx. treats of the church of God under the figure of a vine, so the present is entitled, "upon GITHI," literally upon the winneps. Whether the expression was meant to refer to a musical instrument, or to some direction as to the tune, is uncertain. In our Saviour's adoption of the figure of a vineyard to represent his church, he speaks of a winneps dug in it, Matt. xxi. 33. The idea refers itself to the final result in some sense, in a way of salvation of souls, as the same figure of a winneps is used in Rev. xiv. of the final destruction of the ungodly.—W. Wilson.

Verse 2.—"Timbrel." The *toph*, English version *tabor*, *timbrel*, LXX. *κύμβαλον*, once *κύμβαλον*. It was what would now be called a tambourine, being played by the hand, and was especially used by women. It is three mentioned in the Psalms: lxxxii. 2; cxlix. 3; cl. 4.—Joseph Francis Thripp.

Verse 2.—"The Psaltery." It is probably impossible to be sure as to what is intended by a psaltery. The Geneva version translates it *viol*, and the ancient *viol* was a six-stringed guitar. In the Prayer-book version, the Hebrew word is rendered *lute*, which instrument resembled the guitar, but was superior in tone. The Greek word *psalterion* denotes a stringed instrument played with the fingers. Cassiodorus says that the psaltery was triangular in shape, and that it was played with a bow. Aben Ezra evidently considered it to be a kind of pipe, but the mass of authorities make it a stringed instrument. It was long in use, for we read of it in David's time as made of fir-wood (2 Sam. vi. 5), and in Solomon's reign, of algum trees (2 Chr. ix. 11), and it was still in use in the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

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Verse 3.—"Blow up the trumpet," etc. The Jews say this blowing of trumpets was in commemoration of Isaac's deliverance, a ram being sacrificed for him, and therefore they sounded with trumpets made of ram's horns; or in remembrance of the trumpet blown at the giving of the law; though it rather was an emblem of the gospel and the ministry of L. by which sinners are aroused, awakened and quickened, and souls are charmed and allured, and filled with spiritual joy and gladness.—*John Gill*.

Verse 3.—"The trumpet." The sound of the trumpet is very commonly employed in Scripture as an image of the voice or word of God. The voice of God, and the trumpet-sound as the symbol, then the reality. So also John heard the voice of the Lord as that of a trumpet (Rev. 1. 10; iv. 1), and the sound of the trumpet is once and again spoken of as the harbinger of the Son of Man, when coming in power and great glory, to utter the almighty word which shall quicken the dead to life, and make all things new (Matthew xxiv. 31; 1 Cor. xv. 52; 1 Thess. iv. 16). The sound of the trumpet, then, was a symbol of the majestic, omnipotent voice or word of God; but of course only in those things in which it was employed in respect to what God had to say to men. It might be used also as from man to God, or by the people, as from one to another. In this case, it would be a call to a greater than the usual degree of alacrity and excitement in regard to the work and service of God. And such probably was the more peculiar design of the blowing of trumpets at the festivals generally, and especially at the festival of trumpets on the first day of the second month.—*Joseph Francis Trapp*.

Verse 3.—"In the new moon," etc. The feast of the new moon was always proclaimed by sound of trumpet. For want of astronomical knowledge, the poor Jews were put to sad shifts to know the real time of the new moon. They generally sent persons to the top of some hill or mountain about the time which, according to their expectations, the new moon should appear. The first who saw it was to give immediate notice to the Sanhedrim; they closely examined the reporter as to his credibility, and whether his information agreed with their calculations. If all was found satisfactory, the president proclaimed the new moon by shouting out, *ve, mikdash!* "It is consecrated." This word was repeated twice aloud by the people; and was then proclaimed everywhere by *blowing of horns*, or what is called the sound of trumpets. Among the Hindus some feasts are announced by the sound of the conch, or sacred shell.—*Adam Clarke*.

Verse 3.—"In the time appointed." The word rendered "the time appointed," signifies the hidden or covered period; that is, the time when the moon is concealed or covered with darkness. This day was a joyful festival, returning every month; but the first day of the seventh moon was the most solemn of the whole; being not only the first of the moon, but of the civil year. This was called the feast of trumpets, as it was celebrated by the blowing of trumpets from sunrise to sunset; according to the command, "It shall be a day of the blowing of trumpets to you."

This joy was a memorial of the joy of creation, and the joy of giving the law: it also pre-figured the blowing of the gospel-trumpet, after the dark, the covered period of the death of Christ, when the form of the church changed, and the year of the "reformed" began; and, finally, it pre-figured the last day, when the trumpet of God shall sound, and the dead shall be raised.—*Alexander Perce*.

Verse 5.—"I heard a language that I understood not." The "language" that he then heard—the religious worship of idolaters—was offered up to birds and four-footed beasts, and creeping things." Rom. 1. 23, and strength and mercy sought from every object in nature, *except himself*—was a language unknown to him—"he knew it not."—*William Hill Tucker*.

Verse 6.—"Pots," or burden-baskets. Compare Exodus vi. 6, 7. Rosellini gives a drawing of these baskets from a picture discovered in a tomb at Thebes. "Of the labourer," says he, "some are employed in transporting the clay in vessels, some in intermingling it with straw; others are taking the bricks out of the form, and placing them in rows; still others with a piece of wood upon their backs, and ropes on each side, carry away the bricks already burned or dried. Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view: their complexion, physiognomy

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and heard permit us not to be mistaken in supposing them to be Hebrews."—*Frederic Fyfe*.

Verse 6.—"Pots." The bricklayer's baskets; hanging one at each end of a yoke laid across the shoulders.—*William Kay*.

Verse 7.—"To answer in the secret place of thunder," refers us to the pillar of cloud and fire, the habitation of the awful Majesty of God, whence God glanced with angry eyes upon the Egyptians, filled them with consternation and overthrew them.—*Venema*.

Verse 10.—"Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." Surely this teaches us, that the greater and more valuable the blessings are which we implore from the divine beneficence, the more sure shall we be to receive them in answer to prayer. . . . But, though men are to be blamed, that they so seldom acknowledge God in any thing, yet they are still more to be blamed, that they seek not from him the chief good. Men may, however, possibly cry to God for inferior things, and apply in vain. Even good men may ask for temporal blessings, and not receive them; because the things we suppose good, may not be good, or not good for us, or not good for us at present. But none shall seek God for the best of blessings in vain. If we ask enough, we shall have it.

While the worldling dinks in happiness, if it will bear the name, with the mouth of an insect, the Christian imbibes bliss with the mouth of an angel. His pleasures are the same in kind, with the pleasure of the humbly happy God.—*John Ryland*.

Verse 10.—"Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." You may easily over-expect the creature, but you cannot over-expect God: "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it;" widen and dilate the desires and expectations of your souls, and God is able to fill every chink to the vast capacity. This honours God, when we greatest our expectation upon him; it is a sanctifying of God in our hearts.—*Thomas Case (1596-1682), in "Morning Exercises."*

Verse 10.—"Open thy mouth wide." This implies, 1. Warmth and fervency in prayer. To open the mouth is in effect to open the heart, that it may be both engaged and enlarged. . . . We may be said to open our mouths wide when our affections are quick and lively, and there is a correspondence between the feelings of the heart and the request of the lips; or when we really pray, and not merely seem to do so. This is strongly and beautifully expressed in Psalm cix. 131: "I opened my mouth, and panteth; for I longed for thy commandments."

2. It implies a holy fluency and copiousness of expression, so as to order our cause before him, and fill our mouths with arguments. When the good man gets near to God, he has much business to transact with him, many complaints to make, and many blessings to implore; and, as such seasons do not frequently occur, he is the more careful to improve them. He then pours out his whole soul, and is at no loss for words: for when the heart is full, the tongue overflows. Sorrow and distress will even make those eloquent who are naturally slow of speech. . . .

3. Enlarged hope and expectation. We may be too treacherous in our approaches to God, and too peremptory in our application; but if the matter and manner of our prayer be right, we cannot be too confident in our expectations from him. . . . Open thy mouth wide then, O Christian; stretch out thy desires to the uttermost, grasp heaven and earth in thy boundless wishes, and believe there is enough in God to afford thee full satisfaction. Not only come, but come with boldness to the throne of grace; it is erected for sinners, even the chief of sinners. Come to it then, and wait at it till you obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need. Those who expect most from God are likely to receive the most. The desire of the righteous, let it be ever so extensive, shall be granted.—*Benjamin Bede*.

Verse 10.—"I will fill it." Consider the import of the promise: "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it;" "ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find." Particularly, 1. If we open our mouths to God in prayer, he will fill them more and more with suitable petitions and arguments. When we attempt to open the mouth, God will open it still wider. Thus he dealt with Abraham when he interceded for Sodom; the longer he prayed, the more submissive and yet the more importunate he became. By praying we increase our ability to pray, and find a greater facility in the duty. "To him that hath shall be given, and he shall have more abundantly." 2. God will fill the mouth with abundant thanksgivings. Many of David's Psalms begin with prayer, and end with the most animated praises.

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No mercies so dispose to thankfulness as those which are received in answer to prayer; for according to the degree of desire will be the sweetness of fruition. . . . 3. We are to be filled with those blessings we pray for, if they are calculated to promote our real good and the glory of God. Do we desire fresh communications of grace, and manifestations of divine love; a renewed sense of pardoning mercy, and an application of the blood of Christ? Do we want holiness, peace, and assurance? Do we want to hear from God, to see him, and be like him? The promise is, "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." Phil. iv. 19. "You shall have what you desire, and be satisfied: it shall be enough, and you shall think it so." "The Lord will give grace and glory; no good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly."—Benjamin Bede.

Verse 10.—The custom is said still to exist in Persia that when the king wishes to do a visitor, an ambassador for instance, especial honour, he desires him to open his mouth wide; and the king then crams it as full of sweetmeats as it will hold; and sometimes even with jewels. Curious as this custom is, it is doubtless referred to in Psalm lxxxix. 10: "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it;" not with baubles of jewels, but with far richer treasures.—John Goodley.

Verse 11.—"My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would none of me." Know, sinner, that if at last thou missest heaven, which, God forbid! the Lord can wash his hands over your head, and clear himself of your blood: thy damnation will be laid at thine own door: it will then appear there was no cheat in the promise, no sophistry in the gospel, but thou didst voluntarily put eternal life from thee, whatever thy lying lips uttered to the contrary: "My people would none of me." So that, when the jury shall sit on thy murdered soul, to inquire how thou comest to thy miserable end, thou wilt be found guilty of thy own damnation. No one loseth God, but he that is willing to part with him.—William Gurnall.

Verse 11.—"And Israel would none of me." It is added, "and Israel would none of me," more closely, was not borne to me by a natural bent. For this is the original force of the word —, as it still survives in Job. ix. where it is used of the ships borne outward by a favourable wind and tide.—Yerom.

Verse 11.—"Israel would none of me." That is, would not be content alone with me, would not take quiet contentment in me (as the Hebrew word signifies); the Lord was not good enough for them, but their hearts went out from him to other things.—Thomas Shewport, 1653—1648.

Verse 12.—"So I gave them up." The word give up suggests the idea of a divorce, whereby a husband sends away a capricious wife, and commands her to live by herself. . . . Transferred to God, it teaches us nothing else than that God withdraws his protecting and guiding hand from the people, and leaves them to themselves; so that he ceases to chasten and defend them, but, on the other hand, suffers them to become hardened and to perish.—Yerom.

Verse 12.—"So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lusts," etc. A man may be given up to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the soul may be saved; but to be given up to sin is a thousand times worse, because that is the fruit of divine anger, in order to the damnation of the soul: here God wounds like an enemy and like a cruel one, and we may boldly say, God never punished any man or woman with this spiritual judgment in kindness and love.—John Shower (1657—1715), in "The Day of Grace."

Verse 12.—"I gave them up unto their own hearts' lusts." O dreadful word! The same will the Spirit do upon our rejecting or resisting of his leading. He may long strive, but he will "not always strive," Gen. vi. 3. If the person led shall once begin to struggle with him that leads him, and shall refuse to follow his guidance, what is then to be done, but to leave him to himself? Continued, rooted, allowed resistance to the Spirit, makes him so cast of a person as to lead him no more. . . . Let it be your great and constant care and endeavour to get the Spirit's leading continued to you. You have it, pray keep it. Can it be well with a Christian, when this is suspended or withdrawn from him? How does he wander and bewilder himself, when the Spirit does not guide him! How backward is he to good, when the Spirit does not bend and incline him thereto! How unable to go, when the Spirit does not uphold him! What vile lusts and passions rule him, when the Spirit does not put forth his holy and gracious government over him! O, it is of infinite concern to all that belong to God, to preserve and secure to themselves the Spirit's

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leading! Take a good man without this, and he is like a ship without a pilot, a blind man without a guide, a poor child that has none to restrain it, the rude multitude that have none to keep them in any order. What a sad difference is there in the same person, as to what he is when the Spirit leads him, and as to what he is when the Spirit leaves him!

Question.—"But does the Spirit at any time do this to God's people? Does he ever suspend and withdraw his guidance from persons who once lived under it?" Answer.—Yes; too often. It is what he usually does, when his leadings are not followed. This is a thing that grieves him; and when he is grieved he departs, withholds, and recalls his former gracious influences, though not totally and finally; yet for a time and in such a degree. As a guide, that is to conduct the traveller: if this traveller shall refuse to follow him, or shall give unkind usage to him, what does the guide then do? Why, he needs, and leaves him to shift for himself. It is thus in the case in hand: if we comply with the Spirit, in his motions, and use him tenderly, he will hold on in his leading of us; but if otherwise, he will concern himself no more about us. O, take heed how you carry yourselves towards him: not only upon ingenuities, it is base to be unkind to our Guide, ("Hast thou not procured this unto thyself, in that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God, when he led thee by the way?" Jer. ii. 17) but also upon the account of self-love: for "as we behave ourselves to him, so he will behave himself to us."—"The man trusted, as a moth tracatur."—Thomas Jacome (1622—1687), in "Morning Exercises."

Verse 12.—"I gave them up. . . . and they walked in their own counsels." That was to give them up to a spirit of division, to a spirit of discontent, to a spirit of envy and jealousy, to a spirit of ambition, of self-seeking and emulation, and so to a spirit of distraction and confusion, and so to ruin and destruction. Such, and no better, is the issue, when God gives a people up to their own counsels; then they soon become a very chaos, and run themselves into a ruinous heap. As good have no counsel from man, as none but man's.—Joseph Corp.

Verse 12.—"God calls upon Israel to hear and obey him, they will not: "But my people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would none of me." What was the result of their refusal? "So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lusts; and they walked in their own counsels." God doth not testify his anger for their contempt of him by sending plagues, or flames, or wild beasts among them. He doth not say, Well, since they thus slight my authority, I will be avenged on them to purpose: I will give them up to the sword, or famine, or racking diseases, or greedy devouring lions, which would have been sad and grievous; but he executes on them a far more sad and grievous judgment, when he saith, "So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lusts; and they walked in their own counsels." God's leaving one soul to one lust, is far worse than leaving him to all the lions in the world. Alas! it will tear the soul worse than a lion can do the body, and rend it in pieces, when there is none to deliver it. God's giving them up to their own will, that they walked in their own counsels, is in effect a giving them up to eternal wrath and woe.—George Sisson.

Verse 12.—"God moves everything in his ordinary providence according to their particular natures. God moves everything ordinarily according to the nature he finds it in. Had we stood in innocency, we had been moved according to that originally righteous nature; but since our fall we are moved according to that nature introduced into us with the expulsion of the other. Our first corruption was our own act, not God's work: we owe our creation to God, our corruption to our selves. Now since God will govern his creature, I do not see how it can be otherwise, than according to the present nature of the creature, unless God be pleased to alter that nature. God forces no man against his nature; he doth not force the will in conversion, but gradually and powerfully incline it. He doth never force nor incline the will to sin, but leaves it to the corrupt habits it hath settled in itself: "So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lusts; and they walked in their own counsels." counsels of their own framing, not of God's. He moves the will, which is *sponte mota*, according to its own nature and counsels. As a man flings several things out of his hand, which are of several figures, some spherical, tetragons, cylinders, cones, some round and some square, though the motion be from the agent, yet the variety of their motions is from their own figure and frame; and if any will hold his hand upon a ball in its motion, regularly it will move

"One's soul to one's lust?"



according to its nature and figure; and a man by casting a bowl out of his hand, is the cause of the motion, but the bad idea is the cause of his irregular motion. The power of action is from God, but the viciousness of that action from our own nature. As when a clock or watch hath some fault in any of the wheels, the man that winds it up, or putting his hand upon the wheels moves them, he is the cause of the motion; but it is the flaw in it, a deficiency of something, is the cause of its erroneous motion; that error was not from the person that made it, or the person that winds it up, and sets it on going, but from some other cause; yet till it be mended it will not go otherwise, so long as it is set upon motion. Our motion is from God,—Acts xvii, 28, "In him we move,"—but not the disorder of that motion. It is the fulness of a man's stomach at sea is the cause of his sickness, and not the pilot's government of the ship.

God doth not inflame the lust, or excite it, though he doth present the object about which the lust is exercised. God delivered up Christ to the Jews, he presented him to them, but never commanded them to crucify him, nor inflamed that malice into them, nor quickened it; but he, seeing such a frame, withdrew his restraining grace, and left them to the conduct of their own vitiated will. All the corruption in the world ariseth from lust in us, not from the object which God in his providence presents to us: 2 Peter i, 4, "The corruption that is in the world through lust."—Stephen Charnock.

Verse 13.—"O that my people had hearkened unto me," etc. God sometimes doth not mind his children when they cry, that they may hereby take occasion to remember how oft he hath cried and they have not minded him. Doth not the Lord cry out to his people of duty, and they do not hear him? Doth he not complain here of this neglect, not only as a dishonour, but as a grief unto him? No marvel then if God let his people cry out of misery, and doth not hear them. The Lord shuts his ear that we might consider how we have shut our ears; yea, he shuts his ears that he may open ours. We are moved to hear and answer the call and command of God, though we find that he doth not hear nor answer our call and cry. If the Lord should always be swift to hear us, how slow should we be in hearing him, and while we have our desires, forget most of our duties.—Abraham Wright.

Verse 13.—"O that my people had hearkened," etc. God speaks as if he were comforted when he is not heard, or as if he comforted him when we hear him. God beseecheth us, and speaks entreaties to us, that his counsels and commands may be heard: "O that my people had hearkened unto me." The Lord tells them that it would have proved their consolation (ver. 14): "I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand against their adversaries." Yet while he speaks so pathetically, he seems to include his own consolation in it as well as theirs. "O that my people had hearkened unto me." It would have been good for them, and it would have given high content to myself.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 13.—"O that my people had hearkened unto me," etc. There is to us a deep mysteriousness in all this; but the desire of God for our salvation, and right moral state, is here most obviously manifested; and let us proceed on that which is obvious, not on that which is obscure.—Thomas Chalmers.

Verse 13.—"Walked in my ways." None are found in the ways of God, but those who have hearkened to his words.—W. Wilson.

Verse 14.—"Turned my hand." God expresseth the utter overthrow of the enemies of his people, but by the turning of a hand: if God do but turn his hand, they are all gone presently, soon subdued. If he do but touch the might, the pomp, the greatness, the riches and the power of all those in the world that are opposers of his church, presently they fall to the ground: a touch from the hand of God will end our wars.—Joseph Caryl.

Verse 16.—"Honey out of the rock." The rock spiritually and mystically designs Christ, the Rock of salvation, 1 Cor. x, 4; the "honey" out of the rock, the fulness of grace in him, and the blessings of it: the sure mercies of David, and the precious promises of the everlasting covenant; and the gospel, which is sweeter than the honey or the honey-comb; and with these such are filled and satisfied who hearken to Christ and walk in his ways; for, as the whole of what is here said shows what Israel lost by disobedience, it clearly suggests what such enjoy who hear and obey.—John Gill.

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Verse 16.—"Honey out of the rock." God extracts honey out of the rock—the sweetest springs and pleasures from the hardness of afflictions; from mount Calvary and the cross, the blessings that give greatest delight; whereas the world makes from the fountains of pleasure stones and rocks of torment.—Thomas Le Blanc.

Verse 16.—"Honey out of the rock." Most travellers who have visited Palestine in summer, have had their attention directed to the abundance of honey, which the bees of the land stored up in the hollows of trees and in crevices of the rock. In localities where the bare rocks of the desert alone break the sameness of the scene, and all around is suggestive of desolation and death, the traveller has God's care of his chosen people vividly brought to mind, as he sees the honey, which the bees had treasured up beyond his reach, trickling in shining drops down the face of the rock.—John Duns.

Verse 16.—When once a people, or a person are accepted of God, he spares no cost, nor thinks anything too costly for them. "He would have fed them also with the finest of wheat: and with honey out of the rock should I have satisfied them." I would not have fed thee with wheat only, that's good; but with the finest wheat, that's the best. We put in the margin, "with the fat of wheat"; they should not have the bran, but the flour, and the finest of the flour; they should have had not only honey, but honey out of the rock, which, as naturalists observe, is the best and purest honey. Surely God cannot think any thing of this world too good for his people, who hath not thought the next world too good for them; certainly God cannot think any of these outward enjoyments too good for his people, who hath not thought his Son too good for his people; that's the apostle's argument, Rom. viii, 32: "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" even the best of outward good things, when he seeth it good for us.—Joseph Caryl.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—Congregational singing should be general, hearty, joyful. The reasons for this, and the benefits of it.

Verse 1.—3.—I. Praise should be sincere. It can come from the people of God only. II. It should be constant: they should praise God at all times. III. It should be special. There should be seasons of special praise. I. Appointed by God, as Sabbaths and solemn feasts. 2. Demanded by providence on occasion of special deliverances and special mercies. IV. It should be public: "sing aloud;" "bring hither," etc.—G. R.

Verse 4.—The rule of ordinances and worship; pleas for going beyond it; instances in various churches; the sin and danger of such will-worship.

Verse 5.—What there is in the language of the world which is unintelligible to the sons of God.

Verse 6.—The emancipation of believers. Law-work is hardensome, servile, never completed, unwarward, more and more irksome. Only the Lord can deliver us from this slavish toil, and he does it by grace and by power. We do well to remember the time of our liberation, exhibit gratitude for it, and live consistently with it.

Verse 7.—I. Answered prayers,—bonds of gratitude. II. Former testing times,—warning memories. III. The present a time for new answers as it is also for fresh tests.

Verse 7.—Waters of Meribah. The various test-points of the believer's life.

Verse 8.—I. A compassionate Father, calling to his child: "O my people, and I will testify unto thee: O Israel, if thou wilt hearken unto me." II. A jealous avenger, laying down his law: "There shall no strange god be in thee." III. An all-sufficient Friend, challenging confidence: "I am the Lord thy God: open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it."—Richard Cecil, 1748.—1810.

Verse 8, 11, 13.—The command, the disobedience, the regret.

Verse 9.—Idolatry our besetting sin. What are likely to become our idols. The



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sin of permitting them so to be. The judgments we may expect. The means we should use to purge ourselves therefrom.

Verse 10.—I. Enemies supposed in poor sinners: they have lost God. 2. A fill proposed and offered to empty sinners. This is a soul-fill; a filling with all the fulness of God. 3. The party communicating this soul-fill to the sinner: "I," more generally, "I the Lord," in opposition to strange gods. 4. The sinner's duty in order to this communication: "Open thy mouth wide."—*Thomas Boston.*

Verse 10.—I. The God of past mercy: "which brought thee out of Egypt." II. Expects present petitions: "Open thy mouth wide." III. Promises future good: "I will fill it."

Verse 11.—I. Who? "Israel," the chosen, instructed and favoured people. II. What? "would none of me," my law, promises, calls, worship, etc. III. Of whom? "Of me," their God, good, kind, loving, etc.

Verse 11, 12.—I. The sin of Israel. They would not hearken. The mouth is opened in attentive hearing: "open thy mouth wide:" "but my people," etc. Their sin was greatly aggravated. 1. By what God had done for them. 2. By the gods they had preferred to him. II. The punishment. 1. Its greatness: "I gave them up," etc. 2. Its justice: "They would none of me."—*G. R.*

Verse 13.—The excellent estate of an obedient believer. I. Enemies subdued. II. Enjoyments perpetuated. III. Abundance possessed.

Verse 13, 14.—The sin and loss of the backslider.

Verse 14.—Spiritual enemies best combated by an obedient life.

Verse 16.—I. Spiritual dulcifies. II. By whom provided. III. To whom given. IV. With what result—"satisfied."

PSALM LXXXII.

TITLE AND SUBJECT.—A Psalm of Asaph. *This poet of the temple here acts as a preacher to the court and to the magistracy. Men who do one thing well are generally equal to another, he who writes good verse is not unlikely to be able to preach. What preaching it would have been had Milton entered the pulpit, or had Virgil been an apostle. Asaph's sermon before the judges is now before us. He speaks very plainly, and his song is rather characterized by strength than by sweetness. We have here a clear proof that all psalms and hymns need not be direct expressions of praise to God; as may, according to the example of this Psalm, admonish one another in our songs. Asaph no doubt saw around him much bribery and corruption, and while David punished it with the sword, he rebuked it with a prophetic Psalm. In so doing, the sweet singer was not forsaking his profession as a musician for the Lord, but rather was profitably carrying it out in another department. He was praising God when he rebuked the sin which dishonoured him, and if he was not making music, he was making discord when he bade rulers dispense justice with impartiality. The Psalm is a whole and needs no formal division.*

EXPOSITION.

GOD standeth in the congregation of the mighty; he judgeth among the gods.

2 How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? Selah.

3 Defend the poor and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted and needy.

4 Deliver the poor and needy: rid them out of the hand of the wicked.

5 They know not, neither will they understand; they walk on in darkness: all the foundations of the earth are out of course.

6 I have said, Ye are gods; and all of you are children of the most High.

7 But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes.

8 Arise, O God, judge the earth: for thou shalt inherit all nations.

1. "God standeth in the congregation of the mighty." He is the overlooker, who, from his own point of view, sees all that is done by the great ones of the earth. When they sit in state he stands over them, ready to deal with them if they pervert judgment. Judges shall be judged, and to justice justice shall be meted out. Our village squire and country magistrates would do well to remember this. Some of them had need go to school to Asaph till they have mastered this Psalm. Their harsh decisions and strange judgments are made in the presence of him who will surely visit them for every unseemly act, for he has no respect unto the person of any, and is the champion of the poor and needy. A higher authority will criticise the decision of petty sessions, and even the judgments of our most impartial judges will be revised by the High Court of heaven. "He judgeth among the gods." They are gods to other men, but he is God to them. He lends them his name, and this is their authority for acting as judges, but they must take care that they do not misuse the power entrusted to them, for the Judge of judges is in session among them. Our petty judges are but pious judges, and their brethren who administer common law will one day be tried by the common law. This great truth is, upon the whole, well respected among us in these times, but it was not so in the earlier days of English history, when Jeffries, and such as he, were an insult to the name of justice. Oriental judges, even now, are frequently, if not generally, amenable to bribes, and in past ages it was very hard to find a ruler who had any notion of justice apart from his own arbitrary will. Such plain teaching as this Psalm contains was needful indeed, and he was a bold, good man who, in such uncourteous phrases, delivered his own soul.

or causing to look up from dejection. But the highest philological authorities are now agreed that the primary idea is that of accepting one man's face or person rather than another's, the precise form of expression, though obscure, being probably derived from the practice of admitting suitors to confer with governors or rulers face to face, a privilege which can sometimes only be obtained by bribes, especially, though not exclusively, in oriental courts.—Joseph Addison Alexander.

Verse 3.—It is said of Francis the First, of France, that when a woman kneeled to him to beg justice, he bade her stand up; for, said he, Woman, it is justice that I owe thee, and justice thou shalt have; if thou beg anything of me, let it be mercy. A happy place and people surely, where justice (as it seemeth), was not extorted, but dropt as kindly as honey from the comb; where there was no sale of offices, no exchanging of fees, no subtleties of delay, no truckling for expedition, no making snare of petty penal statutes; where Justice had scales in her hand, not to weigh gold, but equity; where judges and magistrates were as Noah's ark to take in weary doves, and as the horns of the altar, for oppressed innocency to detake itself unto; where lawyers, advocates, pleaders, did not call evil good, or good evil, bitter sweet, etc., where plaintiffs and accusers did not inform or persecute through malice, envy, or for advantage; where subordinate officers durst not help potent delinquents out of the briars, nor suffer poor men, tempest-tossed in law, to languish in their business within ken of labour for want of giving a sop to Cerberus, or sacrificing to the great Diana of expedition; where those setting dogs, such as base, promoting informers, were not countenanced, and severely punished upon any false, unjust, or malicious information. To close up all, where the magistrate owed justice to the people, and paid it; where the people begged for mercy and had it.—William Price, 1643.

Verse 3, 4.—The touchstone of magistrates' justice is in the causes and cases of the poor, indigent, afflicted and needy, who are not able to attend long their suits of law, have no friends nor money to deal for them; to whom, therefore, the mighty should be eyes to direct them, and a staff to their weakness, to support and help them in their right.—David Dickson.

Verse 5.—"They know not, neither will they understand," etc. Every judge must have in him (as Baldus acutely said) two kinds of salt: the first is *ad scientiam*, that he may know his duty; the second is *ad conscientiam*, that he may do his duty. Such as fall in the first, are censured here with a *nescierunt*, and *non intellexerunt*; such as fall in the second, are branded here with an *ambulant in tenebris*.

The dangers upon the neglect of these duties are two: the one concerning the whole commonwealth, "All the foundations of the earth are of course;" the other especially touching the private persons of the judges, at the seventh verse, "Ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes," and after death come judgment, verse 8: "Arise, O God, judge the earth." Almighty God, "standeth in the congregation of princes, and is a judge among gods"; he sits Chief Justice in every session and senate, to mark what matters pass, and how they pass, ready to judge those righteousness, who judge others unjustly, "giving wrong judgment, and accepting the persons of the wicked." (De Levit. 4.) "Thus I have made the way plain before you; God infinitely rich in mercy, grant, that both I in speaking, and you in hearing, may walk therein (as the blessed Apostle breatheth it, Gal. ii. 14) "with a right foot." "They know not, neither will they understand." That is, they neither "know" God, who made them gods; nor yet "understand" his law, which is a lantern to their feet, and a light to their paths. Or, as Flaccius Parmianus upon the place, "They neither consider how they that be called 'gods,' as commissioners and ministers of God, ought to judge others; nor yet remember how they shall be judged themselves at the last day, when 'all the foundations of the world shall be moved,' and God himself shall 'arise to judge the earth.'" Or, they be so corrupt and absolute that they will neither learn what is their office from others, nor yet understand it by themselves. Or briefly, to give that gloss which fits best I think the text, I am sure the time, *Nescierunt quid fecerit, non intellexerunt quid fatis*; they were both ignorant in the matter of fact, as not searching out the cause; and ignorant in the matter of law, sitting (as Paul said of Ananias), to give judgment according to the law, and yet commanding that which is contrary to the law. The first concerns

* *apud rē scripturam rē dicit.*



a good deal the jury, the second a great deal the judges; in both are condemned, as the nurses of all confusion in a commonwealth, ignorant simple, and officious; simple ignorance, when as they be so shallow that they cannot; affected ignorance, when as they be so deep, that they will not understand what is right and reason.—John Bops, in "The Judges Charge," 1618.

Verse 6.—"Ye are gods," etc. It is of course, to civil governors, especially those entrusted with the administration of justice, that the prophet addresses this stern admonition. He calls them "the gods," and "the sons of the Most High." To the people of Israel this kind of appellation would not seem ever bold; for it was applied to judges in well-known texts of the Law of Moses. Thus, in the code of civil statutes delivered at Sinai, it is said, "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people." Exod. xxi. 28. Now is that the only instance of the kind. In two other passages of the same code (Exod. xxi. 6, and xlii. 8, 9), the word which our translators have rendered "the judges," is in the Hebrew, "the gods," or "God." Since the ordinary Hebrew word for God (Elohim) is almost always used in the plural form, it is hard to say whether it ought to be rendered in those passages in the singular or plural. The meaning is the same either way. It is a matter of indifference, for example, whether the law in Exodus xxi. 6, be rendered thus, "his (the bondman's) master shall bring him to the gods"; or, with the Septuagint, "his master shall bring him to the judgment-seat of God." In either case the terms are plainly meant to imply that the Majesty of God is present in the place of judgment. As it is said of Solomon that he "sat on the throne of the Lord as king," 1 Chron. xxix. 25, so it may be said of every magistrate that he sits in God's seat. God has put upon him a portion of his own dominion and authority; and has ordained that he is to be obeyed, not for wrath's sake only, but for conscience sake. The civil magistrate, in discharging his high functions, may justly claim to govern with a divine right.

No one needs to be told that this old doctrine of the divine right of rulers has been woefully abused. Sycophantic divines have often made of it a flattering unctious for the ears of princes; teaching them that they owed no obedience to the laws; that they were responsible to none but God for their administration; that any attempt on the part of the people to curb their tyranny, or to depose them from their seats when milder measures failed, was rebellion against God whose Vicerights they were. Even now, the same doctrine occasionally makes itself heard from the pulpit and the press; and thus men attempt to subject the consciences of the people to the caprice of tyrants. Let it be carefully observed that the harp of Aeschylus no sanction to this "right divine of kings to govern wrong." If the prophet testifies that princes are gods, he includes in the honour the humblest magistrate. The elders administering justice in the gate of Bethelium, though their town be little among the thousands of Judah, sit in God's seat as truly as King Solomon on his ivory throne in the porch of judgment at Jerusalem. The common saying that "the divine right of kings is the divine right of constables," is a rough way of expressing a Bible truth. Let this be borne in mind, and no one will slight Scripture in defence of royal claims to indefeasible and irresponsible authority, or claim for such authority the sanction of divine right.

But while care ought to be taken to guard the divine right of civil government from abuse, the right itself is not to be forgotten. The state is an ordinance of God, having, like his family, its foundation in the very constitution of human nature. The officers of the state, whether supreme or subordinate, have a divine right to administer justice in the community over which Providence has placed them. They who resort to the civil magistrate for judgment, resort to the judgment-seat of God; just as they who resort to the Ministry of the Word resort to the Great Prophet of the Church. Unless the magistrate had received a commission from God, he could not lawfully bear the sword. To take the life of an unarmed fellow-man, without a commission from the Most High warranting the act, would be to commit murder.—William Binns.

Verse 6.—In his *Les Rēs*, Rutherford argues from this Psalm that judges are not the creatures of kings, to execute their pleasure, and do not derive their power from the monarch, but are authorized by God himself as much as the king, and are therefore bound to execute justice whether the monarch desires it or no.

* *apud rē scripturam rē dicit.*



EXPOSITIONS OF THE PSALMS.

Verse 6.—“I have said, ye are gods.” Princes and judges are “gods” (Elohim), on the ground that “unto them the word of God came” (John x. 35), constituting them such. Even here, when God is about to pass sentence on them, he begins with recognizing their divinely-appointed dignity on which they presumed, as if giving them absolute power to do as they pleased, right or wrong; forgetting that high office has its duties as well as its dignities. Sonship is closely allied to Kingship and Judgeship. These combined dignities, which by all others have been abused, shall be realized in all their grandest ideal by the coming King, Judge, and Son of the Most High (Ps. ii. 6, 7, 10—12).—A. R. Fausset.

Verse 6.—“I have said, ye are gods.” As parasites in base flattery and compliance with their pride, have vainly called some of them so, and as some princes have most wickedly and dishonourably affected to be called, yet to be adored, as gods, God will take highest vengeance upon all those who take his name upon them, or submit to it when given them, so God himself hath put his own name upon magistrates, to mind them of their duty, or for a twofold end: First, that being called gods, they should judge and rule as God doth, or with a mind like God, free from the mixture of a private or passionate spirit, and filled with a love to, and a delight in, impartial judgment and righteousness. Secondly, that being called gods, all men might learn their duty, freely to submit to them, and duly honour them; seeing any dishonour done to them reflects upon God whose name they bear.—Joseph Carey.

Verse 6.—“Ye shall die like men,” etc. Even you which glitter like angels, whom all the world admires, and sees and bows to, which are called honourable, mighty and gracious lords, I will tell you to what your honour shall come: first, ye shall wax old like others, then ye shall fall sick like others, then ye shall die like others, then ye shall be buried like others, then ye shall be consumed like others, then ye shall be judged like others, even like the beggars which cry at your gates; one sicken, the other sicken; one die, the other die; one rot, the other rot; look in the grave, and shew me which was Dives and which was Lazarus. This is some comfort to the poor, that once he shall be like the rich; one day he shall be as wealthy, and as glorious as a king; one hour of death will make all alike; they which crawled over others, and looked down upon them like oaks, others shall walk upon them like worms, and they shall be gone as if they had never been.—Henry Smith.

Verse 7.—“Ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes.” The meditation of death would pull down the plumes of pride; thou art but dust animated; shall thou and ashes be proud? Thou hast a gray body, and shall shortly be mowed down: “I have said, ye are gods;” but lest they should grow proud, he adds a corrective: “ye shall die like men;” ye are dying gods.—Thomas Watson.

Verse 7.—“And fall like one of the princes.” Tyrants seldom go to their graves in peace. Most of the Caesars fell by the hands of the people, &c. If you be like



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tyrants in sin, expect to be like them in punishment; as I cast them out of their thrones for their insolence and violence, so will I cast you out, and you shall fall like one of these tyrannical princes.—Thomas Hall.

Verse 1.—“Ye shall fall from the highest pinnacle of honour and reputation. The place of magistracy, which knoweth you now, will know you no more. One of the ancients, standing by Caesar’s tomb, cried out, *Uli nunc pulcherrimo Caesaris? quo ubi magnificentis ejus?* Where is now the beauty; what is become of the magnificence; where are the armies now; where the honours, the triumphs, the trophies of Caesar? All was gone when Caesar was gone. Your honours and your wealth, your power, and your places, all die with you, if not before you. 2. Ye fall from your greatest treasures and possessions. As ye brought nothing into the world, so it is certain ye shall carry nothing out of the world. 1 Tim. vi. 7. Saladin, the mighty monarch of the east, is gone, and hath carried no more along with him than ye see—*sc.* a shirt hung up for that purpose—said the priest that went before the bier. 3. Ye fall from all your friends and relations; when ye die, they that were near and dear to you will leave you.—George Swinock.

Verse 1.—Impressiveness is a leading characteristic of the “death” of “fall” of “princes;” such incidents, from a variety of causes, are most striking. But can the same remark be commonly made respecting the demise of the children of poverty? Regard being had to the startling effect which the demise of the potentate is calculated to produce,—has the departure of the peasant, for example, in itself, the same tendency to arrest solemnity and awe, so that, even under that point of view, the peasant might be justly affirmed to “fall like one of the princes”? Indeed, if you think of the outward circumstances attending his last moments; and then, immediately afterwards, of those which belong to the close of the life of the dweller in regal or stately halls, there would seem to be hardly any ground here for instituting the slightest comparison: but I would have you to associate the man, as he lies on the eve of dissolution, not with others, his superiors in rank, in a similar case, but with himself, when, in the full vigour of existence, he walked to and fro, and performed his own humble but laborious share of this world’s business; and, as you subsequently mark how the great Destroyer has crushed all his energies and left but a corpse behind, you will surely admit that there is as wide a difference between the individual as he now and as he *is*, as there can possibly be between the scenes at the death-beds, respectively, of princes and of the poor. Yes, and as impressive a difference too; so that you have only to allow the exhibition of the striking change to have its legitimate effect upon the mind, and then, so far as that effect will be concerned, you may declare of the rural labourer, that *he has fallen like one of the princes;* seeing that he has given a lesson every whit as awakening and as emphatic in its admonitions, as could the other.—Hugh B. Moffat, 1851.

Verse 7, 8.—“Your day is coming!” The suits are raising the loud cry of verse 6, inviting Messiah, the true God, the Son of the Most High (John x. 34), the Mighty One, the Judge and Ruler, to arise and take his inheritance; for he is the “*Maker of all things;*” and to be the true Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Barak, Gideon, Tola, Jael, Jephthah, Samson, and Samson, who will judge, or govern and rule, a mismanaged earth. We sing this song of Zion in his ears, urging him to come quickly; and we sing it to one another in joyful hope, while the foundations of earth seem out of course, because here we find *Messiah the true Judge of a misgoverned world.*—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 8.—“Arise, O God.” A metaphor taken from the common gesture of judges, whose usual manner is to sit while they are hearing of cases; to arise and stand up when they come to give sentence.—Thomas Galaker.



HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—The sovereignty of God over the most powerful and exalted. How that sovereignty reveals itself, and what we may expect from it.

Verse 1.—The Lord's presence in cabinets and senates.

Verse 2.—A common sin. Regard for the persons of men often influences our judgment of their opinions, virtues, vices, and general bearing; this involves injustice to others, as well as deep injury to the flattered.

Verse 3.—A plea for orphans.

Verse 4.—1. The characters of wicked princes. 1. Ignorance: "They know not." 2. Willful blindness: "Neither will they," etc. 3. Unrestrained perverseness: "They walk on," etc. II. The consequences to others: "All the foundations," etc. 1. Of personal security. 2. Of social comfort. 3. Of commercial prosperity. 4. Of national tranquillity. 5. Of religious liberty; all are out of course.—*G. H.*

Verse 5.—(*middle clause*).—A description of the pilgrimage of presumptuous sinners.

Verse 6.—"Ye are gods." The passages in the Old Testament which involve the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.—*J. F. Lange.*

Verse 8.—1. The invocation: "Arise," etc. II. The prediction: "For thou shalt," etc.—*G. H.*

PSALM LXXXIII.

TITLE.—A Song or Psalm of Asaph. This is the last occasion upon which we shall meet with this eloquent writer. The patriotic poet stings upon of wars and dangers imminent, but it is no godless song of a thoughtless nation entering upon war with a light heart. Asaph the seer is well aware of the serious dangers arising from the powerful confederate nations, but his soul in faith stays itself upon Jehovah, while as a post-prophet he excites his countrymen to prayer by means of this sacred lyric. The Asaph who penned this song was in all probability the person referred to in 2 Chron. xx. 14, for the internal evidence referring the subject of the Psalm to the times of Jehoshaphat is overwhelming. The division in the camp of the confederate peoples in the wilderness of Tekoa not only broke up their league, but led to a mutual slaughter, which crippled the power of some of the nations for many years after. They thought to destroy Israel and destroyed each other.

DIVISION.—An appeal to God in a general manner fills the verses from 1—4; and then the Psalmist enters into details of the league, 5—8. This leads to an earnest entreaty for the overthrow of the enemy, 9—15, with an expression of desire that God's glory may be promoted thereby.

EXPOSITION.

KEEP not thou silence, O God: hold not thy peace, and be not still, O God.

2 For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult: and they that hate thee have lifted up the head.

3 They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones.

4 They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

1. "Keep not thou silence, O God." Man is clamorous, he not thou speechless. He rails and reviles, will not thou reply? One word of thine can deliver thy people; therefore, O Lord, break thy quiet and let thy voice be heard. "Hold not thy peace, and be not still, O God." Here the appeal is to El, the Mighty One. He is entreated to act and speak, because his nation suffers and is in great jeopardy. Now entirely the Psalmist looks to God; he asks not for "a leader bold and brave," or for any form of human force, but casts his burden upon the Lord, being well assured that his eternal power and Godhead could meet every difficulty of the case.

2. "For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult." They are by no means sparing of their words, they are like a hungry pack of dogs, all giving tongue at once. So sure are they of devouring thy people that they already snarl over the feast. "And they that hate thee have lifted up the head." Confident of conquest, they carry themselves proudly and exult themselves as if their anticipated victories were already obtained. These enemies of Israel were also God's enemies, and are here described as such by way of adding intensity to the argument of the intercession. The adversaries of the church are usually a noisy and a hostile crew. Their pride is a brass which always sounds, a cymbal which is ever tinkling.

3. "They have taken crafty counsel against thy people." Whatever we may do, our enemies use their wits and lay their heads together; in united conclaves they discourse upon the demands and plans of the campaign, using much treachery and serpentine cunning in arranging their schemes. Malice is cold-blooded enough to plot with deliberation; and pride, though it be never wise, is often allied with craft. "And consulted against thy hidden ones." Hidden away from all harm are the Lord's chosen; their enemies think not so, but hope to smite them; they might as well attempt to destroy the angels before the throne of God.

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4. "They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation." Babel said thus. Yet it shows how thorough-going are the foes of the church. Theirs was the policy of extermination. They laid the axe at the root of the matter. Rome has always loved this method of warfare, and hence she has grieved over the massacre of Bartholomew, and the murders of the Inquisition. "That the name of Israel may be no more to remembrance." They would blot them out of history as well as out of existence. Evil is intolerant of good. If Israel would let Edom alone yet Edom cannot be quiet, but seeks like his ancestor to kill the chosen of the Lord. Men would be glad to cast the church out of the world because it rebukes them, and is thus a standing menace to their sinful peace.

5. For they have consulted together with one consent: they are confederate against thee:

6 The tabernacles of Edom, and the Ismaelites; of Moab, and the Hagarenes.

7 Gebal, and Ammon, and Amalek; the Philistines with the inhabitants of Tyre;

8 Assur also is joined with them; they have holpen the children of Lot. Selah.

5. "For they have consulted together with one consent." They are hearty and unanimous in their designs. They seem to have but one heart, and that a fierce one, against the chosen people and their God. "They are confederate against thee." At the Lord himself they aim through the sides of his saints. They make a covenant, and rally it with blood, resolutely banding themselves together to war with the Mighty God.

6. "The tabernacles of Edom." Nearest of kin, yet first in enmity. Their sire despised the hierarchy, and they despise the possessors of it. Leaving their rock-built mansions for the tents of war, the Edomites invaded the land of Israel. "And the Ismaelites." A persecuting spirit ran in their blood, they perpetuated the old grudge between the child of the bondswoman and the son of the freewoman. "Of Moab." Born of incest, but yet a near kinsman, the feud of Moab against Israel was very bitter. Little could righteous Lot have dreamed that his unhalloved seed would be an unrelenting enemy of his uncle Abraham's posterity. "And the Hagarenes"—perhaps descendants of Hagar by a second husband. Whoever they may have been, they cut their power into the wrong scale, and with all their might sought the ruin of Israel. Children of Hagar, and all others who dwell around Mount Sinai, which is in Arabia, are of the seed which gendereth to bondage, and hence they hate the seed according to promise.

7. "Gebal" was probably a near neighbour of Edom, though there was a Gebal in the region of Tyre and Sidon. "And Ammon, and Amalek." Two other hereditary foes of Israel, fierce and remorseless as ravening wolves. In the roll of infamy let these names remain eternally immortalized. How thick they stand! Their name is legion, for they are many. Ah, poor Israel, how art thou to stand against such a Bloody League? Nor is this all. Here comes another tribe of ancient foes, "the Philistines;" who once blinded Samson, and captured the ark of the Lord; and here are old allies become new enemies; the builders of the temple conspiring to pull it down, even "the inhabitants of Tyre." These last were mercenaries who cared not at whose bidding they drew sword, so long as they carved something for their own advantage. True religion has had its quarrel with merchants and craftsmen, and because it has interfered with their gains, they have conspired against it.

8. "Assur is also joined with them." It was then a rising power, anxious for growth, and it thus early distinguished itself for evil. What a motley group they were; a league against Israel is always attractive, and gathers whole nations within its bonds. Herod and Pilate are friends, if Jesus is to be crucified. Romanism and Ritualism make common cause against the gospel. "They have holpen the children of Lot." All these have come to the aid of Moab and Ammon, which two nations were among the fiercest in the conspiracy. There were ten to one against Israel, and yet she overcame all her enemies. Her name is not blotted out; but many, nay, most of her adversaries are now a name only, their power and their excellence are alike gone.

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"Selah." There was good reason for a pause when the nation was in such jeopardy: and yet it needs faith to make a pause, for unbelief is always in a hurry.

9 Do unto them as unto the Midianites; as to Siera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison:

10 Which perished at En-dor: they became as dung for the earth.

11 Make their nobles like Oreb, and like Zeeb: yea, all their princes as Zebah, and as Zalmunna;

12 Who said, Let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession.

13 O my God, make them like a wheel; as the stubble before the wind.

14 As the fire burneth a wood, and as the flame setteth the mountains on fire;

15 So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them afraid with thy storm.

9. "Do unto them as unto the Midianites." Faith delights to light upon precedents, and quote them before the Lord; in the present instance, Asaph found a very appropriate one, for the nations in both cases were very much the same, and the plight of the Israelites very similar. Yet Midian perished, and the Philistines trusted that Israel's present foes would meet with the like overthrow from the hand of the Lord. "As to Siera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison." The hosts were swept away by the suddenly swollen torrent, and utterly perished; which was a second instance of divine vengeance upon confederated enemies of Israel. When God wills it, a brook can be as deadly as a sea. Kishon was as terrible to Jabin as was the Red Sea to Pharaoh. How easily can the Lord smite the enemies of his people. God of Gideon and of Barak, wilt thou not again avenge this heritage of thy bloodthirsty foes?

10. "Which perished at En-dor." There was the centre of the carnage, where the heaps of the slain lay thickest. "They became as dung for the earth," muzzling it with man; making the earth, like Saturn, feed on its own children. War is cruel, but in this case its avengements were most just—those who would not give Israel a place above ground are themselves denied a hiding-place under the ground; they counted God's people to be as dung, and they became dung themselves. Asaph would have the same fate befall other enemies of Israel; and his prayer was a prophecy for so it happened to them.

11. "Make their nobles like Oreb, and like Zeeb." Smite the great ones as well as the common ruck. Suffer not the ring-leaders to escape. As Oreb fell at the rock and Zeeb at the winneps, so do thou mete out vengeance to Zion's foes wherever thou mayest overtake them. They boastfully compare themselves to ravens and wolves; let them receive the fate which is due to such wild beasts. "Yea, all their princes as Zebah, and as Zalmunna." These were captured and slain by Gideon, despite their claiming to have been anointed to the kingdom. Zebah became a sacrifice, and Zalmunna was sent to those shadowy images from which his name is derived. The Psalmist seeing these four culprits hanging in history upon a lofty gallows, earnestly asks that others of a like character may, for truth and righteousness' sake, share their fate.

12. "Who said, Let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession." Viewing the temple, and also the dwellings of the tribes, as all belonging to God, these greedy plunderers determined to push out the inhabitants, slay them, and become themselves landlords and tenants of the whole. These were large words and dark designs, but God could bring them all to nothing. It is in vain for men to say "Let us take," if God does not give. He who robs God's house will find that he has a property recking with a curse; it will plague him and his seed for ever. "Will a man rob God?" Let him try it, and he will find it hot and heavy work.

13. "O my God, make them like a wheel;" like a rolling thing which cannot rest, but is made to move with every breath. Let them have no quiet. May their minds eternally revolve and never come to peace. Blow them away like chaff down "as the stubble before the wind." Scatter them, chase them, drive them to distraction. Every patriot prays thus against the enemies of his country, he would be no better than a traitor if he did not.

14. "As the fire burneth a wood." Long years have strewn the ground with

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deep deposits of leaves; these being dried in the sun are very apt to take fire, and when they do so the burning is terrific. The underwood and the ferns blaze, the bushes crackle, the great trees kindle and to their very tops are wrapped in fire, while the ground is all red as a furnace. In this way, O Lord, mete out destruction to thy foes, and bring all of them to an end. "The flame scorcheth the mountains on fire." Up the hill sides the hanging woods glow like a great sacrifice, and the forests on the mountain's crown smoke towards heaven. Even thus, O Lord, do thou conspicuously and terribly overthrow the enemies of thine Israel.

15. "So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them afraid with thy storm." The Lord will follow up his enemies, alarm them, and chase them till they are put to a hopeless rout. He did this, according to the prayer of the present Psalm, for his servant, Jehoshaphat; and in like manner will he come to the rescue of any or all of his chosen.

16. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek thy name, O Lord.

17. Let them be confounded and troubled for ever; yea, let them be put to shame, and perish:

18. That men may know that thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH, art the most high over all the earth.

16. "Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek thy name, O Lord." Shame has often weaned men from their idols, and set them upon seeking the Lord. If this was not the happy result, in the present instance, with the Lord's enemies, yet it would be so with his people who were prone to err. They would be humbled by his mercy, and ashamed of themselves because of his grace; and then they would with sincerity return to the earnest worship of Jehovah their God, who had delivered them.

17. Where no good result followed, and the men remained as fierce and obstinate as ever, justice was invoked to carry out the capital sentence. "Let them be confounded and troubled for ever; yea, let them be put to shame, and perish." What else could be done with them? It was better that they perished than that Israel should be routed up. What a terrible doom it will be to the enemies of God to be "confounded and troubled for ever,"—to see all their schemes and hopes defeated, and their bodies and souls full of anguish without end: from such a shameful perishing may our souls be delivered.

18. "That men may know that thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH, art the most high over all the earth." Hearing of the Lord's marvellous deeds in defeating such a numerous confederacy, the very heathen would be compelled to acknowledge the greatness of Jehovah. We read in 2 Chron. xii. 50, that the fear of God was on all the neighbouring kingdoms when they heard that Jehovah fought against the enemies of Israel. Jehovah is essentially the Most High. He who is self-existent is infinitely above all creatures, all the earth is but his footstool. The godless race of man disregards this, and yet at times the wonderful works of the Lord compel the most unwilling to adore his majesty.

Thus has this soul-stirring lyric risen from the words of complaint to those of adoration; let us in our worship always seek to do the same. National trouble called out the nation's poet laureate, and well did he discourse at once of her sorrows, and prayers, and hopes. Sacred literature thus owes much to sorrow and adversity. How enriching is the hand of adversity!

The following attempt to versify the Psalm, and tune it to gospel purposes, is submitted with great diffidence.

O God, be thou no longer still,
Thy foes are lagged against thy law;
Make haste then on Zion's hill,
Great Captain of our Holy War.

As Amalek and Ishmael
Had war for ever with thy seed,
So all the hosts of Rome and hell
Against thy Son their armies lead.

Though they're agreed in nought beside,
Against thy truth they all unite;
They rave against the Crucified,
And hate the gospel's growing might.

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By Kibson's brook all Jabin's band
At thy rebuke were swept away
O Lord, display thy mighty hand,
A single stroke that win the day.

Come, making wind, the stable chase!
Come, sacred fire, the forests burn!
Come, Lord, with all thy conquering grace,
Rebellest hearts to Jesus turn!

That men may know at once that thou,
Jehovah,arest truth right well,
And that thy church shall never bow
Before the fearful gates of hell.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—"A Song or Psalm." When the two words (*Shir, Mizmor*) occur together, the meaning seems to be, a lyric poem appointed to be sung.—John Jôb.

Title.—This Psalm, according to the title, was composed by Asaph. In accordance with this, we read in 1 Chron. xii. 14, that the Spirit of the Lord came upon Jehoshaphat, the son of Asaph, in the midst of the assembly. This Jehoshaphat is probably the author of the Psalm. Our Psalm is a true picture of the state of feeling which prevailed throughout the people during the danger under Jehoshaphat. According to the history of Chronicles, they praised God at that time, in the midst of their danger, with loud voices, ver. 17; and here in the title, which is an appendage to that of Ps. xiviii., the Psalm is called a song of praise; and it is such in reality, although it bears the form of a prayer,—a song of triumph sung before the victory,—no contest, no doubt, the distress is simply committed to God.

The mention of the Amalekites among the enemies of Israel, in ver. 7, renders it impossible to come down to times later than that of Jehoshaphat. The last remains of the Amalekites were, according to 1 Chron. iv. 43, rooted out by the Sinaites, under Hasekiah. From that time they disappear altogether from history. Ewald's assertion that Amalek stands here "only as a name of infamy applied to parties well-known at the time," is to be considered as a miserable shift. The Psalm must have been composed previous to the extension of the empire of the Assyrians over Western Asia. For the Assyrians named last, in the eighth verse, appear here in the very extraordinary character of an ally of the sons of Lot.—E. W. Hengstenberg.

Verse 1.—"Keep not thou silence, O God." In Scripture there are three reasons why the Lord keeps silence when his people are in danger, and sits still when there is most need to give help and assistance. One is, the Lord doth it to try their faith, as we see clearly, Matthew viii. 26, where it is said that our Lord Christ was asleep: "There arose a great tempest in the sea, inasmuch that the ship was covered with the waves; but he was asleep. And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us: we perish." We read more fully in Mark iv. and Luke viii., he left them, when the ship was covered with waves, and they were rowing for their lives, their Lord was asleep the while, and he said to them, "Why are ye so fearful? how is it that you have no faith?" And he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm." Truly, the Lord will not suffer his people to be overwhelmed, that it is certain, but he will suffer them to come very near, that the waves cover them, and fear and horror shall cover their souls, and all to try their faith. . . . 2. I find another reason in Isaiah lix., and that is, the Lord doth keep silence in the midst of the troubles of his people, to try men's uprightness, and discover who will stick to God, and his cause, and his people, out of uprightness of heart. For if God should always oppose for his cause, God and his cause should have many favourites and friends; but sometimes God leaves his cause, and leaves his people, and leaves his gospel, and



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his ordinances to the wide world, to see who will plead for it and stick to it. . . . 3. There is a third reason: God, as it were, *keeps silence* in the midst of the greatest troubles; that he may, as it were, gather the wicked into one fogot, into one bundle, that they may be destroyed together. There is a great deal of ado to "gather the nations" in this world; and truly there is some ado to gather the wicked. So God withdraws himself from his people, yet he hath a hook within their hearts, he holds them up secretly by his Spirit, that they shall not leave him; yet the world shall not see but that God hath quite left them, and all their ordinances and his gospel and every thing; and there the wicked come together and insult, whereby God may come upon them of once, and destroy them, as we find ten nations in the Psalm. And so in Genesis, God stirs up the nations against Abraham and his posterity, and there are ten nations that God promised to cut off before Abraham at once, the Perizzites and the Jebusites, and the Canaanites, etc. So God *keeps them together*, and burns them like stubble. These that burn stubble have rakes, and they gather it to heaps, and then they fire it. This is the way of God's *keeping silence* among his people, and *sitting still* in the midst of their miseries, thus God gathers their enemies in heaps as stubble, that he may burn them together.—Gualter [Walter] Cradock, in "Divine Drops," 1650.

Verse 1.—"Keep not thou silence," etc.—The Hebrew words have great emphasis, and express the main causes of silence—closing the mouth, deafness of the ears, and a tranquillity maintained to such an extent as to reject all discipline. The first clause, let not thy mouth be closed, and thy tongue cleave to the roof of thy mouth immovably, properly denotes, from the inherent force of the word whose root means to fit to and compact firmly, what is fastened with lime or daubed with plaster. . . . The second clause, "be not thou deaf," properly pertains to the ears, as Mich. vi. 16. "Their ears shall be deaf." The third, "be not still," suggests the course of the thoughts of the mind when it is brought to a state of clear tranquillity, all cares and commotions being laid aside. The word *see* is properly to settle, to settle down, as when the disturbed dregs of liquor settle down and seek the bottom, whence it is applied to the mind when freed from a great fermentation of cares and the sediment of anxieties and bitterness, a mind serene, clear, and refined. . . .

Let us now see what the poet had in mind when he poured out these prayers, or what he wished to indicate. He hinted, that the people were reduced to these earnest entreaties, because unless God should speedily bring help to them, it might seem that Jehovah, the God of Israel, is like the false gods, a sort of deity, either mute, or deaf, or at his ease.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 1.—Is the Lord silent? Then he not thou silent; but cry unto him till he breaks the silence.—Stark, in Lange's Biblework.

Verse 1.—The reference to "silence" in the following verse gives force to the earnest appeal in this. Amidst all the tumult of gathering foes, he earnestly calls on God to break his silence, and to speak to them in wrath.—W. Wilson.

Verse 2.—"For, he," The prayer begins with the particle "he," which has not only the force of evoking God, but also gives the idea of something present, with the view of pointing out the opportune moment for God to gird himself for the work.—Hermann Venema.

Verse 2.—"These enemies make a tumult." The whole world is but like an army, a brigade of men (as it were) under a general; and God is the Lord of Hosts, that is, the Lord of his armies; now when there is a tumult in an army, they complain to the officers, to the general especially; and he must come and suppress it. Therefore, saith he, Thou Lord of hosts, thou art general of the world; lo, there is a tumult in the world, a mutiny.—Walter Cradock.

Verse 3.—"Thy hidden ones." This representation of God's people is worthy our notice. It may be taken two ways. First, As referring to their safety. We often hide only to preserve. This is the meaning of the word in the parable, with regard to the discovery of the treasure in the field; "which, when a man hath found, he hideth it." His aim is not to conceal but to secure; and the cause is put for the effect. Thus God's people are hidden. He hid Noah in the ark, and the waters that drowned the world could not find him. When his judgments were coming over the land, "Come, my people," saith he, "enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee: hide thee also for a little season, until the indignation be overpast." Hence the promise, "Thou shalt hide them in the secret of thy

presence from the pride of man: thou shalt keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues." Hence the confidence expressed by David, "In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me upon a rock." The Saviour could say, "In the shadow of his hand hath he hid me." And, "All the saints are in his hands." They are kept by the power of God, through faith, unto salvation. For he himself is their "retage," their "hiding-place." They are his "hidden ones."

Secondly. As intimating their concealment. This is not absolute. But it holds in various respects and degrees. It is true with regard to the nature of their spiritual life. Our life, says the Apostle, is hid with Christ in God; and that he refers to its invisibleness, rather than to its safety, is obvious from the words following: "When he who is our life shall appear, we also shall appear with him in glory." . . . The heart of the believer only knows his own bitterness; and a stranger intermeddled with his joy. The manna on which he feeds is hidden manna. And no one knoweth the new name in the white stone given him, but the receiver. . . .

They are sometimes hidden by persecution. For though this does not prevent them from their social and public assemblies. . . . They are sometimes hidden by the obscurity of their stations. Not many of the wise, and mighty, and noble are called; but when they are called, they are also exhibited. They are like cities set on hills, which cannot be hid. A little religion in high life goes a great way, and is much talked of, because it is so often a strange thing. But God has chosen the poor of this world; and they are often rich in faith. Yet how is their moral wealth to be known? How few opportunities have they for religious display or exertion! There may be the principle of benevolence, where there is no ability to give. And the Lord seeth the heart, but men can only judge from actions. Many who are great in the sight of the Lord are living in cottages and hovels; and are scarcely known, unless to a few neighbours equally obscure.

They are sometimes hidden by their disposition. They are reserved, and shrink back from notice. They are timid and self-diffident. This restrains them in religious conversation, especially as it regards their own experience. This kept them from making a profession of religion, and joining a Christian church. Joseph of Arimathea was a disciple of Jesus; but secretly, for fear of the Jews. And Nicodemus, from the same cause, came to Jesus by night. They had difficulties in their situations, from which others were free. They ought to have overcome them; and so they did at last; but it was a day of small things with them at first. Others are circumstanced and tried in a similar way; and we must be patient towards all men.

They are sometimes hidden by their infirmities. We would not plead for sin; but grace may be found along with many imperfections. The possessors have what is essential to religion in them; but not everything that is ornamental, and lovely, and of good report.

The same will also apply to errors. Here, again, we are far from undervaluing divine truth. It is a good thing that the heart be established with grace. But it is impossible for us to say how much ignorance, and how many mistakes, may be found, even in the Israelites indeed, in whom there is no guile.—William Jay.

Verse 3.—The less the world knows thee, the better for thee; thou mayest be satisfied with this one thing—God knows them that are his: not lost, although hidden in the symbol of a Christian.—Pritch, in Lange's Biblework.

Verse 4.—"That the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance." This desperate and dreadful scheme, and wretched design of theirs, took not effect; but, on the contrary, the several nations heretofore mentioned, who were in this conspiracy, are no more, and have not had a name in the world for many hundreds of years; whilst the Jews are still a people and are preserved, in order to be called and saved, as all Israel will be in the latter day, Rom. xi. 26. So Diocletian thought to have rooted the Christian name out of the world; but in vain.—John Gill.

Verse 5.—"For they have consulted together with one consent." Margin, as in Hebrew, heart. There is no division in their counsels on this subject. They have one desire—one purpose—in regard to the matter. Pilate and Herod were made friends together against Christ (Luke xxiii. 12); and the world, divided and hostile in other matters, has been habitually united in its opposition to Christ and to a pure and spiritual religion.—Albert Barnes.



Verse 5.—"They have consulted together with one consent," etc. To push on this unholy war, they lay their heads together, and their horns, and their hearts too. *For out of abominable doings.* Do the enemies of the church act with one consent to destroy it? Are the kings of the earth of one mind to give their power and honour to the beast? And shall not the church's friends be unanimous in serving her interests? If Herod and Pilate are made friends that they may join in crucifying Christ, sure Paul and Barnabas, Paul and Peter, will soon be made friends, that they may join in preaching Christ.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 6.—"They have consulted together," etc. Though there may fall out a private grudge between such as are wicked, yet they will all agree and unite against the saints: If two greyhounds are snarling at a bone, yet put up a hare between them, and they will leave the bone, and follow after the hare: so, if wicked men have private differences amongst themselves, yet if the godly be near them, they will leave snarling at one another, and will pursue after the godly.—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 8.—"They are confederate against thee." "They have made a covenant," etc. *For he hath perished.* "They have cut the covenant sacrifice." They have slain an animal, divided him in twain, and passed between the pieces of the victim: and have thus bound themselves to accomplish their purpose.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 6.—"The tabernacles of Edom," etc. The prophet having entered his suit and complaint in general, he comes to particulars, and tells God who they are that had done this. God might say, Who are these that conspire against me, and against my people, and hidden ones? Lord, saith the prophet, I will tell thee who they are. . . . He names some *ten nations* that joined together against one poor Israel. It is a thing you should observe, that when the people of God are conspired against, God rests not in general complaints, but he will know who they are. As I told you, He is the Lord of Hosts, the great general. When there is a mutiny the general asks, what officer, or what corporal, or what sergeant, or who did begin the mutiny? and it is a fearful thing when the poor persecuted saint shall bring his name as a persecutor before the God of heaven. When a poor saint shall go home and say, There is a confederacy in London, a conspiracy against the saints of God; and when a poor saint shall say, such a magistrate, such a minister, such a man in such a street, such a woman set her husband against the saints, and against this ordinance; it is a fearful thing. Therefore I remember a blessed woman, if it be true that it is reported of her in the *Book of Martyrs*, that when the wicked chased her, and reproached her, and oppressed her, she would say no more but this, "I will go home and tell my Father;" give over, or else I will bring your names before God, and tell him: there was all, and that was enough; for he would presently take it up. A man may better bear a pound of dirt on his feet, than a grain of dirt in his eye: the saints are "the apple of God's eye."—*Walter Cradock.*

Verse 6.—"Hagarenes." These people dwelt on the east of Gilead; and were nearly destroyed in the days of Saul, being totally expelled from their country, 1 Chron. v. 10, but afterwards recovered some strength and consequence.—*Adam Clarke.*

Verse 6, 7, 8.—It may be observed that these were on all sides of the land of Israel: the Edomites, Ishmaelites, and Amalekites, were on the south; the Moabites, Ammonites, and Hagarenes, were on the east; the Assyrians on the north; and the Philistines, Geshites, and Tyrians, on the west; so that Israel was surrounded on all sides with enemies, as the Lord's people are troubled on every side, 2 Cor. iv. 8; and so the Gog and Magog army, of which some understand this, will encompass the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city, Rev. xii. 1.—*John Gill.*

Verse 6-8.—The enemies of Israel, as enumerated by the Psalmist, fall into four main divisions; i. e. those most nearly connected with the Israelites themselves by the ties of blood-relationship, the descendants of Esau and Ishmael; 2ndly, the two branches of the descendants of Lot along with their respective Arabian auxiliaries, viz. the Moabites, who had engaged the assistance of the Hagarenes, and the Ammonites, who had gathered round their standard the Geshites and Amalekites; 3rdly, the inhabitants of the coast, the Philistines and Tyrians; 4thly, the more distant Assyrians.

Of all these the bitterest in their hostility to Israel were those who were most nearly allied to them in blood—the Edomites. Their hostility was founded upon hatred. From their conduct to the Israelites through a long course of years it would seem as though in them were lastingly perpetuated that older hatred where-

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with their forefather Esau had hated Jacob because of Isaac's blessing. And though they had once and again succeeded, according to the prophecy, in breaking Israel's yoke from off their necks, yet they never could wrest away from Israel the possession of the birthright, and with it of the promise, which their ancestors had professedly despised: from Israel, not from Edom, was the Redeemer of the world to spring, and in Israel were all the families of the earth to be blessed. The Edomites may accordingly be appropriately viewed as the types of those who the Church of Christ has ever found her bitterest foes, the sceptics who have refused to acknowledge that redemption through a personal Redeemer, on which, as on a basis, the church is founded, whose intellectual pride is offended by the humbling doctrines of Christianity, and who hate those that hold them for their possession of blessings which they have wilfully neglected; whose human learning has nevertheless all along been subservient on the whole to the edification of the church, in spite of the violence with which they have striven, and for a while, as it would sometimes appear, successfully, to gain the mastery over her by opposing her, and to exercise a temporary dominion. Dwellings themselves in tabernacles, they cannot bear that others, more blessed than they, should have the houses of God in possession: "owning themselves to be astray, and unable to find the way to the truth, they are yet most importunate and impudens that others should come away from the ancient paths, and try to join them, or at least, wander as they are wandering." In conjunction with the Edomites the Psalmist makes mention of the Ishmaelites. And these, as the descendants of the bondswoman, may fitly represent those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable, who in their rejection of Christian doctrine have been swayed by the same feelings of intellectual pride as the sceptics of Christian descent; who professing to hold fast to that covenant of Mount Sinai which giveth birth to bondage, persecuted, so long as they were able, those born after the Spirit. . . .

In the descendants of Lot and their Arabian auxiliaries, we have the types of a different class of foes. The historical origin of the former marks them as the appropriate representatives of the slaves of sinist huts; who hate the church not for the humbling tone of her doctrines, but for the standard of holiness which she exacts and for which she is continually witnessing. And experience shows how such persons are wont, in their attacks upon the church, to enlist into their service those who are more worldly, but at the same time more ignorantly, unholily than themselves; how in order, if possible, to uproot those fences and safeguards of the law of holiness on which, having transgressed them, they hate to look, they appeal to the unbridled passions of the lawless multitude by whom the very existence of the fences had been utterly disregarded.

From the enemies of the Church who are animated by feelings of positive hatred we pass to those who act from calculation rather than passion, and whose proceedings are all directed with a view to their own earthly aggrandisement. The Philistines and Tyrians had engaged in the hostile confederacy with the hope of obtaining Israelitish captives, from whom they might reap a profit by selling them abroad as slaves. It does not appear that they regarded the Israelites in themselves with other feelings than those of mere selfish indifference.

Both nations had tendered their services to Israel in the days of Israel's prosperity; for the Philistines had probably furnished the Cherethites and Pelethites of David's body-guard, and the Tyrians had furnished Solomon with materials and workmen for the building of the temple: both nations were now seeking to enrich themselves at Israel's expense in the days of Israel's adversity. And these then are the fitting types of all who in their varying professions of friendliness or hostility to the Church of God are actuated by the mere mercenary desire of lucre; favouring, and even zealously favouring her interests, when they can procure a good recompense for their services; unhesitatingly combining with her bitterest enemies to vilify and despise her, whenever the opportunity offer of increasing their worldly substance thereby.

The last class of enemies are those of whom Assyria is the type; the worldly potentates, whether ecclesiastical or temporal, papal or imperial, who are unscrupulously ready to employ all means for the ultimate accomplishment of their one object, that of extending and consolidating their dominion. . . .

Such potentates seem to represent most truly that detestable and resolute selfishness, which, to eyes that are not dazzled by the grandeur of its proportions or the gorgeousness in which it is arrayed, must ever appear as one of the most



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terrible embodiments of the enmity of the world to God. Pride of intellect and unbelief,—unholiness and lawlessness of life,—covetousness,—worldly ambition,—such are the characteristics of four important classes of those by whom God's church is threatened.—*Joseph Francis Thrupp.*

Verse 7.—"Gebal." 1. It is generally supposed to indicate the mountainous tract extending from the Dead Sea southward to Petra, still named Jebel. But some of the best writers identify it with No. 2, as mentioned in conjunction with Tyre. 2. A place spoken of in connection with Tyre, Ezek. xxvii. 9. Most probably the residence of the Gibeites, and therefore to the north of Palestine, Josh. xiii. 5. The Gibeites were employed by Hiram, king of Tyre, in preparing materials for Solomon's temple, 1 Kings v. 18, margin. The Greek name of this place was Byblos. The town is called *Jebel*, and has a population of about six hundred. It is about seventeen miles north of Beyroot. The ancient ruins are very extensive. Immense numbers of granite columns are strewn about in the village and over the surrounding fields. These columns are mostly small, varying from one foot to two feet in diameter. Some of the stones measure nearly twenty feet in length. The citadel is the most remarkable ruin. The port is nearly choked up with sand and ruins.—*George H. Whitney's "Hand-Book of Bible Geography," 1872.*

Verse 8.—"Assur also," etc. This determines the date of this Psalm to the latter times of the Jewish kingdom; for the other nations here mentioned had molested them before, but the Assyrians not till towards the end.—*William Wail, 1645 or 1646—1727-8.*

Verse 9.—"Do unto them as unto the Midianites." That is, dash their heads together, make their policies to cross one another.—*Walter Cruden.*

Verse 9.—"The brook of Kishon." The river Kishon traverses the plain (of Esdraelon) and terminates in the Bay of Acre or Akko. This is the stream regarding which it is written, after Barak and Deborah had gained their victory over Sisera. The river of Kishon swept them away, that ancient river, the river Kishon. O my soul, thou hast trodden down strength. Although it is now no insignificant stream, yet it needs heavy rains to make it really considerable in magnitude; it is very unequal in site, and seems to be only temporary in its character. At any rate, when Robinson passed its head waters in midsummer, he found the channels all dry, and they had been so for a whole year. On the other hand, in the winter the waters are often exceedingly abundant; particularly in the northern and southern chief tributaries; so that, in 1799, at the time of the French invasion, many of the vanquished Turks perished in the floods which swept down from Deborah, and which inundated the plain. It was a scene like that described in Judges v. regarding the fate of Sisera's hosts.—*Carl Ritter 1773—1859 in "The Comparative Geography of Palestine and the Sinaitic Peninsula." Translated by William L. Gage. 1866.*

Verse 10.—"They became as dung for the earth." The land was enriched or made fertile by their flesh, their blood, and their bones.—*Albert Barnes.*

Verse 10.—"They became as dung for the earth." In the year 1830, it is estimated that more than a million bushels of human and human bones were imported from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The neighbourhood of Leipzig, Austerlitz, Waterloo, etc., where the principal battles were fought some fifteen or twenty years before, were swept alike of the bones of the hero, and the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they were shipped to Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone-grinders, who, by steam-engines and powerful machinery, reduced them to a granular state. In this condition they were sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets of the country; and were there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes better manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones.—*A. Armit.*

Verse 11.—"The word nobles is placed in antithesis with the names Oreb and Zeeb. The word *erob* nobles, denotes properly liberal, magnificent, and beneficent men, such as princes and potentates ought to be among men, but the names Oreb and Zeeb have the very opposite signification, for the one signifies a raven, the other a

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soot. When into such rapacious and truculent beasts their nobles have degenerated, as a just reward the hostile shock shall come upon them.—*Hermann Venema.*

Verse 13.—"A wheel." What sort of vegetable is this whose stems our muleteers are cutting up and chewing with so much relish? It is a wild artichoke. We can amuse ourselves with it and its behaviour for a while, and may possibly extract something more valuable than the insipid juice of which our men are so fond. You observe that in growing it throws out numerous branches of equal size and length in all directions, forming a sort of sphere or globe a foot or more in diameter. When ripe and dry in autumn, these branches become rigid and light as a feather. The parent stem breaks off at the ground, and the wind carries these vegetable globes whithersoever it pleases. At the proper season thousands of them come scudding over the plain, rolling, leaping, bounding with vast racket, to the dismay both of the horse and his rider. Once, on the plain north of Hamath, my horse became quite unmanageable among them. They charged down upon us on the wings of the wind, which broke them from their moorings, and sent them careering over the desert in countless numbers. Our excellent native itinerant, A— F—, had a similar encounter with them on the eastern desert, beyond the Hauran, and his horse was so terrified that he was obliged to alight and lead him. I have long suspected that this wild artichoke is the *gulgul*, which, in Psalm lxxxiii. 13, is rendered "wheel," and in Isaiah xvi. 13, "a rolling thing." Evidently our translators knew not what to call it. The first passage reads thus: "O my God, make them like a wheel—*gulgul*—as the stubble before the wind," and the second, "Rebuke them, and they shall flee far off, and shall be chased as the chaff of the mountains before the wind, and like a rolling thing—*gulgul*—before the whirlwind." Now, from the nature of the parallelism, the *gulgul* cannot be a "wheel," but something corresponding to chaff. It must also be something that does not fly like the chaff, but in a striking manner rolls before the wind. The signification of *gulgul* in Hebrew and its equivalent in other Semitic dialects, requires this, and this rolling artichoke meets the case most emphatically, and especially when it rolls before the whirlwind. In the encounter referred to north of Hamath, my eyes were half blinded with the stubble and chaff which filled the air; but it was the extraordinary behaviour of this "rolling thing" that riveted my attention. Hundreds of these globes, all bounding like gaudies in one direction over the desert, would suddenly wheel short round at the bidding of a counter-blast, and dash away with equal speed on their new course. An Arab proverb addresses this "rolling thing" thus: "Ho! 'akkub, where do you put up to-night?" to which it answers as it flies: "Where the wind puts up." They also derive one of their many forms of curing from this plant: "May you be whirled, like the 'akkub, before the wind, until you are caught in the thorns, or plunged into the sea." If this is not the "wheel" of David, and the "rolling thing" of Isaiah, from which they also borrowed their impressions upon the wicked, I have seen nothing in the country to suggest the comparison.—*W. M. Thomson, in "The Land and the Book."*

Verse 13.—"Make them like a wheel." That is, cause them to fall into such great calamities that they can find no counsel or remedy for their misfortunes, and that they may run hither and thither like a wheel or a ball, and yet see not where they ought to stop, or whither they ought to escape. Such are the minds of wicked men in calamities, wherever they turn they find no harbour whereto to rest, no certain consolation can they discover. They are tossed with perpetual inquietude; by running hither and thither and seeking various remedies they but weary themselves the more and oblige themselves the more deeply in their woes. This must necessarily happen to those who seek to cure evil with evil. Therefore Isaiah also says, the wicked are like the troubled sea.—*Mellier.*

Verse 13.—"Like a wheel." Mortals, like cylinders, are rolled hither and thither, oppressed with unnumerable ills. *Artes Carthine—Pylagorov (?)*

Verse 13.—"There is no greater evidence against error, than that it is not constant to itself, no greater argument against these pretended great spirits, than that they cannot sit, know not where to fix, are always moving, as if the Psalmist's curse had taken hold of them, as if God had made them "like a wheel and as stubble before the wind," that can sit nowhere, rest at nothing, but turn about from one uncertainty to another. The Holy Spirit is a spirit that will sit still, and be at peace, continue and abide.—*Mark Froom.*

Verse 13, 14.—"In imagery both obvious and vivid to every native of the gusty

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hills and plains of Palestine, though to us comparatively unintelligible, the Psalmist describes them as driven over the uplands of Gilead like the clouds of chaff blown from the threshing-floors; chased away like the spherical masses of dry weeds which course over the plains of Ederaden and Pailletia—flying with the dreadful hurry and confusion of the flames, that rush and leap from tree to tree and hill to hill when the wooded mountains of a tropical country are by chance ignited.—William Smith in "A Dictionary of the Bible." 1863.

Verse 14.—"Mountains on fire." Many of the mountains in this country are covered with dense forests. The leaves which fall every autumn accumulate, sometimes for years, until we have a particularly dry summer, when, somehow or other, either by accident or design, they are always set on fire, and burn sometimes for several days. The mountains in one of the States of the neighbouring Republic are on fire at this very moment while I am now writing, and have been burning for more than a week, and we can distinctly see the red glare in the sky above them, although from their great distance, even the tops of the mountains themselves from whence the flames arise are beyond the limits of our horizon.—From "Philip Mangrove; or, Memoirs of a Church of England Missionary in the North American Colonies." 1846.

Verse 14.—"Fire" has greater force on a mountain, where the wind is more powerful, than upon a good situated in a valley.—*Honorius Augustodunensis.*

Verse 14.—Humboldt saw forests on fire in South America and thus describes them. "Several parts of the vast forests which surround the mountain, had taken fire. Reddish flames, half enveloped in clouds of smoke, presented a very grand spectacle. The inhabitants set fire to the forests, to improve the pasturage, and to destroy the shrubs that choke the grass. Enormous conflagrations, too, are often caused by the carelessness of the Indians, who neglect, when they travel, to extinguish the fires by which they have dressed their food."

Verse 14.—Let us pray the divine aid to break this power and enmity of the natural man; that it may yield unto the word of grace; and let the wood, hay and stubble of all false doctrine perish before the brightness of the face of God.—Edward Waller. 1854.

Verse 18.—"That men may know that thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH," etc. Early English history informs us, that some bloodthirsty persecutors were marching on a band of Christians. The Christians, seeing them approaching, marched out towards them, and, at the top of their voices, shouted, "Hallelujah, hallelujah!" (Praise Jehovah). The name of the Lord being presented, the rage of the persecutors abated. Josephus says, that the Great Alexander, when on his triumphal march, being met near Jerusalem by the Jewish high priest, on whose mitre was engraven the name of Jehovah, "approached by himself, and adored that name;" and was dismayed of his hostile intent. There was significance and power in the glorious old name as written by the Jews. But the name of Jesus is now far more mighty in the world than was the name Jehovah in these earlier ages.—*The Dictionary of Illustrations.* 1872.

Verse 18.—"JEHOVAH" is one of the incommunicable names of God, which signifies his eternal essence. The Jews observe that in God's name Jehovah the Trinity is implied. *Je* signifies the present tense, *ho* the preter-perfect tense, *rah* the future. The Jews also observe that in his name Jehovah all the Hebrew letters are *literæ quiescentes*, that denote rest, implying that in God and from God is all our rest. Every gracious soul is like Noah's dove, he can find no rest nor satisfaction but in God. God alone is the godly man's ark of rest and safety. Jehovah is the incommunicable name of God, and is never attributed to any but God: "Thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH."

Verse 18.—"The most high." His being the High and lofty One, notes forth the transcendancy and super-excellency of his divine being in itself, and that it is utterly of another kind from creatures, and indeed that it only is truly being. When the Psalmist says, "That men may know that thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH art the more most over all the earth," he thereby argues his height from his name, that his name is alone Jehovah, and therefore he is most high, and in that very respect. Now Jehovah is the name of his essence, "I am," and he is most high in respect of such a glorious being as is proper alone unto him.—Thomas Goodwin.



PSALM THE EIGHTY-THIRD.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—The long silence of God, the reasons for it, and our reasons for desiring him to end it.

Verse 3.—"Thy hidden ones." I. Hidden as to their new nature, which is an enigma to men. II. Hidden for protection, as precious things. III. Hidden, for silence and rest. IV. Hidden, because not yet fully revealed.

Verse 4.—The immortality of the church.

Verse 5.—The confederates of evil against the saints.

Verse 15.—The instability, restlessness, and impudence of the wicked; their horror when God deals with them in justice.

Verse 16.—A prayer for the Pope and his priests.

Verse 17.—The righteous fate of persecutors, and troublemakers.

Verse 18.—The Golden Lesson: how taught, to whom, by whom, through whom?

PSALM LXXXIV.

TITLE AND SUBJECT.—To the chief musician upon Gittith. A Psalm for the sons of Korah. *This Psalm well deserved to be committed to the robes of the sons of song. No music could be too sweet for its theme, or too exquisite in sound to match the beauty of its language. Sweeter than the joy of the wine press, (for that is said to be the meaning of the word returned upon Gittith), is the joy of the holy assemblies of the Lord's house; not even the favoured children of grace, who are like the sons of Korah, can have a richer subject for song than Zion's sacred festivals.*

It matters little when this Psalm was written, or by whom; for our part it exhales to us a Davidic perfume, it smells of the mountain heather and the lone places of the wilderness, where King David must have often lodged during his many sojourns. This sacred ode is one of the choicest of the collection; it has a mild radiance about it, entitling it to be called The Pearl of Psalms. If the twenty-third be the most popular, the one-hundred-and-third the most joyful, the one-hundred-and-nineteenth the most deeply experimental, the fifty-first the most plaintive, this is one of the most sweet of the Psalms of Peace.

Pilgrimages to the tabernacle were a great feature of Jewish life. In our own country, pilgrimages to the shrines of Canterbury, and our Leids of Westingham, were so general as to affect the entire population, cause the formation of roads, the erection and maintenance of hostiories, and the creation of a special literature; this may help us to understand the influence of pilgrimage upon the ancient Israelites. Families journeyed together, making bands which grew at each halting place; they camped in various places, sang in unison along the roads, lolled together over the hill and through the thicket, and, as they went along, stored up happy memories which would never be forgotten. One who was debarré the holy company of the pilgrims, and the devout worship of the congregation, would find in this Psalm fit expression for his mournful spirit.

DIVISION.—We will make our pauses where the poet or the musician placed them, namely, at the *Selahs*.

EXPOSITION.

HOW amiable are thy tabernacles, O LORD of hosts!
 2 My soul length, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the LORD:
 my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.

3 Yea, the sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, eves thine altars, O LORD of hosts, my King, and my God.

4 Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee. *Selah.*

1. "How amiable," or, How lovely! He does not tell us how lovely they were, because he could not. His expressions show us that his feelings were inexpressible. Lovely to the memory, to the mind, to the heart, to the eye, to the whole soul, are the assemblies of the saints. Earth contains no sight so refreshing to us as the gathering of believers for worship. There are sorry saints who see nothing amiable in the services of the Lord's house. "Are thy tabernacles." The tabernacle had been pitched in several places, and, moreover, was divided into several courts and portions; hence, probably, the plural number is here used. It was all and altogether lovely to David. Outer court, or inner court, he loved every portion of it. Every cord and curtain was dear to him. Even when at a distance, he rejoiced to remember the sacred tent where Jehovah revealed himself, and he cried out with exultation while he pictured in fond imagination its sacred services, and solemn

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rites, as he had seen them in bygone times. Because they are *thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts*, therefore are they so dear to thy people. The pavilion is the centre of the camp, around which all thy creatures gather, and towards which their eyes are turned, as armies look to the tent of the king. Thou rulest all the companies of creatures with such goodness, that all their instincts rejoice in thy dwelling-places, and the bands of thy saints especially hail thee with joyful loyalty as Jehovah of hosts.

2. "*My soul longeth*,"—it pines, and faints to meet with the saints in the Lord's house. The desire was deep and insatiable—the very soul of the man was yearning for his God. "*Yea, even fainteth*," as though it could not long hold out, but was exhausted with delay. He had a holy love-sickness upon him, and was wasted with an inward consumption because he was deprived the worship of the Lord in the appointed place. "*For the courts of the Lord*." To stand once again in those areas which were dedicated to holy adoration was the soul-longing of the Psalmist. True subjects love the courts of their king. "*My heart and my flesh cry out for the living God*." It was God himself that he pined for, the only living and true God. His whole nature entered into his longing. Even the clay-cold flesh grew warm through the intense action of his fervent spirit. Seldom, indeed, does the flesh incline in the right direction, but in the matter of Sabbath services our weary body sometimes comes to the assistance of our longing heart, for it desires the physical rest as much as the soul desires the spiritual repose. The Psalmist declared that he could not remain silent in his desire, but began to cry out for God and his house; he wept, he sighed, he pleaded for the privilege. Some need to be whipped at church, while here is David crying for it. He needed no dicker of bells from the belfry to ring him in, he carried his bell in his own bosom: holy appetite is a better call to worship than a full chime.

3. "*Yea, the sparrow hath found an house*." He envied the sparrows which lived around the house of God, and picked up the stray crumbs in the courts thereof; he only wished that he, too, could frequent the solemn assemblies and bear away a little of the heavenly food. "*And the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young*." He envied also the swallows whose nests were built under the eaves of the priests' houses, who there found a place for their young, as well as for themselves. We rejoice not only in our personal religious opportunities, but in the great blessing of taking our children with us to the sanctuary. The church of God is a house for us and a nest for our little ones. "*When thou altar, O Lord of hosts*." To the very altars these free birds drew near, none could restrain them nor would have wished them to go, and David wished to come and go as freely as they did. Mark how he repeats the blessed name of Jehovah of Hosts; he found in it a sweetness which helped him to bear his inward hunger. Probably David himself was with the host, and, therefore, he dwelt with emphasis upon the title which taught him that the Lord was in the tented field as well as within the holy curtains. "*My King and my God*." Here he utters his loyalty from afar. If he may not tread the courts, yet he loves the King. If an exile, he is not a rebel. When we cannot occupy a seat in God's house, he shall have a seat in our memories and a throne in our hearts. The double "my" is very precious; he lays hold upon his God with both his hands, as one resolved to let him go till the favour requested be at length accorded.

4. "*Blessed are they that dwell in thy house*." These he seems to be highly favoured who are constantly engaged in divine worship—the canon regulars, the monks, the nuns, the hermits who sweep and dust. To come and go is refreshing, but to abide in the place of prayer must be heaven below. To be the guests of God, enjoying the hospitalities of heaven, set apart for holy work, screened from a noisy world, and familiar with sacred things—why this is surely the choicest heritage a son of man can possess. "*They will be still praising thee*." So near to God, their very life must be adoration. They surely their hearts and tongues never cease from magnifying the Lord. We fear David here drew rather a picture of what should be than of what is; for those occupied daily with the offices needful for public worship are not always among the most devout; on the contrary, "the nearer the church the further from God." Yet in a spiritual sense this is most true, for those children of God who in spirit abide ever in his house, are also ever full of the praises of God. Communion is the mother of adoration. They fail to praise the Lord who wander far from him, but those who dwell in him are always magnifying him.

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434. "*Selah*." In such an occupation as this we might be content to remain for ever. It is worth while to pause and meditate upon the prospect of dwelling with God and praising him throughout eternity.

5. Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them.

6. Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pools.

7. They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God.

8. O LORD God of hosts, hear my prayer: give ear, O God of Jacob. Selah.

1. "*Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee*." Having spoken of the blessedness of those who reside in the house of God, he now speaks of those who are favoured to visit it at appointed seasons, going upon pilgrimage with their devout brethren: he is not, however, indiscriminate in his eulogy, but speaks only of those who heartily attend to the sacred festivals. The blessedness of sacred worship belongs not to half-hearted, listless worshippers, but to those who throw all their energies into it. Neither prayer, nor praise, nor the hearing of the word will be pleasant or profitable to persons who have left their hearts behind them. A company of pilgrims who had left their hearts at home would be no better than a caravan of carcases, quite unfit to blend with living saints in adoring the living God. "*In whose heart are the ways of them*," or far better, "*in whose heart are thy ways*." Those who love the ways of God are blessed. When we have God's ways in our hearts, and our heart in his ways, we are what and where we should be, and hence we shall enjoy the divine approval.

2. "*Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well*." Travelling joyfully the road to the great assembly, the happy pilgrims found refreshment even in the dreariest part of the road. As around a well men meet and converse cheerfully, being refreshed after their journey, so even in the vale of tears, or any other dreary glen, the pilgrims to the sites find sweet solace in brotherly communion and in anticipation of the general assembly above, with its joys unspeakable. Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never now be deciphered, but the general meaning is clear enough. There are joys of pilgrimage which make men forget the discomforts of the road. "*The rain also filleth the pools*." God gives to his people the supplies they need while traversing the roads which he points out for them. Where there were no natural supplies from below, the pilgrims found an abundant compensation in waters from above, and so also shall all the sacramental host of God's elect. Ways, which otherwise would have been deserted from want of accommodation, were made into highways abundantly furnished for the travellers' wants, because the great annual pilgrimage led in that direction; even so, Christian converse and the joy of united worship make many duties easy and delightful which else had been difficult and painful.

3. "*They go from strength to strength*." So far from being wearied they gather strength as they proceed. Each individual becomes happier, each company becomes more numerous, each holy song more sweet and full. We grow as we advance if heaven be our goal. If we spend our strength in God's ways we shall find it increase. "*Every one of them in Zion appeareth before God*." This was the end of the pilgrims' march, the centre where all met, the delight of all hearts. Not merely to be in the assembly, but to appear before God was the object of each devout traveller. Would to God it were the sincere desire of all who in these days mingle in our religious gatherings. Unless we realise the presence of God we have done nothing; the mere gathering together is nothing worth.

4. "*O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer*." Give me to go up to thy house, or if I may not do so, yet let my cry be heard. Thou listenest to the united supplications of thy saints, but do not shut out my solitary petition, unworthy though I be. "*Give ear, O God of Jacob*." Though Jehovah of hosts, thou art also the covenant God of solitary pleaders like Jacob; regard thou, then, my plaintive supplication. I wrestle here alone with thee, while the company of thy people have gone on before me to happier scenes, and I beseech thee bless me; for I am resolved to hold thee till thou speak the word of grace into my soul. The repetition of the request

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for an answer to his prayer denotes his eagerness for a blessing. What a mercy it is that if we cannot gather with the saints, we can still speak to their Master.

10. Behold, O God our shield, and look upon the face of thine anointed. To For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doer in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

11. For the LORD God is a sun and shield: the LORD will give grace and glory: no good thing will be withhold from them that walk uprightly.

12. O LORD of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in thee. Behold, O God our shield, and look upon the face of thine anointed. Here we have the nation's prayer for David; and the believer's prayer for the Son of David. Let but the Lord look upon our Lord Jesus, and we shall be shielded from all harm; let him behold the face of his Anointed, and we shall be able to behold his face with joy. We also are sanctified by the Lord's grace, and our desire is that he will look upon us with an eye of love in Christ Jesus. Our best prayers when we are in the best place are for our glorious King, and for the enjoyment of his Father's smile.

13. For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. Of course the Psalmist means a thousand days spent elsewhere. Under the most favourable circumstances in which earth's pleasures can be enjoyed, they are not comparable by so much as one in a thousand to the delights of the service of God. To feel his love, to rejoice in the person of the anointed Saviour, to survey the promises and feel the power of the Holy Ghost in applying precious truth to the soul, is a joy which worldlings cannot understand, but which true believers are ravished with. Even a glimpse at the love of God is better than ages spent in the pleasures of sense. "I had rather be a doer in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." The lowest station in connection with the Lord's house is better than the highest position among the godless. Only to wait at his threshold and peep within, so as to see Jesus, is bliss. To bear witness and open doors for the Lord is more honour than to reign within the pavilions of royal sinners, though we might lie there for a lifetime of luxury. Note how he calls the tabernacle "the house of my God;" there's where the sweetness lies: if Jehovah be our God, his house, his altars, his doortop, all become precious to us. We know by experience that where Jesus is within, the outside of the house is better than the noblest chambers where the Son of God is not to be found.

14. For the LORD God is a sun and shield. Pilgrims need both as the weather may be, for the cold would smite them were it not for the sun, and foes are apt to

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12. "O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in thee." Here is the key of the Psalm. The worship is that of faith, and the blessedness is peculiar to believers. No formal worshipper can enter into this secret. A man must know the Lord by the life of real faith, or he can have no true rejoicing in the Lord's worship, his house, his Son, or his ways. Dear reader, how fares it with thy soul?

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.
Title.—Here note, that the sons, that is, the posterity of wicked and rebellious Korah, have an honourable place in God's sacred and solemn service: for to them sundry of David's psalms are commended. . . . Here see the verifying of God's word, for the comfort of all godly children, that the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father. *Esak*, xviii. 14, 17, 20. If he sees his father's sin and turn from them.—*Thomas Plerson* (1570—1633) in "David's Heart's Desire."

Whole Psalm.—
O Lord of hosts, how lovely in mine eyes
The tents where them dost dwell!
For those about my spirit faints and sighs:
The courts I love so well.
My longing soul is weary
Within thy house to be;
The world is waste and dreary,
A desert land to me.
The sparrow, Lord, hath found a shelter'd home,
The swallow hath her nest;
She loveth there her young, and though she roam,
Returns there to rest.
I, O thou altar King,
Wouldst there for ever be;
My heart and flesh are crying,
O living God, for thee!
How blest are they who in thy house abide!
Thou evermore they praise,
How strong the man whom thou alone dost guide,
Whose heart doth keep thy ways.
A pilgrim and a stranger,
He searcheth on thine ark;
Dost shield him from alarm.
From strength to strength through Baca's vale of woe,
They pass along in prayer,
And bubbling streams of living water flow,
Dug by their faithful care.
Thy rain is sent from heaven
To fertilise the land,
And wayside grace is given
Till they in Zion stand.
Lord God of hosts, attend unto my prayer!
O Jacob's God, give ear!
Behold, O God, our Shield, we through thy care,
Within thy courts appear!
Look thou upon the glory
Of thine Anointed's face;
In him we stand before thee
To witness of thy grace!

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One day with thee excellèd o'er and o'er
A thousand days apart;
In those shades, within thy temple-door,
Would stand my watchful heart.
Men tell me of the treasure
Hid in their tents of sin;
I look not there for pleasure,
Nor choose to enter in.

Owe thou the Lord to be thy Son, thy Shield—
No good will be withhold;
He giveth grace, and soon shall be reveal'd
His glory, yet unsold.
His mighty name confessing,
Walk thou at peace and ease;
O Lord, how rich the blessing
Of him who trusts in thee!

—German Choral Music.

Verse 1.—“How amiable are thy tabernacles.” What was there in them that appeared so amiable? Purchase, the edifice was famed for the skill and cost bestowed on it? But the temple of extraordinary beauty was not yet constructed. The tabernacle was lowly, more suited to pilgrims than to a great people, and little becoming the king himself. Therefore to the pious there is no need of vast or sumptuous temples to the end that they should love the house of God.—*Mosses.*
Verse 1.—“How amiable are thy tabernacles.” What made the tabernacle of Moses lovely was not the outside, which was very mean, as the Church of God outwardly is, through persecution, affliction, and poverty; but what was within, having many golden vessels in it, and those typical of things much more precious; moreover, here the priests were to be seen in their robes, doing their duty and service, and, at certain times, the high priest in his rich apparel; here were seen the sacrifices slain and offered, by which the people were taught the nature of sin, the strictness of justice, and the necessity and efficacy of the sacrifice of Christ: here the Levites were heard singing their songs, and blowing their trumpets: but much more amiable are the Church of God and its ordinances in gospel times, where Christ, the great High-Priest, is seen in the glories of his person, and the fulness of his grace; where Zion’s priests, or the ministers of the gospel, stand clothed, being full fraught with salvation, and the tidings of it; where Christ is evidently set forth, as crucified and slain, in the ministry of the word, and the administration of ordinances; here the gospel trumpet is blown, and its joyful sound echoed forth, and songs of love and grace are sung by all believers; besides, what makes these tabernacles still more lovely are, the presence of God here, so that they are no other than the house of God, the gate of heaven; the provisions that are here made, and the company that is here enjoyed.—*John Gill.*
Verse 1.—“Amiable.” The adjective is rendered by the English versions “amiable,” in the sense of the French *amiable*, lovely. But the usage of the Hebrew word requires it to be understood as meaning *dear*, beloved, which is exactly the idea here required by the context. The plural, *dwelling*, has reference to the subdivisions and apartments of the sanctuary, and is applied to the tabernacle in Pa. xlviii. 3. Compare Pa. lxxviii. 58. The divine titles are as usual significant. With one suggests the covenant relation between God and the petitioner, the other makes his sovereignty the ground of a prayer for his protection.—*Joseph Addison Alexander.*
Verse 1.—“Tabernacles.” By the name of “tabernacles” we are put in mind of the church’s peregrination and wandering from one place unto another, until she come unto her true country. For as tabernacle and tents of war be removed hither and thither, so the Church of God in this life hath no sure and quiet abode, but often is compelled to change her seat. This pilgrimage whereto indeed every man, as Augustine doth say, is a pilgrim in this world, doth admonish us of sin, which is the cause of this peregrination. For, because of sin we are cast with our first parents out of Paradise into the land wherein we sojourn. So that we are removed from Jerusalem, that is, from the sight and fruition of peace, into Babylon, that is, into confusion and exile, wherein we wander far and wide.—*Nicholas Harnage (Harnageus) (1615–1690), in “The Path of the Church Militant.”*
Verse 1, 2.—When we cannot express the greatness of a thing in direct terms, we are fain to fly to wonder, and so doth David here, because he cannot express

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ufficiently how amiable the Tabernacles of the Lord are, he therefore falls to wondering, and helps himself with a question; How amiable are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts? But is not David’s wondering itself wonderful, that the tabernacles of the Lord of Hosts should be so wonderfully amiable? Is it not a wonder they should be amiable at all? For are not his tabernacles, tents of war? and is there anything in war that is amiable? If he had said: How terrible are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts; his wonder had been with some congruity; for the Lord of Hosts is terrible in all his works; but to say, How amiable are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts, seems to imply a contradiction; for though they may be amiable, as they are tabernacles, yet they must needs be terrible, as they are Tabernacles of the Lord of Hosts; and when this terribleness hath made an abatement in their amiability; what place will be left for wonder, to give cause to say, How amiable are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts? But if he had said, How terrible are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts; though it might have been wonderful in the degree, yet it could not be wonderful in the kind; for what wonder is it, if the Tabernacles of the Lord of Hosts be terrible? But when he saith, How amiable are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts; this is not only wonderful in the degree, but in the kind much more. For what can be more wonderful, than that being Tabernacles of the Lord of Hosts, they should be amiable, and so amiable as to be wondered at? But is it not, that God is in himself so amiable, that all things of His, even his terrors themselves, are amiable; his tabernacles and his tents, his sword and his spear, his darts and his arrows, all amiable; terrible no doubt to his enemies, but amiable, wonderfully amiable to all that love and fear him, and great reason they should be so, seeing they are all in their defence, and for their safeguard; though they be Tabernacles of the Lord of Hosts to the wicked, yet they are Courts of the Prince of Peace to the godly, and this makes *my soul to long for the courts of the Lord.* For I desire indeed to be a courtier, yet not as I am now: God knows I am very unfit for it, but because God’s Courts are such, they make any one fit, that but come into them; they receive not men fit, but make them fit; and he that was before but a shrub in Basra, as soon as he comes into the Courts of the Lord is presently made a cedar in Lebanon.—*Sir Richard Baker.*

Verse 2.—“My soul longeth, pee, even fainteth,” etc. Every amiableness is not so great to make a longing, nor every longing so great to make a fainting; nor every fainting so great, to make the soul to faint; Oh, then, consider how great this amiableness is, which makes my soul not only to long, but to faint with longing! And blame me not for fainting, as though it were my own fault for restraining my longing; for seeing his Tabernacles are of infinite amiableness, they must needs work in me an infinite delighting, and that delighting an infinite longing; and what restraint can there be of that which is infinite? No, alas, my fainting is but answerable to my longing, and my longing but answerable to the amiableness. If I had the offer made me, which was made to Christ, to enjoy all the kingdoms of the earth, but with condition to want the Courts of the Lord; this want would bring to my soul a greater grief than that enjoying would give it contentment: for seeing his Tabernacles are so amiable, where He is Lord of Hosts, how amiable must they needs be, where He is Prince of Peace? and Prince of Peace he is in his Courts, though in his camp he be Lord of Hosts.—*Sir Richard Baker.*

Verse 2.—“My soul longeth, pee, even fainteth.” The word *fy* (fainteth) signifies to be consumed with longing, as the Latins say, *appete aliquem amore* (he is dying of love), that is, he so vehemently loves, and is inflamed with so great a desire to obtain the loved object, that he wastes and pines away unless his wish is gratified. Therefore, an ardent longing is meant, which so torments and burns the mind, that flesh and marrow waste away, so long as it is not permitted to enjoy the things desired.—*Mollerus.*

Verse 2.—“Soul . . . heart . . . flesh.” Marking the whole man, with every faculty and affection. The verbs are also very expressive. The first, “*longeth*,” means literally, “hath grown pale,” as with the intensity of the feeling; the second, “*fainteth*,” is more exactly “fainteth,” or “is consumed.” Job. xix. 27.—*J. Stewart Parson.*

Verse 2.—“Cryeth.” The word that is here rendered “*cryeth*,” is from *br*, that signifies to shout, shrill, or cry out, as soldiers do at the beginning of a battle, when they cry out, Fall on, fall on, fall on, or when they cry out after a victory, Victory, victory, victory! The Hebrew word notes a strong cry, or to cry as a child cries

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when it is sadly hungry, for now every whit of the child cries, hands cry, and face cries, and feet cry.—*Thomas Browne*
Verse 2.—"Living God." Ps. xlii. 2. "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God." It is the only other place in the Psalms where God is so named. This particular form of expression, *El Chap*, occurs but twice beside in the Bible, Josh. iii. 10; Hosea i. 10.—*J. Stewart Perowne*.

Verse 3.—"The sparrows hath found an house," etc. The tender care of God, over the least of his creatures, is here most touchingly alluded to. The Psalmist, while in exile, envies them their privileges. He longs to be nesting, as it were, in the dwelling-place of God. The believer finds a perfect home and rest in God's altar; or, rather, in the great truths which they represent. Still, his confidence in God is sweetened and strengthened by the knowledge of his minute, universal, providential care. It becomes his admiring delight. "God fails not," as one has beautifully said, "to find a house for the most wretched, and a nest for the most restless of birds." What confidence this should give us! How we should rest! What repose the soul finds that casts itself on the watchful, tender care of him who provides so fully for the need of all his creatures! We know what the expression of "nest" conveys, just as well as that of "a house." Is it not a place of security, a shelter from storm, a covert to hide oneself in, from every evil, a protection from all that can harm, a place to rest in, to settle in, to joy in? But there is one thing in these highly privileged birds which strikes us forcibly in our meditations—they knew not him from whom all this kindness flowed—they knew neither his heart nor his hand. They enjoyed the rich provisions of his tender care; he thought of everything for their need, but there was no fellowship between them and the Great Giver. From this, O my soul, thou mayest learn a useful lesson. Never rest satisfied with merely frequenting such places, or with having certain privileges there; but rise, in spirit, and seek and find and enjoy direct communion with the living God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. The heart of David turns to God himself. "My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God."—*Things New and Old*.

Verse 3.—"The swallow a nest," etc. The confidence which these birds place in the human race is not a little extraordinary. They not only put themselves, but their offspring in the power of men. I have seen their nests in situations where they were within the reach of one's hand, and where they might have been destroyed in an instant. I have observed them under a doorway, the eaves of a low cottage against the wall of a tool-shed, on the knocker of a door, and the rafter of a much-frequented hay-loft.—*Edmund Jesse*, in *Gleanings in Natural History*, 1856.

Verse 3.—"From these altars." There were two altars; the "brass altar" and the "golden altar;" to those, no doubt, the Psalmist refers. Both were of shittim wood, which sets forth the holy humanity—the perfect manhood, of the Lord, Jesus Incarnation lies at the foundation of all his work for us, and of all our blessing in him. "The one altar was like the other with pure gold." The contrasting shadows forth his Godhead, but in distinct aspects. We have the same Jesus in both, but shadowed forth in different circumstances. In the one, humiliation and suffering; in the other, exaltation and glory.—*Things New and Old*.

Verse 3.—"These altars." There is in the original a pathetic, a vehement, a broken expressing, expressive, *O these altars*. It is true, says David) thou art here in the wilderness, and I may see thee here, and serve thee here, but *O these altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God*.—*John Zenne*.

Verse 3.—"These altars" is a poetical way of saying "thy house." It is manifestly a special term, instead of a general. Yet it has been seriously argued, that no bird could or would ever be suffered to build their nests on the altar. Surely this sort of expression, which is hardly a figure, is common enough. *A petit poisson fit de nonnaïste*. We say, "There goes a sail." What should we think of a man who should argue that a sail cannot go? The altars mean the temple. There was

"no jesty here
 Buttress, not coigne of vantage,
 Had made their pendant bed;"

not to mention that trees grew within the sacred enclosure, where birds might have built their nests.—*J. J. Stewart Perowne*.

Verse 4.—A custom, existing among several nations of antiquity, is deemed capable of illustrating the present passage. For birds, whose nests chanced to be

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built on the temples, or within the limits of them, were not allowed to be driven away, much less to be killed, but found there a secure and undisturbed abode.—*William Keatinge Clap*.

Verse 4.—"Blessed are they that dwell in thy house," etc. Alas, how happens this? There were tabernacles before, as belonging to a Lord; and courts as belonging to a king, and altars as belonging to a God; and now to be but a house as belonging to a private man; and so all this great rising to end in a fall? No, my soul, it is no fall, it is an aggregation rather of all the other; for where his tabernacle did but serve to show his power, his court but to show his majesty; his altars but to show his deity, his house serves to show them all; for in his house there will still be praising him, and his praise and glory is the sum of all. Or is it that to dwell in God's house is a kind of appropriating him to ourselves, seeing his tabernacles and his courts lie open to strangers, his house open to none but his servants; and seeing in the nearness to God, and conversing with him, consists all true blessedness; therefore "Blessed are they that dwell in his house," but how dwell in it? Not to look in sometimes as we pass by, or to stay in it a time, as we do at an inn, but to be constant abiders in it day and night, as to which we have devoted ourselves and vowed our service.—*Sir Richard Baker*.

Verse 4.—"Blessed are they that dwell in thy house." What was this house more to David than another house, save that here he reckoned upon enjoying the Divine Presence? So that here was a heart so naturalized to this presence as to affect an abode in it, and that he might lead his life with God, and dwell with him all his days; he could not be content with giving a visit now and then. And why should this temper of spirit in the clearer light of the gospel be looked upon as an unattainable thing? A lazy dependency, and the mean conceit that it is meetest not to aim so high, starves religion, and stifles all truly noble and generous desires. Let this then be the thing designed with you, and constantly pursue and drive the design, that you may get into this disposition of spirit toward God.—*John Howe*.

Verse 4.—"Blessed are they that dwell in thy house," etc. Blessed indeed, we too may exclaim, and blessed shall they be for ever. They are dwellers, not visitors, in God's house. "I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever." This is true, blessedly true, of all who trust in Jesus now. But though God's children are all priests by birth, as were the sons of Aaron, they are not all, alas! priests by consecration. (See Exod. xix.) Comparatively few know their priestly place at the golden altar. Many of them are doubting as to whether their sins, root and branch, were all consumed outside the camp; and, consequently, such are afraid to come within the court, and as for being assured of their full justification and sanctification in the risen One, they gravely doubt and fear that such blessedness can ever be their happy lot. Hence that state of soul which answers to priestly consecration at the laver, and happy worship at the golden altar, is unknown and unenjoyed. They are not priests by consecration.

Our text is plain. "They will still be praising thee." Doubts, fears, unsettled questions, all are gone. Such cannot exist in the holy place. All, of course, who are in Christ, must be in God's account where he is; but all who believe in Christ, do not know and believe that they are in him, as being one with him now. When the state of our souls answers to what is symbolized by the holy place, we can only praise. "They that dwell in thy house will be still praising thee." Then we are happily near to God, and have communion with him, in the glorified Christ, through the power of the Holy Ghost.—*Things New and Old*.

Verse 4.—"They will be still praising thee." How appears it to be true, that they who dwell in God's house will always be praising him, seeing it is but seldom seen that servants be so forward to praise their masters? O my soul! it is not so much the good dispositions of the servants, as the infinite worthiness of the Master that makes them to praise him, for when they see the admirable economy of his government, when they see how sweetly he disposeth all things in weight and measure, when they find him to use them more like children, than servants, what heart can be so ungrateful as not to praise him? And seeing by dwelling in God's house, they see these things continually, therefore they that dwell in his house will always be praising him.—*Sir Richard Baker*.

Verse 4.—"They will be still praising thee." As having hearts full of heaven, and consciences full of comfort. There cannot but be music in the temple of the Holy Ghost.—*John Trapp*.

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distinct relationship. As "Lord of hosts," he is almighty in power; as the "God of Jacob," he is infinite in mercy and goodness to his people.—*Things New and Old.*

Verse 9.—While many, alas, are satisfied with mere formalities in religion, or with the dry discussion of doctrines, high or low, as they may be called, let them and be occupied with Christ himself. It is the knowledge of his person that gives strength and joy to the soul. At all times, under all circumstances, we can say, "Look upon the face of thine Anointed." We cannot always say, Look on us; but we may always say, Look on Him. In deepest sorrow through conscious failure, or in trials and difficulties through faithfulness to his name, we can ever plead with God what Christ is. God is ever well pleased with him—ever occupied with him as risen from the dead and exalted to his own right hand in heaven; and he would have us also be occupied with him as the heart's exclusive object. True faith can only rest on God's *estimate* of Christ, not on inward thoughts and feelings. That which may be called the faith of the formalist, rests on the ability of his own mind to judge of these matters. He trusts in himself. This is the essential difference between faith in appearance and faith in reality.—*Things New and Old.*

Verse 9.—"Look upon the face of thine Anointed." For I shall never come to look upon thy face, if thou vouchsafest not first to look upon mine; if thou afford me not as well the benefit of thine eye, to look upon me, as the favour of thine ear to hear me, I shall be left only to a bare expectation, but never come to the happiness of fruition; but when thou vouchsafest to look upon my face, that look of thine hath an influence of all true blessedness, and makes me find what a happiness it is to have the God of Jacob for my shield.—*Sir Richard Baker.*

Verse 10.—"A day." The least good look that a man hath from God, and the least good word that a man hears from God, and the least love letter and love token that a man receives from God, is exceedingly precious to that man that hath God for his portion. "One day in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere." He doth not say, One year in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere, but *One day* in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere; nor doth he say, One quarter of a year in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere, but "One day in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere"; nor doth he say, One month is better than a thousand elsewhere, but "One day in thy courts is better than a thousand elsewhere," to shew that the very least of God is exceeding precious to a gracious soul that hath God for his portion.—*Thomas Erskine.*

Verse 10.—Another sign of God's children is, to delight to be much in God's presence. Children to be to the presence of their father; where the King is, there is the court; where the presence of God is, there is heaven. God is in a special manner present in his ordinances, they are the Ark of his presence. Now, if we are his children, we love to be much in holy duties. In the use of ordinances we draw near to God, we come into our Father's presence; in prayer we have secret conference with God; the soul while it is praying, is as it were parting with God. In the word we hear God speaking from heaven to us; and how doth every child of God delight to hear his Father's voice! In the sacrament God kisseth his children with the kisses of his lips; he gives them a smile of his face, and a privy-seal of his love; oh, it is good to draw near to God. It is sweet being in his presence; every true child of God saith, "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand!"—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 10.—"I had rather be a doorkeeper," etc. Some read it, "I would rather be bound to a post in the house of my God, than live at liberty in the tents of the wicked;" alluding to the law concerning servants, who if they would not go out free, were to have their ear bored to the door-post, Exod. xxi. 5, 6. David loved his Master, and loved his work so well, that he desired to be tied to this service for ever, to be more free to it, but never to go out free from it, preferring bonds to duty far before the greatest liberty to sit. Such a suppletive delight have holy hearts in holy duties; no satisfaction in their account comparable to that in communion with God.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 10.—"I had rather be a doorkeeper." In the sense that Christ is a Door, David may well be content to be a Door-keeper, and though in God's house there be many mansions, yet seeing all of them are glorious, even the door-keeper's place is not without its glory. But if you think the office to be mean, consider then whose office he is, for even a door-keeper is an officer in God's house, and God never dis-

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place his officers unless it be to advance them to a higher; whereas, in the courts of princes, the greatest officers are oftentimes displaced, turned off often with disgrace.—*Sir Richard Baker.*

Verse 10.—"I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God," etc. Happy are those persons, whom God will use as beams to sweep out the dust from his temple; or who shall tug at an ear in the host where Christ and his church are embarked.—*William Seeker, in "The Nonnath Professor."*

Verse 10.—"Doorkeeper." This is a Korahite Psalm, and the descendants of Korah were, in fact, porters, and "keepers of the gates of the tabernacle, and keepers of the entry," as well as being permitted to swell the chorus of the inspired singers of Israel.—*Boswell, quoted by Neale and Littledale.*

Verse 10.—Instead of, "I had rather be a doorkeeper," the margin has, according to the Hebrew, "I would choose rather to sit at the threshold." Answorth's translation is: "I have chosen to sit at the threshold, in the house of my God;" and Dr. Boothroyd's is: "Abide, or sit, at the threshold." See 2 Kings vi. 3; xxi. 4; xxv. 18; 1 Chron. ix. 19; 2 Chron. xxiii. 4; Esther ii. 21; vi. 2. In all these passages the marginal reading is *threshold*. I think the word "door-keeper" does not convey the proper meaning of the words, "to sit at the threshold"; because the preference of the Psalmist was evidently given to a very humble position; whereas that of a door-keeper, in Eastern estimation, is truly respectable and confidential.

The marginal reading, however, "to sit at the threshold," at once strikes on an Eastern mind as a situation of deep humility. See the poor heathen devotee: he goes and sits near the threshold of his temple. Look at the beggar: he sits, or prostrates himself, at the threshold of the door or gate, till he shall have gained his suit.—*Joseph Roberts.*

Verse 10.—"House." "Tents." Observe the force of the contrasted expressions. The "house" is the Lord's; the "tents" are of the wicked. The pleasures of sin are for a season only; the world passeth away, and the lusts thereof.—*Arthur Prichard.*

Verse 10.—"The tents." It is not any tents, or tents of any ordinary kind, that are understood, but rich, powerful, glorious, and splendid tents.—*Venema.*

Verse 11.—"The Lord God is a sun," conveys a striking and impressive truth, when we think of the sun only in his obvious character as a source of light and heat. But what new energy is given to this magnificent emblem, when we learn from astronomy that he is a grand centre of attraction, and when we, in addition, take in that sublime generalisation that the sun is the ultimate source of every form of power existing in the world! The wind waits the commence of every nation over the mighty deep; but the heat of the sun has rarefied that air, and set that wind in motion. The descending stream yields a power which grinds your grain, turns your spindles, works your looms, drives your forges; but it is because the sun gathered up the vapour from the ocean, which fell upon the hills, and in finding its way back to the source whence it came. The expansive energy of steam propels your engine; but the force with which it operates is locked up in the coal (the remains of extinct forests stored among your hills), or is derived from the wood that abounds in your forests, which now crown and beautify their summits. Both these primeval and these existing forces draw their subsistence from the sun: it is the chemical force resident in his rays which disengaged their carbon from the atmosphere, and laid it up as a source of power for future use. The animal exerts a force by muscular contraction; he draws it from the vegetable on which he feeds; the vegetable derives it from the sun, whose rays determine its growth. Every time you lift your arm, every time you take a step, you are drawing on the power the sun has given you. When you step into the railway carriage, it is the sun-power that hurries you along. When gentle breezes fan your languid cheek, and when the restless tornado levels cities in its fury, they are the servants of the sun. What an emblem of Him in whom we live, and move, and have our being!—*Professor Green.*

Verse 11.—"The sun," which among all inanimate creatures is the most excellent, notes all manner of excellency, provision, and prosperity; and the "shield," which among all artificial creatures is the chiefest, notes all manner of protection whatsoever. Under the name of "prince," all spiritual good is wrapped up; and under the name of "glory," all eternal good is wrapped up; and under the last clause, "No good thing will be withheld," is wrapped up all temporal good: all put together speaks out God to be an all-sufficient portion.—*Thomas Erskine.*

Verse 11.—"The Lord God is a shield." He is a shield to our persons: "Touch

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not," said he, "mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm." "The Lord," said Moses in his name, "the Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. He shall give his angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone." "Hast thou considered my servant Job?" said God to Satan. "Yes," replied Satan, "I have; thou hast set a hedge about him. Yes, brethren; "the Lord God is a shield." He is a shield to our grace. The dislike and malice of Satan is principally levelled at us when we become subjects of divine influence "Simon, Simon," said our Saviour, "Satan hath desired to have thee, that he may sift thee as wheat, but," he adds, "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." There was a shield to the good man's faith, or he and it too had been gone. You may remember the name of Little Faith in Bunyan's Pilgrim. It appears that Hopeful was greatly surprised that the robbers had not taken his jewels from him; but he was given to understand that they were not in his own keeping. Yes, Christian, we shall be thy "shield;" to cover thy hope when it appears to thee to be giving up the ghost. . . . Yes, and He will be a shield to thy property. "Hast thou not set a hedge about off that he hath?" Though Job was tried a little while, his property was only put out to interest; by and by it came back cent. per cent.; and he gained, besides, a vast increase of knowledge and of grace.—Matthew Wilks. 1746—1829.

Verse 11.—Turn your thoughts to the combination; "the Lord God is a sun and shield." As a sun he shows me more and more of my sinfulness; but then as a shield, he gives me power to oppose it and assurance that I shall conquer. As a sun, he discloses so much of the enormity of guilt, that I am forced to exclaim, "Mine iniquities are like a sore burden, too heavy for me to bear;" but then as a shield, he shows me that he has laid the load on a Surety, who bore it into a land of forgetfulness. As a sun, he makes me daily more and more sensible of the utter impossibility of my working out or righteousness of my own; but then, as a shield, he fastens constantly my thoughts on that righteousness of his Son, which is meritoriously conveyed to all who believe on his name. As a sun, in short, he brings facts to my knowledge, (inasmuch as he brings myself and mine enemies to my knowledge), which would make the matter of deliverance seem out of reach and hopeless if he were not at the same time a shield; but seeing that he is both, a shield as well as a sun, the disclosures which he makes as a sun only prepare me for the blessing which he imparts as a shield. Who then shall wonder that after announcing the character of God, the Psalmist should break into expressions of confidence and assurance? It may be that, as the corruption of nature is ever continually before me, deeper and wider and darker Satan will ply me with the suggestion; "The guiltiness is too inveterate to be eradicated, and too numerous to be pardoned;" and if God were a sun, and nothing more, it might be hard to put away the suggestion as a device of the father of lies. I might then fear, I might fear God's holiness, thinking I should never be fitted for communion with Deity; I might fear God's justice, thinking I should never find acquittal at the last dread assize. But can I fear either, when besides a sun, God is also a shield? Can I fear God's justice when as a shield he places sufferings to my account, which satisfy the law, even to the last penalty? Can I fear his holiness when he gives me interest in an obedience, which hitherto every precept? Does not the one character, that of a shield, help me to scatter those solicitudes which may well be excited through the operation of the other character, that of a sun? And am I not warranted—may, am I not living far below my privilege—if I fall in deriving from the combination of character a boldness and a confidence, not to be overcome by those suspicions, which have Satan for their author? As a sun, God shows me myself; as a shield, God shows me himself. The sun discloses mine eye nothingness; the shield, Divine sufficiency. The one enables me to discern that I deserve nothing but wrath, and can earn nothing but shame; the other, that I have a title to immortality, and may lay claim to an enduring inheritance in heaven. I learn, in short, from God as "a Sun," that if I have "wages," I must have eternal death; but from God as "a shield;" that if I will receive the "free gift," I may have "eternal life." Whom then shall I fear? Myself—confessedly my worst enemy? "The Sun" makes a man start from himself; the "Shield" assures him that he shall be protected against himself and builded up "for a habitation of God through the Spirit." Shall I shrink from Satan and the hosts of principalities and powers. The "Sun" shows them awful in their might, and vengeful in their malice; but the "Shield" exhibits them spoiled and led captive, when Christ died and rose again. Shall I dread death?

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Indeed the "Sun" makes death terrible, forcing me to read God's curse in the motionless limbs and mouldering features; but then the "Shield" employs the open sepulchre, the quickened dust, the marvels of a resurrection, the mountain and the ocean and the valley yielding up the sleeping generations—Is death to be dreaded? Take the catalogue of things, which, inasmuch as we are fallen creatures, God, as our "Sun," instructs us to fear; and we shall find, that inasmuch as we are redeemed creatures, God as our "Shield" enables us to triumph over all our fears. Who therefore shall hesitate to agree, that there results from this combination of character exactly that system of contemplation, which we affirm to be discoverable in grace as well as in providence? Who can fail, if indeed we have been disciplined by that twofold tuition, which informs man first that he has destroyed himself and then that God hath "laid help on One that is mighty," the former lesson humbling, the latter encouraging, the one making way for the other, so that the scholar is emboldened of every false confidence that he may be fitted to entertain the true—Oh! who, we say, can fail to gather from the combination of Divine character the inference drawn by the Psalmist? to exclaim (that is), after recording that "the Lord God is a Sun and Shield"—"He will give grace and glory; no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."—Henry Medley.

Verse 11.—The words of the text are as a voice from heaven, inviting me up thither, and answering all the doubts and fears of such as believe and follow the joyful sound. Am I in darkness, and fear I shall never find the way? Open thine eyes, O my soul! look up to the Father of lights: the Lord is a sun, whose steady beams shall direct thy steps. Is there an inward veil to be removed from my mind, as well as obscurity from my path? He is sufficient for both. God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, can shine into the heart, to give the light of the knowledge of his glory, and lead on to it. (2 Cor. iv. 6.) He can make the day dawn, and the day star to arise in our hearts; (1 Peter i. 19,) and by both, guide our feet into the way of peace. (Luke i. 79.) Doth the same light that discovers my way, discover what opposition I am like to meet with? what enemies and dangers I am to go through? Hear, O my soul, the Lord is a shield. Light and strength are conjoined; none can miscarry under his conduct, nor have any reason to be discouraged. With this he comforteth Abraham. Gen. xv. 1, "Fear not; I am thy shield." Do I groan under a sense of my unworthiness for the heavenly kingdom? Let this support my soul, "the Lord will give grace." Am I altogether unworthy of so high happiness? It springs from his own most free, unbounded love; "the Lord will give glory." Am I urged with a thousand wants that need supply, what more can be added? "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." Nothing that is evil can be desired; and nothing that is good shall be denied. Here, O my soul, is a fountain opened; here thy eager thirst may be fully satisfied; thy largest desires filled up; and thy mind be ever at rest.—Daniel Wilcox.

Verse 11.—Why need a saint fear darkness, when he has such a sun to guide him? Or dread dangers, when he has such a shield to guard him?—William Sicker.

Verse 11.—"The Lord will give glory." "Man," says a wise author, "is the glory of this lower world; the soul is the glory of man; grace is the glory of the soul, and heaven is the glory of grace." Heaven, or glory, is grace matured and brought to infinite perfection; there we shall see his face, and have his name written in our foreheads; and we shall reign with him for ever and ever.—Matthew Wilks.

Verse 11.—"No good thing will he withhold." etc. But how is this true, when God oftentimes withholdeth riches and honours, and health of body from men, though they walk never so uprightly; we may therefore know that honours and riches and bodily strength are none of God's good things; they are of the number of things indifferent which God bestows promiscuously upon the just and unjust, as the rain to fall and the sun to shine. The good things of God are chiefly peace of conscience and joy in the Holy Ghost in this life; fruition of God's presence, and vision of his blessed face in the next, and these good things God never bestows upon the wicked, never withholdeth from the godly, and they are all cast up in one sun when it is said, *Blessi mundo corde, quantum ipsi Deum videant*: "Blessed are the pure of heart (and such are only they that walk uprightly) for they shall see God." But is walking uprightly such a matter with God, that it should be so rewarded? Is it not more pleasing to God to see us go stooping than walking upright, seeing stooping is the gate of humility, than which there is nothing to God more pleasing? It is no doubt a hard matter to stoop and go upright both at once, yet both must be done, and both indeed are done, are done at once by every one that is godly; but when I say

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they are done both at once, I mean not of the body, I know two such postures in the body both at once are impossible; but the soul can do it, the soul can stoop and go upright both at once; for then doth the soul walk upright before God, when it stoops in humility before God and man.—*St. Richard Baker.*
 Verse 11.—This is an immense fountain; the Lord fill all the buckets of our hearts at the spring, and give us capacious souls, as he hath a liberal hand.—*Thomas Adams.*

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. Why called Tabernacles? To include (1) the holiest of all; (2) The holy place; (3) The court and precincts of the Tabernacle. "Amiable" is predicated of these. The courts amiable—the holy place more amiable—the holiest of all most amiable. II. Why called the Tabernacles of the Lord of hosts? To denote (1) Its connection with the boundless universe; (2) Its distinction from it. Present everywhere where God is peculiarly present here. III. Why called amiable? (1) Because of the character in which God dwells here. Is condescension amiable? Is love is mercy? Is grace? These are displayed here. (2) Because of the purpose for which he resides here. To save sinners; to comfort saints.
 Verse 2.—I. The Object of Desire: (1) The house of the Lord; (2) The Lord of the house; the life of God in us and our life in him. II. The Occasion of the Desire. Exclusion from the Sanctuary. David says not, Oh how I long for my palace, my crown, my sceptre, my kingdom; but, Oh how I long to return to the house of God! III. The Strength of the Desire. (1) It was an inward longing, "my soul longeth;" etc.; (2) A painful longing, "yes, fainteth;" (3) A prayerful longing, "my heart crieth out;" (4) An entire longing, "my heart and my flesh," etc.; Or, I. The value of God's house is known by attending it. II. It is better known by being afterwards banished from it. III. It is best known by being restored to it.
 Verse 3.—I. 2, 3.—The Titles for God in these three verses are worth dwelling upon. "Jehovah of Hosts;" "the living God;" "my King and my God."
 Verse 4.—I. The Equivocal of God. David in his banishment envies the sparrows and the swallows that had built their nests by the house of God, more than Abimelech who had usurped his palace and his throne. II. The insignificance of Prayer. Why should sparrows and swallows be nearer to thy altars than I am, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God! "Fear not, ye are of more value than many sparrows."
 Verse 5.—I. The Privilege suggested—dwelling in the house of God. Some birds fly over the house of God—some occasionally alight upon it—others build their nests and train up their young there. This was the privilege which the Psalmist desired. II. The Fact asserted. "Blessed are they that dwell," etc., who make it the spiritual home of themselves and their children. III. The Reason given. "They will be still," etc. (1) They will have much for which to praise God; (2) They will see much to praise in God.
 Verse 6.—Man is blessed, I. When his strength is in God. Strength to believe, strength to obey, strength to suffer. II. When God's ways are in him. "In whose heart," etc. When the doctrines, precepts, and promises of God are deeply engrained upon the heart.
 Verse 7.—I. Trusting God in trouble brings present comfort—"Who passing," etc. II. Present comfort entitles still larger supplies—"The rain also," etc.
 Verse 8.—There is, I. Progression. "They go;" (1) The people of God cannot remain stationary. (2) They must not recede; (3) They should always be advancing. II. Invigoration. "From strength to strength." (1) From one ordinance to another; (2) from one duty to another; (3) from one grace to another; (4) from one degree of grace to another. Add faith to faith, virtue to virtue, knowledge to knowledge, etc. III. Completion. "Every one of them," etc.
 Verse 8.—I. Prayer is not confined to the Sanctuary. David, in his banishment, says, "Hear my prayer." II. Help is not confined to the sanctuary. The Lord of hosts is "here," as well as in his tabernacles. See verse 1. III. Grace is not confined



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to the Sanctuary. Here, too, in the wilderness is the covenanting God, the God of Jacob.
 Verse 9.—Observe, I. The Faith. Our shield is thine Anointed—Thine Anointed is our Shield. This is not David, because he says our Shield, but David's greater Son. A gleam of Gospel light through the thick clouds. II. The Prayer. "Behold, our God," etc. "Look," etc. Look upon him as our Representative, and look upon us in him. III. The Plea. (1) He has engaged to be our defence from thine anger; (2) he has been anointed to this office by thee.
 Verse 10.—Here is, I. A comparison of places. "A day in thy courts," etc. How much more a day in heaven! What, then, must an eternity in heaven be! II. A comparison of Persons. "I would rather be a doorkeeper," etc. Better be the least in the Church than the greatest in the world. If "better reign in hell than serve in heaven" was Satan's first thought after he fell, it was the first thought only.
 Verse 11.—I. What God is to his people. "A sun and shield." (1) The source of all good; (2) a defence from all evil. II. What he gives. (1) Grace here; (2) glory hereafter. III. What he withholdeth. All that is not good. If he withholdeth health or wealth, or his own smiles from us, it is because they are not good for us at that particular time.
 Verse 12.—I. The one thing that makes man blessed. Trust in God. "Blessed," etc. (1) For all things; (2) at all times; (3) in all circumstances. II. The Blessing contained in that one thing. God himself becomes ours; (1) his mercy for our pardon; (2) his power for our protection; (3) his wisdom for our guidance; (4) his faithfulness for our preservation; (5) his all-sufficiency for our supply. III. The certainty of the blessing. (1) From David's own experience; (2) from his solemn appeal to God respecting it. "O Lord God of hosts," etc.
 [All the above are by Rev. George Rogers.]
 Verse 5.—The preciosity of intensity and enthusiasm in religious belief, worship, and life.
 Verses 5, 6, 7.—The blessed people are described, 1. By their earnest desire and resolution to take this journey, though they dwell far off from the tabernacle, ver. 5. 2. By their painful passage, yet some refreshments by the way, ver. 6. 3. By their constant progress, till they came to the place they aimed at, ver. 7.—*T. Mantou.*
 Verse 6.—At the valley of weeping symbolizes dejection, so a "well" symbolizes ever-flowing salvation and comfort (compare John iv: 14; also Isa. xli: 3).
 Verse 6.—I. "The well of Zion." Of this valley we may observe, 1. It is much frequented. 2. Unpleasant to flesh and blood. 3. Very healthful. 4. Very sure. 5. Very profitable. II. The toilsome effort "make it a well." 1. Comfort may be obtained in the deepest trouble. 2. Comfort must be obtained by exertion. 3. Comfort obtained by one is of use to others, as a well may be. III. The heavenly supply. The rain also fillet the pools. All is from God; effort is of no avail without him.
 Verse 8.—Plea for answers to prayer in the titles here used. I. He is JESUVAH, the living, all-wise, all-powerful, faithful, gracious, and immutable God. II. He is God of hosts, having abundant agencies under his control; he can send angels, restrain devils, actuate good men, overrule bad men, and govern all other agents. III. He is the God of Jacob, of chosen Jacob, as seen in Jacob's dream; God of Jacob in his banishment, in his wrestling (and so a God overcome by prayer), God pardoning Jacob's sin, God preserving Jacob and his seed after him.
 Verse 9.—I. What god is to us. II. What we would have him look at. III. Where we would be: hidden behind the shield—seen in the person of Christ.
 Verse 10.—I. Days in God's courts. Days of hearing, of repenting, of believing, of adoration, of communion, of revival, etc. II. Their preciosity. Better than a thousand days of victory, of pleasure, of money-making, of harvest, of discussion, of travelling amid beauties of nature. III. Reasons for this preciosity. They are more pleasurable, more profitable now, and more preparatory for the future and for heaven. The employment, the society, the enjoyment, the result, etc., are all better.
 Verse 12.—The blessedness of the life of faith over that of carnal enjoyment, religious feeling, self-confidence, living upon marks and evidences, trusting in man, etc.

PSALM LXXXV.

TITLE.—To the Chief Musician, A Psalm for the Sons of Korah. There is no need to repeat our observations upon a title which is of so frequent occurrence; the reader is referred to notes placed in the headings of preceding Psalms. Yet it may not be out of place to quote the fortieth verse of Jeremiah XLII.—“In the days of David and Asaph of old there were chief of the singers, and songs of praise and thanksgiving unto God.”

SUBJECT AND OCCASION.—It is the prayer of a patriot for his afflicted country, in which he pleads the Lord's former mercies, and by faith foresees brighter days. We believe that David wrote it, but many question that assertion. Certain interpreters appear to graze the Psalmist David the authorship of any of the Psalms, and refer the sacred songs by wholesale to the times of Hezekiah, Josiah, the Captivity, and the Maccabees. It is remarkable that, as a rule, the more sceptical a writer is, the more resolute is he to have done with David; while the purely energetic commentators are for the most part content to leave the royal poet in the chair of authorship. The charms of a new theory also operate greatly upon writers who would have nothing at all to say if they did not invent a novel hypothesis, and twist the language of the Psalm in order to justify it. The present Psalm has of course been referred to the Captivity, the critics could not resist the temptation to do that, though, for our part, we see no need to do so: it is true a captivity is mentioned in the first verse, but that does not necessitate the nation's having been carried away into exile, since Job's captivity was turned, and yet he had never left his native land; moreover, the text speaks of the captivity of Jacob as brought back, but, had it referred to the Babylonian emigration, it would have spoken of Judah; for Jacob or Israel, as such, did not return. The first verse in speaking of “the land” proves that the author was not an exile. Our own belief is that David penned this national hymn when the land was oppressed by the Philistines, and in the spirit of prophecy he foretold the peaceful years of his own reign and the repose of the rule of Solomon, the Psalm having all along an inner sense of which Jesus and his salvation are the key. The presence of Jesus the Saviour reunites earth and heaven, and secures to us the golden age, the halcyon days of universal peace.

DEVOTIONS.—In the first four verses the poet sings of the Lord's former mercies and how him to remember his people; from 5 to 7 he pleads the cause of afflicted Israel; and then, having listened to the sacred oracle in verse 8, he publishes joyfully the tidings of future good, 9—13.

EXPOSITION.

LORD, thou hast been favourable unto thy land: thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob.

2 Thou hast forgiven the iniquity of thy people, thou hast covered all their sin. Selah.

3 Thou hast taken away all thy wrath: thou hast turned thyself from the fierceness of thine anger.

4 Turn us, O God of our salvation, and cause thine anger toward us to cease.

1. “*Lord, thou hast been favourable unto thy land.*” The self-existent, all-sufficient Jehovah is addressed; by that name he revealed himself to Moses when his people were in bondage, by that name he is here pleaded with. It is wise to dwell upon that view of the divine character which arouses the sweetest memories of his love. Sweeter still is that dear name of “Our Father,” with which Christians have learned to commence their prayers. The Psalmist speaks of Canaan as the Lord's land, for he chose it for his people, conveyed it to them by covenant, conquered it by his power, and dwell in it in mercy; it was meet therefore that he should smile upon a land so peculiarly his own. It is most wise to plead the

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Lord's union of interest with ourselves, to lash our little boat as it were close to his great harque, and expelling a sacred community in the tossings of the storm. It is our land that is devastated, but O Jehovah, it is also thy land. The Psalmist dwells upon the Lord's favour to the chosen land, which he had shewed in a thousand ways. God's past doings are prophetic of what he will do; hence the encouraging argument—"Thou hast been favourable unto thy land," therefore deal graciously with it again. Many a time had foes been baffled, pestilence stayed, famine averted, and deliverance vouchsafed, because of the Lord's favour; that same favourable regard is therefore again invoked. With an immutable God this is powerful reasoning; it is because he changes not that we are not consumed, and know we never shall be if he has once been favourable to us. From this example of prayer let us learn how to order our cause before God.

It is clear that Israel was not in exile, or the prayer before us would not have referred to the land but to the nation.
 "Thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob." When down-trodden and oppressed through their sins, the Ever-merciful One had looked upon them, changed their sad condition, chased away the invaders, and given to his people rest: this he had done not once, nor twice, but times without number. Many a time have we also been brought into soul-captivity by our backslidings, but we have not been left therein; the God who brought Jacob back from Padan-aram to his father's house, has restored us to the enjoyment of holy fellowship;—will he not do the like again? Let us appeal to him with Jacob-like wrestlings, beseeching him to be favourable, or sovereignly gracious to us notwithstanding all our provocations of his love. Let declining churches remember their former history, and with holy confidence plead with the Lord to turn their captivity yet again.

2. "Thou hast forgiven the iniquity of thy people." Often and often had he done this, passing to pardon even when his sword was bared to punish. Who is a pardoning God like thee, O Jehovah? Who is so slow to anger, so ready to forgive? Every believer in Jesus enjoys the blessing of pardoned sin, and he should regard this priceless boon as the pledge of all other needed mercies. He should plead it with God.—Lord hast thou pardoned me, and wilt thou let me perish for lack of grace, or fall into those execrable hands for want of help. Thou wilt not thus leave thy work unfinished. "Thou hast covered all their sin." All of it, every spot, and wrinkle, the veil of love has covered all. Sin has been divinely put out of sight. Hiding it beneath the propitiatory, covering it with the sea of the atonement, blotting it out, making it to cease to be, the Lord has put it so completely away that even his omniscient eye sees it no more. What a miracle is this! To cover up the sun would be easy work compared with the covering up of sin. Not without a covering atonement is sin removed, but by means of the great sacrifice of our Lord Jesus, it is most effectually put away by one act, for ever. What a covering does his blood afford!

3. "Thou hast taken away all thy wrath." Having removed the sin, the anger is removed also. How often did the languorings of God take away from Israel the punishments which had been justly laid upon them! How often also has the Lord's chastising hand been removed from us when our iniquities called for heavier strokes! "Thou hast turned thyself from the fierceness of thine anger." Even when judgments had been rendered, the Lord had in mercy stayed his hand. In mid valley he had restrained his thunder. When ready to destroy, he had averted his face from his purpose of judgment and allowed mercy to interpose. The book of Judges is full of illustrations of this, and the Psalmist does well to quote them while he intercedes. Is not our experience equally studded with instances in which judgment has been stayed and tenderness has ruled? What a difference between the fierce anger which is feared and deprecated here, and the speaking of peace which is foretold in verse 8. There are many changes in the Christian experience, and therefore we must not despair when we are undergoing the drearier portion of the spiritual life, for soon, very soon, it may be transformed into gladness.

"The Lord can clear the darkest skies,
 Can give us day for night,
 Make drops of sacred sorrow rise
 To rivers of delight."

4. "Turn us, O God of our salvation." This was the main business. Could the angry tribes be rendered penitent all would be well. It is not that God needs

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turning from his anger to much as that we need turning from our sin; here is the hinge of the whole matter. Our trials frequently arise out of our sins, they will not go till the sins go. We need to be turned from our sins, but only God can turn us: God the Saviour must put his hand to the work; it is indeed a main part of our salvation. Conversion is the dawn of salvation. To turn a heart to God is as difficult as to make the world revolve upon its axis. Yet when a man learns to pray for conversion there is hope for him, he who turns to prayer is beginning to turn from sin. It is a very blessed sign to see a whole people turn unto their God; may the Lord so send forth his converting grace on our land that we may live to see the people flocking to the loving worship of God as the doves to their cotes. "And cease thine anger toward us to cease." Make an end of it. Let it no longer burn. When sinners cease to rebel, the Lord ceases to be angry with them; when they return to him he returns to them; yea, in his reconciliation and turns them when otherwise they would never turn of themselves. May all those who are now enduring the hidings of Jehovah's face seek with deep earnestness to be turned anew unto the Lord, for so shall all their despondencies come to an end.

Thus the sweet singer asks for his nation priceless blessings, and quotes the best of arguments. Because the God of Israel has been so rich in favour in bygone years, therefore he is entreated to reform and restore his backsliding nation.

5. Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations?

6. Wilt thou not revive us again: that thy people may rejoice in thee?
 7. Shew us thy mercy, O Lord, and grant us thy salvation.

5. "Wilt thou be angry with us for ever?" See how the Psalmist makes bold to plead. We are in time as yet and not in eternity, and does not time come to an end, and therefore thy wrath! Wilt thou be angry always as if it were eternity? Is there no boundary to thine indignation? Will thy wrath never have done? And if for ever angry, yet wilt thou be angry with us, thy favoured people, the seed of Abraham, thy friend? That our enemies should be always wroth is natural but wilt thou, our God, be always incensed against us? Every word is an argument. Men in distress never waste words. "Wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations?" Shall sons suffer for their fathers' faults, and punishment become an untold inheritance? O merciful God, hast thou a mind to spin out thine anger, and make it as long as the ages? Cease thou, as thou hast ceased aforesaid, and let grace reign as it has done in days of yore. When we are under spiritual desertion we may beg in the like manner that the days of tribulation may be shortened, lest our spirits should utterly fail beneath the trials.

6. "Wilt thou not revive us again?" Hope here grows almost confident. She feels sure that the Lord will return in all his power to save. We are dead or dying, faint and feeble, God alone can revive us, he has in other times refreshed his people; he is still the same, he will repeat his love. Will he not? Why should he not? We appeal to him.—Wilt thou not? "Thy people may rejoice in thee." Thou lovest to see thy children happy with that best of happiness which centres in thyself, therefore revive us, for revival will bring us the utmost joy. The words before us teach us that gratitude has an eye to the giver, even beyond the gift—"thy people may rejoice in thee." Those who are revived would rejoice not only in the new life but in the Lord who was the author of it. Joy in the Lord calls the richest fruit of grace, all revivals and renewals lead up to it. By our possession of it we may estimate our spiritual condition, it is a sure gauge of inward prosperity. A genuine revival without joy in the Lord is as impossible as spring without flowers, or daybreak without light. If, either in our own souls or in the hearts of others, we see dejection, it becomes us to be much in the use of this prayer, and if on the other hand we are enjoying visitations of the Spirit and bedewings of grace, let us abound in holy joy and make it our constant delight to joy in God.

7. "Shew us thy mercy, O Lord." Reveal it to our poor half-blinded eyes. We cannot see it or believe it by reason of our long woes, but thou canst make it plain to us. Others have beheld it, Lord shew it to us. We have seen thine anger, Lord let us see thy mercy. Thy prophets have told us of it, but, O Lord, do thou thyself display it in this our hour of need. "And grant us thy salvation." This includes deliverance from the sin as well as the chastisement, it reaches from the

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depth of their misery to the height of divine love. God's salvation is perfect in kind, comprehensive in extent, and eminent in degree; grant us this, O Lord, and we have all.

8 I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for he will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints; but let them not turn again to folly.

9 Surely his salvation is nigh them that fear him; that glory may dwell in our land.

10 Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

11 Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven.

12 Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase.

13 Righteousness shall go before him; and shall set us in the way of his steps.

Having offered earnest intercession for the afflicted but penitent nation, the sacred poet in the true spirit of faith awaits a response from the sacred oracle. He pauses in joyful confidence, and then in ecstasie triumph he gives utterance to his hopes in the richest form of song.

8. "I will hear what God the Lord will speak." When we believe that God hears us, it is but natural that we should be eager to hear him. Only from him can come the word which can speak peace to troubled spirits; the voices of men are feeble in such a case, a plauder far too narrow for the sore; but God's voice is power, he speaks and it is done, and hence when we hear him our distress is ended. Happy is the suppliant who has grace to be patiently at the Lord's door, and wait until his love shall act according to its old wont and chase all sorrow far away. "For he will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints." Even though for a while his voice is stern with merited rebuke, he will not always chide, the Great Father will resume his natural tone of gentleness and pity. The speaking of peace is the peculiar prerogative of the Lord Jehovah, and deep, lasting, ay, eternal, is the peace he thus creates. Yet not to all does the divine word bring peace, but only to his own people, whom he seeks to make saints; of those whom he has already made so. "But let them not turn again to folly." For if they do so, his not will fall upon them again, and their peace will be invaded. Those who would enjoy communion with God must be jealous of themselves, and avoid all that would grieve the Holy Spirit; not only the grosser sins, but even the follies of life must be guarded against by those who are favoured with the sight of conscious fellowship. We serve a jealous God, and must needs therefore be incessantly vigilant against evil. Backsliders should study this verse with the utmost care, it will console them and yet warn them, draw them back to their allegiance, and at the same time inspire them with a wholesome fear of going further astray. To turn again to folly is worse than being foolish for once; it argues willfulness and obstinacy, and it involves the soul in serfdom. There is no fool like the man who will be a fool cost him what it may.

9. "Surely his salvation is nigh them that fear him." Faith knows that a saving God is always near at hand, but only for such is the true rendering; to those who fear the Lord, and worship him with holy awe. In the gospel dispensation this truth is conspicuously illustrated. It is seeking sinners salvation might, it is assuredly very nigh to those who have once enjoyed it, and have lost its present enjoyment by their folly; they have but to turn unto the Lord and they shall enjoy it again. We have not to go about by a long round of personal mortifications or spiritual preparations, we may come to the Lord through Jesus Christ, just as we did at the first, and he will again receive us unto his loving embrace. Whether it be a sinner under adversity, or a single individual under chastisement, the sweet truth before us is rich with encouragement to repentance, and renewed holiness.

"That glory may dwell in our land." The object of the return of grace will be a permanent establishment of a better state of things, so that gloriously devout worship shall be rendered to God continuously, and a glorious measure of prosperity shall be enjoyed in consequence. Israel was glorious whenever she was faithful—



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he dishonour always followed her disloyalty; believers also live glorious lives when they walk obediently, and they only lose the true glory of their religion when they fall from their steadfastness.

In these two verses we have beneath the veil of the letter, an intimation of the coming of the Word or God to the nations in times of deep adversity and trouble, when faithful hearts would be looking and longing for the promise which had so long tarried. By his coming, salvation is brought near, and glory, even the glory of the presence of the Lord, tabernacles among men. Of this the succeeding verses speak without obscurity.

10. "Mercy and truth are met together." In answer to prayer, the exulting Psalmist sees the attributes of God condescending to bless the once afflicted nation. Mercy comes hand-in-hand with Truth to fulfil the faithful promise of their gracious God; the people recognise at once the grace and the veracity of Jehovah, he is to them neither a tyrant nor a deceiver. "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other." The Lord whose just severity inflicted the smart, now in pity sends peace to bind up the wound. The people being now made willing to forsake their sins, and to follow after righteousness, find peace granted to them at once. "The war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were folded;" for industry was forsaken, and Jehovah was adored.

This appears to be the immediate and primary meaning of these verses; but the inner sense is Christ Jesus, the reconciling Word. In him, the attributes of God unite in glad unanimity in the salvation of guilty men, they meet and embrace in such a manner as the were inconceivable either to our just fears or to our enlightened hopes. God is as true as if he had fulfilled every letter of his threatenings, as righteous as if he had never spoken peace to a sinner's conscience; his love in undiminished splendour shines forth, but no other of his ever-blessed characteristics is eclipsed thereby. It is the custom of modern thinkers (?) to make sport of this representation of the result of our Lord's substitutionary atonement, but had they ever been themselves made to feel the weight of sin upon a spiritually awakened conscience, they would cease from their vain ridicule. Their doctrine of atonement has well been described by Dr. Duncan as the admission "that the Lord Jesus Christ did something or other, which somehow or other, was in some way or other connected with man's salvation." This is their substitute for substitution. Our facts are infinitely superior to their dreams, and yet they sneer. It is but natural that natural men should do so. We cannot expect animals to set much store by the discoveries of science, neither can we hope to see unspiritual men rightly estimate the solution of spiritual problems—they are far above and out of their sight. Meanwhile it remains for those who rejoice in the great reconciliation to continue both to wonder and adore.

11. "Truth shall spring out of the earth." Promises which he unfulfilled, like buried seeds, shall spring up and yield harvests of joy; and men renewed by grace shall learn to be true to one another and their God, and abhor the falsehood which they loved before. "And righteousness shall look down from heaven," as if it threw up the windows and leaned out to gaze upon a penitent people, whom it could not have looked upon before without an indignation which would have been fatal to them. This is a delicious scene. Earth yielding flowers of truth, and heaven shining with stars of holiness; the spheres echoing to each other, or being mirrors of each other's beauties. "Earth carpeted with truth and carpeted with righteousness," shall be a nether heaven. When God looks down in grace, man sends his heart upward in obedience.

The person of our adorable Lord Jesus Christ explains this verse most sweetly. In Him truth is found in our humanity, and his only brings divine righteousness among us. His Spirit's work even now creates a hallowed harmony between his church below, and the sovereign righteousness above; and in the latter day, earth shall be universally adorned with every precious virtue, and heaven shall hold intimate intercourse with it. There is a world of meaning in these verses, only needing meditation to draw it out. Reader, "the well is deep," but if thou hast the Spirit, it cannot be said, that "thou hast nothing to draw with."

12. "Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good." Being himself pure goodness, he will readily return from his wrath, and deal out good things to his repenting people. Our evil brings evil upon us, but when we are brought back to follow that which is good, the Lord abundantly enriches us with good things. Material good will always be bestowed where it can be enjoyed in consistency with spiritual good.



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"And our land shall yield her increase." The curse of barrenness will fly with the curse of sin. When the people yielded what was due to God, the soil would resume its fertility...

"Freed from the curse, the grateful garden gives its fruits in goodly measure. Nor flock, nor night, nor midday fall, nor caterworm, nor caterpillar, nor one ripening hope. The clouds drop fatness. The very elements are subject to the prerogative will of those Whose pleasure is in union with God's."

33. "Righteousness shall go before him; and shall set us in the way of his steps." God's march of right will leave a track wherein his people will joyfully follow. He who smote in justice will also bless in justice...

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Whole Psalm.—This beautiful Psalm, like some others, has come down to us without name or date; the production of some unknown poetic genius, touched, purified, and exalted by the fire of celestial inspiration; a precious relic of that golden age, when the Hebrew music was instinct with a spirit such as never breathed on Greece or Rome.

Whole Psalm.—This Psalm may be thus divided: verses 1, 2, 3, express the thanks of the people for their return from captivity; verses 4, 5, 6, their prayer for their own reformation; in verse 7, they pray for the coming of the Messiah; verse 8 contains the words of the High-priest, with God's gracious answer; which is followed by the grateful exclamations of the people, to the end of the Psalm.

The people having prayed for the speedy arrival of their great salvation; the High-priest says, (as it should be here expressed), "I will hear what the Almighty saith.—I know not as an angel, I exact not his people, even into his saints; but let them not turn again to folly." Whereupon, as the Jews understood peace to comprehend every blessing, and of their greatest blessing, they at once acknowledged the certainty of this salvation, the glory of their land—they proclaim it as nigh at hand—and then, in raptures truly prophetic, they see this glory as actually arrived, as already dwelling in Judea—they behold God in fulfilling most strictly what he had promised most graciously—they see therefore the mercy of God, and the truth



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of God met together—they see that scheme perfected, in which the righteousness (i. e. the justice) of God harmonizes with the peace (i. e. the happiness) of man; so that righteousness and peace salute each other with the tenderest affection.

Verse the 12th is at present translated so unhappily, that it is quite despoiled of all its genuine glory. For, could the prophet, after all the rapturous things said before, coldly say here, that God would give what was good—and that Judea should have a plentiful harvest? No; constancy and good sense forbid it; and truth constrains their protest against it.

As to the word rendered the blessing, and applied to the redemption; the same word is so used by Jeremiah, thus: "Behold, the days come, that I will perform that good thing (the blessing) which I have promised . . . at that time will I cause to grow up unto David the Branch of righteousness" (ch. xxxiii. 14, 15). And as to the Messiah being here described, partly as springing up from the earth; so says Isaiah: "In that day shall the branch of the Lord be beautiful and glorious; and the fruits of the earth shall be excellent and comely."

Verse 1.—"Thy land." The land of Jehovah the poet calls it, in order to point out the close relation of God to it, and to the people thereof, and so confirm the favour of God towards it. For this land God has chosen as the dwelling-place of his people, true religion, and his own presence; this also in his own time He himself had trodden in the person of his Son, and in it He first gathered and founded his Church.—Venema.

Verse 1.—"The captivity of Jacob." All true believers are the sons of Jacob, and the seed of Abraham; as well the believing Gentiles, who are the sons of Jacob according to the Spirit, as the believing Jews the sons of Jacob according to the flesh; and the Church of these true Jacobins and Israelites is the land of the Lord, and the captivity here mentioned is bondage under sin.

Verse 2.—"Thou hast forgiven the iniquity." In own, nonnulla enim, Thou hast borne, or carried away, the iniquity. An allusion to the ceremony of the scape-goat.—Adam Clarke.

Verse 3.—"Thou hast covered all their sin." When God is said to cover sin, he does so not as one would cover a sore with a plaster, thereby merely hiding it only; but he covers it with a plaster that effectually cures and removes it altogether.—Bellarmine.

Verse 5.—"Selah." Rabbi Kimchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical or rhythmical note. Herder regarded it as indicating a change of note. Maltrouss as a musical note, equivalent, perhaps, to the word repeat. According to Luther



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and others, it means *silence*. Gesenius explains it to mean, "Let the instruments play and the singers stop." Whether regards it an equivalent to *sursum corde*—up my soul! Sommer, after examining all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs recognises in every case "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah." They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire directness, or if not in the imperative, "Hear, Jehovah!" or *Awake, Jehovah!* and the like, still earnest addresses to God that he would remember and hear, etc. The word itself he regards as indicating a blast of the trumpets by the priests. *Selah*, itself, he thinks an abridged expression, used for *Higgaion Selah*—*Higgaion* indicating the sound of the stringed instruments, and *Selah* a vigorous blast of trumpets.—From the "Rhinolence Sacra," quoted by Plummer.

Verse 3.—"Thou hast taken away all thy wrath." Or *gathered it*; sin occasions wrath, and the people of God are as deserving of it as others; but the Lord has gathered it up, and poured it forth upon his Son, and their Surety; hence nothing of this kind shall ever fall upon them, either here or hereafter; and it is taken away from them, so as to have no sense, apprehension, or consistence of it, which before the law had wrought in them, when pardon is applied unto them, which is what is here meant.—*John Gill*.

Verse 3.—"Thou hast turned thyself." Here are six *basis* drawing in the next *turn*, verse 4. God hath, and therefore God will, is a strong medium of hope, if not a demonstration of Scripture-logic. See 2 Cor. i. 10.—*John Trepp*.

Verse 4.—"Cause thine anger toward us to cease." The phrase, *break thine indignation towards us*, (that is, wherewith thou art angry with us, in order that it may cease of itself,) comprehends the abolition of the signs and the effects of anger. The word *far* this is the root to be taken, properly denotes a *breaking* by means of *notches* and *gaps*, as when the edge of anything is broken by many notches and gaps, and it is made utterly worn and useless. *Indignation*, so long as it is vigorous and spreads its effects, has an *edge*, which smites and pierces; but it is considered blunt and broken, when it ceases to exert itself, and produces evils no longer; this they affirm of the anger of God.—*Yennema*.

Verse 6.—"Will thou not revive us again?" The Hebrew is, *Will thou not return and revive us?* We translate the verb *return* by the adverb *again*: "Will thou not revive us again?" Thou hast given us many *revives*; when we were as *dead men*, and like carcasses rotting in the grave, thou didst revive us, wilt thou not revive us once more, and act over these powerfully merciful works and strong salvations once more, or again?—*Joseph Caryl*.

Verse 6.—"That thy people may rejoice in thee." Bernard in his 15th Sermon on Canticles says, *Jesus is honey in the mouth, melody in the ear, joy in the heart. Is any among us sad? Let Jesus enter the heart, and thence spring to the countenance, and behold, before the rising brightness of his name, every cloud is scattered, severity returns.* Origin in his 10th Hom. on Genesis, has the remark, *Abraham rejoiced not in present things, neither in the riches of the world, nor deeds of time. But do you wish to hear, whence he drew his joy? Listen to the Lord speaking to the Jews, John will say, "Your father, Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was glad." "hope heaped up his joys.—*Le Blanc*.*

Verse 6.—"That thy people may rejoice in thee." When God changeth the cheer of his people, their joy should not be in the gift, but in the Giver.—*David Dickson*.

Verse 6.—It is the most natural thing, the most delightful thing, for the people of God to rejoice in God. God is the fountain of joy, and whom should he fill with if but his people? And whom should his people breathe it into again but him? This posture God delights to have them in; this posture they delight to be in; but this cannot be in that estate of death and captivity wherein God for a long season shutteth them up.—"The living, the living shall praise thee," but also, the dead cannot.—*John Pennington, 1658*.

Verse 6.—Truly sin kills. Men are dead in trespasses and sin, dead in law, dead in their affections, dead in a loss of comfortable communion with God. Probably the greatest practical heresy of each age is a low idea of our undone condition under the guilt and dominion of sin. While this prevails we shall be slow to cry for *reviving* or *quickening*. What sinners and churches need is quickening by the Holy Ghost.—*William S. Plummer*.

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Verse 6-7.—"Will thou not revive us?" by the first and spiritual resurrection, and so thy people, quickened from a life of sin to a life of grace, will rejoice in thee, not in themselves, presuming nothing on their own power. And in order that these whom thou hast pitied the human race, show him to us after this exile that we may see him face to face.—*Richardus Hampden*.

Verse 7.—"Thy mercy." It is not merely of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, but all is mercy, from first to last,—mercy that met us by the way,—mercy that looked upon us in our misery,—mercy that washed us from our sins in his own blood,—mercy that covered our nakedness and clad us in his own robes of righteousness,—mercy that led and guided us by the way,—and mercy that will never leave nor forsake us till mercy has wrought its perfect work in the eternal salvation of our souls through Jesus Christ.—*Barton Boucher*.

Verse 8.—"I will hear," etc. The true attitude for a sinner to take in the presence of divine revelation, is that of a *listener*. To enter the place of a *door* before you have occupied that of a *listener*, is to reverse God's order, and throw everything into confusion. Adam tried this plan, and found it a failure. He tried "work." He "sowed fig leaves together," but it was no use. He could not even satisfy his own conscience, or remove his guilty fear. He had to listen to the voice of God—to hearken to divine revelation.—"Thyrua New and Old," 1859.

Verse 8.—"I will hear," etc. The eye as a mere organ of sense must give place to the ear. Therefore it is wittily observed, that our Saviour commanding the abcession of the offending hand, foot, and eye, (Mark ix. 43-47), yet never spoke of the ear. If thy hand, thy foot, or thine eye, cause thee to offend, deprive thyself of them; but part not with thine ear, for that is an organ to derive unto thy soul's salvation. As Christ says there, a man may enter into heaven, lame in his feet, as Mephibosheth, blind in his sight, as Barzillai, maimed in his hand, as the dyed-hand man in the gospel; but if there be not an ear to hear of the way, there will be no foot to enter into heaven. If God be not first in the ear, he is neither sanctified in the mouth, nor comfortably in the heart. The Jews had eyes to see Christ's miracles, but because they had no ears to hear his wisdom, therefore they had no feet to enter into his kingdom. The way into the house is by the door, not by the window; the eye is but the window of the heart, the ear is the door. Now Christ stands knocking at the door, not at the window. Rev. iii. 20. And he will not come in at the window, but at the door: "He that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep," John x. 2. He comes now in by his circles, not by his miracles. "To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice," ver. 3. The way to open and let him in is by the door; to hear his voice. There was a man in the gospel blind and deaf; blind eyes is ill; but deaf ears, worse. It is bad to have the eyes sealed; but worse to have the ears sealed up. Open your ears therefore to this heavenly voice. Bernard hath this description of a good ear: Which willingly hears what is taught, wisely understandeth what it heareth, and obediently practiseth what it understandeth. O give me such an ear, and I will hang on it jewels of gold, ornaments of praise.—*Thomas Adams*.

Verse 8.—"I will hear," etc. My text carries in it a poetical allusion to the consulting of the clouds of glory, which was between the cherubim, and to the receiving answer from it, upon all critical occasions. David turned his thoughts from all the other views he might have, to this, "I will hear what God the Lord will speak;" that so he might depend wholly on the assurance that he should receive of God's favour, upon the repentance and prayers of the people; and in consideration of God's covenant with him, he leaves the answer would be "peace," which being the form of salvation in those ages, among friends, imported an entire reconciliation. So that by speaking *peace* is to be understood an assurance of God's love and favour "to his people, and to his saints;" that is, to the people that was sanctified, and dedicated to the service of God by so many federal rites.—*Gilbert Burnes, 1643-1714-5*.

Verse 8.—"I will hear what God the Lord will speak." Carnal men speak peace to themselves on account of some supposed goodness in themselves. And ungodly professors steal peace from God's promises, such as Isa. lv. 7; Hosea xiv. 4. But

* See, to close up: a term in falconry.



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an upright heart will not be satisfied without hearing God speak peace to his heart by his Spirit. And for this he will pray, and wait, and hearken, and when God speaks peace, there comes such sweetness with it, and such discovery of his love, as lays a powerful influence on the soul not to turn again to folly. This peace is an humbling, melting peace, which brings humiliation to the soul as well as joy; but this never happens when men speak peace to themselves.—John Burridge, 1716—1793.

Verse 8.—“I will hear what God the Lord will speak,” etc. His prayer being finished, and he having spoke, he now stands and listens, as you use to do when you expect an echo, what echo he should have, what answer would be returned from heaven, whether his prayer had already come: “I will hear what the Lord will speak;” or, as some read it, “I will hear what the Lord doth speak:” for sometimes there is a present echo, a speedy answer returned to a man’s heart, even ere the prayer is half finished. “He will speak peace.” When the child of God wants peace, he can have no peace till God speak it. . . . When the child of God wants peace, he can have no peace till God speak it. . . . It is an easy thing for God to give peace to them. Mark the expression here used: “It is but speaking peace, that is, it is as easy for him to give peace as it is for you to speak a word; it is no more to him. Then our comfort is, that as he only must do it, so he easily can do it, even with a word.—Thomas Goodwin.

Verse 8.—“He will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints,” etc. The voice of the Lord is comfortable, and his words are sweet to those that fear him. It is a plain sign that all is not well with us, when the voice of God doth cast us into fear, when we are afraid to hear the word preached, when just reproofs of our sins are unwelcome to us, and anger us, and make us think the less of our minister that chideth and threateneth us.

A good life and a well-governed conversation doth not fear the voice of God; the word of God is the light which God hath set up in his church, to guide her feet in the ways of peace. They that do evil hate the light, and will not come near it, lest their works should be reproved; the children of the light resort to it, and call upon God: “Search my reins and my heart, and see if there be any way of wickedness in me.”—Edmond Marbury.

Verse 8.—“To his people and to his saints.” He will give prosperity to the people in general; and to his saints—his followers, in particular.—Adam Clarke.

Verse 8.—“To his saints.” It is remarkable that we have the suffrage of a celebrated Jewish writer, Kimchi, to understand the word rendered “saints” in this place, of the godly among the Gentiles, as distinguished from the Lord’s people, the Jews.—John Fry.

Verse 8.—“He will speak peace unto his people, and to his saints: but let them not return again to folly.” This imports that if his saints turn again to folly, which by woeful experience we find too frequently done, God may change his voice, and turn his peace, formerly spoken, into a warlike defiance to their conscience.—Thomas Fuller.

Verse 8.—“But let them not return again to folly.” If God did not in the end speak peace, they would indeed return to folly. For his end of speaking peace is, that they might not return to folly: Ps. cxv. 3, “The rod of the wicked shall not always be upon the righteous; they put forth their hand to iniquity;” therefore, at the last verse, “peace shall be upon Israel.” . . .

As it is a rule in physic still to maintain nature, and therefore when that shall be in hazard to be destroyed, they leave giving purging physic, and give cordials; so doth God with his people; though with purging physic he often brings their spirits very weak and low, yet he will uphold and maintain their spirits, so as they shall not fall and be extinguished, but then he will give cordials to raise them up again.—Thomas Goodwin.

Verse 8.—It is hard to know, in spiritual exercises, whether it be more difficult to attain some good frame, or to keep and maintain it when it is attained; whether more seriousness is required for making peace with God, or for keeping of it when made; whether more diligence should be in preparing for a communion, or more watchfulness after it: sure both are required; and it was our blessed Lord’s word, Matt. xxv. 41, after the first celebration of his supper, “Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.” Here that saying holds eminently: “Non minor est virtus, quam quærens, parati tueri:” no less virtue and valour is requisite to maintain, than to make a purchase or conquest. In the words there, 1. A great mercy promised from the Lord to his people, viz., “He will speak peace to them.” 2. A



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special caveat and advertisement given them, pointing at their hazard: “But let them not turn again to folly:” that is, let not his people and saints to whom he hath spoken peace return to sin; let them beware of bounding* and dallying with God’s mercy, and of turning his grace into wantonness, of cooling in their affections to him, of slipping back to their old way, and of embracing their old lovers and loves; for that is folly, even in folio, to speak so.—James Durham, in “The Unsearchable Riches of Christ.”

Verse 9.—“That glory may dwell in our land.” What land the true church of Christ, the saints and they that fear God, do dwell in; there doth glory dwell: there God, there Christ by his Spirit bringing righteousness and salvation to such a society, is glorious; and for his reverence the people are glorious; and the land glorious above all other lands whatsoever.—David Dickson.

Verse 10.—“Mercy and truth; righteousness and peace.” Note, four virtues stand out prominently in the incarnation; namely, mercy, truth, righteousness and peace, or love producing peace. These were like four steps of the throne of Christ, or four princes standing near and accompanying Him. 1. On the right hand, is mercy presenting the olive. 2. On the left, truth holding the white lily. 3. Before Him walks justice bearing the balance. 4. Peace follows Him, having a cornucopia full of flowers, and scattering the flowers around.—Le Stour.

Verse 10.—“Mercy and truth; righteousness and peace.” These four divine attributes parted at the fall of Adam, and met again at the birth of Christ. Mercy was ever inclined to save man, and Peace could not be his enemy; but Truth exacted the performance of God’s threat,—The soul that sinneth, it shall die; and Righteousness could not but give to every one his due, Jehovah must be true in all his ways, and righteous in all his works. Now, there is no religion upon earth, except the Christian, which can satisfy the demands of all these claimants, and restore an union between them; which can show how God’s word can be true, and his work just, and the sinner, notwithstanding, find mercy, and obtain peace.—George Horne.

Verse 10.—This is a remarkable text, and much has been said on it; but there is a beauty in it which, I think, has not been noticed. Mercy and peace are on one side; truth and righteousness on the other. Truth requires righteousness; mercy calls for peace. They meet together on the way; one going to make legislation for sin, the other to plead for reconciliation. Having met, their differences on certain considerations, not here particularly mentioned, are adjusted; and their mutual claims are blended together in one common interest; on which peace and righteousness immediately embrace. Thus, righteousness is given to truth, and peace is given to mercy. Now, where did these meet? In Christ Jesus. When were they reconciled? When he poured out his life on Calvary.—Adam Clarke.

Verse 10.—“Mercy and truth are met together.” 1. They meet together in God; “all the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth,” Ps. xxv. 9; mercy in making, and truth in keeping his promise to his people. Paul saith, Jesus Christ was a minister of the circumcision for the truth of God, to confirm the promise made unto the fathers, and that the Gentiles might glorify God for his mercy. Rom. xv. 8. God promised his Son unto the Jews; and he gave him in the fulness of time to be both a light to the Gentiles, and glory of his people Israel; herein showing his mercy more principally to the Gentiles, his truth unto the Jews, and so his mercy and truth embraced each other, so that he made both people but one, to wit, one flock, in one sheepfold, under one shepherd.

If we take truth and righteousness for God’s justice in punishing, mercy and peace for his graciousness in pardoning; yet they meet together in all his ways, unto such as keep his covenant and his testimonies. For as the mercies of the wicked are full of cruelty, so the very judgments of God upon his servants are full of mercy. In his wrath he remembers pity; punishing a little, that he may pardon a great deal; destroying the flesh only, to save the spirit, 1 Cor. v. 5. *Miseri cordes est aliquando subterfuge misericordiam.* It was good for Joseph that he was a captive; good for Naaman that he was a leper; good for Barthelemy that he was blind; and for David that he was in trouble. Bradford thanked God more of his prison, than of any parlour or pleasure. All things are for the best unto the faithful, and so

* Dallying—jesting.



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God's "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other," his mercy being just, and his justice being merciful; but God in giving his only Son into the world, more abundantly shewed his mercy and justice kissing one another. His justice that every soul that sins should die; but his mercy desires not the death of a sinner. Ezekiel xxxiii. 11. . . .

2. Righteousness and peace meet together in man; so Augustine expounds it; an unjust man is full of quarrels, like Ishmael, "every man's hand is against him, and his hand against every man"; but he who is righteous, and giveth every man his due, shall have peace, so much as is possible with all men, especially with his own self and soul. Righteousness and peace are so near, so dear, that thou canst not have the one without the other.

3. Righteousness and peace meet in Christ, God's man; for by these two, some divines understand the Old Testament and the New. The Law doth exact justice, requiring of a malefactor "eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot," but the Gospel is full of mercy and peace, saying unto the sinner, who truly repenteth him of his sins, and unfeignedly believes the word of promise, "Son, be of good comfort, thy sins are forgiven thee;" "Daughter, be of good cheer, thy faith hath made thee whole;" "Go thy way, thy belief hath saved thee;" "Behold, thou art now made whole, sin no more." These two testaments meet together in Christ, as in their proper centre, they "kissed each other" on this [Christmas] day, because the gospel performed what the law promised.—John Boys.

Verse 10.—When our Lord spake that parable of the prodigal son, and represented the Father as seeing his child starve in his misery, and how he had compassion on him, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him, one cannot but feel what a touching and tender illustration he has given of this most exquisite passage of his own word: "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other."—Barton Bouchier.

Verse 10, 11.—Mercy and Peace, if they had met, or Truth and Righteousness, either of the two, it had not been strange. But for these that seem to be in opposition to do it, that makes this meeting marvellous in our eyes.

Will you stay a little and take a view of the parties? Four they are. These four, 1. Mercy, and 2. Truth, 3. Righteousness, and 4. Peace. Which questioner at the first sight divides itself into two and two. Mercy and Peace, they two pair well; they be *collocatus*, as Bernard saith of them in one place, "bed-fellows," sleep together; *collocatus*, as in another place, "sucked one milk, one breast" both. And as these two, so the other two, Truth and Righteousness seem to be of one complexion and disposition, and commonly take part together. Of these Mercy seems to favour us; and Peace no enemy to us or to any (seeing we must speak of them as persons); mild and gentle peace both. For Righteousness I know not well what to say; *gestat gladium*, (bears the sword), and I fear *non frustra* (not in vain). Nor of Truth, who is stern and severe, "severe" too otherwise. These I doubt are not like affected. The reason of my doubt. One of them, Righteousness, it is told here for great news, that she but "looked down hitherwards from heaven." Before then she would not have done that. A great sign it is of heart-burning, when one will not do so much as look at another—not endure his sight. We cannot promise ourselves much of her. Nor of Truth, One was so bold in a place to say, *omnis homo mendax* (Rom. iii. 4), and feared no challenge for it. By that it seems all stands not well with her neither. So then two and two against us.

For their order. Mercy is first, and Peace last. With both ends we shall do well enough. God sends us to do but so with the midst! Yet this is not smite that they which favour us less are in the midst; hummed in on both sides, closed about with those that wish us well; and they between us and them. On the one side, Mercy before; on the other, Peace behind another; that in this double meeting Mercy sorts not herself, goes not to Righteousness; nor Righteousness to her, but to Peace. A kind of cross meeting, as it were, there is—the better hope of accord. Mercy and Righteousness have no symbolizing quality at all, no hope of them; but Truth with Mercy hath. There is truth as well in the promise of Mercy as in the threat of justice.—Lancelot Andrews.

Verse 11.—"Truth shall spring." The literal sense is, that the promises which for a long time are not fulfilled, and seem like seeds or roots hidden and concealed under ground, when they shall be fulfilled, shall be considered as spring up, to grow, etc.—Lortinus.

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Verse 11.—"Spring." The Metaphor is taken from flowers and trees. In the Greek the expression is *ἀναί*, that is, *bon spring* like the morning, for *ἀναί* and *ἀναί* are properly said of the rising of the sun and moon.—La Blane.

Verse 11.—"Shall look down." This *looking down*, *ἵκετο* rendered generally things of salvation, and such a look as the disciples gave into the apostles. It is really the *Righteous One* who is resting over them in complacent love, not as in Ps. xiv. 2, and ill. 2, but fulfilling Ps. ci. 19, 20.—Andrew A. Bonar.

Verse 12.—It has sometimes been objected that the Christian doctrine of a Millennium cannot be true, for the earth could not support the teeming millions that would naturally be found upon it, if wars and vices should cease to waste its population. But omitting other and pertinent answers that have been given, we find one here that covers the whole ground, *the earth shall yield her increase*. Now and then the season is unusually propitious, and we have a specimen of what God can do when he chooses. He can without any miracle make it many times more fruitful than it has ever been.—William S. Plumer.

Verse 13.—"Righteousness shall go before him," etc. The meaning of this difficult verse may probably be as follows.—Righteousness shall go before him (Ishvab), and shall make his footsteps a pathway for his servants to walk in.—Ernest Hawkins.

Verse 13.—"Shall set us in the way of his steps." It is reported in the Bohemian History, that St. Wenceslaus, their king, one winter night going to his devotion, in a remote church, barefooted in the snow and sharpness of unequal and pointed ice, his servant Podivarus who waited upon his master's piety, and endeavoured to imitate his affections, began to faint through the violence of the snow and cold; till the king commanded him to follow him, and set his feet in the same footsteps, which his feet should mark for him: the servant did so, and either fancied a cure, or found one: for he followed his prince, helped forward with shame and zeal to his imitation, and by the forming footsteps for him in the snow. In the same manner doth the blessed Jesus; for, since our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger, apt to be mistaken, and to affright our industry, he commands us to mark his footsteps, to tread where his feet have stood, and not only invites us forward by the argument of his example, but he hath trodden down much of the difficulty, and made the way easier and fit for our feet. For he knows our infirmities, and himself hath felt their experience in all things but in the neighbourhood of sin; and therefore he hath proportioned a way and a path to our strength and capacities, and, like Jacob, hath marched softly and in evenness with the children and the cattle, to entertain us by the comforts of his company, and the influence of a perpetual guide.—Jeremy Taylor.

Verse 13 (*last clause*).—The sinner who feels his need of salvation, is set—in the way of his steps; as Bartimeus sat by the way-side begging, by which way Jesus walked; and when he came where he was, heard his prayer, and restored him his sight.—Adam Clarke.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—There is, I. Captivity. 1. Of the people of God. 2. Although they are the people of God. 3. Because they are the people of God. "You only have I known," etc. II. Restoration from Captivity: "Thou hast brought back," etc. 1. The fact. 2. The Author: "Thou; by thine own power; in thine own manner; at thine own time. III. The cause of the Restoration; the favour of God: "Thou hast been favourable." 1. On account of favour past. "Thou hast." 2. On account of favour in reserve.

Verse 2.—I. The subjects of forgiveness. "Thy people." 1. By choice. 2. By redemption. 3. By effectual calling. II. The time of forgiveness: "Thou hast forgiven," etc. III. The method of forgiveness. 1. Forgiven. Heb. borne, same word as in Lev. xvi. 22: "The goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities." 2. Covered; as the mercy seat covered the law that had been broken. IV. The extent of forgiveness: "all their sin."

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Verse 3.—I. The language of penitence. It is implied here that the wrath was great; 2. Just; "thy wrath." II. The language of faith. 1. In the grace of pardon: "Thou hast turned away wrath." We could not, by anything we could do or suffer. 2. In the method of pardon: "Turned away." Turned it from us to our Surety. III. The language of praise: "Thou hast—thou hast."
Verse 4.—I. In what salvation consists. 1. In the removal of God's enmity from us. 2. In the removal of our enmity to him. 1. By whom it is accomplished. By the God of salvation. 1. He causes his anger toward us to cease, and 2. Our anger toward him. III. How is it obtained? By prayer: "Turn us," etc.
Verse 5.—I. Revivals imply decline. 1. That there is grace to be revived. 2. That this grace has declined. II. Revivals are from God: "Wilt not thou," etc.; they cannot be got up by men. III. Revivals are frequently needed: "Wilt not thou revive us again." IV. Revivals are in answer to prayer: "Wilt thou not," etc. V. Revivals are occasions for great joy. 1. To the saints. 2. In God.
Verse 7.—I. Salvation is God's work: "Thy salvation." 1. The plan is his. 2. The provision is his. 3. The condition is his. 4. The application is his. 5. The consummation is his. II. Salvation is God's gift. 1. Of his mercy: "Show us thy mercy." 2. Of his grace: "Grant us," etc. III. Salvation is God's answer to prayer. 1. It is the first object of prayer. 2. It includes every other.
Verse 8.—I. We should look for an answer to prayer. Having spoken to God, we should hear what he has to say to us in reply. 1. In his word. 2. In his providence. 3. By his Spirit in our own souls. II. We should look for an answer of peace: "He will speak peace." III. We should avoid whatever might deprive us of that peace: "But let them not turn," etc.
Verse 10.—I. The attributes displayed in man's salvation. 1. Mercy in the promise. 2. Truth in its fulfillment. 3. Righteousness in the manner of its fulfillment. 4. Peace in its results. II. These attributes harmonized in man's salvation. 1. How? "Met together—kissed each other." 2. Why? Each on its own account. All on each other's account. 3. Where? Met and kissed, (1.) In the covenant. (2.) At the incarnation. (3.) At the cross. (4.) At the conversion of every sinner. (5.) At the completion of the saints in heaven.
Verse 12.—I. All spiritual good is from God: "The Lord will give," etc. 1. Is repentance a good thing? The Lord will give repentance. 2. Is pardon? "The Lord," etc. 3. Is faith? 4. Is justification? 5. Is regeneration? 6. Is growth in grace? 7. Is preservation unto the end? 8. Is eternal glory? "The Lord will give," etc. II. All temporal good is from God: "Our land," etc. 1. In a lawful manner *our* land. 2. In the use of appointed means: "Shall yield her increase," etc. 3. In dependence upon the divine blessing: "Who giveth fruitful seasons," etc. Spiritual good is not less given in the use of appointed means.
Verse 13.—I. The righteousness by which we are justified long precedes our justification: this righteousness is "gone before," etc. II. Our justification by that righteousness precedes our sanctification. III. The righteousness of sanctification invariably follows that of justification.
[All the above are by the Rev. Geo. Rogers.]
Verse 8.—Thomas Goodwin has three sermons upon this verse, (*First clause*), entitled *The Return of Prayers*. (*Second clause*)—*Findings of Peace*. (*Last clause*)—*The Folly of Retaping after Peace spoken*.
Verse 8 (last clause).—They should not turn again to folly, I. Because it will be a greater aggravation in sinning. II. It made the aggravation of Solomon's sin (1 Kings xi. 9), that "God had appeared to him twice." II. The second reason is intimated in the word "folly:" as if the Lord should have said, Set aside the unkindness and wrong you do to me, yet therein you fool yourselves; you will have the worst of it.—*T. Goodwin*.
Verse 6.—Joy in the Lord the best evidence of revived piety.
Verse 12.—The fertility of our spheres of labour the gift of God.
Verse 10.—The Psalmist, vol. XXVIII. 1850, contains a sermon by R. W. Sibthorpe, in which the preacher, I. Considers the harmony of the divine perfections in the redemption of a sinner. II. The wisdom of the divine dealings in the calling and guidance of the believer: so that mercy, truth, etc., each becomes in turn conspicuous in our experience. III. The completeness of the divine image in the sanctified soul so that the perfected saint abounds in mercy and truth, is filled with peace, and is conformed to his righteous Lord.

PSALM LXXXVI.

TITLE.—A Prayer of David. We have here one of the five Psalms entitled *Tephillahs* or prayers. This Psalm consists of praise as well as prayer, but it is in all parts so directly addressed to God that it is most fitly called "a prayer." A prayer is none the less but all the more a prayer because even of praise run through it. This Psalm would seem to have been specially known as David's prayer; even as the title itself is "the prayer of Moses." David composed it, and no doubt often expressed himself in similar language; both the matter and the wording are suitable to his varied circumstances and expression of the different characteristics of his mind. In many respects it resembles Psalm XVII, which bears the same title, but in other aspects it is very different: the prayers of a good man have a family likeness, but they vary as much as they agree. We may learn from the present Psalm that the great saints of old were accustomed to pray very much in the same fashion as we do; believers in all ages are of one genus. The name of God occurs very frequently in this Psalm, sometimes it is Jehovah, but more commonly Adonai, which it is believed by many learned scholars was written by the Jewish transcribers instead of the sublimer title, because their superstitious dread led them to do so: we, labouring under no such tormenting fear, rejoice in Jehovah, our God. It is singular that those who were so afraid of their God, that they dared not write his name, had yet so little godly fear, that they dared to omit his word.

DIVISION.—The Psalm is irregular in its construction but may be divided into three portions, each ending with a note of gratitude or of confidence: we shall therefore read from 1 to 7, and then, after another pause at the end of verse 13, we will continue to the end.

EXPOSITION.

BOW down thine ear, O LORD, hear me: for I am poor and needy.
 2 Preserve my soul; for I am holy: O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee.
 3 Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily.
 4 Rejoice the soul of thy servant: for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.
 5 For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.
 6 Give ear, O LORD, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications.
 7 In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.
 1 "Bow down thine ear, O LORD, hear me." In condescension to my littleness, and in pity to my weakness, "bow down thine ear, O LORD." When our prayers are lowly by reason of our humility, or feeble by reason of our sickness, or without wing by reason of our despondency, the Lord will bow down to them, the infinitely exalted Jehovah will have respect unto them. Faith, when she has the infinite name of God on her tongue, and calls him Jehovah, yet dares to ask from him the most tender and condescending acts of love. Great as he is he loves his children to be held with him. "For I am poor and needy"—doubly a son of poverty, because, first, poor and without supply for my needs, and next, needy, and so full of wants though unable to supply them. Our distress is a forcible reason for our being heard by the Lord God, merciful, and gracious, for misery is ever the master argument with mercy. Such reasoning as this would never be adopted by a proud man, and when we hear it repeated in the public congregation by those great ones of the earth who count the penitency to be little better than the wrath they tread upon, it sounds like a mockery of the Most High. Of all despicable sinners those are the worst who use the language of spiritual poverty while they think themselves to be rich and increased in goods.

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2. "Preserve my soul." Let my life be safe from my enemies, and my spiritual nature be secure from their temptations. He feels himself unsafe except he be covered by the divine protection. "For I am holy." I am set apart for holy use, therefore do not let thine enemies commit a sacrilege by injuring or defiling me; I am clear of the crimes laid to my charge, and in that sense innocent; therefore, I beseech thee, do not allow me to suffer from unjust charges; and I am inoffensive, meek, and gentle towards others, therefore deal mercifully with me as I have dealt with my fellow men. Any of these renderings may explain the text, perhaps all together will expound it best. It is not self-righteous in good men to plead their innocence as a reason for escaping from the results of sins wrongfully ascribed to them; penitents do not load themselves with mire for the love of it, or make themselves out to be worse than they are out of complacency to heaven. No, the humblest sinner is not a fool, and he is as well aware of the matters wherein he is clear as of those wherein he must cry "peccator." To plead guilty to offences we have never committed is as great a lie as the denial of our real faults. "O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee." Last any man should suppose that David trusted in his own holiness he immediately declared his trust in the Lord, and begged to be saved as one who was not holy in the sense of being perfect, but was even yet in need of the very elements of salvation. How sweet is that title, "my God," when joined to the other, "servant"; and how sweet is the hope that on this ground we shall be saved; seeing that our God is not like the Ananiasian master who left his poor sick servant to perish. Note how David's poor I am (or rather the I repeated without the am) appeals to the great I AM with that sacred boldness engendered by the necessity which breaks through stone walls, aided by the faith which removes mountains.

3. "Be merciful unto me, O Lord." The best of men need mercy, and appeal to mercy, yes to nothing else but mercy; they need it for themselves, and crave it eagerly of their God as a personal requisite. "For I cry unto thee daily." Is there not a promise that importunity shall prevail? May we not, then, plead our importunity as an argument with God. He who prays every day, and all the day, for so the word may mean, may rest assured that the Lord will hear him in the day of his need. If we cried sometimes to man, or other false confidences, we might expect to be referred to them in the hour of our calamity, but if in all former time we have looked to the Lord alone, we may be sure that he will not desert us now. See how David pleaded, first that he was poor and needy, next that he was the Lord's set-apart one, then that he was God's servant and had learned to trust in the Lord, and lastly that he had been taught to pray daily; surely these are such holy pleadings as any tried believer may employ when wrestling with a prayer-hearing God, and with such weapons the most trembling suppliant may hope to win the day.

4. "Rejoice the soul of thy servant." Make my heart glad, O my Master, for I count it my honour to call myself again and again thy servant, and I reckon thy favour to be all the wages I could desire. I look for all my happiness in thee only, and therefore "unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul." As the heliotrope looks to the sun for its smile, so turn I my heart to thee. Thou art as the leaven spread to my sick nature, and I lift up my soul's eye to thee that I may live. I know that the nearer I am to thee the greater is my joy, therefore be pleased to draw me nearer while I am labouring to draw near. It is not easy to lift a soul at all; it needs a strong shoulder at the wheel when a heavy stroke in the merry day of dependency; it is less easy to lift a soul up to the Lord, for the height is great as well as the weight oppressive; but the Lord will take the will for the deed, and come in with a hand of almighty grace to raise his poor servant out of the earth and up to heaven.

5. "For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive." Good at giving and forgiving; supplying us with his good, and removing our evil. Here was the great reason why the Psalmist looked to the Lord alone for his joy, because every joy-creating attribute he to be found in perfection in Jehovah alone. Some men who would be considered good are so self-exaltingly indignant at the injuries done them by others, that they cannot forgive; but we may rest assured that the better a being is, the more willing he is to forgive, and the best and highest of all is ever ready to blot out the transgressions of his creatures. "And plentiful in mercy unto all them that call upon thee." God does not dispense his mercy from a slender store which perchance may be so impoverished as to give out altogether, but out of a cornucopia he pours forth the infinite riches of his mercy; his goodness flows forth in abounding streams

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towards those who pray and in adoring worship make mention of his name. David seems to have stepped in the chert of the rock with Moses, and to have heard the name of the Lord proclaimed even as the great lawgiver did, for in two places in this Psalm he almost quotes verbatim the passage in Exodus xxxiii. 6. "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth."

6. "Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer." Even the glory which his spirit had beheld did not withdraw him from his prayer, but rather urged him to be more fervent in it; hence he implores the Lord to hear his requests. "Attend to the voice of my supplications." Here are repetitions, but not vain repetitions. When a child cries it repeats the same note, but it is equally in earnest every time, and so was it with the suppliant here. Note the expression, "the voice of my supplications," as if they were not all voice but were partly made up of inarticulate noise, yet small much that was superfluous there really was a distinct voice, an inner Lord sift out from the chaff, and hear amid the mingled din. May our prayers never be voiceless; may the soul's intent always give them a live core of meaning.

7. "In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee; for thou wilt answer me." A pious resolve checked by a foolish notion: "It is needless to cry to those who cannot or will not hear; once convinced men that prayer has no effect upon God, and they will have no more of it. In these busy days, and especially in troublous times, men cannot afford to waste time in entreaties which must be unavailing. Our experience confirms us in the belief that Jehovah the living God really does aid those who call upon him, and therefore we pray and mean to pray, not because we are so fascinated by prayer that for its own sake we would continue in it if it proved to be more silly and superfluous, as vain philosophers assert; but because we really, indeed, and of a truth, find it to be a practical and effectual means of obtaining help from God in the hour of need. There can be no reason for praying if there be no expectation of the Lord's answering. Who would make a conscience of pleading with the winds, or find a solace in supplicating the waves? The mercy seat is a mockery if there be no hearing nor answering. David, as the following verses show, believed the Lord to be a living and potent God, and indeed to be "God alone," and it was on that account that he resolved in every hour of trouble to call upon him.

8. Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.

9. All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.

10. For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.

11. Teach me thy way, O LORD; I will walk in thy truth: unite my heart to fear thy name.

12. I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore.

13. For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.

8. "Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord." There are gods by delegated office, such as kings and magistrates, but they are as nothing in the presence of Jehovah; there are also gods by the nomination of superstition, but these are vanity itself, and cannot be compared with the living and true God. Even if the heathen idols were gods, none of them in power or even in character could be likened unto the self-existent, self-creating God of Israel. If every imaginary deity could start into actual existence, and become really divine, yet would we choose Jehovah to be our God, and reject all others. "Neither are there any works like unto thy works." What have the false gods ever made or made? What miracles have they wrought? When did they divide a sea, or march through a wilderness scattering bread from the skies? O Jehovah, in thy person and in thy works, thou art as far above all gods as the heavens are above the nethermost abyss.

9. "All nations whom thou hast made," and these include all mankind, since they all come of the first Adam—thy creature, and their lives are all distinct creations of thine omnipotence. All these "shall come" with penitent hearts, in thine own way, to thine own self, "and worship before thee, O Lord." Because thou art thou

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above all gods, the people who have been so long deceived shall at last discover thy greatness, and shall render thee the worship which is thy due: thou hast created them all, and unto thee shall they all yield homage. This was David's reason for resorting to the Lord in trouble, for he felt that one day all men would acknowledge the Lord to be the only God. It makes us content to be in the minority to-day, when we are sure that the majority will be with us to-morrow, ay, and that the truth will one day be carried unanimously and heartily. David was not a believer in the theory that the world will grow worse and worse, and that the dispensation will wind up with general darkness, and desolacy. Each's sun is to go down amid tenfold night if some of our prophetic brethren are to be believed. Not so do we expect, but we look for a day when the dwellers in all lands shall learn righteousness, shall trust in the Saviour, shall worship thee alone, O God, "and shall glorify thy name." The modern notion has greatly damped the zeal of the church for missions, and the sooner it is shown to be unscriptural the better for the cause of God. It neither consorts with prophecy, honour God, nor inspires the church with ardour. Far hence be it driven.

10. "For thou art great." He had before said, "thou art good;" it is a grand thing when greatness and goodness are united: it is only in the Divine Being that either of them exists absolutely, and essentially. Happy is it for us that they both exist in the Lord to an equal degree. To be great and not good might lead to tyranny in the King, and for him to be good and not great might involve countless calamities upon his subjects from foreign foes, so that either alternative would be terrible; let the two be blended, and we have a monarch in whom the nation may rest and rejoice. "And dost wonderful things." Being good, he is said to be ready to forgive; being great, he works wonders: we may blend the two, for there is no wonder so wonderful as the pardon of our transgressions. All that God does or makes has wonder in it; he breathes, and the wind is mystery; he speaks, and the thunder astounds us; even the commonest daisy is a marvel, and a pebble emburies wisdom. Only to fools is anything which God has made uninteresting: the world is a world of wonders. Note that the verb *doest* is in the present, the Lord is doing wonderful things, they are transmitting before our eyes. Where are they? Look upon the burning buds of spring or the maturing fruits of autumn, gaze on the sky or skim the sea, mark the results of providence and the victories of grace, everywhere at all times the great Theomimic stretches forth his rod of power. "Thou art great alone." Alone wast thou God before thy creatures were; alone in godhead still art thou now that thou hast given life to throngs of beings; alone for ever shalt thou be, for none can ever rival thee. True religion makes no compromises, it does not admit Baal or Dagon to be a god; it is exclusive and monopolising, claiming for Jehovah nothing less than all. The vaunted liberality of certain professors of modern thought is not to be cultivated by believers in the truth. "Philosophic breadth" aims at building a Pantheon, and piles a Pandemonium; it is not for us to be helpers in such an evil work. Deeply intolerant, we would, for the good of mankind, as well as for the glory of God, unhesitatingly maintain as to the value of their compromises,—they are mere treason to truth. Our God is not to be worshipped as one among many good and true beings, but as God alone; and his gospel is not to be preached as one of several saving systems, but as the one sole way of salvation. Life can face each other beneath one common dome; but in the temple of truth the worship is one and indivisible.

11. "Teach me thy way, O Lord." Instruct me thus at all times, let me live in thy school; but teach me now especially since I am in trouble and perplexity. Be pleased to show me the way which thy wisdom and mercy have prepared for my escape; behold I lay aside all selfness, and only desire to be informed as to thy holy and gracious mind. Not my way give me, but thy way teach me, I would follow thee and not be wiled. "I will walk in thy truth." When taught I will practise what I know, truth shall not be a mere doctrine or sentiment to me, but a matter of daily life. The true servant of God espouses his walk by his master's will, and hence he never walks deceitfully, for God's way is ever truth. Providence has a way for us, and it is our wisdom to keep in it. We must not be as the bullock which needs to be driven and urged forward because it likes not the road, but be as men who voluntarily go where their trusted friend and helper appoints their path.

"Write my heart to fear thy name." Having taught me one way, give me one heart to walk therein, for too often I feel a heart and a head, two natures contending.

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two principles struggling for sovereignty. Our minds are apt to be divided between a variety of objects, like trickling streamlets which waste their force in a hundred rills; our great desire should be to have all our life-floods poured into one channel and to have that channel directed towards the Lord alone. A man of divided heart and weak mind, the man of one object is the man. God who created the bands of our nature can draw them together, tighten, strengthen, and fasten them, and so brace and inwardly knit by his uniling grace, we shall be powerful for good, but not otherwise. To fear God is both the beginning, the growth, and the maturity of wisdom, therefore should we be undividedly given up to it, heart, and soul.

12. "I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart." When my heart is one, I will give thee all of it. Praise should never be rendered with less than all our heart, and soul, and strength, or it will be both unreal and unacceptable. This is the second time in the Psalm that David calls the Lord "my God," the first time he was in an agony of prayer (verse 2), and now he is in an ecstasy of praise. If anything can make a man pray and praise, it is the knowledge that the Lord is his God. "And I will glorify thy name for evermore;" into eternity gratitude will prolong its praise. God has never done blessing us, let us never have done blessing him. As he ever gives us grace, let us ever render to him the glory of it.

13. "For great is thy mercy toward me." Personal experience is ever the master-slugger. Whatever thou art to others, to me thy mercy is most notable. The Psalmist claims to sing among the loudest, because his debt to divine mercy is among the greatest. "And thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell." From the direst death and the deepest dishonour David had been kept by God, for his enemies would have done more than send him to hell had they been able. His sense of sin also made him feel as if the most overwhelming destruction would have been his portion had not grace prevented; therefore does he speak of deliverance from the nethermost abode of lost spirits. There are some alive now who can use this language unfeignedly, and he who pens these lines most humbly confesses that he is one. Left to myself to indulge my passions, to rush onward with my natural vehemence, and defy the Lord with recklessness of levity, what a candidate for the lowest abyss should I have made myself by this time. For me, there was but one alternative, great mercy, or the lowest hell. With my whole heart do I sing, "Great is thy mercy towards me, and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell."

The Psalmist here again touches a bold and joyful note, but soon he exchanges it for the mournful string.

14. O God, the proud are risen against me, and the assemblies of violent men have sought after my soul; and have not set thee before them.

15. But thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long-suffering, and plentiful in mercy and truth.

16. O turn unto me, and have mercy upon me; give thy strength unto thy servant, and save the son of thine handmaid.

17. Show me a token for good; that they which hate me may see it, and be ashamed; because thou, LORD, hast helped me, and comforted me.

18. "O God, the proud are risen against me." They could not let God's poor servant alone, his walk with God was as smoke to their eyes, and therefore they determined to destroy him. None hate good men so fiercely as do the high-souled and domineering. "And the assemblies of violent men have sought after my soul." Unlucky oppressors sought the good man's life; they hunted in packs, with keen scent, and eager foot. In persecuting times many a saint has used these words in reference to Papal hobbys and inquisitors. "And have not set thee before them." They would not have molested the servant if they had cared one whit for the master. Those who fear not God are not afraid to commit violent and cruel acts. An atheist is a misanthrope. Irreligion is akin to inhumanity.

19. "But thou, O Lord." What a contrast! We get away from the hectorings and blustering of proud but puffy men to the glory and goodness of the Lord. We turn from the boisterous foam of chafing waves to the sea of glass mingled with fire, calm and serene. "Art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long-suffering, and plentiful in mercy and truth." A truly glorious deology, in which there is not one redundant word. As we have before observed, it is mainly transcribed from Exodus xxxiv. 6. Here is compassion for the weak and sorrowing, grace for

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the undeserving, long-suffering for the provoking, mercy for the guilty, and truth for the tried. God's love assumes many forms, and is lovely in them all. Into whatsoever state we may be cast, there is a peculiar hue in the light of love which will harmonize with our condition; love is one and yet sevenfold, its white ray contains the chromatic scale. Are we sorrowful? We find the Lord full of compassion. Are we contending with temptation? His grace comes to our aid. Do we err? He is patient with us. Have we sinned? He is plentiful in mercy. Are we resting on his promise? He will fulfil it with abundant truth.

16. "O turn unto me." As though the face of God had been before averted in anger, the suppliant pleads for a return of conscious favour. One turn of God's face will turn all our darkness into day. "And *have mercy upon me*," that is all he asks, for he is lowly in heart; that is all he wants, for mercy answers all a sinner's needs. "Give thy strength unto thy servant." Give me with it that I may serve thee, guard me with it that I may not be overcome. When the Lord gives us his own strength we are sufficient for all emergencies, and have no cause to fear any adversaries. "And save the son of *this handmaid*." He meant that he was a home-born servant of God. As the sons of slaves were their master's property by their birth, so he gloried in being the son of a woman who herself belonged to the Lord. What others might think a degrading illustration he uses with delight, to show how intensely he loved the Lord's service; and also as a reason why the Lord should interpose to rescue him, seeing that he was no newly-purchased servant, but had been in the house from his very birth.

17. "Show me a token for good." Let me be assured of thy mercy by being delivered out of trouble. "That they which hate me may see it, and be ashamed."

"Some token of thy favour show,
Some sign which all my foes may see;
And evil with blank confusion know,
My comfort and my help in thee."

What bodes good to me shall make them quail and blush. Disappointed and defeated, the foes of the good man would feel ashamed of what they had designed. "Because thou, Lord, hast helped me, and comforted me." God doth nothing by halves, those whom he helps he also consoles, and so makes them not merely safe but joyful. This makes the foes of the righteous exceedingly displeased, but it brings to the Lord double honour. Lord, deal thou thus with us evermore, so will we glorify thee, world without end. Amen.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—The prophet David has penned two Psalms which he has amply appropriated to himself as his own: the one is styled *David's prayer*, though many other Psalms are prayers—*is* Psalm lxxxvi.; the other *David's praise*. Ps. cxlv. The first his *petition*, the latter his *testimony*; in each of these he makes a solemn rehearsal of the very words of Moses, in Exodus xxxiv. 6, 7. In Psalm lxxxvi. he brings them in as they were a support unto his faith in his distress from sins and miseries, to which use he puts them, ver. 3, 4, 6, and 7. And again, ver. 16, 17, he makes a plea of those words by way of prayer. In Psalm cxlv. he brings them in as they are an *etiquet* or celebration of the glorious nature and excellencies of God, to excite the sons of men to love and praise him.—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Title.—This Psalm was published under the title of "A Prayer of David"; not as if David sung all his prayers, but into some of his songs he inserted prayers; for a Psalm will admit the expression of any pious and devout affections. But it is observable how very plain the language of this Psalm is, and how little there is in it of poetical flights or figures, in comparison with some other Psalms: for the flourish of wit are not the proper ornaments of prayer.—*Matthew Henry.*

Title.—There was much, very much, of God's peculiar character, his glorious name, brought to view in the close of the last Psalm. This may account for its

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being followed by another, "A Prayer of David," almost equally full of the character of Jehovah. The key-note of this Psalm is Jehovah's name.—*Andrew A. Bonar.*

Whole Psalm.—Christ prays throughout the whole of this Psalm. All the words are spoken exclusively by Christ, who is both God and man.—*Paul. Condolet, 1691.*

Whole Psalm.—In this Psalm Christ the Son of God and Son of Man, one God with the Father, one man with men, to whom we pray as God; prays in the form of a servant. For he prays for us, and he prays in us, and he is prayed to by us. He prays for us as our Priest. He prays in us as our Head. He is prayed to by us as our God.—*Paul. Pet. Lombard. 1474.*

Verse 1.—"Bow down thine ear, O Lord." As the careful physician doth to his feeble patient; so Basil glosseth here.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 1.—"Poor," "holy," "trusteth," "I cry." The petitioner is first described as poor, then holy, next trusting, after that crying, finally lifted up to God. And each epithet has its fitting verb; bow down to the poor, preserve the holy, save the trusting, be merciful to him who cries, relieve the lifted-up. It is the whole gamut of love from the Incarnation to the Ascension; it tells us that Christ's humiliation will be our glory and joy.—*Moeb and Little's Commentary.*

Verse 2.—"Holy." The word has been variously translated.—*Goody, De Mub. Ainsworth and others; charitable, or beneficent, Piscator; merciful or scandalized, Mariana; diligently or earnestly compassionate, Valabius; most, Calvin; a beloved one, Version of American Bible Union; one whom thou lovest, Frevens; a devoted or dedicated man, Weiss.*

Verse 2.—"For I am holy." Some have objected to David's pleading his own good character; but if he did not go beyond the truth, and the occasion called for it, there was nothing wrong in his so doing. Job, David, Peter, John and Paul all did it, Job xxvii. 5; Ps. cxvi. 16; John xxi. 15-17; Rev. i. 10; 1 Cor. ix. 1. Nor is it unreasonable to ask God to show mercy to us for we show it to others; or to forgive us for we forgive others, Matt. v. 7; vi. 14, 15.—*William S. Plumer.*

Verse 2.—"I am holy . . . thy servant which trusteth in thee." They that are holy yet must not trust in themselves, or in their own righteousness, but only in God and his grace.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 2.—"Some the servant that trusteth in thee." When God saves his servant, he saves what belongs to himself; and, when he saves him that trusts in him, he shows himself to be just and faithful, in carrying out what he promised.—*Belsham.*

Verse 2-3.—The aspirations after holiness which are found in this Psalm, coupled with its earnest invocation of mercy from the God with whom there is forgiveness, render it peculiarly applicable to those whose daily access is to a throne of needed grace. Christians know that while their standing in the blamless perfection of the Lord their righteousness, they are in many things offenders still. Nor do we ever fully prove the preciousness of Jesus as our portion, except we are drawn to him by that Spirit which reveals to us a meanness and poverty within ourselves, which his blessed fulness can alone redress.

There is a consciousness of personal specification through faith (verse 2) associated with an acutely sensitive perception of intrinsic worthlessness, such as only finds relief in the remembrance of unaltered grace (verse 3), which, in the exalted spirit of one really growing in the knowledge of God, will address itself with an especial acceptance.—*Arthur Fridham.*

Verse 3.—"Be merciful unto me." Let any should by the former words, ("I am holy,") suspect him to be a merit-monger, he begeth mercy with instance and constancy of request.—*John Trapp.*

Verse 3.—"I cry unto thee daily." A great difference between saints and sinners in prayer is that sinners who pray at all, pray only when they are in trouble, whereas saints cry daily unto God. Compare Job xxvii. 10.—*William S. Plumer.*

Verse 4.—"Rejoice the soul of thy servant," etc. As I have not found rest in anything created, I have raised up my soul on the wings of thought and desire to thee my Creator. Love bears one's soul up; and it has been truly said, that the soul is more where it loves, than where it actually is. Thought and desire are the wings of love; for he that loves is home to, and abides in, what he loves, by thinking constantly on, and longing for, the object of his love. Whoever truly, and



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from his heart, loves God, by thinking on him and longing for him, lifts up his soul to God; while, on the contrary, whoever loves the earth, by thinking on and coveting the things of the earth, lets his soul down to its level.—*Bellarmino.*

Verse 4.—"Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul." If thou hadst corn in thy room remove thy corn, and dost thou suffer thy heart to rot on the earth? Thou wouldst take thy corn up higher: lift up thy heart to heaven. And how can I, dost thou take thy corn up higher? What machines? What ladders? Thy affections are the steps; thy will the way. By loving thou mountest, by neglect thou descendest. Standing on the earth thou art in heaven, if thou lovest God. For the heart is not so raised as the body is raised: the body to be lifted up changes its place: the heart to be lifted up changes its will.—*Augustine.*

Verse 4.—"Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul," intimates that he had brought himself to the Lord as a living sacrifice, even as the *burnt-offering* in the tabernacle—to show that it belonged to God and to his altar, and that man had no part in it—was lifted up by the hands of the priests.—*Burtonian Notes.*

Verse 4.—"I lift up my soul." It denotes the devotion, fervency, heartiness, and sincerity of his prayer; the doing of it with a true heart, the lifting up of the heart with the hands unto God, Lam. iii. 41; or by way of offering unto the Lord, not the body only, but the soul or heart also; or as a deposition committed into his hands.—*John Gill.*

Verse 4.—"Lord." Here, and in all the verses in this psalm where *ve Adonal*, occurs, many MSS. read *ve Jehovah*. The Jews, out of reverence to the incommunicable name *Jehovah* pronounce *ve* where *ve* is in the text. It is, therefore, not improbable that *ve* is the true reading in all these places.—*Note to Calvin in loc.*

Verse 5.—"For thou, Lord, art good," and whither should beggars go but to the door of the good house-keeper?—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 5.—"Ready to forgive." The mercy of God is a ready mercy, and his pardons are ready for his people; his pardons and mercies are not to seek, he hath them at hand, he is "good and ready to forgive." Whereas most men, though they will forgive, yet they are not ready to forgive, they are hardly brought to it, though they do it at last. But God is "ready to forgive"; he hath, as it were, pardons ready drawn (as a man who would be ready to do a business, he will have such writing as concerns the passing of it ready); there is nothing to do but to put in the date and the name; yea indeed, the date and the name are put in from all eternity. Thus the Scripture speaks to show how forward God is to do good: he needs not set his heart to it; his heart is ever in the exactest fitness.—*Joseph Corp.*

Verse 5.—"Plentiful in mercy." It is a thing marvellously satisfactory and pleasing to the heart of a man to be still taking from a great heap; and upon this ground are those proverbial sayings, "There is no fishing like to a fishing in the sea, no service like the service of a King; because in one there is the greatest plenty and abundance of that kind of pleasure that fishes look after; and for them that serve, and must live by their service, there is none like that of princes, because they have abundance of reward and opportunity whereby to recompense the services of those that do wait and attend upon them."

And upon the same ground is it that the Scriptures, in several places, do not only assert and testify that God is merciful and gracious, but abundant in mercy and full of grace; and not simply that there is redemption in him, but *plenteousness* of redemption; Ps. ciii. 8, cxix. 7, Isai. lv. 7; "Let the wicked forsake his way," etc.; "Let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy; and unto our God, for he will abundantly pardon." The commodity which we stand in need of is mercy and the pardon of our sins, in case we have been unholily and ungodly creatures; this commodity is abundant in God. There it is treasured up as waters are in the storehouse of the sea; there is no end of the treasures of his grace, mercy, pardon, and compassion. There is no man, being in want, but had ten times rather go to a rich man's door to be relieved, than to the door of a poor man, if he knoweth the rich man to be as liberal and bountifully disposed as the poor man can be.—*John Goodwin.*

Verse 6.—"Supplications." *veve* deprecations. The Psalmist terms a peculiar Hebrew word, feminine plural, not found elsewhere, to convey impressively the idea of suppliant weakness.—*A. R. Fausset.*

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Verses 8-10.—There are two kinds of doubt which are wont in the hour of temptation to assail the soul; the doubt as to God's *willingsness*, and the doubt as to God's *power to succour*. The first of these the Psalmist has already put from him; he now shows that he has overcome the second: God is able as well as willing to help, and every being on the face of the earth who receives help, receives it from the hand of Him who is the only God, and who shall one day be recognised no speak the strong prophetic hope within him, ver. 9) as the only God.—*J. J. S. Perouse.*

Verse 9, 10.—"All nations shall worship before thee," because as *King of Nations*, thou art great, thy sovereignty absolute and incontestable, thy Majesty terrible and unapproachable, thy power universal and irresistible, thy riches vast and inexhaustible, thy dominion boundless and unquestionable; and for the proof of this, "thou dost confound things," which all nations admire, and from whence they might easily infer that "thou art God alone;" not only none like thee, but none beside thee.—*Matthew Henry.*

Verse 11.—"Teach me thy way." "I will walk in thy truth, until my heart." Here is the "Via Veritas, Vita" of the Gospel (John xiv. 6). "Via tua, Veritas tua, Vita tua, Christus." Christ is our Way, Truth, and Life, because he is Man united to God, and is one substance with the Father.—*Christopher Wordsworth.*

Verse 11.—"Teach me." There is no point on which the world is more dark than that of its own ignorance—we might truly say, "it is ignorant of its ignorance"—it knows enough when it learns by a few first principles of religion; it comforts itself that it is not atheistical because it believes that there is a God; but as to knowing his ways, laws, mind, or any such things, with them it has nothing at all to do. The people of the world do not care for enlightenment; they feel no pressing need for it; in all probability they have an intuitive feeling that if enlightenment they would know a little more than they wish to know, that their newly-acquired knowledge would interfere with their old habits and ways, and this is one reason why all spiritual teaching which goes beneath the surface is distasteful to the majority of men. They cannot bear to be brought into contact with God, in anything but a general way; the particulars of his character may not agree over well with the particulars of their lives!

It is the fashion in the present day to talk of man's enlightenment, and to represent human nature as upheaving under its load, as straining towards a knowledge of truth; such is not in reality the case, and whenever there is an effort in the mind untought of the Spirit, it is directed towards God as the great moral and not the great spiritual Being. A man untought of the Holy Ghost may long to know a moral, he can never desire to know a spiritual Being.—*John Hunt, 1767-1826.*

Verse 11.—"Teach." The common version of the verb here is too vague, as it fails to bring out the peculiar suitability of the term to express the kind of teaching here specifically meant. The original meaning of the Hebrew word is *to point out or mark the way*.—*J. A. Alexander.*

Verse 11.—"I will walk in thy truth." Conform to Scripture. Let us lead Scripture lives. Oh that the Bible might be seen to be printed in our lives! Do what the Word commands. Obedience is an excellent way of commenting upon the Bible.

Let the Word be the sun-dial by which you set your life. What are we the better for having the Scriptures, if we do not direct all our speeches and actions according to it? What is a carpenter better for his rule about him, if he sticks it at his back, and never makes use of it for measuring and squaring? So, what are we the better for the rule of the Word, if we do not make use of it, and regulate our lives by it?—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 11.—"I will walk in thy truth." Walking, in the Scripture, takes in the whole of our conversation or conduct; and to walk in anything, intends a fulness of it. For a man to walk in pride, is something more than to be proud; it says, that pride is his way, his element; that he is wholly under the influence of it.—*William Jay.*

Verse 11.—"Unto my heart to fear thy name." The end which he desired to secure was that he might truly fear God, or properly reverence and honour him; the means which he saw to be necessary for this was that his "heart" might be "united" in this one great object; that is, that his heart might be single in its views



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and purposes; that there might be no distracting purposes; that one great aim might be always before him. The word rendered *unite*—*וּבְיָחַד*, *pbhahd*—occurs as a verb only in three places. In Gen. xlix. 6 it is rendered *united*: "Unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou *united*." In Isa. xiv. 20 it is translated *joined*: "Thou shalt not be *joined* unto them." The *adverb*—*בְּיָחַד*, *pbhahd*—occurs often, and is rendered together, Gen. xlix. 6; xxix. 6, 8, 13; xxvii. 7; *et cetera*. The idea is that of union, or conjunction; of being together; of constituting *one*; and this is accomplished in the heart when there is one great ruling object before the mind which nothing is allowed to interfere with. It may be added, that there is no more appropriate prayer which a man can offer than that his heart may have such unity of purpose, and that nothing may be allowed to interfere with that one supreme purpose.—*Albert Barnes*.

Verse 11.—"Unite my heart," etc. Sincerity drives but one design, and that is to please and enjoy God; and what can more establish and fix the soul in the hour of temptation than this? The reason why the hypocrite is unstable in all his ways, is given us by the apostle: he is "a double-minded man," a man of two souls in one body; as a profane wretch once boasted, that he had one soul for God, and another for any thing. But all the *designs* of a gracious heart are united in one; and so the entire stream of his affections runs strong.

It is here by-ends and self-interests, that, like a great many ditches cut out of the bank of a river, draw away the stream out of its proper channel, and make its waters fall. But if the heart be *united* for God, then we may say of such a Christian, as was said of a young Roman, "What he does is done with all his might." A man of only one design, puts out all his strength to carry it; nothing can stand before him.

Sincerity brings a man's will into subjection to the will of God; and this being done, the greatest danger and difficulty is over with such a man. This is that holy oil which makes the wheels of the soul run nimbly, even in the difficult paths of obedience.—*John Flavel*.

Verse 11.—"Unite my heart."

Give me thine heart but as I gave it thee:
Or give it me at least as I
Have given mine
To purchase thine.
I had it not when I did die;
But gave myself wholly to set thee free.

The heart I gave thee was a living heart;
And when thy heart by sin was slain,
I laid down mine
To raise thine.
That thy dead heart might live again,
And live entirely perfect, not in part.

But whilst thine heart's divided, it is dead;
Dead unto me, unless it live
To me alone.
It is all one
To keep all and a part to give:
For what's a body worth without an head!

Yet, this is worse, that what thou keep'st from me
Thou dost bestow upon my foes;
And those not mine:
Alas, but thus:
The proper causes of thy woes,
From whom I gave my life to set thee free.

Have I betroth'd thee to myself, and shall
The devil, and the world, invade
Upon my right,
To snuff in my sight?
Thou hast not thou canst me so delude:
I will have none, unless I may have all.

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I made it all, I gave it all to thee,
I gave all that I had for it,
If I must lose,
I'd rather choose
Mine interest in all to quit,
Or keep it whole, or give it whole to me.
—Francis Quarles, in "The School of the Heart."

Verse 11.—"Unite my heart to fear thy name."

He boasts to be loosed never,
Keelt his heart to thee for ever,
That I thy name may bear
Fearful love and loving fears.
—Francis Davidson.

Verse 12.—"I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name." We glorify God by praising him. Doxology, or praise, is a God-exalting work. Ps. l. 23. "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me." The Hebrew word, *Bareh*, to praise, and *Shabat*, to praise, are quite different, because the end of creation is to praise God. Though nothing can add to God's essential glory, yet praise exalts him in the eyes of others. When we praise God, we spread his fame and renown, we display the trophies of his excellency. In this manner the angels glorify him; they are the chorists of heaven, and do trumpet forth his praise. Praising God is one of the highest and purest acts of religion. In prayer we act like men; in praise we act like angels. Believers are called "temples of God," 1 Cor. iii. 16. When our tongues praise, then the organs of God's spiritual temple are sounding. How sad it is that God hath no more glory from us in this way! Many are full of murmuring and discontent, but seldom bring glory to God, by giving him the praise due to his name. We read of the saints having harps in their hands, the emblems of praise. Many have tears in their eyes and complaints in their mouths, but few have harps in their hands, blessing and glorifying God. Let us honour God this way. Praise is the only rent we pay to God: while God renews our lease, we must renew our rent.—*Thomas Watson*.

Verse 12.—"I will praise thee, O Lord," etc. Such a soul as David's was is enlarged to talk high of God: "I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore." Alas! poor creature, how canst thou praise him "for evermore"? A soul fired with desire to praise God, burns after both more perfect things and more lasting than it is able to perform. "To will is present with it," etc. See but the teachings and longings of such a soul, how it swells in desire to glorify God!—*Thomas Goodwin*.

Verse 12.—"With all my heart." When my heart is united to fear thy name, then shall I praise thee with my whole heart.—*Adam Clarke*.

Verse 13.—"Hell" is put metaphorically for great and extreme dangers, or miseries which seem irrevocable and remediless; these are figuratively called hell, because hell, properly taken, is a place from whence there is no recovery. There's no release from the chains of darkness: all changes are on earth; heaven and hell know none. When David praises the Lord for delivering his soul from the lowest hell, he meaneth an estate on earth of the lowest and deepest danger imaginable: mercy helped him at the worst. To be as low as hell, is to be at the lowest.—*Joseph Caryl*.

Verse 13.—"The lowest hell." According to Jewish traditions, there are seven different regions, in the abode of departed souls.—*Daniel Cresswell*.

Verse 13.—"Thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell." Some one havin g a troublesome cause was to be sent to prison: another comes and defends him; what does he say when he thanks him? "Thou hast delivered my soul out of prison. A debtor was to be tortured: his debt is paid; he is said to be delivered from being tortured. They were not in all these evils; but because they were in such, did course towards them, that unless aid had been brought, they would have been in them, they rightly say that they are delivered from thence, whither they were not suffered by their deliverers to be taken.—*Augustine*.

Verse 15. 16.—There is no stronger argument of God's infallible readiness to grant our requests, than the experience of his former concessions. So David reasons, "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the



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bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine," 1 Sam. xvii. 37. This is the argument *a priori*, the voice of a strong faith, that persuades the conscience. God will be gracious to him, because he hath been gracious. The prophet thus often comforted his soul: "Thou hast enlarged me when I was in distress; therefore, have mercy upon me, and hear my prayer," Ps. iv. 1. So, "Thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell; therefore, O turn unto me, and have mercy upon me." Let the justiciary deduce arguments from their own present merits, my soul from God's former mercies. Thou, O Lord, madest me good, restoredst me when I was evil; therefore have mercy upon me, miserable sinner, and give me thy salvation. Thus Paul grounded his assurance: because the Lord had stood with him, and delivered him out of the lion's mouth; therefore the Lord shall deliver me still, from every evil work, and preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom, 2 Tim. iv. 17, 18.—*Thomas Adams.*

Verse 15.—"Thou, O Lord, Adonai, art a God: El, the strong God, full of compassion;" the same words as Moses used. Instead of *Jehovah*, *Adonai* is used. "O Lord;" but then *El*, strong God, is the same word.

The meaning is, let all the strength and power thou the strong God hast in thee be for my advantage. Now, is it not a bold request to say, Lord, will thou give me all thy strength to help me? A very bold request indeed; but his mercy moves him to grant it. Thus then petition him: Thou art a God merciful and gracious, give thy strength to me! Thou, O God, givest all thy attributes up to thy children, to serve their advantage, as well as to serve thy own glory: give me thy strength!—*Thomas Goodwin.*

Verse 15.—"Full of compassion." The original word *Rachum* is very emphatical; it signifies such tenderness as parents have toward their children when their bowels yearn within them.—*Critical and Practical Exposition of the Pentateuch*, 1748.

Verse 16.—"Save the son of this handmaid." Deliver me, who am as completely thy property, as the offspring of a female slave born in her master's house, and which belongs of right to him. Gen. xiv. 14; Jer. ii. 14.—*William Keatinge Cong.*

Verse 17.—"Show me a token for good." These words do not, as some think, necessarily imply David's asking for some specific or miraculous token; he regards deliverance itself as a token. We ask whether it be not true, that in the same measure as we recognize the mysteriously governing influence of God in every-day events, we regard those things as signs and miracles, which to others appear common-places.—*Augustin F. Thielack.*

Verse 17.—Perhaps, the "token for good" means that spiritual joy which he asked for in the beginning of the Psalm, when he said, "Rejoice the soul of thy servant;" for such joy to a holy soul in tribulation is the clearest sign of the grace of God, and on the sight of it all manner of persecutors are confounded; and then the meaning would be, "show me a token for good;" give me the grace of that spiritual joy that will appear exteriorly in my countenance, "that they which hate me may see" such calmness and tranquillity of soul, "and be confounded"; for thou, O Lord, hast helped me in the struggle, consoled me in my sorrow, and hast already converted my sadness into interior joy and gladness.—*Robert Bellarmine.*

Verse 17.—"Show me a token for good," may be rendered "make me a sign for good." Weist paraphrases it, "make me such a sign or monument of good that all my enemies may be arrested by it, and be daunted at injuring a man so assisted by the Lord."

Verse 17.—"Hast helped me," in struggle; "and comforted me," in sorrow.—*Augustine.*

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HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verse 1.—I. A singular request—that the Lord should bow his ear. II. A singular plea—"I am poor and needy." III. The singular grace of God will answer the request, because singular grace has made the petitioner feel his need.

Verse 2.—I. The blessing sought is present, complete and final preservation. II. Our reasons for expecting it are—1. Our belonging to God—"I am holy." 2. God's belonging to us—"my God." 3. Our faith, which has the promise. 4. Our fruits, which prove our faith—"thy servant."

Verse 3.—Importantly. 1. When she pleads—"daily." 2. How she pleads—"I cry." 3. To whom she pleads—"unto thee." 4. For what she pleads—"be merciful."

Verse 3.—"I will cry daily" for pardoning, sanctifying, assisting, preserving, providing and guiding mercy.—*William Jay.*

Verse 4.—I. The believer's joy is from God—"Rejoice," etc. II. The believer's joy is in God—"unto thee," etc.—*G. R.*

Verse 4.—The great lift. I. The heavy weight—"my soul." II. The weak worker—"I lift." III. The great height—"unto thee." IV. The appointed machinery—means of grace; and, V. The expected aid—"Rejoice," etc.

Verse 5.—Encouraging thoughts of God. 1. He has goodness in his essence. 2. He has forgiveness in readiness. 3. He has mercy in action, flowing forth from him plentifully. 4. His very discrimination is gracious—"all them that call upon him."

Verse 6.—The praying man desires above all things an answer. Objections to such an expectation. Grounds for continuing to expect, and duties incumbent upon those who realize such expectation.

Verse 6.—"The voice of supplication." It is the voice of weakness, of penitence, of faith, of hope, of the new nature, of knowledge, etc.

Verse 7.—I. Help needed. 2. Help sought. 3. Help found.—*G. R.*

Verse 7.—I. A time to be expected—"day of my trouble." II. A resolve to be practised—"I will call upon thee." III. A result to be experienced—"thou wilt answer me."

Verse 7.—Prayer is the design of trouble, the evidence that it is sanctified, its solace, and the medium of deliverance from it.—*William Jay.*

Verse 8.—I. God is one; the only God: characters of false gods inferior far. II. His works are unique. Nature, providence, grace, all peculiar in many respects. A good theme for a thoughtful preacher.

Verse 9.—The certain conversion of the world as opposed to modern theories.

Verse 10.—I. God is "great;" therefore great things may be expected of him. II. He is unsearchable, therefore "wondrous things" may be expected of him. III. He is irresistible, therefore impossibilities to others may be expected of him: "Thou art God alone."—*G. R.*

Verse 11.—In the disposition of mind which is expressed in these words, the believer stands opposed to four descriptions of character. I. The ignorant and thoughtless sinner, who neither regards his way nor his end. II. The Antinomian, who is zealous for doctrine, and averse from the practice of religion. III. The Pharisee, who disregards religious sentiment, and makes practice all in all. IV. The hypocrite, who appears to be divided between religion and the world.—*John Hutt, 1811.*

Verse 11.—The Christian as a scholar, a man of action, and a man of devotion.

Verse 11.—Holiness taught, truth practised, God adored; and thus the life perfected.

Verse 11 (middle clause)—We should walk in the belief of the truth, its practice, enjoyment and profession.—*William Jay.*

Verse 12 (third clause)—The necessity, benefit, and reasonableness of wholeheartedness in religion.

Verse 12.—The art of praising God by heart.

Verse 13.—I. Where I might have been—"the lowest hell." II. What thou hast done for me—"hast delivered." III. What thou art doing—"great is thy mercy."

Verse 13 (first clause)—God's mercy great in election, redemption, calling, pardon, upholding, etc. It is so, at this very moment, in supplying my needs, preserving



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from danger, consoling in sorrow, etc. Great is thy mercy towards me—so great a sinner, with such needs, so provoking, so full of faults, etc.
Verses 13, 14, 15.—The three verses describe salvation, consequent persecution, and all-sufficient consolation.
Verse 15.—The shades of the light of love. Compassion upon suffering, grace towards unworthiness, long-suffering to provocation, mercy towards sin, truth towards the promise.
Verse 16.—I. My pedigree—"son of thine handmaid." II. My occupation—"thy servant." III. My character—"seeking" mercy." IV. My request—"turn unto me."
Verse 16.—In what respects a servant of God may be girt with divine power.
Verse 17.—What inward feelings and outward providences are "tokens for good."

PSALM LXXXVII.

TITLE.—A Psalm or Song for the sons of Korah. A sacred hymn and a national lyric. A theory blends the religious and the patriotic ideas in one; and in proportion as nations become Christianized, their popular songs will become deeply imbued with pious sentiments. Judged by this standard, our own land is far in arrears. This "Psalm or song" was either composed by the sons of Korah, or dedicated to them; as they kept the doors of the house of the Lord, they could use this beautiful composition as a Psalm within the doors, and as a song outside.

SUMMER AND DEPRESSION.—The psalm is in honour of Zion, or Jerusalem, and it breaks of God's favour to that city among the mountains, the prophecies which made it illustrious, and the honour of being a nation of its. Many suppose that it was written at the founding of David's city of Zion, but does not the mention of Babylon imply a later date? It would seem to have been written after Jerusalem and the Temple had been built, and had enjoyed a history, of which glorious things could be spoken. Among other marvels of God's love in its later history, it had been surrounded by Sennacherib when other cities of Israel and Judah had fallen victims to his cruelty. It was in Hezekiah's reign that Babylon became prominent, when the ambassadors came to congratulate the king concerning his recovery, at that time also Tyre would be more famous than at any period in David's day. But as we have no information, and the point is not important, we may leave it, and proceed to meditate upon the Psalm itself. We have no need to divide so brief a song.

EXPOSITION.

HIS foundation is in the holy mountains.
 2 The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.

3 Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God. Selah.

4 I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me: behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia; this man was born there.

5 And of Zion it shall be said, This and that man was born in her: and the highest himself shall establish her.

6 The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there. Selah.

7 As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there: all my springs are in thee.

1. "His foundation is in the holy mountains." The Psalm begins abruptly, the poet's heart was full, and it gained vent on a sudden.

—God's foundation stands for ever
 On the holy mountain towers;

Soe's gates Jehovah favours
 More than Jacob's thousand towers."

Sudden passion is evil, but bursts of holy joy are most precious. God has chosen to found his earthly temple upon the mountains; he might have selected other spots, but it was his pleasure to have his chosen abode upon Zion. His election made the mountains holy, they were by his determination ordained and set apart for the Lord's use.

The foundation of the church, which is the mystical Jerusalem, is laid in the eternal, immutable, and invincible decrees of Jehovah. He wills that the church shall be, he settles all arrangements for her calling, salvation, maintenance and perfection, and all his attributes, like the mountains round about Jerusalem, land

their strength for her support. Not on the sand of carnal policy, nor in the morass of human kingdoms, has the Lord founded his church; but on his own power and godhead, which are pledged for the establishment of his beloved church, which is to him the chief of all his works. What a theme for meditation is the founding of the church of God in the ancient covenant engagements of eternity; the abrupt character of this first verse indicates long consideration on the part of the writer, leading up to his hurrying forth in wonder and adoration. Well might such a theme cause his heart to glow. Rome stands on her seven hills and has never lacked a poet's tongue to sing her glories, but none glories far as thou, O Zion, among the eternal mountains of God: while pen can write or mouth can speak, thy praises shall never be buried in inglorious silence.

2. "The Lord inserteth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." The gates are put for the city itself. The love of God is greatest to his own elect nation, descended from his servant Jacob, yet the central seat of his worship is dearer still; no other supposable comparison could have so fully displayed the favour which Jehovah bore to Jerusalem—he loves Jacob best and Zion better than the best. At this hour the mystical teaching of these words is plain. God delights in the prayers and praises of Christian families and individuals, but he has a special eye to the assemblies of the faithful, and he has a special delight in their devotion in that church capacity. The great festivals, when the crowds surrounded the temple gates, were fair in the Lord's eyes, and even such is the general assembly and church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven. This should lead each separate believer to identify himself with the church of God; where the Lord reveals his love the most, there should each believer most delight to be found. Our own dwellings are very dear to us, but we must not prefer them to the assemblies of the saints; we must say of the church—

"Here my best friends, my kindred dwell:
Here God, my Saviour reigns."

3. "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God." This is true of Jerusalem. Her history, which is the story of the nation of which she is the capital, is full of glorious incidents, and her use and end as the abode of the true God, and of his worship, was pre-eminently glorious. Glorious things were taught in her streets, and seen in her temples. Glorious things were foretold of her, and she was the type of the most glorious things of all. This is yet more true of the church; she is founded in grace, but her pinnacles glow with glory. None may glory in her without being braggarts, she has a lustre about her brow which none can rival. Whatever glorious things the saints may say of the church in their eclogues, they cannot exceed what prophets have foretold, what angels have sung, or what God himself has declared. Happy are the tongues which learn to occupy themselves with so excellent a subject, may they be found around our fire-side, in our market-places, and in all the spots where men most congregate. Never let thy praises cease, O thou bride of Christ, thou fairest among women, thou in whom the Lord himself hath placed his delight, calling thee by that pearl of names, Hephzibah,—for my delight is in thee. Since the Lord has chosen thee, and deigns to dwell in thee, O thou city of beauty, none can rival thee, thou art the eye of the world, the pearl, the queen of all the cities of the universe; the true "eternal city," the metropolitan, the mother of us all. The years to come shall unveil thy beauties to the astonished eyes of all peoples, and the day of thy splendour shall come to its sevenfold noon.

4. "Behold, with the prospect before him of a world converted, and the most implacable foe transformed into friends, it was meet that the Psalmist should pause. How could he sing the glories of new-born Tyre and Ethiopia, received with open arms into union with Zion, until he had taken breath and prepared both voice and heart for so divine a song.

5. "I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me." This shall be a glorious subject to speak of concerning Zion, that her old foes are new-born and have become her friends, worshipping in the temple of her God. Rahab or Egypt which oppressed Israel shall become a sister nation, and Babylon in which the tribes endured their second great captivity, shall become a fellow-worshipper; then shall there be mention made in familiar talk of the old enemies forgotten and the new friendships formed. Some consider that these are the words of God himself, and should be rendered, "I will mention Rahab and Babylon as knowing



me: " but we feel content with our common version, and attribute the words to the Psalmist himself, who anticipates the conversion of the two great rival nations. These also are to be borne before the Lord. Philistia shall renounce her ancient hate, Tyre shall not be revenged up by thoughts of her commerce, and distant Ethiopia shall not be too far off to receive the salvation of the Lord. "This man was born here." The word man is inserted by the translator to the marking of the sense, which is clear enough when the superfluous word is dropped.—"Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia; this was born there"—i.e., this nation has been born into Zion, regenerated into the church of God. Of the new births of nations we will make mention, for it is at once a great blessing and a great wonder. It is a glorious thing indeed when whole nations are born unto God.

"Mark ye well Philistia's legions,
Lo to seek the Lord they come,
And within the sacred regions
Tyre and Cush have found a home."

Many understand the sense of these verses to be that all men are proud of their native country, and so also is the citizen of Zion, so that while of one it is said, "he was born in Egypt" and of another, "he came from Ethiopia," it would be equally to the honour of others that they were home-born sons of the city of God. The passage is not so clear that any one should become dogmatical as to its meaning, but we prefer the interpretation given above.

6. "And of Zion, it shall be said, This and that man was born in her." Not as nations only, but one by one, as individuals, the citizens of the New Jerusalem shall be counted, and their names publicly declared. Man by man will the Lord reckon them, for they are each one precious in his sight; the individual shall not be lost in the mass, but each one shall be of high account. What a potent of nobility is it for a man to have it credited that he was born in Zion; the twice born are a royal priesthood, the true aristocracy, the imperial race of men. The original, by using the noblest word for man, intimates that many remarkable men will be born in the church, and indeed every man who is renewed in the image of Christ is an eminent personage, while there are some, who, even to the dim eyes of the world, shine forth with a lustre of character which cannot but be admitted to be unusual and admirable. The church has illustrious names of prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors, reformers, missionaries and the like, which bear comparison with the grandest names honoured by the world, nay, in many respects far excel them. Zion has no reason to be ashamed of her sons nor her sons of her. "Wisdom is justified of her children." "And the highest himself shall establish her"—the only establishment worth having. When the numbers of the faithful are increased by the new birth, the Lord proves himself to be the upholder of the church. The Lord alone deserves to wear the title of Defender of the Faith; he is the sole and sufficient Patron and Protector of the true church. There is no fear for the Lord's heritage, his own arm is sufficient to maintain his rights. The Highest is higher than all those who are against us, and the good old cause shall triumph over all.

7. "The Lord shall count, when he visiteth up the people, that this man was born here." At the great census which the Lord himself shall take, he will number the nations without exception and make an exact registry of them, whether they were by their natural descent Babylonians or Tyrians, or other far-off heathens. May it be our happy lot to be numbered with the Lord's chosen both in life and death, in the church-roll below, and in the church-roll above. Jehovah's census of his chosen will differ much from ours; he will count many whom we should have disowned, and he will have out many whom we should have reckoned. His registration is infallible. Let us pray then for that adoption and regeneration which will secure us a place among the heaven-born. It was thought to be a great honour to have one's name written in the golden book of the Republic of Venice, kings and princes paid dearly for the honour, but the book of life confers far rarer dignity upon all whose names are recorded therein.

8. "In vision the Psalmist sees the citizens of Zion rejoicing at some sacred festival, and marching in triumphant procession with vocal and instrumental music:—"As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there." Where God is there must be joy, and where the church is increased by numerous conversions



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the joy becomes exuberant and finds out ways of displaying itself. Singers and dancers, psalmists and pipers, united their efforts and made a joyful procession to the temple, inspired not by Shechem, or by the Gethsemane font, but by draughts from the sacred source of all good, of which they each one sing "All my springs are in thee." Did the poet mean that henceforth he would find all his joys in Zion, or that to the Lord he would look for all inspiration, comfort, strength, joy, life and everything. The last is the broad doctrine. Churches have not such all-sufficiency within them that we can afford to look to them for all, but the Lord who founded the church is the eternal source of all our supplies, and looking to him we shall never flag or fall. How truly does all our experience lead us to look to the Lord by faith, and say "all my fresh springs are in thee." The springs of my faith and all my graces; the springs of my life and all my pleasures; the springs of my activity and all its right doings; the springs of my hope, and all its heavenly anticipations, all lie in thee, my Lord. Without thy Spirit I should be as a dry well, a mocking cistern, destitute of power to bless myself or others. O Lord, I am assured that I belong to the regenerate whose life is in thee, for I feel that I cannot live without thee; therefore, with all thy joyful people will I sing thy praises.

With joy shall sing the choral train,
The minstrel breathe the answering strain;
"O Zion, Zion, hark, I see
The fountains of my bliss in thee."

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND QUAIN SAYINGS.

Title.—"A Psalm or Song for the Sons of Korah." The title prefixed is "A Psalm to be sung by the sons of Korah," i.e. of fallen man. Korah signifies the state in which trees are during winter, when strips of their verdure and fruit. In the same sense it is used for the bald head, when age or sickness has deprived it of its glory and left it without hair. This is a lively description of fallen man. He has lost his pristine beauty and fruitfulness. When he left God and turned to his own ways, he became like the trees of the field in winter, from which the genial warmth of the sun is withdrawn, or like the head, which by the abating of the natural heat and vigour is left naked and bald. But being brought to a right sense of this, and finding himself strips of all the glory which his first Adam had in paradise, he has been led to seek the restoration of his nature, and has obtained of the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, a much better state than he had lost. Every such person is entitled to sing this sacred hymn, and he is called upon to do it. The name of the person whom he is to celebrate is not mentioned at first, but is soon discovered by the character given of him.—*William Romaine.*

Whole Psalm.—Bishop Bruno entitles this Psalm, "The voice of prophecy concerning the heavenly Jerusalem," that is, the Church of Christ.

Verse 1.—"His foundation is in the holy mountains." The foundation that God has given his city is in "the holy mountains." What are these holy mountains? What can they be but the eternal purpose of Jehovah—the purpose out of which the being of the Church and the whole dispensation of Divine love have sprung? What but those attributes of mercy, justice, holiness, and sovereignty, from the ineffable entrance and holy co-operation of which it comes to pass that his chosen people are redeemed? What but the promise of life that was given in Christ to the elect before the world began? What but the everlasting covenant, "ordered in all things and sure" from which grace and salvation proceed? What but these things, and Christ himself, the Rock of Ages, on which rock we know that the Church is so firmly founded, that the gates of hell cannot prevail against her? Yes, these are the holy mountains, whereon the city of God is built, and in which its deep and strong foundations are laid. The sure decree, the divine perfection, the promise of him that cannot lie, the oath and covenant of God, and the incarnate Son himself, are the holy mountains, the perpetual hills, whose summits are gloriously crowned



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by the city of the Great King. There the city sits securely, beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth.—*Andrew Gray.*

Verse 1.—"Mountains." The situation of Jerusalem is in several respects singular amongst the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, occasioned, not from its being on the summit of one of the numerous hills of Judæa, like most of the towns and villages, but because it is on the edge of one of the highest table-lands of the country. Hebron, indeed, is higher still, by some hundred feet; and from the south, accordingly, the approach to Jerusalem is by a slight descent. But from every other side, the ascent is perpetual; and, to the traveller approaching Jerusalem from the west or east, it must always have presented the appearance, beyond any other capital of the then known world—we may add, beyond any important city that has ever existed on the earth—of a mountain city; breathing, as compared with the sultry plains of the Jordan or of the coast, a mountain air; entrenched, as compared with Jericho or Damascus, Gaza or Tyre, on a mountain fastness. In this respect it concentrated in itself the character of the whole country of which it was to be the capital—the "mountain throne," the "mountain sanctuary," of God. "The mount" of God is as the "mount" of Bashan; an high mount as the mount of Bashan. "Why leap ye up, ye high mountains? this is the 'mountain' which God desireth to dwell in." It was emphatically the hill of the lion of Judah, of "Ariel," the Lion of God. "In Judah is God known; his name is great in Israel. In Salem is his lofty covert, and his 'rocky den' in Zion." "Thou art more glorious and excellent than the mountains of the robbers." And this wild and fastness-like character of Jerusalem was concentrated yet again in the fortress, the "stronghold" of Zion. That point, the highest in the city, the height which most readily catches the eye from every quarter, is emphatically the "hill fort," the "rocky hold" of Jerusalem—the refuge where first the Jews, and then the Lion of God, stood at bay against the hunters.—*Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.*

Verse 1, 2.—If we suppose the Psalm to have been composed in the days of Hezekiah, it will appear quite intelligible that the Psalmist should break out so suddenly at the beginning with praise of the security of Zion; he merely lends his mouth in this case to the full heart of the people: "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob," is seen in its true light, for this preference for Zion was at that time verified—its gates remained closed upon the enemies, while all the rest of the country was subject to their sway.—*E. W. Langenshteyn.*

Verse 2.—"The Lord loveth the gates," etc. The gates of a walled city give access to it and power over it, and therefore are naturally here put for the whole. The Hebrew participle (*loving*) implies constant and habitual attachment.—*J. A. Alexander.*

Verse 2.—"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion." Because of the going out and coming in of the people of God. Thus indeed the disposition of lovers is shown, that they are filled with a remarkable affection of love towards those places through which those whom they love frequently pass, as doors and gates, and those ways which they daily traverse. What other reason could God have for loving the gates of Zion?—*Muscæus.*

Verse 2.—"The gates of Zion" are the doctrines of the Gospel, "the tabernacles of Jacob" are the teachings of the law, the law was accomplished in the gospel; therefore it is said that "the Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."—*Plain Commentary, 1856.*

Verse 2.—"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more," etc. No doubt the prayers which the faithful put up to heaven from under their private roofs were very acceptable unto him; but if a saint's single voice in prayer be so sweet to God's ear, much more the church choir, his saint's prayers in concert together. A father is glad to see any one of his children, and makes him welcome when he visits him, but much more when they come together, the greatest feast is when they all meet at his house. The public praises of the church are the emblem of heaven itself, where all the angels make but one concert.—*William Gurnall.*

Verse 2.—"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all," etc. It is here assumed that the Lord loves the dwellings of Jacob—he loves those that are true Israelites. These are succeeded by the name *Christian*, for the Christian Church is now become the true Israel of God. He loves his saints on account of that image



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of himself which they bear: he loves them on account of those graces which are infused into them when they are renewed by the spirit; he loves them on account of the relation they stand in to him as his people, and as his church, who are qualified for the duties of the relation by that love of their Father, that reliance upon his care, that delight in his person, that enjoyment in his service, which belongs to dutiful and affectionate children. He loves them because they imitate his perfections in some humble measure—because they receive the word of his mouth—because they are ready to obey every call of his providence, setting themselves in the paths of his testimony wherever he may direct—because they yield themselves to God, as those that are alive from the dead, and their bodies as instruments of righteousness, no longer walking after the deeds of the flesh, but after the will of God. He takes a delight in them; the Lord delighteth in the righteous; he knoweth their way; he loves, approves, and confirms them. The most common occupations of life—the honest industry of the servants of God, is looked upon by him with approbation. By these they show forth their Father, and the praises of him who called them from darkness to light. The most ordinary duties of our calling become sacrifices to God, and religious duties, when performed in the spirit, and directed to the great end of glorifying God. He looks with peculiar complacency on the dwellings of his people on account of those domestic devotional acknowledgments of his majesty which are there maintained, when the head walks before his family as a priest to offer praise and thanksgiving; this attracts peculiar approbation and delight. He loves to see his people training up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and their children waiting after them in the paths of that obedience which he has enjoined. He delights to see the course of purity which runs in Christian families. He loves to see the progress which the younger parts of religious families make in piety, while they grow in grace, and in favour with God and man. He looks down with peculiar delight on such circles as these: there he designs his presence, and bestows peculiar blessings. However obscure the dwellings of Jacob may be, to him they are open and manifest at all times; and whether in cottages or in palaces, his eye rests there with complacency; and he says of such places, "Here will I dwell for ever and ever." Prayer and devotion sanctify every family, and diffuse a spirit of piety through all the avocations of life, so that we need not retire from the world, but are rather called to show forth the virtues of the Christian life in it.

But it is said, that, although "he loves the dwellings of Jacob," yet "he loves the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob"—that nothing in the dwellings of Jacob so much attracts his attention as the people of God conjoined together in a spiritual capacity. I. In the first place, the Divine Being regards with peculiar complacency the worship of his saints on its account. II. On account of that union of mind and consent of heart, evinced in the assembling of God's people together, and constituting themselves into a church. III. Because of the testimony which the church bears toward the truth. IV. Upon account of that deference to his authority, which is evinced by maintaining and keeping up the practice of those institutes which rest entirely on that authority. V. By making the assembly of the saints the grand means of conversion. VI. That peculiar presence of God is generally vouchsafed to his saints, and made manifest to them, although it be hidden from the world, which induces the conviction that God is present at a tract. VII. The Divine Being shows his preference of the gates of Zion to the dwellings of Jacob, by continually maintaining in operation those gifts which are for the edification of the saints without which the union of the saints would be with difficulty maintained. VIII. The Divine Being shows his preference to Zion by that marvellous protection which is afforded to the interest of the church of God; whereby, though weak, and frequently reduced to a handful of disciples, yet they have been protected, and their society on earth continued.—*Robert Hall.*

Verse 2.—Some absent themselves from public worship, under pretence that they can serve the Lord at home as well in private. How many are apt to say, they see not but their time may be as well spent at home, in praying, reading some good book, or discoursing on some profitable subject, as in the use of ordinances in public assemblies! They see not but private prayer may be as good to them as public, or private reading and opening the scripture as profitable as public preaching; they say of their private duties, as Naaman the waters of Damascus, 2 Kings v. 12: May I not serve the Lord as acceptably, with as much advantage,

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In private exercises of religion? May I not wash in these and be clean? They see not the great blessings God has annexed to public worship more than to private. Oh, but it is thus, if one be as good as the other, what means the Lord to prefer one before the other? To what purpose did the Lord choose the gates of Zion, to place his name there, if he might have been worshipped as well in the dwellings of Jacob? How do men of this conceit run counter to the Lord? He prefers the gates of Zion, not only before one or some, but before all the dwellings of Jacob; and they prefer one such dwelling before the gates of Zion.—*David Clarkson.*

Verse 3.—"Glorious things are spoken" of the people of God. Take the church for a visible congregation, a mixed congregation; glorious things are spoken of that. It is the house of God. Take it as visible, "the vessel of honour and dishonour," 2 Tim. ii. 20, and the field, the "tares and the wheat," Matt. xiii. 1. etc., it is God's field. Though we take the church as visible, it hath a glorious name for the good that is in it, especially for the wheat. But take the church of God for the company of his children that are gathered by the means of grace, dwelling in the visible church, enjoying the ordinances; so they are the house and temple of Christ, "the temple of the Holy Ghost, the body of Christ, the spouse of Christ." They are God's delight, they are spiritual kings and priests, etc. The most glorious things that can be, all other excellencies in the world, are but titular things, mere shadows of things. There is some little reality in earthly things, but it is nothing in comparison, it is scarce worth the name of reality, but Solomon calls them "vanity of vanities." In comparison of the excellencies of the church all is nothing. I might be large in these particulars. It is enough to give you the general of the delights and excellencies of God's house, "the beauty of the Lord."—*Richard Sibbes.*

Verse 3.—"The glories of the wilderness are in thee." The Shechem, which appeared upon Sinai, and marshalled the army of the Israelites upon their journey through the wilderness, has now fixed its residence in thee, O city of God. Compare Ps. lxxviii. 17.—*Samuel Hering.*

Verse 4.—"I will make mention," etc. As if he had said, I do not deny the due praises which belong to other places and countries, but rather am wont to make honorable mention of them among my acquaintance; and to allow that "this man," that is, some one notable person, though comparatively of no great value, was born in them.—*Thomas Favin.*

Verse 4.—"Rahab," a poetical name of Egypt. The same word signifies "deceit, insolence, pride"; if Hebrew when applied to Egypt, it would indicate the national character of the inhabitants.—*Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.*

Verse 4.—It should comfort the church that God is able to make her chiefest enemies to become converts, and that he hath done it sundry times, and will yet do it more; and that he can take order with those enemies which shall not be converted, as he did with Rahab and Babylon; for, "I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me," signifieth a mention-making of them; or, the edification of the church's children, both concerning what God had done in those nations in justice; and what he would do to them in mercy, or unto other enemies like unto them.—*David Dickson.*

Verse 4.—"Rahab," "Babylon," "Philistia," "Tyre," "Ethiopia." This is the glory of the Church, that into her the fulness of the nations shall enter, the proud from Egypt, who for her haughtiness is called Rahab, the worldly from Babylon, the city of confusion,—the washful from Philistia, so long the enemies of Israel,—the covetous from Tyre, the rich city of the traders,—and the slaves of ignorance from Cush, and from the land of Hana,—all these shall hear the love of Christ and confess his truth, and shall enter into that all-glorious city, and be admitted and acknowledged as citizens of the celestial Zion.—*Plain Commenting.*

Verse 4.—By this testimony of the nations here mentioned, we may understand the testimony of the Gentile Christians in general, though, perhaps, a special reference is had to that extraordinary scene which took place at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost: "And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven. Now when this was noted abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak



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In his own language. And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galilians? And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born? Acts iii. 6-8.

The reader will find that there is a remarkable agreement between the nations specified in the book of the Acts, and the nations pointed out in the Psalm before us. Babab, that is, Egypt, is first mentioned; and in the Acts we find enumerated, "Egypt and the parts of Libya about Cyrena;" next Babylon is in the record; and the "Parthians, Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia," were inhabitants of what once was the Babylonian empire; Philistia is also mentioned; and "dwellers in Judæa" are spoken of in the Acts—"dwellers in Judæa" speaking a different language from what was common at Jerusalem. Who could these be, so probably, as the inhabitants of the ancient Philistia, which was in the precincts of the allotment of Judah? Here, too, perhaps, on account of its port of Joppa, was a grand resort of "Cretes and Arabians," and "strangers of Rome."

The Grecian settlements of Asia Minor are the only ones specified in the Acts of the Apostles, which we have not noticed in the Psalm—"Cappadocia, Pontus, Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia;" but what could so probably indicate these countries, and all who spoke the dialects of the Grecian tongue, as the great mart of Tyre, in frequenting which, the Jews would have the most frequent opportunity of intercourse with these nations?—John Fry.

Verses 4.—"Born in her." The Missionary Society set forth in the Prophets, by our Lord and by his apostles, is the Church; and so, whereas our natural state, after Adam's fall, was alienation from God, and disunion among ourselves, would He restore "glory to God in the highest and on the earth peace, good-will towards men," by binding us up in one holy fellowship, and making the continuance of his blessings dependent upon that unity, which he imparted and preserves. To adduce the whole proof for this, would be to go through the whole Old Testament; for the Old Testament is direct prophecy and type, in one large prophecy of the Redeemer and his Kingdom or Church. No sooner had disunion multiplied with the multiplying of men, but in the second generation from Adam, he formed union through a Church, and "Men began to call upon the name of the Lord" (Gen. iv. 26). *I.e.*, they began to unite in worshipping the Lord, and amid the growing corruption, religion was no longer entrusted to the insulated care of single families, but concentrated in a church. And when, after the flood, one righteous man was called out of the fast-corrupting world, unity was preserved, in that one only was called, but in that one a church was founded; for this was the reason assigned by God himself: "All the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him. For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord." (Gen. xviii. 18, 19). "God called Abraham, and blessed him, and increased him" (Isa. li. 2), and formed the Jewish Church out of him, that however it might spread, it might be bound in one by its origin of one; and he gave it also outward marks and signs between him and it, which by severing from others, might keep it one in itself. The temporal people had their union through a temporal birth of one, and outward signs; the Christian Church has its unity by a spiritual birth and inward grace, through the power deposited in her to give spiritual birth, so that through one mother, we are all born of one Father, God; and amongst ourselves are brethren, by being members of One, our ever-blessed Lord.

The unity of the Christian Church and her office of gathering all nations unto the Lord, are set forth, in many ways, in prophecy. Thus, in our Psalm, Zion is set forth as the special object of God's love, as having in language which anticipates the Gospel been "founded" by him "on the holy mountains," as the "city of God," whereof "glorious things are spoken." And what are these? That she should be the spiritual birthplace of all nations. It is not merely said, as in other places, that they should "come to her," should "flow into her," but that they should be "born in her." "Of Zion it shall be said, This and that man (*i.e.*, all, one by one) was born in her; and whosoever all the nations of the earth, Babab, or Egypt, Babylon, Tyre, Ethiopia, Philistia, the most learned, the most powerful, the wealthiest, the furthest, and her nearest, oldest and bitterest enemy Philistia, all, being already born after the flesh, as Egyptians, Babylonians, Ethiopians, Tyrians, Philistines, should be "born in her," and by being "born there," should become children of God, citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem, written by God in the

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roll of his book. "The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there;" he shall account them as his, being re-born in his Church.

In like manner, with regard to every prophecy, whereat men's hearts beat, as an encouragement to Missionary labours. Throughout, it is the Lord and Saviour of the Church, or the Church itself, filled with his Spirit, and restored and enlarged, and widening herself by his favour, and gathering his people into herself, his fold.—*E. H. Pusey, in a Sermon entitled "The Church the converse of the Heathen," 1838.*

Verses 4-6. It is made the honour and dignity of Zion, that is, of the true Church of God, to have such and such born in it: "this and that man was born in her." There are two things signified in this expression, as branches of their honour; the one is the quality of the persons; and the other is the number of them. For the quality of them, "his;" for the number of them, "this and that." To have both of these born in Zion, persons of note and eminence, and a multitude and plurality of such persons; this is a part of that dignity and renown which belongs unto it.

And so for the noun, "man;" the Hebrew word *en* which is here used for a man, except qualified by some other word as joined with it, signifies a man of worth, not a common or ordinary person. The Church brings forth as these, *en ven*, men of renown, famous and eminent men, and that in all kinds of perfections, whether natural, or civil, or spiritual; men of parts, or men of power, or men of piety. There are those in all these excellencies which have been and still are born in her.

First, take it for natural or acquired abilities; men of parts, and knowledge, and wisdom, and improved understandings; the church is not without these: "this man," *i.e.*, this formed man, or this wise man was born in Zion. All are not idiots who are Christians; no, but there are some of very rare and admirable accomplishments in all kinds and pieces of learning and secular knowledge, which are graciously qualified. There's Paul with his parchments, and Peter with his fisher's net. So also secondly, take it for civil or secular qualifications; men of dignity, and power, and estate: "this man," *i.e.*, this honourable man, *en ven*, eminent in countenance, as he is called, Isaiah iii. 2, he is likewise born in Zion; the mighty man, and the man of war. The Syriac interpreter was so far sensible of this, as that he expresses it in the very text; and therefore instead of saying, "This man was born there," he says, "A potent man was born there," and he has established it; whereby (as I conceive), he takes in the word "highest," which follows afterwards in the verse, and refers it here to this place. . . . And again, the Chaldee paraphrast in the text, "This King was born there," understanding thereby Solomon, as most conceive and apprehend it.

Thirdly, take it for spiritual, and for these accomplishments especially: "This man," *i.e.*, this godly man; this is that which is most proper and essential to Zion, and to the being born in it; yes, it is that which makes Zion itself, in the sense we now take it. It is the highest perfection of it, and the greatest commendation to it of any thing else. This is the great honour of the church, that it forms men to such qualities and dispositions as those are, which no other place does beside. . . . As for other places, they may perhaps now and then reach to some other principles; and those likewise very glorious in the eyes of the world—merit, and civility, and ingenuity, and smoothness of behaviour. The school of nature and common reason may sometimes come up to these, and that in a very great measure; yea, but now go a little higher, to brokenness of heart, to self-denial, to love of enemies, to obeying with Christ, the frame and spirit of the gospel; this is to be found nowhere but only in Zion. And here it is: "This man was born there."

"Behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia; this man was born there." Here's the excellency of the ordinances, and that power and energy which is stirring in the Church of Christ; that it is able to work such a miraculous alteration as this; to bring men from darkness to light, from Satan to God, from a state of sin and corruption and unregeneracy, to a state of grace and holiness and regeneration; yea, from the lowest degree of the one to the highest degree of the other. That Philistia should turn into Jerusalem, Tyre into Jerusalem, Ethiopia into Judæa; here's the wonder of all; the reconciling of these two opposite terms thus both together. That "princes should come out of Egypt," and that Ethiopia should stretch out her hands to God, as it is in Ps. lxxviii. 31; that the blackmoor should change his skin, and that the leopard should change his spots; and that this Ethiopian should become this Christian; that he which was born there, should be



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horn here.—*Thomas Horton, in "Zion's Birth-Register unfolded in a Sermon on the native citizens of London," 1656.*

Verses 4-6.—Foreign nations are here described not as captives or tributaries, not even as doing voluntary homage to the greatness and glory of Zion, but as actually incorporated and enrolled, by a new birth, among her sons. Even the worst enemies of their race, the tyrants and oppressors of the Jews, Egypt and Babylon, are threatened with no curse, no shout of joy is raised at the prospect of their overthrow, but the privileges of citizenship are extended to them, and they are welcomed as brothers. Nay more, God himself receives each one as a child newly-born into his family, acknowledges each as his son, and enrols him with his own hand on the sacred register of his children. It is the mode of anticipating a future union and brotherhood of all the nations of the earth, not by conquest, but by incorporation into one state, and by a birth-right so acquired, which is so remarkable. In some of the prophets, more especially in Isaiah, we observe the same liberal, conciliatory, comprehensive language towards foreign states, as Tyre and Ethiopia, and still more strikingly toward Egypt and Assyria (Chap. xxx. 22-25). But the Psalm stands alone amongst the writings of the Old Testament, in representing this union of nations as a new birth into the city of God. . . . It is the first announcement of that great amity of nations, or rather of that universal common citizenship of which heathen philosophers dream, which was "in the mind of Socrates when he called himself a citizen of the world," which had become a commonplace of Stoic philosophy, which Judaism tried finally to realize by the admission of proselytes, through baptism, into the Jewish community; which Rome accomplished, so far as the external semblance went, first by subduing the nations, and then by admitting them to the rights of Roman citizenship. But the true fulfilment of this hope is to be found only in that Kingdom which Christ has set up. He has gathered into his commonwealth all the Kingdoms of the earth. He has made men one, members of the same family, by teaching them to feel that they are all children of the same Father. He has made it evident that the hope of the Jewish singer is no false hope; that there is a Father in heaven who cares for all, whatever name they bear. Thus the Psalm has received a better and higher fulfilment than that which lies on the surface of its words. It was fulfilled in Christ.—*J. Stewart Froom.*

Verses 4-7.—The main thought is that contained in ver. 4-7, the glorifying of Zion by the reception of the heathen into the number of its citizens; and a well-defined form and arrangement of this thought forms the proper kernel of the Psalm, viz. "Zion, the birth-place of the nations, which occurs in every one of the three verses (4-6), which are bounded by a Selah behind and before.—*E. W. Hengstenberg.*

Verse 5.—"This man." The word rendered "Man" is generally used for a person of eminence; and the clause "this and that man," is simply, "a Man and a Man," which some think it used as a peculiar superlative, and means, the most eminent of men, even the Lord Jesus Christ, and they suppose, that He, in his divine nature, is "the Highest," who "shall establish the church." No doubt is in the glory of the church, and of his people Israel; but his crucifixion was the deepest disgrace imaginable to Jerusalem itself.—*Thomas Scott.*

Verse 5.—"This man." It is well to observe that the word for "man," used here, is not *adam*, the common name for man, but *er ish*, which is usually employed when a name is introduced to be designated with distinction and honour. There are in Hebrew, in fact, three words to designate man, with varied significations—the common name; *er ish*, the name of excellency and honour; and *er enosh*, man in his weak and inferior character, as liable to misfortune, misery, and death. The illustrative discrimination with which these words are respectively employed gives to many passages of the Hebrew Scripture a force and significance which cannot be preserved in translation into a language which has but one word to represent all these meanings—or indeed has no word for man but the one answering to *Adam*, unless indeed our "male," in a sense of dignity and strength, answers in some measure to *ish*.—*John Kitto, in "The Pictorial Bible."*

Verse 6.—The Lord will "count" (we), record it in a book, when "he writes up the people" (see *xxxv*), registers the several nations of the earth; that "this man was born in" Zion. The Psalmist here describes the peculiar regard of God to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and figuratively represents him, as keeping a register of all the nations of the earth, and marking, as it were, in that register, every one



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that was a citizen of Jerusalem, as thereby entitled to his distinguishing favour and protection.—*Samuel Chandler.*

Verse 6.—"This man was born there." When events shall be traced to their principles at the last day, many a scene will come forth into prominence, which now is of little regard. Humble churches will then prove to have been the birthplace, and stately palaces the graves of many an immortal soul, while every saved soul will ascribe its springs of glory to its Redeemer, through the instrumentality of that church, which he has ordained.—*Edward Garrard Marsh.*

6.—"Selah." The Hebrew text adds "Selah," which St. Jerome translates *semper* (always). For the Church, as a bride glorious in her husband, shall evermore be preached of "glorious things shall be spoken of her, and in her shall be continually sung the ineffable glory of the everlasting grace of God in Christ our Lord." And so the Jews for the most part interpret the word "Selah" by "renewing." This is evident in their epistles, even as the Jewish epitaph is in Hebrew at Babel—"His soul continues in Paradise, Amen, Amen, Amen, for ever and ever."—*Urbainus Regius (Le Roi) —[154] in "The Solace of Zion."*

7.—"The singers;" "the players on instruments." Song and music were prominent features of Divine worship in David's time. This is evident from the large number of two hundred and eighty-eight Levites who were expressly appointed for singing and the performance of music. Not less than two hundred and fifty-five singing men and singing women returned from the exile. . . . The chief instruments used by the Levites were, according to the records of the Books of Chronicles, cymbals, harps and lutes; according to Psalm v. (title), we should add the flute, which is frequently noticed on Egyptian monuments.—*Augustus F. Tholozan.*

Verse 7.—(First clause). For all its inhabitants are expert musicians; ill, sing the flute-players. The Hebrews seem to have surpassed all nations in the skill of poetry and music; and every citizen could sing and dance. This pre-eminence the Psalmist seems to hint at.—*Alexander Geddes.*

Verse 7.—"All my springs are in thee." The original word *yar*, which we render "springs," is used in a figurative sense, to denote any one's posterity. Thus Proverbs v. 16. "Let thy fountain be dispersed abroad"; i. e., thy posterity be exceeding numerous. And thus in the place before us: the inhabitants of Jerusalem should triumph and sing, "All my springs," or fountains, all my friends, my family, my children, are in thee, are thy citizens, enjoy the glorious privileges thou art favoured with, are all inserted in God's register, and entitled to his protection and favour. Thus there is a harmony and connection between all the parts of this ode, which I think is very intelligible and poetical.—*Samuel Chandler.*

Verse 7.—"All my springs are in thee." Whatever conduit pipe be used, Christ is the fountain and foundation of every drop of comfort; Christ is the God of all true consolation. It is not in the power of all the angels of heaven to give any soul one drop of comfort, nor can all on earth give you one dram of comfort. They can speak the words of comfort, but they cannot cause the soul to receive comfort; God comforts by them, 2 Cor. vii. 6. Titus was but an instrument. Comforting is called frequently in Scripture the speaking to the heart. Hos. ii. 14. "Who is able to speak to the heart but he who is the Lord and commander of the heart? God hath put all the oil of spiritual joy into the hands of Christ, Isa. lxi. 3, and none but he can give it out. He that wants comfort must go to Christ, he that hath received any true comfort must ascribe it to Christ. "All my springs," saith the Church, "are in thee."—*Richard Robinson.*

Verse 7.—"The silver springs of grace, and the golden springs of glory are in him."—*Thomas Watson.*

Verse 7.—"Springs." The meaning of this verse is obscure, partly from its abrupt brevity, and partly from the ambiguity of one word. The word "springs" is, beyond all controversy, to be here taken metaphorically; but interpreters are not agreed as to the explanation of the metaphor. Some understand it as denoting hopes, some affections, and others thoughts. Did the idiom of the language admit, I would willingly subscribe to the opinion of those who translate it *melodies or songs*. But as this might be considered unsupported by the usage of the Hebrew terms, I am rather inclined to adopt, as most suitable to the subject in hand, the opinion that *fountains* is the proper translation, not of the word signifying an eye. It is as if the Psalmist had said, I will always be earnestly looking, as it were, with fixed eyes upon thee.—*John Calvin.*



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Verse 7.—"My springs."

Whether songs or melodies
In these are all my well-springs.
This passage is given obscurely in most of the versions; it is here rendered strictly, and, as the author hopes, perspicuously. As the Greeks had their Pierian springs, their fountain of Aganippe dedicated to the Muses, Jerusalem had, in like manner, her sacred springs, her fountains of inspiration, in a much higher degree. It is to these the holy bard alludes in the passages before us, as Milton does in the following, who has perhaps copied from the present in his address to the "Heavenly Muse":

"Or if Zion's hill
Delight thee more, or Sion's fount that flows
Hard by the oracle of God, I thence
Invoke these aids to my adventurous song."

John Mason Good.

Verse 7.—"All my springs." Fifty may be here quote the delightful hymn of Robert Robinson which has puzzled so many, but which has in it a fine classical allusion to Hippocrene and Mount Parnassus.

"Come, thou fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing Thy grace,
Streams of mercy, never ceasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise.
Teach me some melodious sonnet,
Sung by flaming tongues above:
Praise the mount—oh let me on it,
Mount of God's unchanging love."

—C. H. S.

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

Verses 2, 3.—I. The foundation of Zion. 1. It is but one: "foundation." 2. It is the Lord's: "his." 3. It is in conformity with holiness: "holy mountains." 4. It consists of eternal purposes. 5. It is built up on immutable principles. 6. It is situated in a glorious position. II. The favour enjoyed by Zion. 1. God "loves the dwellings of Jacob." He led, fed, guarded, lighted, visited them. 2. He loves Zion "better"; and gives all those blessings in a richer form. 3. There are more to love. 4. Their occupations are more spiritual. 5. Their songs and worship are more enthusiastic. 6. Their testimony is more powerful. 7. Their knowledge of truth is more clear. 8. Their fellowship is on a scale more heavenly. Let us be in the Church, and love her. III. The fame of Zion. "Glorious things are spoken." 1. of her in history; 2. for her by ministry; 3. for her by Jesus; 4. about her in prophecy. Here is a fruitful theme.

Verse 3.—The idea of the text presents the Church as "the city of God"; let us touch upon some of the "glorious things" that are spoken of it. I. There are glorious things with respect to the erection of the city. 1. There is the plan of its erection. There was never a plan so faultless, so complete, so wonderful for its beauty and grandeur. The gates, the walls, the buildings, the streets, the monuments, the fountains, the gardens, unite to proclaim it a masterpiece of skill. The Architect was he who built the skies. 2. There is the site where the city is erected. See verse 1. 3. There is the date of the city's erection. A halo and a glory attach, in a case like this, to great antiquity. Now it is long since the city was built. It was standing in the days of Paul. "Ye are come unto the city of the living God." Heb. xii. 22. David was well acquainted with it. Ps. xvi. 4. It

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was standing before the flood. Noah, Enoch, Abel, dwelt in it. It is almost as old as the creation. II. There are glorious things to tell of the defence of the city. It has been besieged ever since it was a city at all, and it is not taken to this hour. "We have a strong city," etc. III. There are glorious things in connection with the stores and supplies on which the city depends: 1. their excellence; 2. their abundance; 3. their source. IV. There are glorious things respecting the King of the city, his name, person, character, etc. V. There are glorious things in connection with the citizens of the city.—Andrew Gray, 1806—1861.

Verse 3.—I. Observe that a city is not like a flower, a tree, or a plant—something that grows out of the earth, and is nourished from the earth, and dependent wholly on its juices. It is an artificial thing, constructed by wisdom and raised by power, as it was designed by genius and forethought. II. A city upon earth is surrounded generally by walls. III. Jerusalem (the most celebrated of cities, from which this figure is obviously drawn) was built upon the brow of a hill, an extremely conspicuous and beautiful object. IV. In a city there are various buildings, and structures of various shapes, materials and values. Illustrate by the different denominations, etc. V. A city has municipal laws. VI. It has also trade, traffic, etc. VII. The figure, as applied to the Church of Christ, involves the idea of safety or security, honour, etc. VIII. There is also the idea of firmness.—John Cumming, 1843.

Verse 3.—The things "spoken" of the city of God. I. It shall be the permanent and the peculiar residence of God. II. It shall be the scene of delightful privileges and blessings. III. It shall be invested with absolute and inviolable security. IV. It shall possess renown and empire throughout the whole world. V. Its institutions and existence shall be perfected in the celestial state.—James Parsons, 1830.

Verse 4 (last clause).—I. Behold what the "man" was: a native of "Philistia," a heathen, and an enemy to God. II. Behold what happened to him: "he" was born there, i.e., new born in Zion. III. Behold what he became—he became by his new birth a freeman and burgess of Zion, etc.

Verse 4, 5.—I. What is not the most honourable birth-place—not Rahab nor Egypt, nor Babylon, nor any earthly palace or kingdom. II. What is "Of Zion," etc. 1. Because it is a nobler birth: a being born again of the Spirit of God. 2. Because it is a nobler place; the residence of the Highest, and established for ever. Because it brings nobler rank and privileges.—G. R.

Verse 4—7.—I. Zion shall produce many good and great men. II. Zion's interest shall be established by divine power. III. Zion's sons shall be registered with honour. IV. Zion's songs shall be sung with joy and triumph.—Matthew Henry.

Verse 4—7.—I. The excellence of the church is here stated. II. Her enlargement is here promised.—J. Scholfield, 1825.

Verse 5.—The renowned men of the church of God. 1. Great warriors, who have fought with temptation. 2. Great poets, whose lives were Psalms. 3. Great heroes, who have lived and died for Jesus. 4. Great kings who have ruled themselves, etc. Apostles, martyrs, confessors, reformers, men renowned for virtues such as only grace can produce.

Verse 5.—"This and that man." The individuality of true religion. 1. Each soul sins for itself. 2. Rejects or accepts the Saviour for itself. 3. Must be judged, and 4. Saved or lost individually. The consequent need of personal piety; the temptations to neglect it; and the habits which promote it.

Verse 5 (last clause).—The Established Church of God—her Head, her protection, her power, etc.

Verse 6.—I. "The Lord" will make the Census. II. He will "count" whether a man be rightly there or no. III. Every man truly born in Zion shall be admitted on the register.

Verse 6.—I. The time referred to. "When he writeth up," etc.; when all the true Israel is saved. II. The account to be taken. "When he writeth up," etc., i.e., revises and re-enters the names in the Lamb's Book of Life. Compares the called with the chosen. III. The text to be applied. 1. Their being in Zion, or

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having the means of grace. 2. Their being born there. IV. The completion of their number: "The Lord shall count." An exact number of stones in a perfect building and of members in a perfect body. So in Christ's Church. All make one bride. V. The notice taken of each one: "This man was born there." Men fell as a whole; they are saved individually.—G. L.

Verse 7.—I. In God our joy. II. From God our supplies. III. To God our praise.

Verse 7 (last clause).—All the springs within me, all the springs which flow for me, are in my God. There are "upper and nether springs," springs "shut up," "valley" springs (Ps. civ. 10), rock springs, etc.; but all these flow from the Lord.

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SUBJECT INDEX OF SERMONS
BY C. H. SPURGEON.

Sermons on the more prominent Points, Doctrines, Duties and Characters of the Bible.

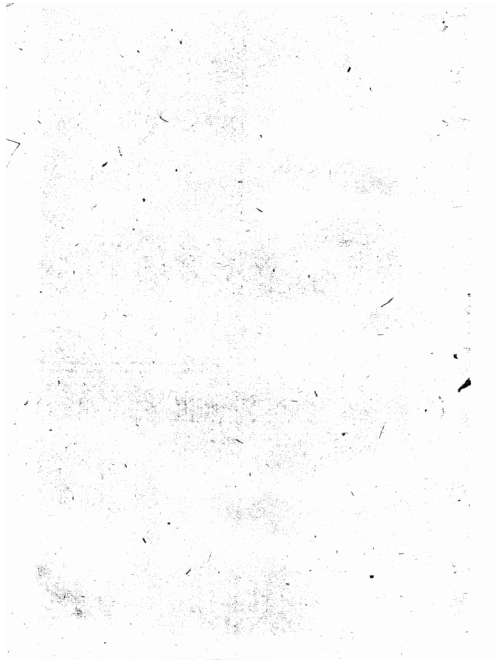
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