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THE

ACCOMPLISHMENT of the SCRIPTURE **PROPHECIES**, or the Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH.

Proving, that the Papacy is the Antichristian Kingdom; and that that Kingdom is not far from its Ruin. That the prefent Perfecution may end in Three years and half, after which the Deftruction of Antichrist thall begin; which thall be Finisht in the beginning of the next Age: and then the Kingdom of Christ thall come upon Earth.

Written in French by M^I. PETER JURIEU, one of the prefent Ministers of the French Church at Resterdam.

In two Parts.

Faithfully Englished from the New French Edition, Corrected and Enlarged by almost a third part, with the explication of the Visions of Daniel, and the Revelation.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1687.



TO THE NATION OF THE JEWS.

T Defire of that People, that they would please to read this book attentively, and without prejudice; especially from the middle of the fecond. Part to the end ; they will find nothing there that can irritate'em. I confess the hopes they conceive of a Kingdom of the Messiah, which shall be chiefly for them, is built upon express and unquestionable Prophecies; that even their Ierufalem should be rebuilt, and that they

To the Nation of the Jews.

they shall be again gathered together in their own Land. And if any thing be capable to recover them from their obftinacy, for the eftablishment of the Law of *Moles*, and against the Law of *Christ*; this is certainly the most likely method, which we make use of, because it grants them almost all the Advantages which they expect.

Advice

Advice to all Christians, concerning the approaching End of the ANTICHRI-STIAN Empire of the PAPACY, and of the coming of the Kingdom of (brift.



HE Afflicted Church feeks for confolation : where can fhe find it, but in the Promifes of God ? when the prefent prospect is fad and dolefull, we must fearch for it in what is future.

The promises of God are either General, or Perticular. The general Promises are fuch, as affure us in the general, that God will not cast off his children; that this Grace shall never for fake his Church ; that he will be with them to the end of the World; that though the mountains be overthrown, he will not depart from them. But afflicted perfons would be glad of fomething more perticular: they would be willing to fee, in fome particular Promifes, near about what Time they may expect the Period of their Calamities. Now the Promifes and this infight into the future, is no where to be had but in the Prophecies. They doubtless contain the promises which respect the Deliverance of the (hurch; yea, they fet forth the very Time, and the circumstances of it. But as God hath caufed the Prophecies to be written more for his own glory, than for our fakes, 'tis almost impossible to dive into the meaning of them till their accomplishment. And experience The depta teacheth us, that even after the Things are come to of the Piophecies. pass, we do not well understand the Prophecies which foretold 'em. Infomuch, that it may be faid, that God hath rather concealed Things in the Prophecies, than thereby revealed 'em. He hath referved

referved to himfelf the knowledge of Futurity; 'Tis his Prerogative. Neverthelefs, this is not to be taken in that ftrict and rigid fenfe, as if we were to reckon all the *Prophecies* to be unintelligible to all men, and in every age to be fo. As his providence hath prefided in a peculiar manner, in *compoing the Prophecies*; fo't is certain, it doth perticularly direct and govern, as to what concerns the interpretation of them. God will not that they fhould be underftood in every age; But from *age* to *age*, from *year* to *year*, his Spirit difcovers ro Interpreters what he thinks fit; and leaves the reft under a vail of Ignorance, till the fixed time which his wifdom hath appointed fhall come, for the full and perfect revelation of it.

They arc not impenetrable.

We are not therefore to be difcouraged by reafon of the difficulty; we are not to look upon the Prophecies as abfolutely impenetrable. We must feek, that we may find; we must ask, that we may receive; we must humbly and devoutly knock at the Gate of Heaven, that it may be open'd to us. We are obliged to those Interpreters who have gone before us; for if they had discovered nothing, it may be, no entrance being made, we should never have attained the knowledge of these mysterious truths. But we are not to stop at their labours, and acquiesce in what they have done, as if they had fucceeded well in every thing. This is fo far from being true, that the contrary is much more fo. For one Truth which they have hit upon, they have mils't feveral. The misforture of other Interpreters hath not disheartn'd me, hoping that I have discovered many things, which to them were concealed. But I may fay, that I did not out of choice apply my felf to the fludy of the Prophecies : I found my felf forced to it by a kind of violence, which I could not refife. Two

Two things led me to it. I. The cruel and horrible Persecution, which at this day makes fuch terrible ravage and defolation in the Church : Endeavouring iome confolation under the deepeft forrow I ever felt, by fearching into the grounds, we may have to hope for a speedy deliverance of the Church, and not finding them other where, I inquired after them in the Prophecies, which foretell the deftiny of the Church, and the most remarkable changes through which the is to parts. 2. The next thing that made me refolve to dive into thefe facred Oracles, was the concurrence of fomany Prophecies, (obscure indeed, & of an uncertain and doubtfull original,) which fore-tell a fpeedy and perfect Deliverance of the Church. For Example, the fa- The coni mous Prophecy of Usher Arch-bishop of Armagh, currence who fore-tells a most terrible Persecution at hand, Prophecies the most dreadfull of any which the Church hath concern-ing the fall fuffer'd hitherto; but withal, the shortest : after of Antiwhich shall come the fall of the Antichristian Em-christ. pire. The Prophecies of Cotterus, Christina Poniatonski, and those of Drabitins, and several other more obscure ones, which I have heard and confidered, without giving much credit to'em. I compared these Prophecies to univerfally fpread,

I compared these Prophecies to universally spread, and coming from so many several places, to the general rumours about the time of the birth of Christ, that were every where divulged throughout the Roman Empire, of a Great King that should be born in the East, to whom all the World should pay obeyfance. I did not find my felf much disposed to give credit to those modern Prophecies. Credulity being the ordinary source of much delusion, I always shood upon my guard in that perticular as much as possible. Nevertheles, I could not but be toucht, with a fecret opinion, that in all this there might be

fomething more then humane, fomething of an hand of Providence therein. As the Holy Virgin, I kept these fayings in my heart, without passing a judgement, I waited till farther Time, (which is the only true Touch-stone) would diffinguish foolish visions from real Prophecies.

I found fomething furprizing and extraordinary, in the Prophecies of Cotterns, Christina, and Drabitius, which are publisht by Comenius. Cotterus, who is the first of the Three, is Great and magnifick; the images of his visions have so much majefty and grandeur, that those of the ancient Prophets have hardly more. They are also admirably laid together, every thing supports it felf, and one part doth not contradict another. I cannot conceive how a simple Artifan could have imagined fuch great things without Divine affiftance. The two years of the Prophecy of Christina, are in my judgement a train of as great Miracles as have ever been fince the Apostles days, and even the Life of the Greatest Prophets hath nothing in it more miraculous; than what happened to that maid. Drabitins hath alfo his Heights and Excellencies, but for the most part he is obscure. These three Prophets. concur to fore-tell the Ruin of the Antichristian Empire, as a thing that shall shortly come to pass; but withal they have to many things that offend, that no man can fatisfy himfelf to rely upon what they fay. Therefore I refolved to look into the Fountain it felf of the Holy Oracles, to fee if the Holy Ghoft would not teach me fomething more certain and more exact, concerning the approaching rain of the Antichristian Empire, than what other Intergreters have discovered from thence.

I will freely acknowledge, that when I first lookt into the Divine Oracles, my opinion was in favous of

of what I fearcht for; being altogether inclined to believe, that we were near the end of the Kingdom and Empire of Antichrift. I was alfo fully perfwaded of this truth, that the Papacy is the Antichriftian Empire; and that the principal Character of that Antichriftianism, is the superstition which for more than twelve hundred years hath disfigured the Church, and made her defolate. Many things, without reckoning the modern Prophecies, made me Hope, that we were near the end of, that Period of 1260-years, at the close whereof Babylon must fall, the Heathen be converted, and the Kingdom of our Lord Jefus Christ befully fettled.

Firft, I reflected on the long duration of that Idolatry, which hath been eftablisht in the Christian Religion. I faw that it began about the end of the fourth Century, that is, thirteen hundred years ago; it feem'd to me, that no inftance could be given, where God fuffered fogreat a Corruption, for fo long a time, without giving fome remedy and relief. I confidered farther, that in the last age, God gave a terrible blow to the Antichristian Empire and the Pagan Religion. The Kingdoms of England, Swede, Denmark, the Protestant States of Germany, the United Provinces, the Switzers, and a great part of France, broke from the Papacy.all at once, appeared to me fo confiderable a matter, that I could nor perfwade my felf, but that God had made mention of it in the Revelations. And yet I found no fuch thing among the Expositors of that Book: or I found that they had lookt for it in those Places, where I faw plainly that it was not. Hereupon I suspected, that that part of the Apocalypse, which defcribes the degrees and Circumstances of the end of the Antichristian Empire, was not well undera

understood; and confequently, that it was much *nearer* than was commonly thought.

Confidering the Reformation of the last Age, as one balf of the ruin of the Kingdom of Antichrist, 1 supposed that the other half could not be far off, there being already near 200 years from the one to the other. When God makes great Empires fall, and not all at once; the distance is not commonly fo great between the first part of the Fall and the second.

After this, I confidered the present posture of the World, and it feem'd to me, as if all things were prepared for fome great Revolution. 'Tisas cafy with God to work in one moment, and without preceding dispositions, as to take time, and prepare the matter. Neverthelefs, we fee that by fecret methods, which men perceive not, he opensthe way to his greatest works. For Example, the Fall of Paganism by the preaching of the Gospel, and the conversion of the Heathen World, was a great Revolution. God prepared all things for this great Event many ages before it came to pass, by admirable means, of which no man then knew the tendency and defign. 1. He reduced the World to. two Languages, which were almost universal, the Greek and Latine, that the knowledge of the Gofpelmight the more eafily be communicated; Difference of Languages being a great hinderance of fuch a communication. 'Tis true, the Apostles had the gift of Tongues, and could speak all Languages; but weare not to imagine, that all the Preachers of the Gospel had the same priviledge. 2. The world was almost wholly united under one Empire, viz. the Roman : which was another means to facilitate the Conversion of the Nations. For if the Earth had been divided into many little Principalities, under

der several Soyeraigns, as the West is at this day, it had been as it were impossible, but that divers of. them, if not the most part, would have denied entrance to the Apostles, who were the new Preachers. Little Lords, who have not much to do, concern themselves more particularly about every part of their Territories, than great Emperors, who having the Government of the whole World to mind, are forc't to remit the care of less important matters, to their Deputies and Lieutenants. 3. The dispersion of the fews by their frequent Captivities, was also a means which God made use ofto prepare the way for the Conversion of the Gentiles : they gave them the knowledge of the true God. 4. Another thing which contributed very much to this defign of God, was the Translation of the Bible into the Greek Tongue; whereby the facred, Oracles became common among the Heathens. And about the time of our Saviour's appearance in the World, there were multitudes of those Profelites, which are called Proselites of the Gate. Such as were not really lews, but they ceas't to be Pagans. They renounc't their Idolatry, they were prefent every Sabbath day at the reading of Mofes and the Prophets; they had a diffinct place in the Synagogues. 'Tis of them we fo often read in the Book of the Acts, under the name of devout, and fuch as feared God among the Gentiles : Cornelins was of that number. It could not be difficult for them to abandon Paganism, for they had already left it, and they could not be hindred from becoming Christians by Judaism, for they had never imbrac't it; So that they became Christians without change or violence; The greatest part of the converted Gentiles were fuch as thefe. 5. And by the fame good Providence of God, Philofopby

losophy began to flourish among the Pagans, a little before the coming of Christ, which was of great use to refine the minds of men, and render them capable of receiving celestial and sublime Truths. 6. Lastly, God possel the Heathen with a contempt of Idolatry and Idols: They were disgusted and sick of their Gods: The false Oracles of Damons ceas't, their Priests lost their reputation, and all the World breath'd after a change, without knowing why.

I find fomething like this at prefent. 1. Since the last Age God hath revived the Light and knowledge of the Sciences, which was almost stifled and extinguisht under the barbarism of Scholastick Learning. In the last Century, God caused the knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew Tongues to revive, which was of fuch use for the understanding of the Holy Scripture, and the confutation of Herefy and Idolatry, that the Papists do not scruple to fay, that'tis that which hath undone them. In this Century the Providence of God hath carried the acuteness and delieacy of mens minds to that degree, that it may truly be faid, that the most inlightned and refined Ages past, were barbarous in comparison with this. The speculative Sciences and true Philosophy are brought to that Perfection, that all that we had before may be reckoned simplicity and ignorance. This new Philolophy doth open and inlarge the mind, and the light we receive from modern Philosophers doth help very much to fcatter that thick darknefs, which the Philolophy of the Schools had caft upon the Doctrines of Religion. We shall shortly know of what use the new Philosophy may be to destroy those Monstersof Transsubstantiation and the Real Presence.

2. I look upon the long Voyages of our Europannes, tho

the discoveries made of new Countries in the East and West, and the improvement of the Art of Navigation, to be a means which God prepares for the fullfilling that great Promife that concerns the full Conversion of the Gentiles. Why did God referve the Invention of the Sea Compass to these last times? why was it not known three or four hundred years ago; what it was to fail upon the Ocean far from the thore? was there lefs curiofity, covetousness, or industry among men formerly than now? for what reason would God that one half of the World fhould live in ignorance of the other for folong a time? Why hath God in these latter days more visibly favour'd the designs which men have always had, to inrich themtelves by Commerce and Trade, going in pursuit of riches to the end of the World? for my own part, I cannot but look upon this as a work of a most wife Providence, discovering to us unknown People, whose Conversion he intends to bring about within a fhort Time.

3. I confider the great number of half Christians which the Popish Millions make in the Indies, to be just as those Proselytes of the Gate, which the lews made; they were properly neither lews nor Chriflians, but were the feed of Christianity. These Eastern Converts, which are made by Papists, are neither Heathens; nor Christians: but they will be the first part of the Harvest, which God intends to have among those People; and after they are fully converted, they will be very ferviceable for the Conversion of those who as yet are altogether Pagans.

4. I admire the depth of Divine Providence, that by infenfible fleps and degrees, disposeth the Mahumetan Nations for Conversion. For this we need but confult the second Book of the Present State of the

the Ottoman Empire, by Mr. Ricant. In that Hi-Lib. 2. Chap.2. ftory we meet with a Sect of Mahumetans, called Harctites; who believe that the Meffiah took a true natural Body, and that being Eternal, he became Incarnate, as the Christians believe : Wherefore they have inferted this Article into their confession of Faith, that Christ shall come to judge the World at the last day. For the proof whereof they cite a Text out of the Alckoran in these words, O Mahomet! thou fhalt fee thy Lord, who fhall come again in the Clouds. "For though they dare not politively "interpret this of J. Chrift, yet they boldly affirm, "that this is fore-told of the Meffield; and in their " ordinary difcourse, they confess, that this Messiah "can be no other than lesus, who is to return into "the World with the fame flesh which he assumed.

Chap. 12.

The fame Author tells us, "That there is an opi-"nion generally received among the Turks within a " few years, which is entertained by the best people "of the Seraglio, & common enough at Constantino-"ple. They who profess to believe it, are called Chup " Meffabites, i.e. the good Partifans or followers of "the Meffiah. They hold that Chrift is God, and "that he is the Redeemer of the World. The young "Scholars in the Court of the grand Scignior are ge-" nerally of this opinion : perticularly the most po-"lite and civilized, and wellbred among them. In-"fomuch that 'tis a form of speech very much in use "among them, when they would praile any one, to " fay to him, Chup Meffahifen, you are very civil and "obliging, as he thould be who makes profession of "the fervice of the Meffiah. There are a multitude "of these People Constantinople ; and there have " been fome who have maintained this Doctrine, with fomuch courage, that rather than quit it, they " have chosen to suffer martyrdom. There

There is another Sect, called Eschrakites. " They P. 407. " who profess it, addict themselves very much to the contemplation of the Idea of the Divinity, and the numbers that are in God. For though they "hold the Unity of God; they nevertheleis admit "the Trinity also, as a number proceeding from "Unity. They explain that thought by the exam-" ple of three Pleats, or folds in an Handkerchief; "which may be called three, though it be but one "piece of cloth when it is unfolded. These areno "great Admirers of the Alchoran, they only make " use of that which they find agrees with their Prin-"ciples, and reject the reft, as if it were abolisht. Be-" lieving, that the chief Good of man confifts in the "Contemplation of the Majesty of God ; they de-" fpife the dreams and grofs imaginations of Maho-"met, concerning the Pleafures of Paradife. All "the Schees, and the most able Preachers of the "Royal Mofques, are of this Sect. They are very "diligent in their devotions, and fober in their "dyer, &c. They have alfo a great deal of Charity "for their Neighbours, faying, they are the Crea-"tures of God, &c. They inftruct their Scholars to "be moderate, wife and grave, in a word to abstain " from all evil Actions, and to practife all Vertues. One step farther, and these People will be much better Christians than the Greeks, who have the name and Profession of Christians.

5. The fenfible Fall and declension of the Papacy, A general is a fifth fign of that great work which God is ma- in the king way for. It feems tobe furious, to reign, and world to get ground; neverthelefs, in truth it is falling; for foriakePoas God discredited the Religion of the Pagan Idols, pery. a little before the coming of our Lord Iesus Christ; to he makes this renewed Paganism of Popery, to be in lefs credit and effeem than formerly. Men begin

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to difgust the popish superstitions. They speak of the Invocation of Saints with contempt; and boldly condemn the excess of it, and call it Idolatry, when they speak of it in private. They with Images were banisht from their Churches, that it might not be a scandal and an offence to us : They begin to confes, that there was no neceffity for the taking away the Cup. They acknowledge, that a man may be faved without Indulgencies, by the fole merit of I. Chrift. They would reftore the reading of the Holy Scripturesto the People. They suppress the Authority of the Pope, and speak of it with scorn. They despite his Thunders; and if he begin to murmur, they talk as loud, or louder than he: They indeavour to eftablith this Doctrine, that under pretence of Religion? or for the prefervation of it, 'tis not permitted to fubjects to take up arms : They mollify and fwceten all the Doctrines of Popery. I have taken notice of this in another place, and again observe it, this cannot hold long, this state and posture of the Papacy is violent. Since it is freely confest, that the adoration of one God is sufficient without that of Saints and Images, they must shortly conclude, that for things unnecessary they ought not to fcandalize one half of the Christian World ; and shut the Gate against the Iews and the Mahometans. Never were there fo many in the Church of Rome as now, who ac knowledge the vanity & impurity of their Superstitions. Every man hath the liberty of his own thoughts; but I profess, that to me there are great prefages of the approach of the last work of God, for the establishment of his Kingdom, and the ruin of that of Antichrift.

My spirit was in this frame, when this last and great Persecution in France began. I therein took notice of several Characters, that confirmed me in the

the belief that we were in the last times of the Period of 1260 years, and that this is the last Perfecution spoken of in the 11th Chap. Revel. And when they shall singular have finit their Testimony, the Beast who ascendeth Characters out of the bottomless Pit, shall make war against them, font perfeand shall overcome them, and kill them. And their which predead Bodiesshall lye in the street of the great City three fage that is days and a half. For there are fo many things fingue laft. lar and irregular in this Persecution, that without prophaness and a denial of Divine Providence, we cannot but acknowledge the hand of God therein. Tisfingular and more than ufual, whether we confider the Author's of this Perfecution, and the manner of it; or whether we confider the Subjects that fuffer it, and in what manner they fuffer.

As to the Perfecutors themfelves, There is Firft a Prince, who hath the chiefest obligation to us for the Crown he wears, which entred into his Family by the perfon of his Grand Father; a Prince, to whom we have always paid obedience and fubmiffi: on, without the least shadow of Rebellion : a Prince for whom we preferved the Crown in his minority, and who hath not forupled to teftify that we did fo: a Prince, who is wife and understanding, as to his own Interests, and those of the States of Europe, who yet in despite of his own Interest, hath done all that which the House of Austria would have dictated to him to do if she had imployed her Emissaries in his Council: who deftroyshis own Subjects, who makes innumerable Male-contents, who throws eternal feeds of rebellion and war in his ownDominions, who difobliges his Protestant Allies, and alienates them in fuch a manner almost as never to be reconciled. The Protestant States and Princes have been always the principal Alles of France, Swede, Denmark, England, the Low-Countries, the * * Switzersy

Switzers, and the Protestant Princes of Germany. These are they that have supported it, when the House of Austria threatned the liberty of all Europe. And these are they who affisted France, to humble the House of Austria so low as now it is, and confequently that have advanced France to that point of Grandeur she is now at. But Time will shew how great a wound France hath now made in the heart of all her ancient Allies.

We fee already that this Perfecution makes the difcord and differition ceafe that was between the **Proteftants**, and brings them nearer an union and reconciliation than before. God will let us fee fomething farther of that kind. However, it must be confest, that there is fomething therein, which is not to be understood by man, that fo wife a Court should violate all the rules of good policy, which is the Soul of States, and the spring of all their motions.

If we look upon the Clergy, that feems to have been the Sollicitor of this Perfecution, it will appear no less extraordinary. 'Tis not an Ignorant and fuperstitious Clergy, as was that of the last Century. Thefeare understanding and knowing perfons, Men of learning and prudence, freed from the ridiculous affectation, and prejudice of a Monastic Spirit, who have little zeal for the RomishCeremonies: who flight their worship, at least for the most part of it; who have much knowledge of the Truth, and at the bottom but very little Religion. In a word, they are fuch, asknow very well that we are not in the wrong, or at leaft, that altogether and in every thing we are not: Nevertheleis, they perfecute us more cruelly, than the most furious Monks, or inraged Inquisitors have ever done. They act therefore against their own light, which is fo far very strange and furprizing. But what is moreastonishing, they act

act against the most facred Principles of their Relia gion. There is nothing among them more venerable than the Sacraments, and nothing effeemed more criminal than the violation of them. To administer the Sacrament of Pennance, to give absolution to a Sinner, to an Heretick who is not penitent, who faith and declares openly, without hiding or concealing it, that he perfeveres from his very heart in his fin and Herefy, and never renounc't it, but by constraint and violence ; to give, I fay, absolution to fuch a man, according to the definition of their loofeft Casuists; 'Tis Sacriledge to give the Sacrament of the Altar to a man, that professeth he believes nothing of it, and acknowledgeth nothing there but meer Bread; 'tis a Sacrilegious Communion. Should it not affect the Hearts, and even the Imaginations of those perfecuting Bishops and Priefts, to think of the innumerable Sacriledges that by this means are every day committed ? They abfolve a multitude of wretched People, who proteft that by meer force and violence, they were conftrained to fign the abjuration of their Religion, and to get out of the hands of a thousand Executioners, who devour'd and deftroyed'em, and gave them no reft day or night. The Priefs and Bishops who abfolved them, know well enough that they are Impenitent and Heretiques, and perfevering in their Herely; neverthelefs, they give them absolution. Moreover, they bring them to their Altars by force and violence; they must be confest; they must defire the Sacraments, and they are given them. In the mean time, they know, that they deteft and abhor from their very hearts, as a meer Idol, that which is given them to eat and worship as a God. So that all these are Sacrilegious Communions, and in plain terms, the most abominable Sacriledge that can be ** 2 ima-

imagined : what conficience can we fuppofe thefe men to have, who are guilty of fuch abominations, fodirectly contrary to their own Principles?

But by what name fhall we call the Oath, which they force men to take, and which they have publickly printed; in which the new Converts swear by the name of God, and upon the H. Evangelists, that they have willingly abjured, and without constraint or force? And yet the Bishops know, and all the World is acquainted with it, that they have been forc't to this abjuration, by armies of Butchers and Executioners, let loose upon them. Where are any principles of Morality, even those of the greatest latitude, that will permit this? can there be any more horrible prophanation of an Oath? than which nothing is more facred and venerable.

In what a state must fuch mens Confeiences needs be, who force these poor men to commit fo execrable a perjury, and caule the name of God to be used, for the assuring the Truth of a Thing, which is most notoriously falle? I confess, Ishallnever comprehend this; and will alway fay, there is fomething in it more than humane, that Men should make profession of a Religion, and contradict the most inviolable rules of it, openly before all the World. But to what a pitch of Impudence must they be arrived, who Print and publish, that no violence at all hath been imployed to make these Conversions? All France abounds with ftrangers, who are witness of it; the Ministers of the Princes of Enrope behold it; forreign Merchants fee and know it; An hundred thousand witnesses, who have themselves escapt out of the hands of these Executioners, carry tidings of it to all the ends of the Earth; and yet there are some who have the confidence to deny a matter of Fact, that was done in the fight of all Enrope.

rope. We read the Arrefts; we fee the Ordonnances of the Intendants; we fee Woods cut down, and Houfes rafed; we behold twelve or fifteen thousand Prifoners in all the Prifons of the Kingdom : and yet they tell us, there is no fuch thing as Perfecution. This is one thing which is very fingular in this Perfecution, and which hath no example. I could not read without trembling, what Mr. de Brueys faith in his laft piece, that the fuccess there bath been of the Methods imployed for the Conversion of the Reformed, make it evident that they were altogether disposed to receive the Catholick Truth. I know not what those dispositions were as to himself: but I question not but by the fame means to make him turn Turk, and afterwards Heathen, in avery little time.

What Judgement can one make of fuch men as Mr. Brueys, and Mr. Maimbourg, who in the Epiftle Dedicatory to the Life of Gregory I. complements and congratulates the King to this purpose, that he fees the Period of Calviniim, without having made use of any means to bring it about, but those of Grace and sweetness, mild and gen:le methods ? 'T is these kind and gracious proceedings that hath forc't per-[ons of good birth and quality, accustomed to all the best accommodations of Life, to leave ten, twenty, thirty, farty thousand Livres per annum, to expose themselves to all forts of suffering and disgrace. Tis these fweet and obliging ways, that hath forc't women of every age & quality to come away, difguis'd in the habit of Peafants, some on foot, some on horseback, fome by Post, fome who were eight or nine moneths with child, in the night, through all the Fatigues of the winter. I fay once more, that I cannot understand, how men that have any honour to lose, or at least, who believe they have, can declare that to be falle, which is so evident and notorious, that nothing * * 2

nothing is more publickly known, or more undeniable. This is a fort of Lying that in my opinion is very perticular. But in the mean while, 'tis an homage paid to Truth and fustice;'tis a confellion, that fuch Actions are most black and abominable, because though they are committed in the face of the Sun, they dare not own them; they deny them before those who were eye-witness of them. No man of honour, after the reading of Mr. Maimbourg's Epistle to the King, prefixt to the Life of St. Gregory, but must judge him to be one of the most base and dishonest Writers in the world. It had been more pardonable, if he had only by the bydropt fuch a falschood, without infisting on it. But to write a large Epistle Dedicatory on that fubject, to complement the King for the Conversions he hath made, without using any other means than sweetness and Charity, this is to put the most patient Readers out of all patience.

If we confider the manner of this persecution, it is no less extraordinary; 'Tis new,'tis without example. 'Tis no new thing to condemn people to dye, or to offer incense to Idols, and to go to Mass, to banish Christians or massacre them, because they will not joyn in with the Religion that is uppermost; this hath been seen an hundred times. But I maintain, there was never any thing feen like this Perfecution, which we fee at prefent. They tell People, they will not kill them; on the contrary, "we will, fay they, "that you live, but you shall go to Mass, or you "fhall be tortured; you shall be confined within "the Kingdom; you shall not be fuffered to go "away; if you attempt an escape, you shall be sent "to the Gallies; while you ftay, you shall have fifty "Soldiers, or rather Executioners to maintain; if fifty be not sufficient, you shall have an hundred, " with

"with express orders, not to let you alone by day or "night to omit no pillage, no blows, no punish-"ments, no torments, till you have renounc't your "Religion. This, I fay, is what hath never been seen before.

The fuccels hath made many believe, that this infernal method was the most happily invented by the Clergy, that could be, to promote the defign of the Converters, and to ruin the Reformation. But I am quite of another opinion; and 'tis one of the most extraordinary things which I find in this perfecution, that any perfons of good fense, should believe this to be a likely method to abolish a Religion. The persecution was well enough begun, in order to the end and design of the Perfecutors. And had they been contented by little and little to deprive us of our Temples, to banish our Ministers, to forbid all Assemblues, to leave us in ignorance, and deprive us of all the other advantages which others Subjects injoy; the Reformed Religion would have been almost extinguisht before ten years were over : fuch being the coldness and declension of Piety, to which the Protestants were already come. But God, who would not that his Truth fhould perifh, fuffer'dnot that things fhould remain in that pofture. 'Tis well known, that humane paffions are a great help to Christian vertues; The fury which these perfonsare now in, who feel this violence, the torment they fuffer in their Confciences, the rage which they are in, for being forced; do all concur to fortify the batred they had of Idolatry, and their love and inclination for the Truth. So that by means of the feviolent Paffions, the Truth makes the more indelible impressions on their hearts. He must be very ignorant in the History of the World, and of the Heart of man, who can think this to be a likely way to extin-** 4 guift

guish a Religion. The means to extirpate an Herely, pretended, or real, is to cut off the Heads, to fhed a great deal of blood, and to fliffe the most zealous of them by a massacre: for if you suffer them to live, and are content only to draw from them a feigned abjuration, you thereby make them irreconcileable Hereticks. 'Twas by fire and fword the Albigenfes were deftroyed. There is yet another very effectual way of extinguishing an Herefy, which is to take away from them all means of increase and growth by preaching and instruction : after this manner the Arrian Herely was supprest by the Emperors. This way they began to take in France for these twenty. years last past, and which could not have failed of fuccess, as I observed, if it had been continued. But he must be very blind that can believe, that Perfons, into whofe Heads and Hearts you would force the Truth by blows and violence, will not recover themfelves again afloon as poffible, and by all manner of ways. But it will be faid, there are other methods used, which you grant to be effectual; The People are deprived of all the means of Instruction, and foin a little time the Truth must dye. This would prove fo, if their Confciences were not under fuch a violence as they are; and if that posture of things could last long, the Trath would then be extinguisht by little and little. But that state of things is too violent to continue long; and within a few years you will fee the Light of that fire, which is fhut up, without being extinguisht.

There is another thing very extraordinary in this Perfecution, and wherein the finger of God doth manifeftly appear; that is, the way they have taken in their dealing with the *Paftors*. There are the men that must be suppress, it you would extinguish a Religion: because they are capable of recovering it.

it. Therefore in all former Ages the feverest part of the storm hath fallen on them; and even in this Age likewise, witness the History of the Persecutions in Hungary. But here is the quite contrary, the People ruined, and the Ministers suffered to go free. They must carry nothing away with them, but their Souls and Confciences are given them as a prey : which so many Laiks would defire and rejoyce to obtain. These banished Pastors carry the account of the miferies of their several Flocks into all parts of the World. They are in all the Protestant Courts of Europe, the unreproveable Witness of the violence of the Persecution : their miseries shir up compassion towards the afflicted, and Indignation against their Persecutors.

Belides this, they are always ready, and kept in rcferve, to return into France, and bring back the Light of Truth again there, whenever God shall please to open the door. This is such a thing as ipeaks plainly, that God preferves them in fafety, in order to his great work, and till then. This is not the effect of the Compassion of their Persecutors; for they are deflitute of any, and are cruel to the utmost degree. 'Tisnot a piece of policy neither; for that would have made them fecure the Paftors in fuch a place, wherein they should have been condemned to an eternal silence. 'Tis then a secret Providence of God, which leads perfons farther than they would go, and todo that which they would not have otherwife done: and'tis observable, that Bishop Usher in his prophecy doth expressly take notice of this particular, that in this last persecution the Pastors shall be spared, God referving them for the Great work he hath farther to do; which makes me give the more heed to that prophecy.

Lafly, that we may fee how extraordinary this

perfecution is in all its Circumstances, let us confider it in its success, and with respect to those on whom it hath fucceeded. I look upon that general Defertion, an whole Kingdom in a manner changing its Religion in four moneths time, as a thing that cannot be parallel'd. 'Tis true, the Roman Empire hath been feen to become Arrian in a very little while, by the perfecution of the Emperors. But Arrianism was a speculative Here/y, and the Arrians cheated the People by equivocal Confessions of Faith, which taken in good sense, might now be subscribed unto. And for other things, their Worship, Prayers, Ceremo-nies, Altars, Bishops, Government, twas all alike; and fo the paffage from one to another was very eafy. But here is the greatest difference imaginable, in worship, the object of adoration, the manner of it, in Ceremonies, Government, and Discipline. The Reformed Religion and the Roman differ as Day and Night; so that there must have been a prodigious Current, for the passage from one to another in fo little time. 'Tis a frightfull and furprizing thing to fee People make lefs difficulty to change their God, than good Subjects would do to change their Prince; in cale an Enemy break into any Country, he would not find People fo ready to abjure their former Oath of Fidelity. 'Tistrue, this kind of perfecution, which is made use of against the reformed, seems to me more cruel and more likely to overcome their constancy, then Massacres, and Fires, Wheels, and Gibbets. When a man can fee to the end of his fufferings, though that endbe death, he may be able to stand his ground: but when he is given over to an hundred Executioners, who are commissioned to torment him by turns, without giving him the leaft repose, I confess, this is the ready way to despair. If they did nothing more than hinder a man from fleep, 12

it were fufficient to make him diftracted, and to make him do what ever they would have him. 'Tis certain then, that feveral of thofe who have yielded, would more willingly have fuffer'd death for their Religion, and have earneftly and ferioufly defired it. But what is very ftrange, is that the greateft part have not tarried for these *Perfecutors*. At the very approach of the *Dragoons* they cowardly complied, and a finall number of True Believets remain'd victims, exposed to the Rage of an *Army* of an hundred thousand men, which were let loose upon the *Kingdom*.

This, Ifay again, is without Example in any Histry.S. Cyprian in his Treatife de Lapfis, seems to fav that fome fuch thing happened in the perfecution of Decius; but he himfelf in his Epifles makes it evident, that the Apostacy was not so general : for he remitsthose who had fallen to be judged at the return of Peace, in the Assemblies of the Faithful who perfevered; fo that the number of those that perfevered must have been considerable. In our time it would be difficult out of every Flock to make up an Affembly of fuch as perfevere to judge the reft. 'Tis therefore an Event, wherein we must admire the depth of Divine Providence.'Tis a speaking Prodigy, which tells us, we are now in those last days, when Christ should come, and not find true Piety, or true Faith upon Earth. This is a Touch-stone for all Protestants ; their Brethren of France were not more wicked than others: Wherefore we may believe, that the fame thing would happen in any other place, on fuppolition of the fame Circumstances; and confequently, that Chriftian courage and true Faith are at this day very rare, and few Instances to be found. Lastly, this Affair tells us, that God would melt the Heart of that People, and fuffer them

them to fink and be fwallowed up, that he may thortly raife to himfelf another, a new People. Thefe are the Charafters of this perfecution, which makes me regard it as very fingular and extraordinary in its kind, and confequently as a prefage, that God will fhortly finish the establishment of his Kingdom, and the Ruin of that of Antichrist. If we only confider, how this Perfecution hath been more effectual than any the Church ever fuffer'd, it were enough to make us judge, that the Devil now imploys his utmost force and power, as apprehending 'tis the last Time, and that the ruin of his Kingdom is at hand. When Paganism was ready to fall under Constantine, he then excited the sharpest perfecution under the Emperor Dioclesian.

These are the different Reflexions that conspired to possess me, that the coming of our Lord was near, to destroy the wieked one by the Breath of his Mouth. I had a strong inclination to be certain and affured of the truth of these Thoughts, which could no otherwife be done but by finding in the Apocalypse, the accomplishment of those Circumstances, which were to precede and accompany the fall of the Babylonish Empire. With this defign I betook my felf to read over the Apocalipse, not the feveral Commentators on that Book, but the Bookit felf, only with the Exposition of loseph Mede, whom I formerly look't upon as a man inspired for the Interpretation of the Prophecies. His Key of the Apocalypse, and annexed commentary, did heretofore charm me. I could find nothing like it in all the other Expositors. I added that of his Chronicles, and his Book called The Apostacy of the latter Times, which is a large Commentary on I Tim. Chap. 4. v.1, 2, 3, 4. And the Spirit faith ex-prefly, that in the last times there shall be some who shalf

shall depart from the Faith. Besides several excellent and curious things, (a part whereof you will find in this Treatife) I met with in that Author the thing which I fo eagerly fought for, viz. the true Epocha of the 1260 years, during which Time the Antichristian Empire should last; he makes them to begin about the year of our Lord 450. or 455. by dateing them from thence, they must end about the year 1710, or 1715. which agrees very well with my conjecture. But Ioseph Mede, who set me right at first in the beginning of the true path, forfook me in the middle of the way; and when the circumftances and preliminaries of the fall of Babylon were to be adjusted according to this Calculation, which are fo exactly defcribed in the Apocalypie, I found no affiftance at all from him; on the contrary, he led me out of the way, wherin he himfelf had put me, and to make me wander and go aftray; According to the Epocha which he himfelf had. mark't, for the beginning of the 1260 years for thereign of Antichrift, I thould fee the end of it in 25 or 30 years, but according to Mr. Mede there mult be many Ages to accomplifh all things which. are to be fulfilled before the period of the Kingdom of Antichrift. : Siviliantes

In the 11th, 14th, & 16th, Chapters, we have an account of the Circumftances and degrees of the Fall of that Empire; the Eleventh Chapter speaks of the death of the two Witnesses for three days and half, of their Refurrection, and of the fall of the tenth part of the City, &c. In the 14, Chap. where the Fall of Babylon is divided into two Acts, one is called the Vintage, the other the Harvest. In the 16th. Chap. where the seven Periods of the declenfion and Fall of the Antichristian Empire, are set forth by seven viols and seven Plagues; of all this *Joseph*.

Isleph Mede underftood nothing; yea, fuppoling, as he doth, that of those feven Plagues not above two or three were come to pass in his Time, he remits usfar enough off for the accomplishment of the five others. The Periods described by every Viol are each of them more than one Age: fo that we should have four or five hundred years yet to come, before the end of the Kingdom of Antichrist. If every one of the four viols, that remain to be poured out, were but of fifty years, we should have yet two hundred years longer to wait.

. I confess, that after having read those places of the Apocalypie, and reviewed them twenty times, I understood nothing more therin; I was only more and more confirmed, that no man had rightly understood them. In the midst of these distractions I yet begun my work, without knowing well where I went. But I can fay, that God fo opened mine eyesin the way, that gave me unexpressible confolation; for after having confulted the Eternal Truth above an hundred times, with a deep Humility, and very great Attention, at length I received an answer, at least I believe so, and think it very plain, that all that must precede the last Fall of the Antichristian Empire, is fully accomplisht. I have no right to require the fame affurance from others, neither do I require it. But that which I demand at least, is a little of that attention, which I imployed in the meditation of those divine Oracles, and then I am perswaded, that if you are not as fully convinc'das I am, you will yet fee reason enough not to condemn me of rashness.

In the first part of this work, you will find nothing new for the substance of it; for'tisa long time that Rome hath been called Babylon, and that the Characters of the Antichristian Empire have

have been confest to be found in the Papacy. I believe nevertheles, that you willfind that Truth better cleared, and made more manifest, than hitherto it hath been. This Controversie about Antichrift hath languisht for an hundred years ; it hath been unhappily abandon'd, on a politick account, and in obedience to Popish Princes. 'Tis a wicked Complaifance, for which we are punisht, and which hath coft us very dear : for if we had perpetually exposed this Great and important Truth before the Eyes of the Protestants, that the Papacy is Antichristianism, they would not have fallen into that degeneracy and apoftacy, which we fee at prefent. How could they have refolved withinthemselvesto submit to Antichrist, and return to his Party ! But 'tis fo long fince they heard it fo called, that they have forgot it. They thought it was only a transport of zeal in the first Reformers, from which we were now come off. There was fomething in that neglect and forgetfullnefs, which feems to discover the finger of God: He-would that this horrible cataftrophe fhould happen, and to that end permitted that this important Truth should be neglected, and those controversies only which were but acceflory fhould be minded, and that this should be pass't over, that the Papacyis the Antichristian Empire : they who for want of giving heed to that Truthare fallen, ought now to think of it, and tremble to confider, that they have voluntarily plung'd themselves again into that Babylon, out of which God had to wonderfully delivered them. In my opinion, this is fo fundamentala Truth, that without it a man cannot be a true Christian: to confound the Kingdom of 7. Christ with that of Antichrist is an unsufferable Fault: in fome Ages for certain God hath permitted that Igno-

Ignorance; but we are not now in those times: we must now declare for one party, and stand our ground. There is no Communion between Chrift and Belial, between the Prince of light, and that Destroyer, who is truly an Angel of Darkness; that Controver (y was fo much stifled and laid asleep, that our Advertaries believed it dead, and thought that we had renounc't that Principle, and the ground of all our Reformation; for I cannot believe the Reformation to have been on a good foundation, but on this account. Some Protestants (the reproach and shame not only of the Reformation but of the Christian name) have contributed to efface these Ideas from the minds of men, by turning to another fense what the H. Ghost faith of the Antichristian Empire, making such Commentaries of the scripture, as overthrow the design and meaning of it, forging Histories at pleasure, by that means to find the accomplishment of S. John's Prophecies in the first ages of the Church. At present therfore we must revive that Truth , which we had almost fuffered to dye. This is the Time when we must indeavour to open the Eyes of the Princes and People of the Earth; for behold now is the Time when they ought to eat the flesh of the Beast, and burn it with fire, ftrip naked the whore, and tear off her ornaments, and make a full end of Babylon. Within a little while these great Things must come to pass; 'tis high time then to awaken men in order to it. This is what I attempt in the first part of this work, wherein Idifcover, after another manner than hath been done hitherto, the true Characters of that Antichristian Empire. In which I must acknowledg my great obligations to my foremen-tioned Author, *foseph Mede*; for no man hath taken pains upon that subject with somuch successas he. You

You will see the admirable Type of Antichrift in the famous Antiochus, carried farther than ever it hath been, and the explication of the three years and half, or 1260 days, much clearer than ever hitherto it hath been made. But I must here advertife, that to comprehend the full force of my Arguments, to prove the Papacy to be the Antichristian Empire, to the reading of this work, you must add that of my Lawful Prejudices against Popery; for in that book you will find the proof of all the Characters of the Antichristian Empire inlarged. I mean not only those Chapters, wherein the explication of some passages in the Prophecies concerning Antichrift, I apply them to the Pope and his Empire, I speak principally of those Chapters where I describe the Corruption, Covetousness, Pride, Idolatry, Paganifm, the fabulous and lying Spirit of Popery, all characters of Antichristianism, as in this work is fhown. I defire all those who have any care of their falvation to Read those iwo pieces and I dare be confident that all those who have not a feared Confcience will be fenfibly affected with what they shall there find, and conceive a just Horror for that Religion, which hath held the Truth under fo long and cruel a Captivity. That I may render my Lawfull Prejudices the more usefull to my defign, which is to make the Papacy appear to be the true Antichristianism; I am refolved, according to the advice that hath been given me, to abridge it; but instead of making a pure and fimple abridgment, I shall, in contracting it, change the Prejudices into fo many Characters of Antichristianism : and show, that there is no one of those Prejudices but is a character of the Antichristian Empire. If any thing retards this defign, it will be my defire to fee whether Mr. An A

Arnaud will make good the promife of F. Simon, and reply to that Book. So that when I Abridge that Book, I may at the fame time refute the Sophilins Mr. Arnaud is preparing. This first part regards the Time past.

The second part contains the explication of Things Future, or rather of those which we believe are yet to come, there are many things therin which will certainly be furprizing to you, as they were to me; and if you read with any favourable opinion, what I day upon the 11th, 14th, and 16th. Chapters of the Apocalyps, I cannot believe you will have much different Thoughts from mine. I will not call them Conjectures, let them be fuch to others, I confent; but as to me, there is fomething more; for I think I have difcovered which are the two parts of the Fall of Babylon, wherof one is called the Harvest, the other the Vintage. I believe that I have found the *feven viols* of the 16th. Chap. to be already poured out, which were supposed to be yet to come, which to me is an argument, that the Reign of Antichristisnear itsend. I know not whether others have difcovered any thing of this before me; I pretend not to have peruied all the Modern Commentators on the Apocalyps; on the Contrary I have read very few of them, having experienc't, that the diverfity of Ideas that remain in the mind, ferve but to obfcure the Truth, and cause one to lose it. Some I confulted before I made this fecond Ediction; but I found nothing capable to make mealter my fentiments, or that could furnish me with any new light. Dr. Moore is one of the latest Commentators on the Apocalypse, and one of the most esteemed. I found, that he follows Mede in every thing, fave in the explication of the Harvest and the Vintage, of the 14th. Chap. the

the feven viols of the 16, and the death of the two Witneffes of the 11th. Chap. that is, that he had followed him in those places; wherin he had fucceeded well: 'tis in effect impossible to differ from him in those places. But in those places where *Mr. Mede* was not Happy', *Dr. Moore* is no more fo than he. If any other hath discovered these Truths, he will oblige me that shall let me know it. I shall be rejoye't to understand, that any other hath made the same discoveries : this will confirm me in the persuasion which I have, that I have found that which I inquired after.

After having proved in this fecond part, that the end of the Reign of Antichrist is at hand, I treat of that which is to follow after that Fall, viz. the famous Reign of Christ upon Earth, which hath been fo often contradicted fince the Beginning of the Christian Church : I have inlarged a little upon it; asbeing one of the most confolatory Truths which is in the whole Scripture; I cannot but ascribe to a ! fecret providence of God, that Blindnefs; which most Christians have been under hitherto concerning it; for certain reasons, God would not that they should see that Reign of Christ in the Prophecies tho it be there as clearly described as the Coming of the Meffiah, which yet the Jews will not fee to be there, you will therin find one Chapter; for which the *lews* are indebted to me; for I re-establish them in their Rights , and in their Hopes, farther than Christians have as yet done. Among the proofs of the Reign of a thousand years, you will find an explication of the Type of the work of Creation, which will not be unpleasant to those who love Mysteries. I have nothing to fay in vindication of this book. . It must run the common rifque, it must be left to the Judgment of the pub-A 2 lick 4

lick; a Rifque fo much the greater, in that treating of Prophecies, no man thinks himfelf obliged to fubscribe to the thoughts of those who interpret them. I may well expect to be ill treated by others, the learned and the wife, as they pretend to be, who mock at all Prophecies, and all those who go about to interpret them; these men are upon the borders of Impiety, if they are not already plunged into it.'Tisnot for their fakes that I write ; I defpife them, at least their Judgment; but I pray God for their falvation : 'tis for the comfort of the Good and upright that this work was undertaken; God grant it may contribute to it; if I am deceived I thall have but my common Lot with many others; neverthelefs, I deferve fome thanks for my good Intentions. Let me add one word, that this is not a book to be read Curforily over, and that but once, I confent that it be read the first Time as a Romance, but let fuch a one return to it, and lay afide his Prejudices by little and little, and at length accustom himself to those Idea's that at first feemed strange. This advice I give chiefly to Roman Catholicks, affoon as they perceive by the title of a Book, that the defign is to perfwade them ihat their Religion is Antichristianism, they fall into a rage, and their Paffion blinds them. But yet for once let them take the pains to read it as a Romance, and afterwards let them think that the matter deserves at least to be examin'd, because no less than their Eternal Salvation is concerned in it: I have no defign to anger them ; I defire their Salvation. 'Tis the only end I propose, God is my witnefs.

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A Supplement to the Advice to all Christians.

This is what I have advertised the publick in the first Ediction ; in this second 1 find my felf obliged to remove two fcandals, which I have learnt have been taken on the account of this book. First, there are fome who believe the hopes I give of a Re-establishment, within a few years, may do much Hurt, becaufe all those who are thus perswaded, will suffer themselves to fleep secure in the mean time in the Communion of the Roman Church, faying, if it be thus, we may expect a while, and bear our Captivity as well as we can, we shall ere long fee the end of it. During which expectation they will still go to mass, and joyn in the super-stitions of the Church of Rome. To this I have two things to fay; First, that God's ends and ways are different from ours; at this rate God should never have promifed to deliver his Church, that men might not grow fecure in the Expectation of it. God hath almost always hid Events from us, and would not that at all times the Prophecies fhould be underftood, left the knowledg and understanding of them should prejudice their accomplishment; left men should oppose it, and stand upon their guard in that respect. But who knows whether God ought not at lait to make the Prophecies be understood, that they may the more eafily be fulfilled? who knows, whether fo many of the Romish Communion, who are already difguited with their Religion, may not open their Eyes by the Light which we fet before them, and refolve to. become instruments in the hand of God, for the accomplishment of this great work ? 'tis certain' that oftentimes Prophecies, Counterfeit, or Real, A 3 have

have infpired those for whom they were made, with the defign to effect the things that were promifed them : after all, when God discovers any truths of this nature, he hath his reasons for doing fo, and we ought not to refiss it, upon pretence of some ill Consequences that would follow. Ieremy, during the fiege of Ierusalem, declared to all the world, that the Chaldeans would take the City; should he have forborn to speak that Truth, which God had revealed to him, because of fome ill Consequences? 'T is evident, that nothing was nore proper to lessen the cause of the Inhabitants, and to promote the taking of the City of Ierusalem, than such a discourse of the Prophet.

The other thing which I have to fay on this first. fcandal, is this, that fuch who take occasion from this Bock to continue in the Roman superstution, waiting for deliverance, have no need of this book to cherish the disposition they are in to remain there. They are people who only fearch for Pretences, to flatter themselves in the condition they are in, and can never want them either here or there, from this thing or another. But in truth, nothing can be more ridiculons than to take occafion from hence, to continue in the Roman Church. In three or four years or more there will be a great change in the Papacy, we must than remain there, waiting till that Change happen ; 'tis to the fame effect as if I should fay, I am in an house that is on Fire, and that is ready to Fall, I have good a furance that in three or four years it will be rebuilt, therfore expecting that, I must suffer my self to be burned in it, or to perish under its ruines. I am near a filthy and poisoned water, in a little time some one will come and cleanse the fountain, and render it whole fome; in the mean time expetting that , let as drink

of it. A man must be besides himself, that should argue after this rate; no less must hebe, that shall realon as these cowards and Apostates do. Within Some years the Reformation shall revive, waiting for. that, I will continue in a wicked Religion, wherin I cannot be faved; I will pertake in its Idolatry, and basely suppress the truth of God within my breast. A fin of a quarter of an hour is enough to deftroy a man Eternally; and shall it be thought, that the Idolatry and most shamefull Hypocrify of two or three years are venial crimes ? To betray a mans Confcience and the Truth, by one fingle act, deferves Hell; and they flatter themfelves, that God will Indulge them in a treason continued in for feveral years: they who reason after this manner have they any revelation from God, that they shall live three or four years longer, or that they shall have the leafure to repent? and what will become of them if they dye in that treasonable state? fo far is the Hope that I give from being capable to make them continue where they are, that nothing can be more effectual to make them quit it. Their Poffeffions and profit is that which retains them; could they be perfwaded that in a few years they fhould recover them again, it would not be fo difficult to forfake them now.

The other *[candal* which I know hath been taken, is concerning the Reign of a thou (and years; many Divines in this country have greatly murmured at it, even so far as to threaten to complain of me. I am forry it is fo ; for I should be glad not to displease my Brethren. In the mean time, I patiently expect what they will do in it; and by waiting, I shall know whether our Conducters intend to make new Articles of faith, and whether Coccoanisme be become an intolerable Heresy. M. Cocceius,

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Cosceins, upon the IIth. Chap of the Apocatyple, proves this Reign of Christ upon earth, by the same passages and the fame arguments as I do, Except that he refers not to this the thousand years of the Dragon being bound, in the 20th. Chap. Since my arrival in these Provinces, I have fallen in with nothing of that famous Divine but in this article. If I should have agreed with him in some others, I should not be a shamed of it, and I know not what trouble any one can give me for one only article of agreement with many Able Divines, who are Good men, and very orthodox. But I would fain know what it is in this opinion that fo much offends these Gentlemen. Is it any thing contrary to any Doctrine of faith, and which doth directly or indirectly ftrike at the foundation? It is worth while to know, that fuch as can produce a little of their own, and labour usefully for the glory of God, if they hate the Spirit of Licentiousness, are not like to become flaves to certain prevailing opinions, only on this account, because they are prevailing. I shall conclude by advertising the Reader, that he will find this fecond Edition to be inlarged throughout the whole book, cfpecially as to what is Prophetical in the Apocalypic, which was not explained in the first Edition. It was believed, that by flowing a compleat fyftem of all the Events foretold in that book, we should give the more light to each of the several Visions; for we shall find that every thing is well followed, and that the order of the Prophecies is the fame with that of the Events, or for the most part is so. Lis in the second

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THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OFTHE PROPHECIES.

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ORTHE Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH:

THE FIRST PART.

Of the Establishment of the Antichristian-Empire, & its Characters.

CHAP. L

Of the Seven Epistles to the Seven Churches. That in all probability they are not Prophetical. The Thoughts of Interpreters thereupon.



Hen I undertook this Work, I had no Defign to make a compleat Commentary on that which is Prophetical in the Revelations, as did appear in the first Edition : However, when I observed that

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that without defigning it, I had explained almost the whole Apocalypse, I did believe that as for three or four chapters that remained to be explained, Lought not to leave them behind, the they had no refpect to the fcope of this book, which is to find out Antichrift, & learn when his Empire must end. When one fees a fyltem that is very perfect, & well attended with all the events forefold in this book, this will give fuch a fair aspect of truth to all the parts of it, as will be most easily perceived. Moreover the publick may have observed, that in the pourtraiture of Antichrift, I have referred the Reader in many chapters, as in the 13th. & the 17th. to my Book of Prejudices. Now as I have promifed to epitomize the book of Prejudices, I thought it would be more proper to bring out of that book into this prefent work all that refpects the Prophecies & their Explication on the fubject of the description of Antichristianism, than to refer a part of this to another Book. So that in this fecond Edition there will be found an explication of all that is prophetical in the book of the Revelation.

We believe with the learned *folgh Mede* that this book is divided into two parts. The *firft* is contained in the book fealed with feven feals, which is to be feen in the beginning of the 5th. Ch. And the iccond in the book which the Angel gave to S^t. *fohn* in the 10th. Ch. The two little books move upon the fame time; the one & the other reach even to the end of the World; butthey donot

Chap. 1. of the Prophecies.

not fay the fame thing, & have not the fame object. For the first little book that appeareth fealed with feven feals, principally respects the affairs & the adventures of the first Period of the fourth Monarchy, viz. the temporal Roman Empire. And the fecond book contains the deftinies of the Church corrupted during the fame ages, & the fame duration of time; this is what we call the Spiritual Roman Empire. I fay, that the first book contains properly the deftinies of the Empire ; not but that those of the Church are included in it too. For that which God foretold should befall the Roman Empire, was always with respect to the Church, to its Perfecutions, & the great Changes that befall it. So that to fpeak properly, the whole work refpects the Church. But the fecond little book, which reaches from the 10th. Chapter to the end, respects the Church, & what was to befall it, much more particularly, yea & more clearly.

The first thing that appears in the book Q. whéther the of the Revelation is the feven Epistles to fe-feven ven principal Churches of Afra, contained Epistles in the three first Chapters. Tis very much phene question'd whether these Epistles are Prophetical or not. Some maintain that they are with a great deal of heat, & others deny it. As for me, I have nothing certain to fay upon it. So that I would not raise a prejudice against any perform or any opinion by my own; the I am much more enclined to believe that there is nothing of prophecy in B 2 them.

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them, but that all that is faid in these Epistles, refers to things that had happened in those feven Churches. It is certain that the Revelation is nothing but an Epistle. This is clear by its beginning & end. Now it was not usual with the Apostles to direct their Epiftles to the Universal Church in generall of all places & all times, as fome would have St. John here to have done. The Apoftles were wont in their Epiftles to rank in the first place what they had which was dogmatical & Prophetical to write of ; & afterward came that which respected what was moral. This is the method of St. Paul. St. John on the contrary in this Epiftle fets that which is moral therein, before that which is Prophetical. The reason is because he little defign'd to flay upon that which is moral, & his principal aim was to relate the visions which God had given him. Therefore he dif patcheth in the beginning that which was to make the least part of his Epistle, & which was lefs important, that without diversion he might flick to that which he principally intended therein.

Why the H. Spirit wrote but to feven Churches.

I fee but one thing that feems mightily to favour the opinion of those that believe that the feven Epistles are Prophetical. 'Tis the number of feven. Why did the H.Spirit write to no more than feven Churches ? Were there not many more in Asia? Were these the only ones in which there was any thing to be reproved, or to whom the H.Spirit had fomething to fay?

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It feems therefore that the feven Churches are the Universal Church of all Ages divided into ieven Periods. But this reason doth not appear strong enough to me. First, because the number of feven is evidently confecrated in the Revelation. The holy Spirit useth it in counting up all things, the feven Spirits, feven Lamps, feven Angels, &c. Surcly whatever we understand hereby, 'tis certain that the number of Spirits, of Lamps & of Angells is not reduced to the number of feven. Not but that oftentimes the number of feven in the Revelation must be taken for a determinate number as in the feven Seals, in the feven Trumpets, & the feven Vialls; but that is when the division of time into Periods is treated of. Now this is that which is doubtful, that by these seven Churches are meant feven Periods. And we fhall also fee hereafter that what is faid to these feven Churches doth not at all agree with the events, in what manner foever the times be divided. So that thisonly thing that the H. Spiritmaketh here feven Churches doth not prove that they are fo many Period's of the duration of the Church. 'Tis probable that by thefe he means all the other Churches of Afia, and if any will have it fo, all those that were at that time in the world. And he chofe among these seven the names of the principal ones, intending that the other leffer Churches should reckon that as spoken concerning their prefent estate, which is spoken to the seven principal ones among them.

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2 dly, Who knows whether there were at that time more than feven confiderable Churches in Alia? The other were fo very much below thefe, for Dignity, Grandure & Excellency, that the H. Spirit judged it not proper to make any account of them, the Advertifements that he gives to thefe feven Churches being fufficient for the Diforders which might be in all the others, which Diforders were apparently the fame. For 'tis ufuall enough for little flocks to follow the examples of the greater ones.

Lastly, it doth not appear that the holy Spirit, in what follows, hath divided the duration of the Church fince J. Chrift's time to the end of the world, or to the coming of Jesus Christ's Kingdom into seven Periods. For the feven feals, the feven Trumpets, the feven Vialls, do not each of them take up all time. They fucceed one another. The feventh feal brings forth feven Trumpets, & the fixth Trumpet is fubdivided into feven Vialls. It had been very methodical in a Revelation, after having obscurely mark'd out the feven Periods of the Church by the feven Epistles, to describe the fame times by feven other Characters more observable & more diftinct. This is indeed what fome modern writers do believe that God hath done; pretending that the feven feals & the feven Trumpets are co-temporary, & divide the duration of the Christian Church into seven Periods, as the feven Epiftles to the feven Churches do.But this opinion will not appear probable to those that

that fludy the Prophecies & the events with any application of mind.

I look on that as nothing that is faid to support the mystery of the seven Churches, viz. that we do not fee that fuch things happened in the feven Churches of Afia, which are there named, as have any refemblance with what the H. Spirit faith to them. How should we fee it, feeing we have not the particular Hiftory of those Churches in that time ? Befides, tho we do not know the particulars of those events, yet there is nothing in the feven Epiftles which doth not very well agree with the Estate of the Church that then was; without any neceffity to feek out events myflically meant in future ages.

The principal thing that hinders me from Theapclofing with the opinion of the Prophetical plications fense of the Epistles, is that I do not find that made of the applications which are made of them to the feven the Ages that have past fince the Apostles, to the sedo answer expectation. Tis true, there are some ven Periods are places where the applications are not unhap- not happy. But feeing this is not to be met with py. every where, I believe that they have hit luckily by chance. Otherwife the Prophecy fhould every where agree with the events. To the end one may better judge of the force of this last reason, I shall set down two or three of the mystical interpretations that are given to these Epistles. This will please those who cannot or will not go to feek them in their Springs.

I begin with that of Patrick Forbes a Scotch B 4 Divine

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The explication ftery of the leven Churches by Forbes.

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Divine, that lived & died in the beginning of of the my- this age. According to him the Church of Ephefus fignifies the Primitive Church of the three first Ages. The Praises which the H. Spirit gives it, I know thy works & thy labour, S how thou cauft not bear them which are evil, Gc. These praises I fay may well agree to the Church of the three first Ages. But those which God gives to the Church of Thya-tira afterwards are greater. Yet 'tis certain that the fourth Period of the Church did not come near the Church of the three first Ages in fervency & purity. The Nicolaitans that are fpoken of in this Epiftle to the Church of Ephesus, may signifie all the Hereticks, all the kinds being meant by one. But feeing the Church of all Ages hath had its Hereticks, this character can't diftinguish this Period from the others.

> The fecond Epistle is to the Church of Smyrna, & Forbes would have this to be the Period in which the Arrians, Macedonians, Nestorians & Eutychians reigned. That is to fay, that this Period will comprehend the fourth, & the fifth Age. But how can these words be applied to those Ages, I know thy works S thy Tribulation , S thy poverty (but thou art rich) & I know the blafphemy of those that say they are fews but are not, but are the Synagogue of Satan ? See here are praises that are no whit inferiour to those that were given to the Church of Ephefus. Yet 'tis certain that the Church, in these Ages was corrupted, & loft all the beauty ļt

of the Prophecies,

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it had in the three first Ages of the Church. Its manners were corrupted, & its worship was marred by the invocation of Saints & the worship of Reliques. What will become of that Perfecution of ten days that God predicts to this Church of Smyrna ? 'T is true the Church was perfecuted under the Arrian Emperours; but it doth not appear very well why this is described by number of ten days.

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The third Epistle is directed to the Church of Pergamus, & according to Forbes this is the Period of the reign of Antichrift. The foregoing Periods were but of two or three hundred years; this must be above a thoufand years. Here is found fomething that is pretty like this Period. I know where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is. To which may be added that the martyr Antipas fpoken of in this Epistle signifies Anti-papa, an Enemy opposing the Pope; & that this fignifies all those that have opposed the tyranny of Antichrift. But the rest doth by no means agree to this Period. Iknow thy works, E that thou holdest fast my name, E hast not, denied my faith. These praises do by no neans belong to a Church fo corrupt as was that of the third Period under the reign of Antichrift. Thou hast them that hold the Doctrine of Balaam who taught Balak to cast a stumbling-block before the Children of Israel, to eat things facrificed unto Idols & to commit fornication. By this must be meant those evil Christians that joined in with the Antichristian

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an Idolatry. Now these people are not well described by *thou hast them*; for this imports, that it was not the body of the Society. And on the contrary, under the Antichristian Empire, the greatest part of men did partake of his abominations.

Chap. 1.

The fourth Epistle is directed to the Church of Thyatira, to which the H. Spirit gives these great praises I know thy works, & Charity, & fervice, & Patience; & that thy last works are more than the first. Forbes would have thisbe that Period of the Church. in which the Church began to reform her felf, & in which the good feparated from the evil. i. e. the Church from the Albigenses to Luthers time. Now I leave every wife man to judge if a finall number of Albigenfes & Waldenses, that separated from the Church of Rome, & that endured fo fhort a time, could deferve from the whole Christian Church, fo generally corrupted, the faireft of all the prailes that the H. Spirit gives to the feven Churches.

Thom sufferest that woman Jezabel that calleth her self a Prophetess, to teach & to seduce my servants to commit fornication. This fezabel I confess very much refembles the Antichristian Church. But Why should the Albigenses be blamed for suffering the Roman Church? How could they destroy it, who were so weak? Did they not cry out upon her as Babylon as much as they were able?

Sardis, is the fifth Church to which the H. Spirit writes, & according to Forbes 'tis the

of the Prophecies.

the Reformed Church, in which neither fezabel, nor Balaam, nor the Pope nor Popery are any longer tolerated, because the broke with the Roman Church. But why would we have the Ages of our Reformation since Luther to be branded with so black & stall a Character, Thou hast a name to live, but art dead ? Be watchful, & strengthen the things which remain, & are ready to dy; for I have not found thy works perfect before God. I think our Reformation deferved at least as much praise as that of the Albigenses. The Zeal thereof was great, & the Doctrine pure.

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Philadelphia is the fixth Church, & fignifies according to *Forbes*, the Church that fhall carry the Reformation to its greateft height, that fhall have but a finall number of members, but they fhall be very Zealous.

Laodicea is the laft Church or the laft Period. The Holy Spirit terribly blames it. Thou art neither bot nor cold. Thou faift I am rich, & have need of nothing, &c. & doft not know that thou art wretched, & miserable, & poor, & blind, & naked. According to Forbes this is those Churches that making all their glory to confift in their having quitted Babylon do fall back, & make Religion to confift in nothing but duties purely external. This last Period must be placed at the end of the World. Thus you have Forbes's system.

Let us proceed to that of Cocceius.

According to this later Author, the Church of Ephefus is the Apostolical Church, *i. c.* that

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The Explication of the myflery of che feven Churches according to Cocceius,

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that wherin the Apostles preached. So that this Period must be extended to the death of St. John. The Nicolaitans spoken of in this first Epistle, are Hereticks in general. Nicolaos in Greek signifies the Conquerour of the People. 'Tis the Character of Hereticks to make themselves masters of the people by feducing them.

The Church of Smyrna fignifies the Church fuffering in all places, & especially that of the three first Ages. The perfecution of ten Days according to this, must fignify the ten Perfecutions, which the Church fuffered during those three Ages under the Pagan Emperours. This doth not fallout ill; but I fear it was chance that made this hit; for the reft doth not fall out in the fame manner. The holySpirit faith, Some of you shall be cast into Prison, that ye may be tryed. This is very feebly to express the great number of Martyrs, and the cruel Sufferings to which the Church was. exposed during these three first Ages of the Church. 'Tis much more probable, that this fignifies fome light Perfecution that was to befal Smyrna, in which Perfecution the Evil fhould not go beyond the imprisoning fome perticular Perfons.

The Epiftle to the Church of Pergamus is the third, & according to Cocceius, 'tis the Church from Conftantine's time to the birth of Antichrift. Pergamus is the name of a famousfortrefs of Troy. Rome fignifies ftrength or fortrefs. 'Tis in Rome that fatan's feat is. But why should the feat of fatan be fixed in Rome con-

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converted by Constantine? It had been much better to have fix'd it in Rome Pagan, or to referve it for Rome Antichristian that was to follow immediately after. Antipas the martyr tignifies (faith he) the Orthodox that maintain'd the consubstantiality of the Son. Antipas for Antipatros, & Antipatros for Isopatros, equal to the Father. I have nothing to say hereupon, but it doth not please me very well.

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The Church of Thyatira is the fourth, & fignifies according to Cocceius the Church under the reign of Antichrift. Jezabel that appears in this Epistle is the Antichristian Church. They that fuffer fezabel the Prophetess are the elect mingled among the Antichriftian Idolaters. That fickness that God would fend on Jezabel in cafting her on her bed, are those mortifications which Antichristianism was to receive by the feveral difasters that befel the Roman Church till the Reformation. This falls out pretty well, but 'tisby meer chance; for how can that magnificent Elogy be applied to this period of the Antichristian church, I know thy works, Ethycharity, Ethypatience, Ethatthy last works are more than the first ? Never was the church fo void of faints & of good works as in this fad Period.

Sardis is the fifth Church & the fifth Period, & according to Cocceius as well as according to Forbes 'tis the Reformed Church. But I fay hereto as I faid before on occasion of Forbes, why should we fay of our Reformation thou hast a name to live, & behold thou art dead; strengthen the things which remain & are ready to dy. Phi-

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Philadelphia fignifies brotherly Love, this is the fixth Church which carries in its name the character of a Church yet to come, wherein love and charity fhall reign, but among a very finall number of people. This church fhall be perfecuted. Attempts will be made to fhut the door against its conversions. Yet after this the Kings of the Earth shall submit themselves to it. This is in after ages. So that we have nothing to fay about it.

Laodicea fignifies the Church that shall immediately precede the time wherein God shall pass that judgment spoken of in the 11th. ch. v. 18. i. e. when the reign of J. Chrift shall come to be effablisht on the Earth. That is to fay, that immediately before the Kingdom of J. Chrift comes on the Earth, the Church must fall into that dreadful decay meant by these words, Thou art neither hot nor cold, thou art poor, blind & naked. I do not well understand how all this hangs together. The Church of Philadelphia, which is the fixth, after it hath been perfecuted shall remain victorious over all the Kings of the Earth, which fignifies, that all the nations of the Earth shall be converted, fee here the reign of J. Chrift on the Earth. And yet after this comes a feventh Period, wherein religion shall almost entirely perish before the Kingdom of J. Chrift comes on the Earth. Belides all other inconveniencies this fystem hath this further, viz. that belides these seven Periods an eighth must be added for the reign of the Church on the Earth. This is a thing that was never heard of, & the times were

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were never in any prophecy divided into eight.

Dr. Henry More is one of the laft that hath ftery of the feven spent his Labours on the Revelation. He be- Churches lieves also that these feven Epistles are my-according flical & prophetical, & fee how he under- Here, Mare, stands them.

The Church of Ephefus is the Period that ran out from J. Chrift's time to the tenth year of Nero's Empire. See here a Period short enough. There is not ufually fo great an inequality between the Periods that divide the times in the Prophecies. Moreover one may be affured that there is not fo much as one word in this Epistle, that may not ashappily be applyed to the two following Ages, asto the first: fo that this Application is purely Arbitrary, and without any Ground.

The Church of Smyrna is the Period from the tenth year of Nero, to the year 324. i.e. to the Reign of Constantine and the Council of Nice. This falls in with Cocceins's Notion; wherefore I cannot approve of it for the Reason above-mention'd.

Pergamus, according to Dr. More, fignifies the Church from the year 324. to the year 1242. during which time the Empire of Antichrift was establisht, taking in the time in which the Waldenses and Albigenses appear'd in the World, and were extinguisht. The Foundation of this Explication is the Seat of Satan. Iknow where thou dwellest, even where Satan's Seat is. And the Martyr Antipas, that fignifies, according to this Author, Anti-Pope, or con-

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contrary to the Pope. This is a little glittering Light, but I am much afraid 'tis a Deceitful onc. For *First*, Why fhould we compre-hend, in this Empire of Satan, the Reigns of Constantine and Theodosius, which were so happy for the Church ? 2dly, Why fhould it be faid to this Antichristian Period, I know thy Good Works, and that thou hast not Denyed my Name? feeing there never were fewer that made profession of the Truth, than in this Period. If ever the Church may be accufed of having renounced the Name of Jefus Chrift, 'tis in the time of Antichristianism, which is called an Apoftacy: fo that this Article doth not hit well; but that which follows doth much worfe.

Thyatira, according to this Author, is the Church from the time that the Albigen fes were destroyed, to that time that entire Nations a-'Tis it bandon'd the Communion of Rome. may be a time the most barren in Virtue, and the most overwhelm'd with Superstition, that ever was fince Jefus Chrift: yet must this great Praise be attributed to it, I know thy Works, and thy Patience, and thy Charity; and that thy last Works are more than the first. What is faid to' the Church of Ephelus, which 'tis' pretended is the Apostolical Church, is not fo honourable, nor lo great; Thou sufferest the Woman Iezabel, that calls her self a Prophetes. How can this be applied to those Ages that have run out fince the Ruin of the Albigenses, to the Reformation ? Jezabel, that Roman Whore, hath not only been fuffer'd and tolerated,

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rated, she hath reigned with less Contradiction than in any Age.

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Sardis is the fifth Church, which fignifies the fifth Period according to Dr. More; and this Period is that of the Reformation, to the last Vial, i.e. to the last Ruin of Antichrift. 'Tis to this Church that the Holy Spirit faith, Thou hast a Name to live, but behold thou art dead. Can it be imagin'd, that God should give fuch great Prasses to the Church that was fince the Ruin of the Albigenses till the Reformation, and that the Holy Spirit fhould be made to fpeak with fo much Difdain of the Reformed Church? What comparison is there between the Church in its Reformation, & that corrupted Church, wherein hardly any was to befound that preferv'd himfelf from the mighty Corruption of Error and Vice?

Philadelphia, which is the fixth Church, fignifies a fixth Period, wherein Antichrift fhall be entirely ruin'd, and the Infidel Nationsbeconverted. This is to divine; and that which the Holy Spirit faith to the fixth Church, doth not exactly import any fuch thing.

Lastly; Laodicea, of which the Holy Spirit speaks in such difadvantageous terms, is the Church that must fall into decay after the Fall of Antichrift, and the Conversion of the People. And this Decay must bring the Church to the coming of the Kingdom of Jefus Chrift on the Earth. See here a new Period, and of which there is not the least foot-step in all the Pros

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Prophecies. 'Tisa Period that must run out from the Ruin of Antichrist, and the Converfion of the People. All the Prophecies foretell, that the Reign of Jesus Christschall come immediately after the Fall of *Babylon*, and *the Fulnefs of the Gentiles*. Yet here behold a Period, that separates these two Events, which ought to be joyned together.

Laftly; this System is subject to the fame inconveniencies as that of *Cocceins*. There must be supposed an eighth Period for the reign of the thousand years, which Dr. *More* acknowledges. Now it must be confessed, that this eighth Period is altogether unknown to the Prophets; for we do not any where find, that the time hath been divided into Eight parts.

Those that will attentively reflect on what we have just now faid, willconfess, if I am not much mistaken, either that these Epistles to the feven Churchesare not prophetical, or that the Mystery hath not yetbeen discovered: For nothing that hath been faid about them, hath this certain Character of Truth, which is obvious to every one. The Prophecies must be like \pounds nigma's, which till they have been well explained, feem unintelligible; but when one hath hit right upon them, they appear fo clear, that they cannot otherwise be underflood.

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CHAP. II.

An Explication of the Vision of the four living Creatures, & of the twenty four Elders, contained in the fourth Chapter.

CEeing there's nothing propheticall in the U three first chapters of the Revelation we may go on to the fourth Chapter. One may fay, that this is the opening of this great & divine Theater on which these admirable prophetical Visions will immediatly appear. The entrance is like that of the Prophet Ezekiel. God appears in the Temple, which is in heaven, litting on a magnificent Throne. Round about the throne there is a Rainbow : this is the Symbol of Peace. Before the Throne there was a Sea of Glass like to Chrystal. This may fignify the Purity of the Doctrine of the Gospel, by which we are washed & justified. It is of Glass & of Chrystal, because of its firmness. For the Gospel is an eternal Covenant, that shall not be done away by a new covenant.

But that which is most confiderable, here is the four living Creatures & the twenty four Elders that are round about the Throne.

6. And before the Throne there was a Sea of Theez Glafs like unto Chrystal, & in the midst of the plication Throne & round about the Throne were four sign of the Beasts full of Eyes before & behind.

7. And the first Beast was like a Lion, & the ders & the second beast like a Calf, & the third beast had creatures a face as a man, & the fouth beast was like a string Eagle.

8. And the four beasts had each of them fix wings about him, & they were full of Eyes within, & they rest not day & night, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, & is to come.

9. And when those Beasts give Glory, & Honour, & thanks to him that sate on the Throne, who liveth for ever & ever.

10. The twenty four Elders fall down before him that fate on the Throne, & worship him that liveth for ever & ever, & cast their Crowns before the Throne.

In the 4th. v. thefe Elders are reprefented fitting on twenty four feats cloathed in white Raiment, & having on their heads Crowns of Gold.

The opinion of J. Mede about thefe four living Creatures & the twenty four Elders.

We must first know what these four living Creatures are, & then we shall easily guess what the twenty four elders fignify. The con-jecture of 'our *Joseph Mede* is ingenious & learned. He believes these four living Creatures reprefent the whole Christian-Church, i. e. all the Christian People, by way of allusion to the encampings of ancient Ifrael : It was, faithhe, diffributed into four bodies, three tribes in each body, each body had its commanding tribe that marched in the front; & every one of these four tribes had its standard, wherin was the figure of a living Creature. Judah marched in the front of the First body, & had under it Iffachar & Zabulon. Reuben was the fecond head, & had under it Simeon & Gad. The third head was Ephraim, which had

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had under it Manasseh & Benjamin. The fourth head was Dan, to which were joined the tribes of Asser & Wapktale. This is what we read in the fecond Ch. of Numbers. Tis certain alfo that every one of these four bodies had its Banner & its Enlign. For in the same place there is express mention of four standards. v. 3. The standard of the company of sudab. v. 10. The Banner of the company of Reuben. v. 18. The Banner of the company of Ephraim. & v. 25. The Banner of the company of Dan.

But to this tis added, that these four Banners had the figure of four living Creatures. That of Judab had the figure of a Lion; that of Ephraim of an Ox; that of Reuben of a Man ; & that of Dan of an Eagle. Asfor this last point tis known only by tradition. Aben Ezra faith fo, Barnachman and Chafkuni all very modern Authors, & of little authority. Wherfore this laft circumftance of these four living Creatures painted in the four banners is more than uncertain. It is not fo much as probable. For God that knew the great inclination which this people had to Idolatry, would not have tempted them in placing among them images in fo eminent a place. Yet 'tis principally on this circumftance that the conjecture is founded. For he would have these four living Creatures of the Revelation represent all the Christian people, because of the ancient Ifrael that marched under these four Banners. Supposing that these four living Creatures fignity all the faithfull people, it must also be supposed that the twenty four

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Elders represent the Paffors, & that they posses that place in the vision which the Levites & Priests held in the assembly of Israel. This also is the opinion of Joseph Mede. And he believes that the number of twenty four refers to the twenty four Classes of Priefts which K. David made.

To find out the truth we have nothing elfe to do but to invert the opinion of Foseph. Mede, & fay, that the twenty four Elders represent the people, & the four living Crea-tures the Pastors. That the twenty four Elders & the four living Creatures both together reprefent the whole body of the Church composed of Pastors & people. This is unquestionably fo, & whoever doth but carefully mind the matter, will not doubt it. But that the four living Creatures fignify the Paftors, will not be doubted neither, when the thing is well confidered.

The four living Creatures of St. John. are Elay's feraphims, & E.e. Kiels Cherubins.

First, we must know, that the four living Creatures are the fame as Efay calls Seraphims. This appears; 1st, by the fix wings: 2 dly, by the fong Holy , Holy , Holy ; characters which agree to the living Creatures of Esay & those of St. John.

21y. These also are the living Creatures of the two visions of Ezekiel in the first & tenth Chapters. These living Creatures of Ezekiel are called Cherubims. Each of them had four faces, that of a Lion, that of an Ox, that of a Man & that of an Eagle. These are exactly the four faces of the four living Creatures of St. John. with this difference, that in Ezekiel

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kielfour heads are together on each of the bodies of the four living Creatures; wheras in St. John's Vision each living Creature hath but one Head. But this difference is of no importance. For the defign of the Mystery being to reprefent by these four Heads the Qualities & the Character of the Gospel-ministry, 'tis of very little importance that the four heads be on the fame Bodies, or on different bodies; feeing these four living Creatures reprefent but only one Ministry & not four different ministries. I will observe by the by that 'tis very ftrange, that those that are curious fearch with fo much labour & uncertainty what was the figure of the Cherubims under the Law. For Ezekiel calling the living what was Creatures which he defcribes Cherubims in of Moles's the tenth Ch, of his Revelations, I think it Cherucan't be doubted but that the figure of Mofes's Cherubims was fuch as Ezekiel represents it to us.

I fay, that thefe four living creatures called Seraphims by Efay, Chernhims by Ezekiel, & only Living Creatures by S^t. John, reprefent the Ministry & the Ministers of the Gospel. They have four different heads; the First is that of a Lyon, tis the Emblem of Strength & Courage, which the Pastors must have in the Exercise of the Ministry. The Second is that of an Ox. This is the most profitable & most laborious Creature; this represents the Profitableness of the Ministry & the laborious & indefatigable Courage of the Pastors. The Third is that of a C 4 Man.

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Man. This is the Emblem of Wildom & of Reafon, this fignifies the foveraign Reafon, Prudence & Wifdom of the Paftors, who must unite that with Wisdom & Courage. The Fourth is that of an Eagle ; 'tis the emblem of Elevation & Penetration. There'sno bird that flies fo high. The Paftors must lift up men from Earth to Heaven, & fly up towards divine things : The Eagle fuftains the rays of the Light, & looks stedfastly on the Sun : the Paftors of the Church are called to fustain the fight of the most adorable mysteries. Thefe living creatures are called Seraphims, i. e. Burning, to express the greatnefs of their Zeal. They are called Cheruthe Chaldee bims a word that in the Syriack & the Chal-to labour, dee fignifies Labourers. This name is given original of them for the fame reason as the head of an Ox, to reprefent that they ought to labour in manuring the field of the Lord inceflantly. They have four wings, according to Ezekiel, & fix according to Efay & St. John, to represent their Vigilance, & the Swiftness with which they mult run to execute the commandments of God. According to Ezekiel. when these living Creatures walk, they turn not, but every one walks to the place with his Face forward. This is to fignify that the ministers of the Gospelmust be far removed from all obliquity, & that they must go straight in their ways. One part of their Wings ferves them to cover their Bodies. i. e. their lefs comely parts, as Interpreters Understand it; tis the Emblem of that modely that must rule in all their words & actions, Ac-1 1

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According to Ezekiel, the likeneffe of the Cap. 1. 13. living Creatures was like burning coals of fire, E like the appearance of Lamps: It went up and down among the living Creatures & the fire was bright, & out of the fire went forth lightning. 'T is a defcription of the Word & of Preaching that sheds light abroad, & spreads knowledg, in scattering darkness by the miniftry of the Pattors. Is not my word as fire? Thy word is a Lamp to my feet. 'Tis a fire that ch. 1. 213 fends forth the light of faith, & communi-²². cates the heat of charity. In Ezekiel, When the living Creatures moved, the Wheels alfo moved ; & when the living Creatures Were lifted up from the Earth, the Wheels also were lifted up. When those went, these went; S when those stood, these stood. These Wheels are the People, the living Creatures, i.e. the paftors, are the Spirit of the People. The People do not go, or ftand ftill, or lift up themfelves, or fall down, but by the infpiration of the Paftors.

In St. John the living Creatures are in the throne & round about the throne: i.e. immediately near the throne, nearer than the Twenty four elders. 'Tis becaufe the Paftors are the mediators between God & the People. They are neareft to God, & the People draw nigh to God by them. Thefe living Creatures are full of eyes within. 'Tisbecaufe they inwardly have the Spirit of Penetration & Difcerning; not only like Solomon's Wife Man, that hath his Eyes in his Head, but they have Eyes in their Heart; i.e. they have a clearfighted 26

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fighted mind, & full of the knowledg of man. They ceafe not day nor night faying, Holy, Holy, Holy, &cc. 'Tis the office of the Miniftry to labour without intermiffion about the fanctification of God's name & the eftablifhing his glory.

When the living Creatures gave Glory & honour & praife to him that fate on the throne, &c. the Four and Twenty Elders caft themfelves down before him. This is the fame thing that Ezekiel fignified by thefe Wheels, that went when the living Creatures went; the people reprefentend by the TwentyFourElders follow the infpiration of the Paftors reprefented by the four living creatures. When the living Creatures praife God, the elders caft themfelves down. He that will follow thefe four living Creatures in the Revelation will fee that every where they perform the office of Paftors & Minifters of the commands of God.

The Elders are the Chriftian people.

As for the Elders, I don't know how it comes to pais that they have not been taken for the Faithful People from the very name of *Elders*. Some would herein find the Paftors of the Church. "Tis true, the Gofpel calls Paftors fo. But here it fhould be remembred that the Emblems are borrowed from the Law, & not from the Gofpel. 'Tis agreed that in this vision the Prophet hath a respect to the diftribution which the ancient Law made of its people. Now we shall no where find that the *Elders* fignify the *Levites* & *Priefts*. On the contrary they are always diftinguisht; yea, & they are opposed to the Priefts as well

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well in the Old as in the New Testament; The Priests & the Elders of the people. Every where the Elders fignified the heads of the Tribes and Families, that were confulted with in great affairs; they were properly the Re-prefentatives of the people. So that the Twenty Four Elders are the new people by allufion to ancient people. There is twenty four of them because the ancient Israel had twelve Patriarchs & twelve Tribes ; & the new Ifrael hath twelve Apostles which are the twelve Patriarchs & Heads of their Tribes. The twelve Elders of the fewish Church joined with the twelve Patriarchs of the new covenant make twenty four in all, & thefe twenty four are the whole Church Representative; i.e. the whole body of the faithfull people. These Elders fit round about the throne as Affestiors, because the Saints (hall judg the World faith St. Paul : They are cloathd in white Raiment : That is the habit of a Priest. And that fignifies, that the Priesthood is no longer confined to one only Tribe, that the eleven tribes are re-entred into their ancient rights. For naturally all the first-born of what tribe soever they were, were Priests. This is what the Holy Spirit means when he calls the faithful ones of the New Testament the first-born, Priests, & a royal Priest-hood. These Elders have on their heads crowns of Gold. 'Tis because every one of the faithfull people is made not only a Priest but also a King.

Wherfore they fay in their frong, To him that bath made us Kings & Priests.

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This defcription of the Church by four living Creatures & twenty four Elders, belongs principally to the Church reigning & glorious on the Earth, fo as it will be detcribed to us in the laft Chapters of the *Revelation*. For then only the Paftors & the people fhall perfectly have the qualities reprefented by thefe *Ænigma's*. However 'tis reafonable to place them here, becaufe the Paftors of all ages of the Church if they have not thefe qualities reprefented by the four living Creatures, yet at leaft they are obliged to have them, & they have them in part, tho they have them not in the degree of perfection.

CHAP. III.

The Key of the Revelation. This book is no. other than a comment on what Daniel faith in the 7th. Ch. of his Revelations, touching the fourth Beast, & the fourth Monarchy.

B Ehold the Theater open'd & prepared; we proceed to view the Visions that are as fo many Entrings. But I think it neceffary to premife in the first place an Observation which I call the Key of the Revelation. 'Tis, that this whole Book is nothing but a Paraphrase on what Daniel faith in the seventh Ch. of his revelations touching the fourth Beast. Certainly this fourth Beast is the Roman Empire, the fourth Monarchy. And if some great

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& ftrange events be found therin, 'tisalways with respect to the Roman Empire, that must endure to the coming of the Kingdom of J. Chrift on the Earth. The reafon why God vvhy God taking no notice of fo many great events hath nor that happen without the bounds of the Roman tice of *Empire*, of the great Empires that are efta- other blifht, the nations that are overturned, the Revol the bloody Wars that are every where, & lation. infifts only on the fourth Monarchy, or the Roman Empire, is becaufe God reveals not future events but with refpect to the Church which he loveth, which he conducts, & which he will inftruct concerning his will. Now the Church was to be enclosed in or very near within the bounds of the Roman Empire. I know that there were Christian-Churches in Persia, & it may be some in the Indies. But all this was but a finall matter! Euphrates was the bounds of Christianity; it fpread it felf but a little beyond it. The Church therfore had no need to know that which should happen on the other fide Euphrates, nor to understand the foundation of the Empires of the Tartars, the Kings of Perfia, the Mogulls & the Chinois; for all this had no refpect to her. Wherfore the Revelation faith not one word of them. The Spirit of God alfo had no intention to instruct us in the adventures of the Empire of the Saracens & that of the Turks, but with reference to the fourth Monarchy. Therfore we shall not fee these two Empires that of the Saracens & that of the Turcks but only

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only by the by in the fifth & fixth Trumpets ; & we shall not fee them there but as the Scourges of God that fall on the fourth monarchy to vex & to deftroy it. This observation is the Key of the Revelation. For first, it removes that difficulty which many make fogreat a ftir about, viz. that the Revelation as tis usually explained, doth not at all touch on, or if it doth; 'tis but by the by, the greateft Revolutions of the World, that happen'd in the East fince 1200 years. Yet once more, it was not the work of him who would fpeak of nothing but the Church & those Events, that have an immediate reference to the Church. Secondly, This obfervation will teach us rightly to divide the times of the Revelation, & properly to apply the visions to each time, & to difcover the events that are fignified by those Visions.

The divifourth Monarchy into two Periods.

We must know therfore, that the fourth fion of the monarchy without comparison the greatest, & most dutinguished in the Prophecies is divided into two great periods. The first is from the birth of Rome ab urbe condita, which was the great Epocha of the Romans, to the divifion of the Roman Empire into ten Kingdoms, which was after the death of Valentinian the third about the year 455. For then the Empire was torn in pieces between the Greeks, the Vandals, the Goths, the Burgundians &c. it was I fay divided into ten principal parts. The fecond period of the fourth monarchy is fince the division of the Empire among ten Kings, & the reunion of those ten Kings under one fole

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fole head, that calls himfelf the univerfal Bishop, to the end of this monarchy, & the coming of the fifth, which is that of J. Chrifton the Earth. These two periods are very near of the fame length, viz. 1200 years or a little more. The Lord J. Chrift came into the world Anno U. C. 754. or 752. as Dionyfius the leffer pretends. The Empire was divided into ten Kingdomes about the year of J. Chrift 455. i. e. in the year 1209 or 1207 of the city of Rome; fince that time under the Roman & Gothifh Kings the counting ab urbe condità was continued till the time of Dionyfins the leffer a Roman Abbot, a Scythian by nation, who died in the year 540 according to Baronius, & who made his Paschal cycle in the year 527. Tis about the year 530 that the Christian Ara began to be in use, & the counting by the years of J. Chrift. Then men left off counting ab urbe condità after they had used this Epocha about 1280 years. However that be, the period from the building of Rome to the division of the Roman Empire among ten Kings is more than 1200 years. The fecond period of the fourth monarchy fince its division among ten Kings to the end must be also above 1200 years. The Prophecy makes it 1260 prophetical days, i.e. 1260 years.

Now we must observe that in the time of S^t. Iohn. i. e. in the time when he wrote the *Revelation*, there was above two thirds of the first period of the fourth monarchy past & gone. For he wrote about the year 850 after the building of the city. There remain'd therfore

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fore but a little more than 350 years of this first period. But he had before him the whole entire fecond period of 1260 years. Wherfore tis not very ftrange that he enlargeth himfelf much more on this later part than on the former. So that we shall not find properly more than two chapters the fixth & the eighth that respect this first period of the fourth monarchy; and all the reft from the ninth ch. inclufively to the 20th, exclusively contains the events that belong to the period of the 1260 Years, which is the fecond of the fourth Monarchy. To render this truth more plain that the Prophecy of Daniel touching the fourth Monarchy is the Text on which the H. Spirit treats in the Revelation, we must here view the Prophecy of Daniel & apply it to divers parts of that of St. John.

Dan. 7.7.

After this I faw in the night visions, & behold a fourth beast dreadful & terrible, & strong, exceedingly, & it had great iron teeth. It devoured & brake in pieces, & stamped the residue with the feet of it, & it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it, & it had ten horns.

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Daniel having asked the explication of this vision, the Angel saith to him hereupon; The fourth beast shall be the fourth Kingdom on the Earth, which shall be diverse from all Kingdoms, I shall devour the whole Earth, I tread it down I break it in pieces. This refers to the establishment of this Empire, & its conquests, that were begun under the Consuls & Distators, & were finisht under the Emperours; of which \$t. John. had seen a part, & some followed after

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after him; under whom alfo the Empire was always enlarged, or at leaft preferved in its greatnefs even to the children of *Theodofius*. It broke in pieces the whole Earth, Gftamped the refidue with the feet of it. For itmortifyed all its neighbours whom it did not Subdue. The 6th. Ch. of the Revel. belongs to this first part of the Prophecy of Daniel. The 8th. Ch. of the Revelation addeth to the Prophecy of Daniel, for it shews the degrees wherby the Roman Empire was brought to its division into ten Kingdoms.

8. It had ten horns, & I confidered the horns, & behold there came up among them another little horn before whom three of the first horns were plucked up by the roots; & behold in this horn were Eyes like the Eyes of a Man, & a mouth speaking great things.

24. The Angel explaining this place faith, The ten horns out of the Kingdom areten Kingsthat shall arife, S another shall arife after them, S he shall be diverse from the first, S shall subdue three Kings.

25. And he shallspeak great words against the Most High, & shall wear out the saints of the Most High, & think to change Times & laws; & they shall be given into his hand untill a time, & times, & the dividing of time.

See the division of the fourth Monarchy into ten others, which was made after the year 450. We shall see afterwards which are these ten Kingdoms. From the midst of these ten comes up a little horn, a Monarch that appears as nothing, a *Priest* that infensibly encreases his power over these ten Kings, so D

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far as to take away the third part of their Demains, Jurifdiction & Power. This is what hath been exactly accomplisht in the Papacy, which hath taken away from the Western Kings more than a third part of their Estate, which is become Church Lands, & dependant on the Church; more than a third of their jurifdiction by the Tribunals of Bishops & Officials, who drew almost all causes to them, under the pretence, that there was fomething mingled with them that respected the Church, the Sacraments, or the Confcience; Lastly, more than a third part of their Power, by the Usurpations of the Popes, who have made Kings their Vaffals a hundred ways. Befides this, the Popes have particularly overthrown these three Kingdoms, that of the Greeks in Italy, that of the Lombards, & that of Germany, which they have made dependant on the Roman Church! This little horn fpeaks words of blasphemy against God, exalts it felf above all that is called God, & against the Kings of the Earth. It destroys the faints of the most high. That is to fay, it perfecutes them even to blood. It thinks to change the Times & the Law : it makes attempts against the divine laws : it destroys Gods Commands, & dispenseth with them. It commands the adoration of images & Creatures, which God forbids. It permits crimes which God abominates, & against which he hath made fevere laws. This alfo is the true defeription of the Pope & the Papacy.

To this horn is given a time, G times, G the dividing or the half of a time; one year, two two years, half a year; three years & half in all; 360. prophetical days to a year, that is to fay, 1260. years. See the text on which the 11th, 13th, & 17 . Ch. of the Revel. area comment.

· Ibeheld till the Thrones were cast down, & the Ancient of days did sit, whose garment was white as snow, & the hair of his head like the pure wool, his throne was like the fiery flame, Shis wheels as burning fire.

A fiery stream issued & came forth from before him; thousand thousands ministred to him, & ten thousand times ten thousands stood before him; the judgment was fet & the books were open'd.

I beheld then because of the voice of the great V. II. words which the horn spake ; I beheld even till the beast was sain, Shis body destroyed, S given to the burning flame.

In the explication which the Angel gives Daniel we read, But the judgment shall sit, S they shall take away his dominion, to confume 🖙 to destroy it unto the end.

And the Kingdom, or dominion, or the greatnefs of the Kingdom under the whole Heaven, shall be given to the people of the faints of the most high, whose Kingdom is an everlasting King. dom, or all dominions Thall ferve or obey him.

The judgment here spoken of is not the last judgment; God appears fitting on a magnificent throne, not to judg the whole world, but to judg the Empire of the Beaft, the fourth Monarchy in its Antichristian Period, & to deal D 2 toutly v. 26;

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forth the various punishments that befall this Monarchy for 7 or 8 hundred years, tobring it to its end. This Fire, these Flames, these Wheels burning like fire, on which the throne moves, represent the greatness of those punishments. And behold the Text of the 9th. Ch. in which St. John presents to our view the Saracens & the Turks, that make desolate the Roman Antichristan Empire; & of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, & 19th, where God in divers visions represents the different steps of the ruin of the Roman Antichristian Empire.

As for what is faid here of the Kingdom given to the Saints, 'tis the matter & Text of the end of the 11th. Ch. of the 20, 21, & 22. throughout.

So it will appear in following the path which we are entred into, that the whole *Revelation* is a commentary on ten or twelve verfes of the 7th. Ch. of *Daniel*.

CHAP. IV.

The systeme of the seven seals & the seven. Trumpets, that denote the great events, & bring the world to its eud.

IN the 4th. Ch. the H. Spirit open'd the fcene; the 5th, is a preludium for the vision of the feven feals which is contained in the 6th. Ch. The first book is fealed with feven feals, that is to fay, 'tis very obfcure. Indeed it is fo to that degree that never will any thing be faid on Chap. 4. of the Prophecies,

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on this first part of the Revelation, that goes beyond conjecture & probability. Wheras as for the fecond, I hold that one may attain to the true fense of it, & certainly know that one hath found it. See what in my judgment may best be faid on the feven seals.

The feven feals certainly reach to the end of How far the world, but not in that manner as the feals reach. greatest part of our Interpreters have imagin'd, in dividing the duration of the World from J. Chrift to its end into feven Periods almost equal. The fix First feals do not go beyond 200. years. But the feventh scal is fubdivided into feven Trumpets, & doth produce them. Now these feven Trumpets bring the events even to the last judgment, the first not beginning till after the 6th. feal. So that these feven feals are as fix branches, that fhoot forth from the body of a Tree, with a feventh great branch, which it felf becomes a great arm, & thoots forth feven other branches. As for this, it cannot be doubted by any that read the beginning of the 7th. Ch. with any attention.

To find out the mystery of the seven seals & the feven Trumpets, we must here again bring in that observation which we a little before made in the foregoing Ch. viz. that the Revelation contains enigmatically the Epitomy of the hiftory of the fourth Monarchy, that is to fay, of the Roman Empire; a Monarchy which according to Daniel's Prophecy must last till the coming of the Kingdom of J. Christon the Earth, i. e. to the end of the reign of Antichrift. It is clear that the Holy Spi-

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Spirit was to infift only on this fourth Monarchy, without confidering the other states & Empires of the world, because 'tis that only that Daniel spoke of after the three first Beafts, whole reign was certainly paft in St. John's time. Moreover, 'tis under this fourth Monarchy, & in the extent of its dominions, that the Christian Church hath receiv'd its feat & its rule. That Christianity that is found beyond the extent of the Roman Empire, is almost nothing. And therfore 'tis that the Comnfells which were affembled from the feveral parts of the Roman Empire are called Oecumenical, as representing the Universal Church. Now'tiscertain that all the Prophecies have a Mediate or an immediate Relation to the Church. So that they ought to infift only on those states in which the Churchhath been nourisht & brought up.

There is a third Reason why these Prophecies cannot be understood but of the Roman Empire, viz. because the reign of Antichrift, which is the greatest affair that happens in the Church,& wch must happen there, was to make a part & a continuation of this Roman Empire. For Antichriftianism is the Roman Empire continued. This principle which I was willing torepeat here because of its importance, will ferve to answer those that fay to us, How know you that the Prophecies of the Revelation do not refer to China or Tartary? This objection doth not feem to me to be worthy of understanding persons.

This being supposed that the Revelation enigChap. 4,

enigmatically contains the history of the The prin-Roman Empire continued, it must also Cataftrobe neceffarily supposed that the principal & phes hap-pening in great Changes that happened in this Empire the Roman are defcribed in large Characters, & with fome are difnote of diffinction in the Revelation. Other-tinely wife the H. Spirit would not act according to noted in the Revehis profound wildom, if in making a hiltory lation. of an Empire, he should omit to mark the great Cataltrophes that are to happen therin, or if he should hide them, & make them to pals without any character of distinction among the other less events.

We must therfore confider what are the principal events that have happen'd in the Roman Empire. See here they are.

1. The fall of Paganism, when the Roman Emperours became Christians. This is fo great an affair, that'tis impossible to suppose that the Holy Spirit should have taken no notice of it.

2. The fall of the Temporal Roman Empire, when 'twas divided into ten Kingdoms.

3. The erecting a new Roman Empire, or rather the continuation of the fame under the rule of Antichrift.

4. The Birth of the Saracen Empire by the Arabians, that come to afflict the Roman Empire in its Eastern branch, i.e. the Empire of Constantinople.

5. The power of the Turks, that come to finish the destruction of the Greek branch of the Roman Empire, & to lay defolate the Latin Empire.

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See

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See the five great events that have changed the face of the world & of the Empire. Wherfore I am perfwaded these must be found in the *Revelation* with Characters of distinction. Let us suppose therfore that in all the places where there is a notable distinction, there we must find one of these notable events.

The First distinction is found at the end of the fixth feal. After the opening this feal, there happens a great Earthquake, the fun is eclypfed, & the moon becomes red as blood, the flars fall. Afterwards the vision of the feals is interrupted by a new vision that comes between, in which an Angel marks the elect among the twelve Tribes, twelve thousaud of every Tribe. After which the Holy Spirit returns to the feventh feal, under which nothing is done befides the diffribution of the feven Trumpets to feven Angells, that must found them fucceffively. 'Tis clear this is an Epocha, a point on which the H. Spirit would have our thoughts to dwell. This first Character of distinction must to all appearance be affixed to the first distinct event that happens in the Roman Empire; that is, the fall of Paganism. So that in the opening of the fixth leal, we must find the fall of the Pagan Religion.

The Second very observable distinction is found at the fourth Trumpet. There the third part of the sun is in like mannereclypsed, the moon & the stars fuffer the like diminution in their light. After which the process of of the Prophecies.

of the Trumpets is interrupted by a new Vision, viz. that of an Angel, that flies in the midft of heaven, & cries three times, No to the inhabitants of the Earth, because of the three last Trumpets which are yet to found. This is an evident diftinction; & this second diftinction must fignify to us the second diftinct event in the Roman Empire, viz. itsfall & division among ten Kings, which came to pass after Valentinian the 3d. in the middle of the fifth Age.

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The making a new Vision & a new Angel, crying Wo three times, go before the founding the 5th. Trumpet, is alf@ a mark of diffinction for that 5th. Trumpet, which fignifies to us that 'tis an event greatly diffinguight in the hiftory of the *Roman* Empire. And this third diffinction can't be applied to any thing but the third notable event that befalls the *Roman* Empire, viz. the Birth of the Saracen Empire by Mahomet & his Succeffors, that did fo cruelly afflict the *Roman* Empire, in the Empire of Conftantinople, which was the greateft & the most noble part of thefe ten into which this Empire was divided.

The Empire of the *Turks* at the bottom is but a branch of the *Arabian* & *Saracen* Empire. Wherfore it doth not deferve fo great adiffinction as the other great events of which we have just now fpoken. And yet the H. Spirit is content to diffinguish it by a very long defeription. The fifth & fixth Trumpet contain an entire Chapter, wheras the four first Trumpets were finisht in 6. or 7. verses. which which fignifies, that this fifth and fixth Trumpet must be concerning great Affairs, and Evilsof a long duration.

As for that great Event, which was to happen in the Roman Empire, which we reckon'd for the third; viz. the Erection of a new Roman Empire, or the continuation of the fame Empire under the new Name of the Pope and the Roman Church; 'tis fo great an Affair, that the Holy Spirit would not bring it into the first part of the Revelation: He hath referved it to make it the Subject of the fecond part. 'Tis there that he explains largly and much more clearly the Birth, Progress, and Fall of this Antichristian Empire, that was to make the last Period of the fourth Beast.

According to this System, the five first Seals must bring the Roman Empire to the Fall of Paganism; i.e. to Constantine's time. Under the fixth Seal happens this Fall of Paganism. The Elect having been sealed, and Silence having been for halt an hour, the four first Trumpets sound, that must bring the Roman Empire. to its Fall, to the taking of Rome by Genserick after the death of Valentinian the 3d, the time wherein the Empire was torn in pieces into ten Kingdoms.

The three last Trumpets are described by three Woes, Wo, Wo, Wo; that is to fay, Wo not abfolutely, but to the fourth Monarchy; which fignifies, that they must be diftinguished above all the rest. The fifth Trumpet brings the Roman Empire afflicting, and alwayes wearing it less and less to the ninth or tenth

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The fixth Trumpet brings and tenth Age. accompanies the Latin Roman Empire, or the Ecclesiaftical one, in afflicting it in like manner to its end; that is to fay, to the feventh Trumpet, which must bring the last mifery on the Inhabitants of the Antichristian World, and that is the Coming of the Kingdom of Jefus Chrift on the Earth. This fixth Trumpet, that brings the Roman Ecclesiastical Empire to its end, begins about the tenth Age, and is fubdivided into feven Vials in the 16th chap. of the Revelation, just as the seventh Seal was divided into feven Trumpets. There are here two great Victories over the Empire of the Devil: The first is, The Fall of the ancient Paganifm: The 2d is, The Fall of the New or the Antichristian Paganism. The first happens immediately before the opening the feventh Seal: The fecond immediately before the founding of the last Trumpet.

Laftly, After the feven Vials, that were to fall on the Beaft, on his Throne, on his Subjects. on his Empire, comes the founding of the feventh Trumpet; and the founding of this laft Trumpet, brings in and accompanies the Kingdom of Jefus Chrift on the Earth, in its whole duration, and ends with the end of the World.

Thus you have the System of the feven Seals, and the feven Trumpets; let us now confider the particulars, and we shall see that every thing exactly agrees with it.

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CHAP. V.

The Explication of the Vision of the Six First Seals, according as it is in the fixth Chapter of the Revelation.

THe Opening of the Seals begins with the fixth Chapter.

V.1. I fast when the Lamb open'd one of the Seals, and I heard as it were the noife of Thunder, and one of the four Beasts saying, Come and sec.

2. And I farw, and behold a White Horfe, and he that fate on him had a Bow, and a Crown was given unto him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer.

It muft be observed, that the four first Seals make four Men to appear on Horse-back; which fignifies they are Persons of Authority, and at the same time Warriours too. The Horse is a living creature, defigned for Fighting, and the Riding of Commanders and Emperors. We must observe also, that these four living Creatures call those four Horsemen from the four quarters of the World, according to their situation. The *first* of these living Creatures was in the East; the 2d in the West; the 3d in the South; and the 4th in the North.

The first living Creature, placed towards the East, causes a King to come forth from the fame

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fame quarter, fitting on a White Horfe; a The first Crown on his Head, and a Bow in his Hand: is Velpaji-He comes forth to Conquer. Joseph Mede, in & Turas Henry More, Testard, Launay, and I know not how many more, would have this first Horfman to be the Lord Jefus Chrift, who comes from Judea, which was eastward from Rome. Therefore this Horfman is called by the first living Creature, which was in the eastern quarter. But I can't be of that Opinion;

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First, Because the Equipage of this Horseman is not magnificent enough to reprefent Jefus Chrift. We need but confult the places where the Prophet makes Jesus Christ to appear; the 1st, chap. the 1oth, where he comes again to deliver a New Book to St. 70hn; the 14th, where he comes to the Harvest and the Vintage; and lastly, the 19th, where he returns in the equipage of a Horfe-But in all these places he is extraordiman. narily magnificent, clothed with Fire, with the Light, with the Sun, with the Rain-bow, riding on the Clouds, having not one fimgle Crown, but many Diadems, and his Eyes cafting out Flames. Here there is nothing more plain & mean: 'Tis a Man fitting on a Horfe, with a Bow and a Crown. That which hath deceived Interpreters is, the Colour of the Horfe, White, which they have taken for an Emblem of Holinefs. But white is the emblem of Prosperity as well as of Holiness. So that this fignifies only the Success and the Victories of him that fits on the Horse.

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2 dly,

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2 dly, The Bow is not the Arms which the Holy Spirit ufually gives to Jefus Chrift; but a Sword, and a Sword coming out of his Mouth. A Bow doth but little execution in comparison of a Sword: and this fignifies the few Wars which this first Horsman should make.

3. Lastly; Seeing what comes after by the confent of Interpreters, whom I follow, we endeavour to find out Roman Emperors, why fhould we put Jefus Chrift in the head of them? Why fhould we make him the first of the four Emperors meant by these four Horsmen?'Tis therefore much more reasonable in this place, to find a Roman Emperor: One might here cafily find Angustus the most happy of all men; that brought Peace; and thut the Temple of Ianus: But not to rife fo high, I think that we must feek Vespasian and his Son Titus in the first Horfman: He fits on a White Horfe. The one and the other, Vespasian and Titus, were good Princes, under whom the Empire was pretty peaceable and quiet: They had not great Wars; therefore the Holy Spirit giveth them but a Bow. They come from the Eastern quarter, because Vespasian was made and proclaimed Emperor when he was in the They come forth to conquer: 'tis with East. respect to the Nation of the fews, and ferufalem, that was taken and burnt; and the Temple, that was razed; and the People, that were led into Captivity by Titus under Vespasian. The Temple and the Mosaical Wor-Ship, while they fublisted, were a great Obfacle

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ftacle to the Eftablishment of the new Covenant. Therfore this destruction of the *fewish* Temple & Worship is a Victory in the behalf of J. Christ, which deserved to be marked.

And when he had open'd the third feal, Sc. 4.3. And there went out another horfe that was 4.4. Red; S power was given to him that fate theron to take peace from the Earth, S that they should kill one another; S there was given to him a great sword.

'Tis clear that this fignifies a great Slaugh-The 2d. Horfe figter, & a great effusion of Blood. 'Tis the nifies the Empire of Trajan & his fucceffor Adrian. Empire of Never was there a greater effusion of blood; Adrian. the fews revolted almost in all places whither they were difperfed, in Libya, in Cyrene, in Egypt, in Cyprus, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine it felf, & in all the East, under the conduct of their falfe Messiah Barchocheva.

In the beginning they made fuch a horrible flaughter of the Greeks & Romans, that they are made to amount to above fix hundred thousaud perfons. Dion reports, that their oforius. fury proceeded fo far as to eat the flefh of Dion: men. They did tear in pieces their entrails Juchafia, with their teeth. They flead them, & made Garments of their skins. They anointed themfelves with their blood. But they were fully requited. Hiftory reports that Adrian put to death 12 hundred thousand in the whole extent of the Empire. The fews themselves confess that this civil war cost the fews above twice the number of perfons that wentout of Egypt. So that under the reign of these two, Tra-

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Trajan & Adrian, there were more than two millions of fouls that died a violent death. Never was the like flaughter feen before, nor fince, till the Crusado's. This could not be better represented than by a Red Horfe; 'tis the colour of Blood : or than by a Great Sword ; the greater it is the better it fignifies that the flaughter shall be great ; or than by Mens kelling one another, that fignifies civil wars. Now 'tis in civil wars that there is the greatest effusion of blood. This fecond horfe comes out of the Western quarter. Trajan was a Native of Spain, which was the Western part of the Roman Empire.

At the opening the third feal, there comes forth out of the South at the voice of the third living creature.

v.s. A Black Horfe, & he that fate on him v. 6. a had pair of Balances in his band. And I heard a voice in the mist of the four beasts lay, A measure of wheat for a penny, S three measures of barly for a penny; & see thou burt not the Oyl nor the Wine.

The 2d. horfeis the Empire of Septimius Severus & Alexander Mammaa.

This certainly fignifies an Empire that hath fomething of feverity & fadness, by reason of the Black Horfe. But this doth not fignify flaughter, as the Red horfe of the fecond living Creature. This fignifies alfo areign of justice, the fon of where every thing is done in weight & measure, & according to the Balance. Lastly, this fignifies a reign of plenty, wherin by the care of the Prince, Wheat, Barley, Oyl & Wine do abound. This the Character of the reign of · Septimius Severus & of Alexander the ion of Mam-

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Mammaa. Septimius Severus was an African of the Province of Tripoli. Wherfore the living Creature of the fouthern quarter calls him. Both of them were fevere protectors of justice. Both of them, & especially Alexander, were fworn enemies to all Thieves, publick, private, known, or fecret, & to all people that behaved themfelves ill, & were unfaithfull in their offices. They made exact & strict fearches after them, & feverely punisht them. Anreling. Alexander made even his fouldiers live in fo Spartiagreat discipline, that they dared not take away pridius. a Hen or an Apple from a Peafant ; or if that septimius. did happen, he oftentimes punish'd them to pridium. the greatest extremity. Lastly, both of them, both Septimius Severus & Alexander the fon of Mammaa, gave admirable Orders for the distributing Corn, & Wine, & Oyl, to the end all the World might have them, & there might be no want. This is what Hiftorians do exprefly obferve.

And when he had open'd the fourth feal, Sc. And I looked & behold a Pale Horfe, & bis name that (ate on him was Death, & hell followed him, Epower was given to them over the fourth part of the Earth to kill with Sword, S with Hunger , S with Death , & with the Beasts of the Earth.

Behold vifibly a reign fad ; black, loaden The fourth with all forts of Calamities, Maffacrees, Horfeman Effusions of Plood, Plague, War & Famin, pire of Tyranny & Violence. 'I is the Character of & his the reign of Maximin & his fucceffors to An - fucceffors, relian. The fourth living Creature calls this E Tyrant

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Tyrant from the North. Thence 'twas that Maximin came, who was a native of Thrace in the North of the Rgman Empire. This Maximin deferved to bear the name of Death; for he was the most cruell of all Tyrants; they gave him the names of Cyclops, Busiris, Scyron, Phalaris, Typhon & Gyges. He made men be flead & crucified alive, buried living men in the bodies of beasts, massacred, beat perfons to death, without diffinction of fex, age or condition. He destroyed many thousands of men by all forts of punishments.

Julius Capirolinus. Trebelhius Pollio de 30 Tyrannis. & in vitâ Gallieni. Zofimus. Lipfius de Conftantia 2. 23. Eu(eb. Hift. 1. 7. C. 17.

Gallienus, that is included in the Period here meant, made himfelf remarkable alfo by his cruelty. Oftentimes he made the throats of 3 or 4000. be cut in a day. In this time reign'd a plague of fifteen years, that began in Ethiopia, & ran throughout the Empire. Lipfins acknowledgeth hiftory speaks not of any that comes near it. There was also a very great & a very univerfall famin. The Barbarians in the East made havok of the Empire, & horrible defolations therin. At last there rofe up near thirty tyrants in the whole extent of the Empire. One may judg what defolation that caused. Here end the four living Creatures & the four horfemen, about the end of the third Age.

v. 9.

And when he had open'd the fifth feal, I faw under the Altar the fouls of them that were flain for the word of God, & for the testimony which they held.

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And they cried with a loud voice, faying, How long, O Lord, Holy S true, dost thom not of the Prophecies.

not judg or avenge our blood on them that dwell on the Earth?

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See here what clearly fignifies a Period in Thefilth which the Church fuffers a cruel perfecution; feal is & 'tis that which was caufed by Dioclesian an's per-& his fucceffors, the most bloody that ever fecution. was, longer & more cruell than the nine others taken together. For faith Orofius, Sulpitizes during ten years they ceafed not to burn Orofius. the Churches, to proferibe the innocent, Scaliger, & to make Martyrs by Maffacres & Punifh- dat Temp, ments. In Egypt alone were Massacred 144 1.5. thousand men, & 70 thousand were banished. Thence comes the name of Ara Diocletiana & Ara Martyrum, an Epocha famous in the hiftory of the Church.

After this comes the fixth feal, under which we have faid we must find the fall of Paganifne. Indeed a little time after Dioclesian, Confantine afcended the Throne of the Emperours, & made the Chriftian Religion reign. He & his Successors ruin'd Paganism. This fall of the Pagan Religion is thus reprefented to us.

And I beheld when he had opened the fixth feal, & lo there was a great Earth-quake, & the Sun became black as fack-cloth of hair, & the Moon became red as blood.

And the Stars of Heaven fell to the Earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, when She is Shaken of a mighty Wind.

And the heavens departed as a scroll when it is rolled together, & every mountain & island were moved out of their places.

And the Kings of the Earth , & the great E 2 men

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men, & the rich men, & the chief captains, S the mighty men, S every bond-man, S every free-man hid them selves in the dens S in the rocks of the mountains:

v. 16.

And faid to the mountains & rocks, fallon us, & hide us from the face of him that fitteth on the Throne, & from the wrath of the Lamb.

8.17.

The fixth Trumpet contains the fall of Paganifm. For the great day of his wrath is come, S who (hall be able to stand?

All these images are borrowed from the last judgment, wherfore they are usually applied to it. Because indeed this fall of Paganifm. is the most terrible judgment that yet ever fell fince the beginning of the World on the Devil's Empire. We must know that in the whole Revelation we fee thefe three. heads reigning, the Dragon, the Beast, the false Prophet. The Dragon is the Devil, the Beast is the Roman Empire, the false Prophet is the Pope. The Dragon hath two Empires, the First is pure Paganism, & purely Pagan. The fecond is Antichristian Paganism mingled with Christianity. See here the fall of the . first Empire, that is the purely Pagan Empire of the Dragon.

1. There is a great Earth-quake. In the ftyle of the Prophets, & particularly of St. John; an Earth-quake always fignifies a Change of the face of affairs in the world, becaufe Earth-quakes overturn the Earth, & make it Change its face. Now what change of the face of affairs in the world can be imagin'd greater than that which happen'd under Confrantine

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stantine & his fucceffors. The Church had been beat down, massacred, it was bathed in its own blood, & all on a fudden behold 'tis the Miftrefs of the world. It is become rich & powerfull, it builds stately Temples, it overturns the Temples of Idols.

2. The (un becomes black as fack-cloth. We must hold it for certain that the Sun, the Moon & the Stars in the Revelation always fignify the Sovereign, the Dignities & Powers of the Empire treated of. We shall afterwards see this every where. Here the Empire treated of is that of the Red Dragon, viz. The Devil. So that the Sun is the Soveraign of that Empire who is the Devil himfelf. The Moon is the Pagan Religion, which borrowed all its power from the Devil, as the Moon takes all its light from the Sun. The Stars are the Pontifexes & Priests of Paganifm. All these powers fuffer'd an Eclypie, were destroyed by the Christian Emperours, & tumbled to the ground like Figs by a great wind.

3. Every mountain & Every Isle were removed out of their places, i.e. the Temples, the Idols, the Cities, the places peculiarly confecrated to the devotion of certain Pagan divinities were changed, & superstition therin was abolisht. The hand of God fell heavily on the Gods of the Romans, as formerly it did on the Gods of the Egyptians.

4. Lastly, The Kings & all men of every age & condition are exceedingly terrified, run up & down, flee, hide themselves, & en-

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endeavour to escape the judgment & the wrath of God. One might have feen above a hundred times more than what the Prophet here faith, if one could have feen the commotions that then happen'd, the terrors, the diftrefles, the frights that the invifible Empire of Demons suffer'dat the fall of Paganism. All that the Devil fuffer'd at the coming of J. Chrift into the world was nothing in comparison of this. He reigned notwithstanding; he was master of Empires, Crowns, Temples, Altars. But all on a fudden, & at that very time, when he thought he had entirely ruin'd the Empire of J. Chrift by the perfecution of Dioclefian, behold him himfelf cast down on the Earth. 'Tiseafy to judg that the Horrours & Commotions of the evil Spirits' were unconceivable. And moreover, who can doubt but that this great body of Pontifexes, Priest & Pagan Ministers felt a prodigious commotion, when Constantine turn'd Christian, & his fuccessors beat down & ruin'd all the Temples of the Idols. Hiftory tells us enough of this; & tho it faid nothing, it would be very eafy to apprehend that the images here made use of are not too lively to represent the commotions of the Heathens & of Paganism. This Period brings us to Theodofins the great, under whom Paganifm expired; but after whom alfo the glory & quiet of the Empire was quite loft, as we shall fee hereafter. The greatness of the Roman Empire & Paganism fell at the fame time. This was a great matter of triumph, to the Pagans,

of the Prophecies. Chap. 6. Pagans, who faid, The Gods had abandon'd the Empire, fince their Altars had been beaten down. But God was providing for great events, & it was necellary the temporal Empire should fall, to make way for the Spiritual Empire of Antichrift.

CHAP. VI.

An explication of the four first Trumpets, which are the five degrees of the Fall of the Roman Empire, or the Soveraignty of Rome.

THe 7th. Ch. is a vision that interrupts the The my-course of the seven seals. Here God the 144 caufes his Elect to be fealed, & their number thouland fealed amounts to 144 thousand. We thall see in perfons the process of this discourse that 144 is a facred in the 7th, number, appointed to fignify the Church; a number that arifes from twelve multiplied by it felf. For the prefent it is fufficient to observe, that God takes the time between the fixth feal & the first Trumpet to cause his elect to be fealed, becaufe more unhappy, fad, & much more fatall times were at hand than the foregoing ones. In the ages of the Heathen Emperours & under the Seals there. were cruell perfecutions, men had fuffer'd much in their bodies. But under the Trumpets must come the dark Kingdom of Antichrist, wherin the fouls of the Christian-Church must be attack'd with Spiritual Temptations, Ê4 be

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be fwallowed up in Superfition & Idolatry; & that in fuch a manner that the number of the faithfull should be almost as nothing. The 144 thousand, fignify the Church, the pure Church under Antichrifts reign. Now 144 thousand are almost nothing in comparifon of that innumerable multitude that is in the reign of Antichrift. This little number therfore was to be fealed, to the end that the deftroying Angell of Spiritual Egypt might pass over them, & spare them. And they were to be fealed before the feven Trumpets founded, because the ruin of the Church was to happen under these seven Trumpets. Thus you have the whole mystery of the 7th. Ch.

In the beginning of the 8th. Ch. after the opening the leventh feal, there was filence for about half an hour, plainly by way of allution to what was done in the Temple, where while the incense was offering, the mufick ceafed, & all was in filence. The feven Trumpets are given to feven Angels: Every thing is made ready for the founding of these Trumpets.

The first Angel sounded, & there followed Hail, & Fire mingled with Blood, & they were cast on the Earth, & a third part of the Trees was burnt up, & all green grass was burnt up.

The feven Trumpets continue to concern the Roman Empire as the feven feals had done. The first Trumpet begins where the fixth feal ended. The fixth feal brings the Roman Empire

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Empire to the total fall of Paganism, which happen'd under the two Theodosius's, Father & fon. The first Trumpet then must begin The first at the fame time. Hail mingled with Fire, G Trumpet Blood falls on the Earth. 'T is a lively & good under representation of the inundations of those Theodofius barbarous people, who in the reign of Theo- $\frac{1}{\text{ger}}$, $\frac{3}{32}$ dosins the younger', came out of Thrace under lignifies the conduct of Alaric, & ravaged first of all irruptions Macedonia, Theffaly, Greece, Achaia, of the Bar-Corinth, Argos, Sparta, Epirus & Italy it felf. Afterwards & about the fame time, the Vandals, the Alanes, the Marcomans; the Herules, the Sueves, the Allemans possefied & desolated Gaul, Spain & Afrique. 'Tis a Hail mingled with fire S blood. For these barbarous people fell on like a ftorm of hail', with violence & in a fudden manner. They carried fire every where, & bathed the Earth with blood. We may fee Hail used for the like 16.28.2. inundations of strange people in divers places & 30, 37. of the Prophets; So is the coming of Sal-manassar & his Assyrians expressed by the Prophet Efay. And the third part of the Trees was burnt. It must be observed that this Thethird third part appears again in all the Trumpets; patt figni-fies the & this third part certainly lignifies the Roman Roman Empire. The reafon of it is evident. 'Tis Empire. because this Empire did posses, & doth still, the third part of the World. Geographers divided the world into three parts, Europe, Asia, & Africa. The Roman Empire took up one of these three parts, viz. Europe. So that when the Prophet faith that the feveral plagues

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plagues of the Trumpets afflict the third part of the world, 'tis as much as to fay, they afflict *Europe*. It will be faid that the *Roman* Empire extended it felf also into *Afia* & *Africa*. But

1*f.* there was also in Europe a great extent of Northern countries that was not possifield by the *Romans*. So that what it had in the other parts of the world could only ferve as an equivalent for what it had not in *Europe*. So that it always remained true that the *Roman* Empire did not reach to above a third part of the world.

21y. Moreover., Europe being the feat of the Roman Empire, because Rome & Conftantinople are both of them seated in this third part of the world; it is clear the Roman Empire can't be better represented than by Europe, or a third part of the world.

Laftly, 'Twas Europe chiefly that was harrafied by the inundations of the barbarous people. Therfore by the third part we cannot understand any thing but Europe.

The third part of the Trees was burnt : See here a Grammatical figure, that must be well observed, for it is much used in the three following Trumpets. That is to fay, the trees of the third part of the world, viz. of Europe, was burnt. Now the Prophet represents this first inundation of the Babarians, as having yet afflicted the Trees only of Europe or the Roman Empire, because the following plagues made so very much greater havock. This first tempest (if I may use the ex-

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expression) touch'd the Treesonly, did not caufe fuch terrible defolations as the following ones did; the Barbarians contented themfelves with the spoils of the fruits of the Earth & mens goods.

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And the fecond Angel founded, & as it were a great Mountain burning with fire was caft into the sea, S the third part of the sea became blood.

And the third part of the Creatures which V. 9. were in the fea, Shad life died, S the third part of the ships were destroyed.

And the third Angel founded, & there fell V. IC. a great Star from heaven burning as it were a Lamp, & it fellon the third part of the Rivers & upon the fountains of Waters.

And the name of the Star is called Wormwood, & the third part of the Waters became Worm-wood, & many men died of the waters because they were made bitter.

These two plagues of the second & the second & third Trumpet are very like those two of third the fecond & third violl in the 16th. Ch. of Trumpet the Revelation. For in this later place the effusion of two vialls fall as they do here on the fea, & the blood & the bitter rivers. They produce the fame effect, which afflictions is, that they turn the Waters into blood, & which the Barbarians into liquor of Worm-wood. The fecond & cauled in third viall is but one plague continued, fo the Roman the fecond & third Trumpet is but one & the fame plague continued. So that these two places of the Revelation may give much light one to the other, not that they fignfy the fame events, but very like ones.

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See. Jer. 5 1. 36. 44. Ezek. 31,4. If. 19. 5.

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In the one & in the other 'tis certain the fea & the Rivers fignify people. 'Tis the refemblance & emblem which all the Prophetsufe, & particularly St. John. We shall the the whore fitting on the Waters, i.e. on the people. For in all languages in the style of the vulgar, in that of Orators & Prophets to imake a fea of blood always signifies to make a great flaughter. We shall see that the sea of blood in the 16th. Ch. signifies the great Slaughters caused by the Crusados. Here the sea of blood signifies the flaughter which the Barbarians make in the whole extent of the Roman Empire.

This mountain burninglike fire, Sthisgreat star like a Lamp, at the bottom fignify but one & the fame thing, excepting that the Mountain of fire hath the fame proportion with the Star like a Lamp as the fea hath with the Rivers. The Mountain of fire falls into the fea, the ftar or the great Lamp of fire falls into the Rivers : i.e. the great fire falls into the greater Waters, & the leffer fire into the leffer waters. For here a Mountain of fire is much more than a star of fire, tho in truth a star is a thousand & a thousand times bigger than a Mountain. But the H. Spirit frames his fpeech according to appearances, & hath chiefly arefpect to those fires that are often feen falling from heaven, which are called Falling-stars.

Joseph Mede with all other Interpreters would find in this Mountain of fire, & this Starlike a Lamp much more of mystery than is

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is in it; pretending that this means fome great perfon diffinguisht by his dignity as a King or an Emperour, or by his knowledg as a great Doctor. Therfore many by this ftar understand a great Prophet. But 'tis not fo. This must be explain'd with relation to the first Trumpet, & we must know that this is but the sequel of the history of the destruction of the Roman Empire by the Barbarians. The first part of this destruction was but Hail mingled with Fire, a common storm, & fuch as often happens in fummer, wherin thunder & lightning in hot countries are always mingled with the hail. But afterwards this inundation of the Barbarians increased in fuch a manner, that it was no longer an ordinary ftorm. There fell not only Fire mingled with Water & Hail; this Storm becomes wholly pure fire, a fall of terrible Lightning, a true Mountain of Fire that fell on the Roman Empire, & over-whelm'd it. Afterwards the fire continued to fall on a third part, in truth no longer as a Mountain, but as a fire-brand, fuch as the stars are that appear to fall in the air. See therfore here three fires. The First is mingled with Hail. The fecond is meer fire, & great as a mountain. The third is as a great Lamp. The First afflicts the Trees of Europe or of the third part of the World. The fecond falls into the fea, & changes it into blood. The third falls on the rivers & fountains, & makes their waters bitter. This evidently fignifies the three first degrees of the Barbarians invasion. They come at First like

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The mounthat falls into the fea is Alario that made ltaly defolate & took Kome.

like fire mingled with hail, which burns the trees, like a ftorm that spoils the fruits of the Earth. They pillaged the Goods & the Riches of the Empire. 21y. They come like tain of fire a meer fire that confumes & devours. They fell on the fea. By that I understand the people of Italy, the taking of Rome by Alaric. Italy was in respect to the Roman Empire what the fea is in respect to the rivers. The fea is the center, & the rivers are all round about it. The fea is the gulf, & the rivers come from all parts to pay their tribute to this gulf. Rome & Italy was the midit of the Empire. Rome was the fea whither all the Provinces came to pay their tribute & their riches. Alaric & his Goths falls like a burning mountain on Italy, & the city of Rome, he takes it, and facks it. This fea becomes blood. It aly was filled with flaughter. After this the Barbarians fuffer'd themfelves to be appealed. Alaric after he had taken Rome, and made there a new Emperour named Attalus, with whom he went to beliege Honorins in Ravenna, gave peace to Honorius, quitted Italy, retired among the Gaulls where with his Goths he establishthimself. The Vandals possessed Spain. The Burgundians staid on the Rhone. The Huns inhabited Pannonia. And then the Fountains & the Waters, i.e. the people that depended on Rome, felt the force of this fire of the judgment of God. But this fire did not turn the waters into Blood, because then the flaughter ceafed; the opposition ceafing, the Barbarians faw themfelves Masters. But thev

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they tunned the Rivers and the Fountains into Wormwood ; i.e. They reduced the Roman Provinces into a bitter Servitude. And by reason of this, the name of Wormwood is given this last Fire ; that is to fay, this last Judgment and Punishment, less than the former; but yet fo great as to make the people live in Bitterness. For the Goths Ipoiled them of their Lands & Goods. See the Mystery of the second and third Trumpet. I have no need to give notice, that the third part of the Sea, and the third part of the Rivers, fignifie the Sea, and the Rivers of the . third part of the World ; i.c. of Europe : For I have given notice already of that once for all. In truth, they were the People of Europe, that fuffered these Desolations.

V.12. And the fourth Angel founded, and a third part of the Sun was fmitten, and the third part of the Moon, and the third part of the Stars, fo as the third part of them was darkened, and the Dayshone not for a third part of it, and the Night likewife.

⁵Tis still the fame Figure that rules, that is The Fail to fay, that the Sun of Europe, which is the of the Rethird part of the World, was darkened; in pirelike manner the Moon and Stars. We must remember, that in the Prophecies the Sun, Moon and Starsalwayes fignifie the Powers of a State. The Heaven of the politick World, is the fuperior Region of Dignities, that shedskind or malignant Influences on the People. We shall see this constantly observed in this Book, in

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in fuch manner, that in all places where the Sun, Moon and Eclypfes are spoken of, 'tis unquestionable that we must understand the darkening and destruction of the fovereign Powers in the State or Empire spoken of. Now what Empire is it that is here fpoken of? 'Tis the Empire of Rome. For yet once more we must flick to this Principle, as one of the principal Keys of the Revelation, viz. that it moves wholly on the Roman Empire, and that 'tis properly nothing but a Comment on what is faid of the fourth Beast in the 7th chap. of Daniel: The Roman Empire, and in part the Invalions of it by the Goths and other Barbarians being . here treated of, there is no room for doubting, but that the Sun of the third part of the World which is finitten, fignifies the Sovereign of Rome, the Roman Emperor; the Moon is the. Imperial Dignity; the Stars are the Grandees of the Empire. And 'tis the Extinction of the Roman Empire of Italy that happen'd in the year 455. after the Death of Valentinian the 3d, when Genferic came from Africa with his Van-. dals, took Rome, and fackt it fifteen days one, after another; after which the Empire was torn among ten Kings, according as St. John foretold it in the fequel of this Book.

CHAP. VIL

of the Prophecies:

CHAP. VII.

Chap. 7:

An Explication of the Visions of the fifth & fixth Trumpet, wherin are seen the Empires of the Saracens & Turks.

This fall of the Imperial dignity at Rome in the fourth Monarchy is a great affair. Therfore the H. Spirit flays upon it, & makes a paufe as a mark of diffinction, as we have before obferved. But that which follows alfo is a great affair. Therfore the three laft Trumpets are preceded by an Angel that cries, Wo, Wo, Wo; they are the three laft blows of the Fall of the Roman Empire. After this Cry follows the fifth Trumpet. Ch. 9.

And the fifth Angel founded, G I faw a ftar fall from Heaven to the Earth, O to him was given the Key of the Bottomlefs pit.

And he open'd the Bottomlefs-pit, E there arofe a Smoke out of the Pit, as the fmoke of a great Furnace, E the Sun E the Air were Darkned by reafon of the Smoke of the Pit. v. 3. And there came out of the fmoke Locufts on the Earth.

And the fequel of the history, & the Characters of this Prophecy, perfwade me, that by the *Locufts* we must understand the *Arabians* and *Saracens*; for after the fall of the Imperial dignity in *Italy*, the greatest event that happen'd with reference to the F V. I.

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fourth Monarchy and Religion, is the Empire of the Arabians. The imperial dignity falls in the fifth Age. In the fixth Age the Arabians are raifed up to weary and torment the Roman Empire divided into ten Kingdoms, but above all, for the punifhment of the Empire of Conftantinople, the most remarkable part of the ten. We shall fee that the words of the Prophecy agree very well with this discovery of those modern people.

Chap.7:

Thefalling flar in the fifth Trumpet is not a grandee or a Frophet.

A star falls from heaven. 'Tis a prefage of fome great event. By this ftar we mult not understand a great Lord, or a false Prophet, as some have imagin'd. For this star doth nothing, & appears no more in this fifth Trumpet. 'Tis very improperly that De Launay & many others apply to this Star thefe words, or to him was given the Key of the Bottomless pit ; as if a flar could carry a Key, use it, and open a door. The Prophecies are continued Metaphors and Allegories. Now according to good Rhetorick, Actions in Metaphors mult be attributed to Subjects according to the nature of those subjects. Here an Angel & a ftar are spoken of; 'Tis the Angel that opens the Bottomless-pit, and not the ftar. 'Tis the proper office of Angells in the Apocalyptical Visions, to open and shut, and bring in on the stage. So in the 20th. Ch. of the Revelation 'tis an Angel that closes the Bottomless-pit on the Dragon. This star therfore doth nothing elfe here but only prefage a great infurrection against God, that

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that was to happen under the fifth Trumpet. The bottomleis-pit being open'd, there comes the Reli-out a Smoke black and thick, like that of a Mahomee Furnace, and the Sun was darkned therby. meant by "Tis the unhappy Religion of Mahomet that fmoak, fills the world with his thick darkness of Error : & there arose out of the smoke of the bottomless pit Locusts on the Earth. And this unhappy and detettable doctrine formed an Empire, and united the Arabians together under the deteftable Mahomet. One can't By the better represent the Arabians than by Locusts. Locuststhe First because of their innumerable multitude. are meant. So 'twas the Author of the book of Indges called them many ages before St. John. And the Midianites & the Amalekites, & all the Children of the East, were in the valley as Locusts for number. 2. 'Tis from Arabia that these inundations of locusts come, that often cover both Egypt and Ethiopia, and the other neighbouring places round about. 3: The prodigious twiftnefs of the Conquests of the Saracens is most admirably represented by Clouds of Locufts, that fall on the fields in one night, and almost in a moment. 4. One can't better represent the hideous defolations which the Saracens made every where, than by the hideous condition that the meadows and fields are in when the Locusts come on them.

It is commanded these Locusts; not to burt the Grass of the Earth, nor any green thing, but only those men which have not the feal of God in their forheads. This is to ex-F 2: preis

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prefs, that these Locusts are men that are tent against other men, wheras true Locusts fasten on the green things.

And to them it was given, not that they fhould kill men, but torment them five months. We must know & always remember the foundation we have laid, that the whole Revelation is a hiftory of the Roman Empire, & that all the events refer to that Empire. So that the fense is, the Saracens by the permission of God should have a great power to torment & harrafs the Roman Empire divided into ten Kingdoms, but not to deftroy it. Indeed the Saracens tormented both Greeks & Latins most cruelly. But both the Empire of Constantingple & the other parts of the Roman Empire defended themselves against their affaults.

What the five mouths of the reign of the Locufts fignify.

The duration of these Locusts is limited to five months, these make 150 days. But these days do not fignify an 150 years, a day for a year according to the prophetick ftyle. Foseph Mede that follows this hypothesis; affigns 150 years to the time, during which the Saracens particularly afflicted Italy from the year 820 to the year 980. But'tis not fo. We must observe, that the reign of the Locusts is in the five months of the fummer, May, fune, July, August, September, & that is their longest reign. For oftentimes they last not fo long, becaufe fometimes in the midft of fummer a great wind carries them away, or a long rain makes them burft. So that the Prophet means that the Sarazens shall fulfill their

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their reignin its greatest extent, & that God will not abate any thing of it in favour of the men that are the subjects of the Roman Empire.

The description of these Locusts is notable. Their shape was like unto horses prepared to the battle. 'Tis to fignify the wars & fights wherby the Saracens were to establish their government: On their heads were as it were crowns like gold. All the Empires that at this day take up the East came from them, that of the Turks, that of the Persians, that of the great Mogull, that of the Tartars.

Their faces were as the faces of men, S they bad hair as the hair of women, & their teeth were as the teeth of Lions, & the found of their wings was as the found of Chariots. That is to fay, they are as great women, with their hair difhevelled, a hideous countenance, & wings on their fhoulders. I question not but the Prophet had respect to the description which the Poets make of the Harpyes.

Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sevior ulla Pestis, & ira Deum Stygiis sese extulit undis. Virginei volucrum vultus, fadissima ventris Ingluvies, Uncaque manus Spallida (emper Orafame.

Aneid. 3.

Where 'tis very observable that the name vvhence of Harpyes, comes from the Hebrew word comes the Arbim or Arpim, which fignifies Locufts. fable of They were the terror of the Eaft. Therfore the Har-pyes. the Poets made of them Women with wings de-

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devouring all they faw, & which came up from Hell, Stygiis fefe extulit undis. Exactly in the fame manner as thefe according to St. John, ascended out of the bottomless pit. So the Prince of the bottomlefs-pit, viz. Pluto, is looked on as their Prince among the Poets, & in the Pagan Theology; for 'tis he that in that Theology is called Serapio inftead of Serarpis or Sararpi, i.e. Prince of Locusts in the Phanisian & Hebrew Tongue ; just as the Phanician's called the fame Pluto, Belzebub, i.e. the God of flies. The flies & locusts being two great plagues to the fruits & plants of the Earth. Pluto was thought to fend thefe plagues. Therfore he is call'd their Prince. Tis to this I fay the Prophet alludes, & he would tell us that the Saracens should be like thefe winged women called Harpyes, that ascend out of Hell, that have Hooks instead of Teeth, & that devour all things. In truth the Saracens & Arabians were always professed Thieves. Twas by covetousness & pillaging much more than by flaughter that they made the East defolate.

These Locusts had Tails like Scorpions, & ftings in their tails. All the world knows that the tail & the string in the Serpent is the feat of venome & poyson. And poyson is the Emblem of false Doctrine. Which signifies not only that the Arabians should carry desolution & death every where, but also the venom of a detestable Religion. Therfore 'tis the Devil is called a Serpent a Dragon, by reason of the poyson of false Religions that he spreads. Lastly,

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Lastly, they have for their head the Angel of the Bottomless-pit, called Abaddon in Hebrew, & Apollyon in Greek, i.e. deitroyer. This is not the description of the Devil, as Fofeph Mede believed. 'Tis the description of Mahomet, a Monsterarising out of Hell, as well as the Locusts : The Angel of the Bottomless-pit. Angel fignifies Paftor & messienger; & we must observe once for all that the name Angel in the Revelation doth not fignify a species of those Spirits that are fo called, Angells & Devils. 'Tisthe name of an Office, given fometimes to J. Chrift, fometimes to Paftors, fometimes to men that are Inftruments in Gods hand, fometimes to Spirits feparated from matter. So that the Angel of the Bottomless-pit, fignifies here no other thing than the talfe Paftor afcended out of the Bottomlefs-pit. He is called Destroyer, because in truth there never was a man in the world that deftroyed fo many men both as to Body & Soul.

Then the fixth Angel founded, & I heard a Ch. 9. 13. voice, &c. which faid to the fixth Angel, loofe the four Angells, which are bound in the great river Euphrates. And the four Angels were isofed which were prepared for an hour, & a day, & a month, & a year. This is the The Turks fecond of those Woes that were cried, Wo, & their Wo, Wo. These three Woes all have rela-invasions on the tion to the Roman Empire inits fecond period, fourth i. e. in its Antichriftian period. The first Monarchy. Wo is the birth of the Saracen Empire & the Religion of Mahomet. The fecond blow is F 4 the

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the irruptions of the Turks. They must be

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vyhat the four Angels in Euphrates fignify.

found in the Prophecies that refpect the Roman Empire; for they take up too confiderable a part in the hiftory of this Empire. Now the Turks will not be found any where elfe but here, they must therfore be here. And without doubt they are here. What we faid just now must be remembred, that the name Angel in the Revelation fignifies Office, & not a species of Spirits. See here four Angels bound in the River Euphrates, & loofed. These can't be good Angels ; for the good Angels are not bound. They can't be Devils; for the Devils are not bound in fome places of the Earth more than in others. So that these four Angells signify four Messengers of the Anger of God, four inftruments of. his Justice, whose violence till this time he restrain'd ; & whom afterwards he leaves wholly to their fury, for the punishment & ruin of the Roman Empire, as well in its Eastern as its Weftern branch. Thefe four Angels therfore fignify these four Sultanies which the Turks establisht round about Euphrates, & in the regions of Afia the lefs, & Syria. All that have read the hiftory of the Crufadoes, know, that the Christians in the end of the Eleventh age found them establisht in those four principal seats Nice, Damascus, Antioch & Aleppo. The founders of these Sultanies had been kept behind Euphrates for fome time. But in the tenth & Eleventh age they were let loofe, they overflowed the Greek Empire, which made a part of the Roof the Prophecies.

Roman Empire; they pusht on their Con-quests as far as Nice, the capital City of Bythinia; i.e. almost to the very Gates of Constantinople. They afflicted all the Coasts of the Mediterranean-Sea, Greece, Sicily and Italy; and at last they entirely destroyed the Empire of the Greeks, by the taking of Constantinople, which happened in the year 1452.

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This is what is meant by these words, The four Angels were loofed to kill a third part of men.

Wemust remember what hath been faid in The Turks are fent to the explication of the first Trumpets, viz. destroy the that the third part in these Prophecies fignifies Roman Empire. the Roman Empire, because that took up about a third part of the World. The Turks are fent to kill the third part of men; i.e. to kill themen of the third part of the Earth, or of the Roman Empire, or of the fourth Monarchy. The Locusts of the fore-going Trumpet were fent, not to kill men, but to torment them for five moneils; because the Saracens and Arabians did only gnaw off the edges of the Roman Empire, and did not penetrate into its entrails. But the Turks pierced even into the very heart of the fourth Monarchy, and laid it defolate; and they have eftablisht their Empire in one of its capital Cities, viz. Constantinople.

They are sent to kill the Men of this third part of the World.

Indeed, never was there feen fo horrible a Butchery

• 2.

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Butchery of Men, and fo great an Effusion of Blood, as that which the *Turks* have caufed in their Irruptions, in attacking, or in defending themfelves in the *Crufadoes*. I am perfwaded, all the Conquerors together, fince the beginning of the World, never fhed fo much Blood.

To Kill, fignifies alfo a total Deftruction: So that the Prophecy feems to fignifie, that the Turks are fent of God entirely to deftroy the Roman Empire. They have already deftroyed the Eaftern Branch of it, the feat whereof was at Conftantinople; and there are fome that conjecture, that God defigns them alfo to deftroy the Weftern Branch, whofe Seat at this day is at Rome: God only knows this. But tho the Turks fhould do no more than they have already done, 'tis enough to fulfil the Prophecy, which faith,

That Godsent them to kill the men of the third part of the Earth, i. c. of Europe.

And the number of the Army of the Horfmen was 200. Thousand Thousand.

The Turks certainly are originally Scythians, Tartars and Nomades; people that had nothing but Horfmen in their Armies. The formidable Infantry of the Turks, which they call the fannizaries, was not inftituted till about the year 1300, by Ottoman, the Founder of the Empire, which at this day possififeth Constantinople, Before that, their chief strength was in Cavalry. The Prophet maketh it prodigious for its number. All the World

of the Prophecies.

World knows the thing happen'd exactly according to the literal fense. He also describes them in a hideous manner.

Chap. 7.

They that fate on the Horses, had Breastplates of Fire, and of Jacinth, and Brimstone.

That is to fay, the heads of these Horsemen were like globes of fire, whence came forth flame and imoke. The heads of the borses were as the heads of Lions, & out of their mouths iffned Fire, & Smoke, & Brimstone. This Fire, this Smoke, and this Brimstone, seem to be a description of Gun-powder, and its effects. And this may well fignify, that the Turks should make their principal defolations in the Empire of the fourth Monarchy, after the invention of canons and fire-arms, whence come forth, lightnings, flames, fulphur & fmoke; which indeed did come to pass.

These horses that vomit up flame & fmoak, have also tails like unto Serpents, with which they do hart, viz. in spreading their poison. And this is common to them with the Locusts of the fifth Trumpet. 'T is the venom of the wicked Religion of Mahomet, which the Turks have established, & spread in all places where they have established their dominion.

They that were not Killed by these plagues, yet repented not of the works of their hands, that they should not Worship Devills, Sidols of Gold, Silver, & Brass, & Stone, & Wood, which neither can see, nor hear, nor walk Neither repented they of their Murders, nor of V. 170

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of their Sorceries, nor of their Fornication, nor of their Thefts. This fignifies to us, that the Periods of the fixth Trumpet, and the ravages of the Turks, is that of the corruption of the Church in the fourth Monarchy, & in the Antichriftian Kingdom; a period, during which there reigned Idolatry, worfhipping of Demons, or fecond Mediatory Gods, Images placed in the Temples & Oratories, depravation of manners, by Poifonings, Aflaffinations, Sodomies, Incefts, Adulteries, and other impurities, Thefts, Robberies and Violent Dealings. And in truth, the Roman Church fince the tenth Age, fell into fuch shameful Idolatry, and fuch horrible Corruption of Manners, that never was any thing like it feen in the Hiftory of the World. This point may be seen justified at large in our just Prejudices against Popery.

CHAP. VIII.

The Explication of the Tenth Chapter of the Revelation.

The ninth Chapter ends the first part of the *Revelation*, and the tenth begins the fecond; wherin is what we feek after, viz. *Antichrift*, the time of his continuance, and the circumstances of his end.

This tenth Chapter is properly the preface to the fecond little book; We must explain it here before we proceed.

And

of the Prophecies:

Chap. 8.

And I faw a nother mighty Angel come v. 1. down from Heaven, clothed with a Cloud, J. Chrift appears a & a Rain-bow was upon his Head, & his feet Face was as it were the Sun, & his Feet as time for a lecond Pillars of Fire. 'Tis clear by this Pomp, that vision. this Angel is Jefus Chrift. They are very near the fame colours, wherwith he was defcribed in the first chapter of the book; his Countenance was like the Sun, & his Feet like unto fine Brafs. This is an Argument, that here a new Prophecy begins, a fecond act of this great piece. 'Tis Jefus Chrift, the Prophet of Prophets, that must caufe thefe Visions to enter.

He had in his hand a little Book open : & The diffehe set his right Foot upon the Sea, & his left between Foot on the Earth. See here a little book the first little book different from the first, which was given to of the Rethe Lamb in the fifth chapter. Another velation, argument, that 'tis a Revelation wholly tecond. new, of another order. The first book contained the Destinies of the Empire, and this contains the Deftinies of the Church. The first book was Written without & within ; by reason of the multitude of events that were to befall the fourth Monarchy, the adventures wherof God would foretel, until the coming of the fifth Monarchy; that is to fay, the Kingdom of Jefus Christ. The first book was Sealed with feven seals. But this later one is a little book opened. 'Tis because the first part of the Revelation, which respects the deftinies of the Empire, is incomparably more obscure, & more difficult to be underftood

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The deftinies of are more Clearly predicted than those of the Empire.

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ftood than the fecond. In this fecond part, the Church which respects the destinies of the Church, Antichrift is very plainly feen, & all those things that must befall the Antichristian Empire. But the first part of the Revelation , which contains the deftinies of the Empire, is fo obfcure, that hardly any thing of it is understood, tho at this day all the events are come to pais, & the prophecies fullfilled. Foseph Mede in my opinion is the first, that understood any thing of it. He set his right foot on the sea, I his left foot on the Earth. This fignifies his Empire over the whole terrestrial Globe, composed of Earth and water; & it fignifies also, that what he was about to fore-tell, refpected all the men that dwell in the world. He fet his right foot on the Sea. The Sea in respect to the land of Canaan was on the Weft; & this fignifies, that the West should be the principal Theater of the Adventures of the Antichristian Empire, which he was going to defcribe.

VVhat voices & thunders fignify in the Revelation, efpecally in the fecond part,

¥. 3.

And he cried with a loud voice as when a Lion roareth; & when he had cried, seven Thunders uttered their voices. This roaring of a Lion was a prefage, that that which he was about to predict, was terrible : As in truth nothing is more fatal to the Church, than the Empire of Anticbrist. Seven thunders uttered their voices. In this Book, Lightnings, Thunders, Voices always fignify the words & oracles of God. The feven Thunders of this fecond little book, are exactly the feven Spirits of the former. For

of th Prophecies.

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For both the feven Spirits, & the feven Thunders fignify the divine Oracles : Spirits, becaufe of him that dictates them : Thunders, becaufe of their efficacy, becaufe they beat down to the ground, they aftonifh, & they fhake : Seven, becaufe of their perfection. When Jefus Chrift by his roaring had given the prefage of Future Events, the Oracles were given & pronounced concerning those Events.

Chap. 8.

And when the seven Thunders had uttered v. 4. their Voices, I was about to write; & I heard vision is a voice from heaven saying unto me, seal up an obscure those things which the seven Thunders uttered, & write them not.

A Sealed Book, a Writing, a Word fealed, according to the Style of the Scripture, is a word that is not underitood. The Vision of If. 29. 12. all is, faith Efay, as a book that is fealed : that is to fay, you shall not understand it. God Dan. 8.26. faith to Daniel, seal up the vision, for it Shall be for many Days. And in another place, O Daniel, shut up the words, & seal the Dan 12. 4 book, even to the time of the end : many shall run to & fro, & knowledg (hall be encreased. That is to fay, God will not have the Prophecies be understood till a certain time., In like manner the Prophecy that refpected Antichrift, was Sealed up till an appointed time. For above_ten whole ages nothing of It was understood, or fo little, that 'tis to be reckon'd as nothing. And write them not: that is to fay, do not express them in such terms,

The Accomplishment Chap. 8:

terms, that in them the events may be read at leaft not very foon.

V.5. And the Angel which I faw standing upon the Sea and upon the Earth, lifted up his Hand to Heaven.

V.6. And fivare by him that liveth forever and ever; who created Heaven, and the things that therein are; and the Earth, and the things that therein are; and the Sea, and the things which are therein, That there should be Time no longer.

V.7. But in the days of the Voice of the seventh Angel, when he shall begin to sound, the Mystery of God should be finisht, as he hath declared to his Servants the Prophets.

When the laft Trumpet must iound.

The Voice of the feventh Trumpet is that which muft found at the moment of the laft Fall of the Antichriftian Empire, when Popery fhall be deftroyed: Then all the Nations fhall turn unto God, to make up the Kingdom of Jefus Chrift, that is yet to come; as appears by thefe words:

Ch. 11. 15:

The feventh Angel founded, and there were great Voices in Heaven, faying, The Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever.

Here our Angel fwears; that in that time, that is to fay, when the Kingdoms shall be reduced to Jesus Christ, *Time shall be no longer*. *Time* in this place is not opposed to *Eternity*, asis the Angel would fay, that then the World shall end, and Eternity begin; but his meaning ing is, that the times afforded to Antichrift thall be ended, & thall be no more. It must be remembred, that the Holy Spirit, as well by the mouth of Daniel as by that of St. John, assigns to Antichrift a time, times, & half a time. This shall be no more. There thall not be neither time, nor times, nor half a time for Antichrift. Time shall be no more for his reign, it shall be the time of his total destruction.

Chap. 8.

Then the mystery of God shall be finisht, as he hath declared to his servants the Prophets: viz. The mystery of this glorious reign of Jefus Christ on the Earth, which hath been foretold by all the Prophets in so magnificent a manner, as we shall shew in the process of this work, & which Daniel faw so clearly, as to mark the time & circumstances of it.

And the voice, which I heard from heaven, spake to me again, & said, Go & take the little book, which is open in the hand of the Angel, which standeth upon the sea upon the Earth.

And I went unto the Angel, & faid unto him, give me the little book. And he faid unto me, takeit, & eat it up, & it fhall make thy belly bitter, but it fhall be in thy mouth fweet as Honey.

The voice which he heard from Heaven, is the fame as fpoke to him in the beginning of the book; I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, & heard behind me a great voice as of a Trumpet, faying, I am Alpha & Omega, the First & the Last. And this also shews, that G this v. 8;

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this here is a new prophecy, & not the continuation of the first. For the fame voice of God the Father, that began the First Revelation, returns & begins the second ; as the fame Jefus Chrift alfo appears again a fecond time. Saint John receives the book from the hand of the Angel, that is to fay, of Jefus Christ, because 'tis he that fends the Prophets, & that infpires them by his Spirit. This little book is Sweet in Saint John's Mouth, becaufe the Spirit of prophecy & the glory of being the mouth of God from heaven, pleases the inclination of men that love honour. But this little book Made his belly bitter, because that after having reflected on the events which he was about to fore-tell. after having digested & confider'd them in his own breaft, he found them fo dreadful, that they filled his foul with forrow.

¥. 11.

And he faid unto me, thou must prophecy again before many people, & nations, & tongues, & Kings.

These words do no longer leave any cause of doubting, whether this be a new prophecy, & not a continuation of the *First*. Thou must make a *Second* Prophecy to Kings, People & Nations; & wheras what thou hast prophecied to them, respected their *Temporal state*; for the future that which thou shalt foretell them, respects their *Spiritrall state* & the things of *Religion*.

CHAP,

Chap: 8.

CHAP. IX.

A fhort System of all the Events of the Church which are noted in the Apocalypse ; & first of all, an Epitome of the Chronology.

WE must not seek for the History of the The histo-Church in the First Ninechapters of the ty of the Apocalypse. Joseph Mede is the first that hath not to be difcover'd, that the Apocalypse confists of two found but in the last bodies of Revelations, meant by two Books; eleven the first of which we find in the beginning of Chapters the fifth Chapter, v. 1. And I faw in the right Apocahand of him that fate on the throne, a book lypte. written within, & on the back-fide, fealed with seven seals. The other we find in the 10. Chap. v. 2. And he had in his hand a little book open, & he fet his right foot upon the fea, S his left foot on the Earth. It is plain that thefetwo Books are two bodies of Revelations, perfect in their kind, & different each from the other ; that both the one & the other runthrough all; & reach to all the timesfrom the beginning of the Revelation of St. John; e ren to the end of the World. One cannot imagine any thing more reafonable than this j that the First Book contains the deftinies of the World, the Empire, & the Church alfo, in respect to her Temporal, & as far as she is a part of the World. The Second Book contains the deftinies of the Church properly taken as a Church, & diftinguisht from the fo-G 2

The Accomplishment Chap. 9.

focieties of the World. This is a much better notion than that of Mr. de Launay, who tells us, that the first book contains the History of the Church, & the second that of the Gospel. What can be the adventures of the Gospell distinct from those of the Church? How can those Prophecies that respect the Establishment & the ruin of Antichrist be applied to the book of the Gospel, unless it be in a very indirect manner? For these events do directly respect the Church & not the book of the Holy Scriptures.

T. EI.

That which God faith to St. John, after he had caufed him to fwallow the little book of the 10th. Chapter, Thou must prophesy again before many Peoples, & Nations, & Tongues, & Kings. These words, I fay, do plainly fhew, that this is a Prophecy wholly new, which doth begin, and pass over again all the periods of time. This being fo, that is to fay, the first book included in the 5.6. 7. 8. and 9th. Chapters, containing the destinies of the Roman Empire, and the various changes that were to befall it even to the time of its utter ruin by the revolt of the ten Kings, it is evident that they are greatly miltaken, that endeavour to find the Pope and Anti-christ in the Star of the 8th. Chapter called Wormwood.

It is true, that in the 7th. Ch. we find, the vision of the 144. thousand perfons that were *Sealed*, who do belong to the *History* of the *Church*. For these are they that have not defiled their garments with the *Idolarries* of

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of Antichrist, nor partaken of his fornica-tions. These are the same with the two Witness of the 11th. Chapter, that prophety clothed in fack-cloth for 1260 days, during the reign of Anti-Christ & Babyton. The H. Ghost hath placed these 144 thousand Sealed perfons in the deftinies of the Empire, immediatly after the opening the first fix feals, & before the opening of the seventh, because the seventh Seal was to be subdivided into feven Trumpets, which do reach even to the end of Antichrist's Empire : Trumpets that were to contain the horrible corruption of the Church, the Birth and Progress of her Idolatries. It was therfore very reasonable to take notice of those whom God intended to exempt from those corruptions, before the opening of the feventh Seal, which was to bring fo many evills on the Church, as well as upon the World.

Chap. 9.

This in my opinion being certain, that the deftinies of the Church do not begin before the 11th. Chapter, & are profecuted even to the end, it will be necessary to confider the Chronology & the History of these twelve Chapters, from the 10th. to the 22th. & the laft.

As for the Chronology, St. Iohn begins his Prophecy concerning the Church, either from the beginning of the Christian Ara, i.e. from The Christian the birth of the Saviour of the World; or at least Church in from the time in which he prophecied, which the Apo-was in the reign of *Trajan*. This duration of mult be dithe Church from Jefus Chrift'stime is divided vided into G 3

into Perioda,

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into three general *Periods*. The *First* is that of the *Christian Church* in the four first Ages, which were those of her purity; the second is that of her *Corruption*, *Idolatries & Antichristianism*, that was to endure 1260 years, at the conclusion wherof an end must be put to the *Babylonish Empire*. The third *Period* contains the *reign* of athousand years, during which the Church must have peace, & after which must follow the *last judgment*.

The first of these Periods is the shortest, not lasting above 3 or 400 years. And therfore St. John doth not ftay much upon it. This is the Period which he defcribes in a few words in the beginning of the 11th. Ch. And there was given to me a reed like a rod, & the Angel Stood, Saying, rife & measure the temple of God, & the Altar, & them that worship therin. But the court which is without the Temple, leave out, & measure it not, for it is given to the Gentiles, & the holy city shall they tread under foot forty or two Months. All the world is agreed, that the Temple built by Solomon according to the orders of God, was an Emblem of the Church. This Temple had two Courts, an inward and an outward one. Here the H. Ghost reprefents the whole duration of the Christian Church by the extent of this Temple and its Courts. Nothing is more proper to fliadow forth the extent of time than the extent of place. This inward Court that was measured by St. John, together with the Altar & them that worfhip therin, is the first Period of the

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the Church, the Ages which we call the happy times of the Church which reach to the end of the fourth Age, about 360 or 380 Years. The reft of the Christian Churches duration Theintill the reign of the 1000 years is fladowed ward court is an Emforth by the outward Court, which God leaves blem of to the Gentiles to tread under food 42 the pure Monthes. This is the Christian Church & the turn'd Pagan by the admission of secondary outward Deities, mediating Spirits, & Images. Here Emblem of is one thing that deferves to be carefully the cortaken notice of: between the duration of the Church. Church in its purity and in its corruption, there is exactly the very fame proportion as there is between the greatnels & the extent of the inward *Court* & the outward one. Those that have taken the pains to compute the extent of these two Courts according to that description of them, that we meet with in the Iewish Authors, both facred & prophane, find that the proportion of the inward Court v. villalto that without, is the fame with that of Ezech. one to three & a half. Now there is the very fame proportion between the duration of the Church in its corruption & in its purity. The corrupt Church lafts 42. Months, that is three years & a Half : according to which the Church in its purity must not have lasted above one prophetique year, which contains 360 Days, that is to fay 260 Years. Indeed the Church did continue in its purity just fo long. About the year 360 the unhappy fuperitions about Reliques, & the invocation. of Saints began to creep into the Church; which G 4 quickly quickly

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quickly degenerated into Idolatry. Thus the reign of Anti-Christian Idolatry hath lasted three times & ahalf, hath lasted as long as the reign of pure Christianity. This is the outward Court, that is left out, & trodden under foot by the Gentiles, & prophaned by Idolatry, & which nevertheless is called the Holy City, because there God did preferve his elect. And they shall tread under foot the Holy City for 42. Months.

Tis chiefly upon this Period of 42 Months that the Prophecies of the Apocalypfe do turn : & 'tis neceffary to observe in this place, that during this Period feveral things fall out that are co-temporary. For this Period is oftentimes repeated, & its characters are often affixed to divers fubjects; to the Woman that lies hid in the Defert, to the Gentiles that are to tread down the Court, to the two Witneffes that are to Prophecy clothed in fack-cloth, to the Dragon & to the Beast, to whom it is given to exercise his power for 42 months. These are not different Periods that must be fastned one to the end of the other. These are different Events, or the very fame events presented under different ideas, which must be accomplisht in the fame Period. For the right understanding therfore of the Chronology of the Apocalypse, it is neceffary to know what events & things are co-temporary. As thus:

Many I. The Court which is to be trodden down things in the Apoca- by the Gentiles for the fpace of Forty Two apple co- Months, Rev. 11.2. II. The

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II. The Woman, to whom are given two great Wings of an Eagle, to fave her felf in the Wildernefs, where she is fed 1260 dayes, a time, and times, and half a time; i.e. one year, two years, and half a year; which make three years and a half, or forty two months. This is what is faid Rev. 12.6, 14.

III. The two Witneffes, that must prophesie, clothed in Sackcloth for 1260 days, Rev. 11.13. 1260 days make just forty two months, or three years and a half.

IV. The Beaft with feven Heads and ten Rey. 13. Horns, to whom Power is given to fulfil forty 1, 6. two months : But we must observe, that these 42 months are affixed only to the feventh head of the Beast, which is that of 'Antichrist: the whole entire Roman Empire is fignified by that Beast with seven Heads and ten Horns. The last Head is that of Antichrist, which alone must last as long as the other fix. The Roman Empire under Kings, Consuls, Decemvires, Tribunes of 'the People, perpetual Distators and Emperors, lasted about 1250 years, a little more or lefs. The seventh Head of the Roman Empire is Antichrift, and he is to continue 1260 days. 'Tisevident, that we must affign the duration of forty two months to the feventh Head, because 'tis to that we must affix theten Horns, that fignifie ten Kings ; and 'tis to Antichrist that Daniel affigns for his duration a Time, Times, and Half a Time. All the World acknowledges, that he means Antichrist by the little Horn, that grows in the midst of the ten, and that subdues three of them. He

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C. 7. v. 25. He (hall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the Saints of the Most High, and they (ballbe giveninto bis hand, until a time, and times, and the dividing of time. We have already observed, that this fignifies one year, two years, and half a year. This is the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrist; 'tis also the duration of the feventh Head of the Roman Empire; and this is what they ought to take particular notice of, that make a fcruple to grant, that these forty two months express the duration of the whole Beast with seven Heads, and ten Horns.

V. In like manner the fecond Beast of the 13th chap. of the Revel. that hath but Two Horns, like to those of a Lamb, and that spake like the Dragon, is also of the fame duration; i.e. it must be found in the space of 42 months.

VI. The Whorealfo of the 17th chap. fitting upon the fcarlet-coloured Beast, reigns in this Period of forty two months, 1260 days, or three years and a half. She fits upon the Beaft, i.e. on the first Beast, that had seven Heads and sen Horns, and lafts as long as the 7th Head.

VII. Lastly, The 144 Thousand sealed perfons, that appear in the 7th chapter, and are mention'd frequently afterwards, are alfo co-temporary with the Beast, and the Court trodden down by the Nations : for they are no other than the two Witneffes, that prophefie clothed in Sackcloth for 1260 days, whilft the outward Court is trodden under foot by the Gentiles ; & they are no other than the Woman that remains in the Wildernefs, and

is

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is nourished there for a time and times and half a time, while the red Dragon makes war with the faints.

For the understanding this Chronology of the The Apocalypse, it must also be known, that feventh the feventh Seal which is open'd in the be-tains under ginning of the 8th. Ch. contains under it the it the feven ieven Trumpets, & that the feven Trumpets Trumpets. reach to the end of the fecond Period, which is the Empire of Antichrift, & even to the reign of (hrift inclusively: That is to fay, to the very end of the World. For at the C. II. IS. founding of the last Trumpet, there were great voices in Heaven, saying, the Kingdomes of the World are become the Kingdomes of our Lord & of his Christ, & he shall reign for ever and ever. And the feven Trumpets begin about the time of the fall of the Roman Empire under the Christian Emperors. Upon the c. 8.7. founding of the First Trumpet, there followed hail & fire mingled with blood, & they were cast upon the Earth, & the third part of the Trees were burnt up. These are plainly the numberless Northern Armies of the Vandals, Goths, & Hunn's, who in the reign of Honorius begun to make dreadfull havock throughout the whole extent of the Roman Empire, which is here meant by the Third. part, because the Roman Empire in truth did contain very near a third part of the World. And fo the duration of the fix Trumpets even to the feventh exclusively, is also verynear co-temporary with the 42 Months of

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of the reign of the Beast & the Court trodden under foot by the Gentiles.

The feven Vialls are contained under the fixth Trumper.

ofthe

years.

It must also be observed that the seven Vialls of the wrath of God are co-temporary with the fixth Trumpet, & do divide it even to the founding of the feventh. The duration of the Kingdom of Antichrift, which is 1260 Years, is divided into two other Periods. The first is that of the birth, growth, & progress of the Babylanish Empire to its perfection. And this Period reacheth to the tenth Century, i. c. it lasts between 5 and 600 Years. The fecond Period is from the tenth Century to the end of Antichrift's reign. Now the feven Vials of the 16th. Chap. of the Revelation are the fteps by which this Babylonish Empire passes, to come to her ruin. So these feven Vials are not co-temporary neither with the feven Seals, nor with the feven Trumpets, as fome have imagin'd; They are co-temporary only with the fixth, the effect of which begins about the tenth Century.

The Chronology of the third general Period of the Church, which is that of the 1000 Years, hath no difficulty in it that needs a refolution. We need only to observe that these five things are co-temporary in the third Period.

I. The reign of the Saints for a 1000 Tears. Five things cotempo-Rev. 20.4. rary in the

II. The Dragon that is bound, & whofe Period of the reign power is broken. Rev. 20. 2, 3. III. The chouland

Chap. 9. of the Prophecies.

III. The New fernfalem, the description wherof we have Rev. 21. & 22. Chapters.

IV: The company of Saints that are clothed in white garments, & who carry Palms in their hands, finging this fong, Salvation to our God that fits upon the throne, G Rev. 7. 13. unto the Lamb; and of whom it is faid, they Rev. 7. 17. shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither (ball the fun light on them, nor any beat; the Lamb (hall feed them, or (hall lead them unto living fountains of waters. For these are not the 1 14 thousand Sealed perfons, spoken of in the beginning of the 7th. Chap. St. John faith expressely After this, i.c. after V. 9. theie 144 thousand sealed persons, I beheld, I lo a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, & kindreds, & people, & tongues stood before the throne, & before the Lamb, &c. This plainly fhews, that these are not the perfons that were Sealed; For they might eafily be numbred, because they were not above 144 thousand ; wheras these here fpoken of are innumerable. In truth thefe are the fame that are spoken of in the 20th. of the Revel. who are there called the fouls of them that were beheaded for the witness of lesus, or for the word of God ; & here they C. 7:14. are called, they which came out of great tribulation, S have washed their robes, S made them white in the blood of the Lamb. They are therfore co-temporary with the reign of Chrift for a 1000 Tears, as the 144 thousand that were fealed are co-temporary with the reign of Babylon for 1260 Days,

V. The

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Rev. 11.

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V. The fifth and last thing co-temporary is the duration of the seventh Trumpet. And the seventh Angel sounded with a Trumpet, the seventh Angel sounded with a Trumpet, the Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdoms of the Lord. For at the sound of the Last Trumpet, the last blow must be given to the Babylonish Empire, & at the same time shall begin the reign of Iesus (brist, to which is assign'd a Period of 1000 Tears. And the influence of this seventh and last Trumpes must reach even to the end of the World.

Thus you have the *Chronology* of the twelve last Chapters of the *Revelation*. We proceed to confider the *History*.

СНАР. Х.

A flort Systèm of the Events foretold in the Revelation concerning the Church, as to the Historical part.

À fhort explanation of the ith. Chap.

IN the 11th. Ch. where the Definies of the Church do begin, the H. Ghoft in the first place gives us an abridgment of these Definies & Events; & nothing is more methodical than that, First to give a general Idea of those things, that are afterwards more particularly to be explained. So this Chapter from the 2^d. v. to the end contains a short History of the 1260 Years of Antichrist's reign, & of the 1000 Years of Christ's reign;

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as in the first verse he had described the first Period of 360 Years, as we just now observed in the foregoing Chapter. This reign of Antichrist is here described by this Paganism that was to tread under foot the Holy City for 42 Months. The afflictions of the Church & its perpetuall fubfiftence in the midft of those afflictions during this reign of An-tichrist, are signified by the two Witnesses clothed in fack-cloth. A great perfecution, that must befall the Church at the end of these 1260 Years of Antichrift's reign, is there also predicted. The total suppression of the profession of the truth by that perfecution is fignified by the death of thefe two Witnesses, who must remain dead in the territories of Babylon the great for three prophetical days and a half, i.e. three Years & a half. We shall fee afterwards what that means, & where we must place this great event. At the end of three years & a half these two Witnesses, i.e. the publique profession of the truth, shall rife again, and be gloriously reestablisht. For the H. Ghost faith, that the two Witnesses shall ascend again up into Heaven. i.e. shall be exalted & glorified upon the Earth. In the fame time the tenth part of the City shall fall, i.e. one of those ten Kings that gave their power to the Beast, shall revolt from him. And a little after, the feventh Trumpet shall found, which will give the last blow to the Babylonish Empire. After which the Reign of the Saints shall commence, which shall continue to the end of the World. This

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¥. 2.

v. 3.

v. 7.

v. 13.

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The Accomplifhment Chap. 10. This is the Epitome of the whole History of the Church, & the sense of the 11th. Chapter.

Ch. 12. & its explication.

After this general idea of the History of the Church, the Prophet enters upon the particulars. In the 12th. Ch. God shewshim the vision of the Woman that was with child, & deliver'd of a Son, & perfecuted by the Red Dragon, who fain would devour the Child of the Woman. Afterwards there is a battle fought by Michael & his Angells, against the Dragon. The Dragon is overcome and caft to the Earth; but as much overcome as he was, he cealeth not to perfecute the Woman. She is forced to escape into the Wilderness, where she is nourisht 1260 Days. The Dragon not being able to reach her, vomited out a flood after her; but the Earth open'd, & fwallow'd up the flood, & faved the Woman. This Woman is the Apostolical Church ; this Child of which the is deliver'd, is pure & holy Christianity. The Dragon is the Devil, who by the authority of the Roman Empire, would devour & extinguish Christianity in its birth. Michael & his Angells are Jefus Chrift & his Ministers celestial as well as terrestrial. The combat of the Red Dragon & Michael is the combat of 300 Years that was between God & the Devil, during the tenpersecutions of the Roman Heathen Emperours; The Devil endeavouring on one hand to deftroy the Christian Church by the cruelty of the Emperours; & God on the other hand defending it by his Martyrs, & Teachers. The victory

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victory gotten over the Red Dragon is the caffing down of Heathenism, which falls to the Earth & is caft from Heaven i. e. 'tis tumbled down from the throne by Constantine & his fucceffors to the reign of Theodofius. The great flood which the Red Dragon cafts after the Woman, when he was thrown down on the Earth, is those inundations of Heresies, that Arrianism, that cover'd the Christian World immediatly after the fall of Heathenism under Constantine. The Earth swallowed up this flood in favour of the Woman; these Herefies were destroyed & swallowed up as in a moment, & the Church remained deliver'd from them by a kind of miracle. But the Dragon doth not yield for all that, but goes to make war with the remnant of the feed of the Woman; i.e. he endeavours to caule to be brought forth an Antichristian Empire for the ruin of the Church; the thing which he will further explain in the following Chapter. We have therfore in this the History of the Church to the end of the fourth Century, or the beginning of the fifth. For it is in the space of these 400 Years that the Apostolique Church did bring forth Christianity, that Christianity was perfecuted by the Emperours, that 7. Christ did miraculously preserve it , that it remained victo-rious under Constantine , that the Church was almost ruin'd by Arrianism, & that she faw her felf happily deliver'd from it.

St. John fpends but one Chapter about the first Period of the Church of 400 Tears, because the great events were defign'd to be in the following Periods.

The 13th. Chapter according to the most exact c. 15. 7. rules of method begins where the 12th; ended: 2, 3. 800

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Chap. 10.

An Epitome of the Hiftory foretold in the 13th, Ch.

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We have in the 13th. Chapter the birth of the Babylonish Empire, which is grafted on the Roman Empire : this is the first Beast that arifeth out of the Sea, having feven Heads & ten Horns; the feventh of these Heads is laden with ten Horns, each of which is adorned with a Crown, to fignify that these were so many Kings. These ten Kings are the continuation of the Roman Empire under the feventh Head, which is that of Antichrist. These ten Kings are subject to this seventh Head, & together with it compose one Empire. A fecond Beast arises out of the Earth ; it is the fame Empire & the fame Beast, or rather 'tis the seventh Head of the first Beast. This Empire of Antichrift, that was represented in the first vision as one of the Heads, is represented in the second vision as a new Beast; because it is the ancient Empire of Rome, & yet nevertheless 'tis a New one. 'Tis the continuation of the Roman Empire, having the fame feat, viz. the City of Rome, & extending it felf very near over the very felf-fame Provinces. It is a New Empire, because it is in another form, & under another name, & is called the Empire of the Church, & an Ecclesiastical Empire. These two Beasts therfore fill up but one & the fame Period, in which the Head of the Emperors, that was mortally wounded, is healed again by Antichrift, in which Period ways of worshipping and doctrines full of impiety & blasphemy are advanced in the Church. In which Period the Saints are overcome, & the Truth is buried; in which all the inhabitants of the Earth worship the Beast, & submit themfelves to the Babylonifb Empire ; in which Antichrift, whofe name contains the Number 666. makes an image of the first Roman Empire, & cauleth

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caufeth it to be worfhipped; laftly, in which all liberty to buy, & fell, & live is taken away, unlefs men will bear the *Image* of the *Beaft*. All this is the *Hiftory* of the 1260 Years; that begin about the time that the 400 Years of the first *Period* do end. This is according to the rules of *Hiftory*.

Chap. 10.

The 14th. Ch. begins alfo where the 13th. A fhort ends. It contains the *Prophecy* of the fall of that of the 14th. *Babylonifh Empire* represented by the two *Beafts* ^{Chap}. of the 13th. Chap. 'Tis no longer a *Beaft* with feven *Heads* & ten *Horns*; 'tis no longer the *Beaft* with two *Horns*; 'tis *Spiritual Babylon*. But this *Babylon* is the very fame thing as the first & the fecond *Beaft*. She is fallen, fhe is fallen, *Babylon that great City*, because fhe hath made the nations drunk with the wine of her fornication.

The feven foregoing verfes are a preparation for this great fall; & the following ones to the end of the Chapter are a defcription of the ruin of *Babel*. The Man that fits on the white cloud, is *fefin Chrift*. The fickle that is put in firft among the corn to mow it down, and afterwards into the vintage to cut down the grapes, are the two degrees of *Babylons* fall, which we fhall afterwards explain. This is the Analyfis of the 14th. *Chap*.

The H. Ghoft thought it not enough to have Chep. 15: foretold the fall of the *Babylonifh Empire* in general, he will also inftruct us in the steps by which it must pass in falling. And as this is a great affair, the vision of the 15th. Chapter is employed to prepare mens Spirits for it. 'The seven Vialls of the wrath and vengeance of God, that must overwhelm the Babylonifh Empire, are distributed H 2 10

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to seven distinct Angels, to pour them out at different times.

Chap. 16.

The *i6*. Chap. contains the pouring forth of thefe *Vialls*, which are the feveral punifhments by which the *Empire* of the *Beaft* is afflicted; till it be entirely brought to nothing. And thefe feven *Vials* contain all the time of the fall of the *Babylonifb Empire*: Of this we will treat in a particular *Chapter* by it felf afterwards. It is enough to know that this Chapter leads the afflicted *Church* to the very point of her deliverance. And thus you have the whole *Hiftory* of the *Church* during the 1260 *Tears*.

Chap. 17.

But becaule these things had been expressed in figurative terms, and prophetical symbols of *Beasser, Horns, Harvest, Vintage & Vialls*, God will explain these things in terms less figurative & more intelligible. Therfore the 17^{th} . Ch. is spent in explaining the *Visions* of the two *Beasser*, to give us to understand, that the *Beasser* fignify an *Empire*, that the ten *Horns* are ten *Kings*; that these ten *Kings* out of weakness and complaisance would give their power to the *Beasser*, and that at last they would ruin him, & take away that power they had formerly given him.

Chap. 18.

As in the 17th. Ch. the H. Ghoft declares the eftablithment & the progrefs of the *Babylonifu' Empire* in a more clear and lefs figurative manner than he had done in the 13th. Chap. in the like manner in the 18th. Chap. he gives us the particulars of the ruin of this *Babylon*, more largely & more clearly; more largely I fay, & more clearly than he had done in the 14th. Chap. This hath no need of proof. In the procefs of this difcourfe we thall explain the circumftances of this fall.

The

of the Prophecies:

The 19th. Chap. is as it were a recapitulation ^{Chap.19,} of all that refpects the ruin of *Babylon*. Therin *7. Chrift* appears riding on a *White horfe*, iscalled the faithful, and true, *C the Word of God*. He affembles all his forces, *& the Babylonifh Empire* affembles all its forces; the fight begins, the *Beaft* and the falfe *Prophet*, i.e. the *Anticbriftian Empire* and *Anticbrift* that is the head, are taken and utterly deftroyed. 'Tis the fame thing we met with before in the 14. Chap. at the end of the 16. at the end of the 17. and throughout the whole 18. Chap. The frequent repetition of the fame thing is to note the certainty of it.

Chap. 11.

The three following Chapters, viz. the 20, 21 and 22. contain the History of the third & last general Period of the duration of Christianity. It is the reign of 7. Christ upon Earth. The matters contained in the 20 Chapter are fo remarkable, that they deferve a particular attention. But feeing that hereafter we shall have occasion carefully to examin them, it is not necessary to shape the share the

So much fuffices for a general Idea both of the Chronology & of the Hiftory, of the twelve laft Chapters of the Revelation, which contain the definites of the Church.

CHAP. XI.

Several things, that all are agreed on, in reference to Antichrift, which will ferve to clear up those wherin we are not agreed.

WE feek First the Character of the Babylonish Empire; 2dly, the time of its duration; H 3 3dly,

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3 dly, Its Establishment & end; 4thly, What must happen after its ruin. The two first points respect what is past or present, & shall be the subject of the first part of this work. About the first of these four things there is no controversy among the Orthodox. But there is a great dispute about it between the Papists & the true Church. However we have one great advantage for the dctermining this controversy, viz. there are some certain principles in which both fides do agree. In controverfies where menare agreed in nothing, but where everything must be proved, it is very hard to determin any thing. But where men are agreed in many things, ordinarily those things which they are agreed in , ferve for the clearing up of those things wherin they are not agreed. I think it beft therfore before we enter upon the Characters of the Babylonish Empire, to confider those things wherin the Papists as to this matter do agree with the true Catholicks.

Ail agree that the little horn in the 7th. of Dan. is

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Dan. 7. 8.

5. 24, 25.

1^{ff}. We are agreed about almost all the places, whence we are to draw the pourtraiture of Antichrist and his Empire. 'Tisconfessed, that the Antichrift. Little born in the 7th. Chap. of Daniel is Antichrift; that 'tis of him that the Prophet speaks. I confidered the borns, and behold there came up among them another little horn, before whom three

of the first horns were pluckt up by the roots; and behold in this horn were eyes like the eyes of a man, and a mouth speaking great things. The ten Horns out of this Kingdom are ten Kings that (hall arife, and another (hall rife after them, and he (hall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three Kings. And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the faints of the most high , and think to change times and laws; O they

of the Prophecies.

they (hall be given into his hand for a time, and times, and half atime.

Chap. 11:

We are agreed that the First Beast in the 13th. The two of the Revel. is the fame with the fourth Beast Beasts of Beast Beas in the 7th. Chapt. of Daniel, and that both the are Antione and the other fignify the Roman Empire. chiff. Tis acknowledged, that the ten Kings that must be born of this Beast, which are represented by the ten Horns of the fourth Beast in Daniel, and of the first Beast in the 13th. of the Revelation, are the ten Kings, which in the time of Antichrist are to divide the Roman Empire among them, and give their power to Antichrift.

'Tis contest, that the little Horn, i.e. Antichrift, must be grafted on the Roman Empire, enter into its place, and the last that shall posses the Roman Empire. Antichrist, faith Bellarmin, Beilarm. shall be the last head of the wicked, and the last c. 3. see. King that shall possess the Roman Empire, but yet 15. Responded without the name of a Roman Emperour.

The fame Author in the very fame place con- &c. fess, that the head of the first Beast, which received the deadly wound in the 13th. Ch. of the Revelation is Antichrist. This miracle of a feigned Resurrection, faith he, must be attributed to Antichrist, in the opinion of Primasins, Beda, and Haymo, and many others whom he names.

We are agreed, that the two Beafts of the 13th. of the Revelation do both of them fignify the Antichristian Empire. According to the opinion of Bellatm. Rupert. The second Beast in the Revelation signifies ubi Supra, the very same Antichrist. For Antichrist is represented by two Beasts; by the one, his royal power and tyranny, by which he will offer violence to men, is represented. And by the other., his magical power and crafty tricks, by which be will H₄ *feduce*

priorem

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feduce them. But according to Richard, and Anfelm, and many others, the fecond beaft fignifies the Preachers of Antichrift. Thus it agrees to the Babylonifh Empire to be the feventh head of the Roman Empire, however without bearing the name of a Roman Emperour; to be a head wounded unto death, and raifed up again; to have ten Horns on its Head, ten Kings for its fubjects; to have a falfe Prophet with two Horns like thofe of a Lamb, which caufes the image of the Beaft to be worshipped, whose name contains the Numher 666, and who makes all those that he causeth to fubmit to his Empire to bear his mark in their foreheads.

We are agreed that a time, times, and half: a time, the 42 Months, the 1260. days do denote the time of the duration of the Antichristian Empire; and that all that while the Church must be afflicted, beaten down, obscured, as it were hidden & fwallowed up by perfecution.

'Tis acknowledged that the great Whore in the 17th, of the Revel, and the city with feven Monntains, is Rome. Some would have it be Rome. Pagan, but others shewing either more knowledg or more fincerity, do confeis that Rome in the 14th. and the 17th. Ch. of the Revelation is not Rome Pagan, but of Christian become Antichristian. Estims and some others go a little further, and are forced to acknowledg, that Rome must be the feat of Antichrift. Others, as Ribera, Viega, Cornelius a Lapide, retaining the common hypothesis among the Papills, viz. that ferusalem must be the seat of Antichrist, are however forced to confess that Babylon in the Revelation is the city of Rome, wherat the end of the times an Idolatrous Empire, perfecutor of the

The Papifls are forced to confels that Babylon in the Revel. is Rome.

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the Church, and Enemy of God mustarife; who (fay they) thall join himfelf to the Empire of Antichrift, when he fnall be come. Cornelius a Lapide confesses, that the Waters on which the reat Whore fits, fignify all the Nations and people which Rome (hall command over, who (hall agree together in their subjection, and in the vanity and idolatry of Rome as their lidy and the mistress of the universe, i. c. Rome become Idolatrous after having been Christian.

We do agree that the Prophecies of the Eighth T.sagreed & the eleventh of Daniel, that literally respect that what Antiochus Epiphanes, & the cruel persecution Antiochus that he raifed against the Church of the Jews, be- agrees also to Antilong alfo to Antichrift ; fo that Antichrift is that choft. King that shall do according to his will, & Shall exalt himself, & magnify himself above every God, 36,37, & shall speak marvellous things against the God of 38. Gods, & (ball profper till the indignation be accomplisht. Meither shall he regard the God of his Fathers, nor the defire of svomen, nor regard any God, for he shall magnify himself above all. But in his Estate (hell he honour the God of forces, S a God whom his Father's knew not, (hall be honour, with gold or with filver or with precious stones E pleasant things : He shall enter also into the glorious Land, and many hallbe overthrown, Sc.

We are agreed, that it is he of whom St. Paul speaks in the 2d. Chap. of his second Epittle to the Tessalonians, & consequently that he is that man of fin that was to be revealed, when he that then did let, i.e. the Roman Empire, should cease to hinder; that 'tis he that is to fit in the Temple of God, as if he were God, whole Religion is to be a Mystery of iniquity, & who is to lift up himself above all that is called God. 'Tis

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"Tis confeft that the Antichriftian Kingdom is to be a temporal Kingdom at the bottom, whatever it may be as to outward appearance. 'Tis agreed that he fhall eftablift this Empire two ways, the first is by fword & violence, the fecond by cheating & feducing. 'Tis acknowledg'd that he fhall be a great Perfecutor of the Church.

Lastly, 'tis confest, all this must come to pass in that Period which the H. Scripture calls the later times. 'Tis acknowledged that the 11th. Ch. of the Revelation contains an Epitome of the History of Antichrist, that it is he that is to tread under foot & prophane the Holy City for 42 Months, & afflict the two Witneffes that shall prophety clothed in fack-cloth for 1260 Days; & that he is to kill the two Witneffes, which are to remain dead on the places of the Great City three Days & a half, after which they shall rife again. It appears by this account of the points wherin the Papifts are agreed to, that we are all of the fame mind first, as to all those places whence the main strokes of Antichrists picture are to be taken ; and secondly, as to almost all the main strokes of which this Picture is to be composed. It will appear afterwards, that these truths wherin our enemies are agreed with us, do quite overthrow those things wherin they differ from us.

CHAP

Chap. 12. of the Prophecies.

CHAP. XII.

The Characters of Antichtift, which we are not agreed about. The false Antichtift of the Papilts.

The things in which we are not agreed, are the *falfe* Characters of *Antichrift*, which the *Papifts* endeavour to establish, with a defign to hinder our fight of the true Characters of him and to obscure them. The false Characters are these:

1. That Antichrist must be only one single Man, and not a succession of Kings and Tyrants.

II. That the duration of his Kingdom is to be only three Natural years and a half, and not three Prophetical years and a half, which make up 1260 years.

III. That he must style himfelf the Messich, and that the Jews must look upon him as such.

IV. That his Scat shall be Jerusalem, that he 'hall rebuild the Temple there; and that he shall e-establish the Mosaical Service.

V. According to Bellarmine, & Cotton the efuite, he is not to be an Idolater. For he is not o worship any Idol, but shall worship the Devilin ecret.

VI. He is to be of the Tribe of Dan, of an obscure lace, and to raise himself by Arms.

VII. He is to deny the coming of Christ in the left.

VIII. He shall do nothing in the name of Christ. IX. He shall abolish the facrifice of the Mass.

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X. He shall compel the Christians to renounce their Baptism.

XI. He is to overcome three Kings, the King of Lybia, of Egypt and Ethiopia.

XII. He shall cause fire to come down from Heaven, and feign himself to be dead, to counterfeit à refurrection.

XIII. He is to hate Idols.

XIV. He is to conquer the whole World by Arms.

XV. Enoch and Elias shall be the two witneffes of the eleventh of the Revelation, that shall be sent against him.

XVI. He is to kill the two witneffes, Enoch and Elias.

XVIII. These two witnesses must rife again, after they have lain dead three days and a half.

XVIII. He is to possels all forts of Treasures.

XIX. He shall not only call himself God, but the only God.

XX. He is not to come, till the Roman German Empire be destroyed.

XXI. His coming is not to be till just at the end of the World; he shall be defeated five and fourty days before the end of it.

XXII. Before he comes, the Gospel must have been generally preached in all parts of the World, XXIII. He is to be a Magician.

It would be very tedious to confute all these Of these 23. Arti-cles, there false characters; and it would be a work more unprofitable than long. There is a very final are not above four parcell of them that are the principal ones, which or five of any impor- when they are deftroyed, all the reft fall to th tance. ground of courfe naturally and neceffarily. Fo instance. I: That he is to be only one fingle per fon. II. That he is to reign only three nature

year

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years and a half. III. That he is to come pre-cifely at the end of the World. IV. That he is to be an open enemy of God and Chrift, ftyling himself Messiah and the King of the Jews. V. That he is not to come before all that bears the name of the Roman Empire is destroyed. These five points being proved to be false, all the reft confequently will be fo too. Thefe are the only things that are worth our taking notice of. For as for the reft, that Antichrift must be of the Tribe of Dan, born in an obscure place; that he shall cause fire to come down from Heaven; that he shall feign himself dead, that he may counterfeit a Refurrection ; that Enoch and Elias must come our of that earthly Paradife, where they are kept in referve, to ight with him; that he is to kill them; that they must rife on the fourth day: All this I fay s fo fabulous, that it would be an injury to fo inderstanding an Age as ours, formally to conute fuch idle visions, and fo wholly defitute of ny foundation.

This controverfy may be reduced to one only All may be point; and it is that of the duration of the Antithe fingle *briftian Empire*. If it can be made very plain quefition, nd certain, that the three years and a half of three years he duration of this Empire must not be taken for and a half atural years, but for three prophetical years and of Antithe fight of the years and of Antithe duration of this Empire must not be taken for and a half atural years, but for three prophetical years and of Antithe duration of this Empire must not be taken for and a half atural years, but for three prophetical years and of Antithe Anti-the Anti-three prophetical years and of Antithe fight for three prophetical years and of Antithe fight for three prophetical years and of Antithe fight for three prophetical years and of Antithe Antichrift an Empire must last 1260 years, antichrift can never be only one fingle man; eing there is no man that hath lived, doth, can live 1260. years. Nor will it be more ue, that Antichrift must not come, but just threend of the World; For the duration of 1260. 110

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1260. years, and the end of the World are not one and the fame thing : Neither will it be more true, that the Gospel must have been preached in all the Nations of the World, before the coming of Antichrift. For there is no prophefy that faith, or doth to much as infinuate, that the Gofpel must be preached every where 1260. years, before the last coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. It will be as false, that Antichrist is not to come, till after the total ruin of the German Empire. For although we do not, exactly know the time of the coming of our Lord Fefus Chrift, however this is held for certain, that the World is not to endure yet two or 3000. years longer, as it must do if Antichrist be not yet come, and must reign 1260. years. For befides thefe 1260. years, we must find out a 1000. years of peace for the Church, before the end of the World. Neither will it be true, that Antishrift must be a falle Meffiah , received by the Jews, an enemy of God and of all Religion. For God would not fuffer that, His wifdom would not permit it. There is nothing in the Scripture that gives us any ground to prefume, that an Infidel, an open enemy of Jesus Christ, and of his Religion, must remain master of all the World for 1260. years.

"Tis plain therefore, this is the principal controverfy, on which all the reft do depend. Let this be remembred : We will handle this controverfy in its proper place. In the mean time. we shall fay fomething in this Chapter, to lay open the falseness of the other pretended characters of Antichrift.

I. He must be onely one single person, and not. Antichrift is not only feries of men. If this be fo, why did Saint Pau fay man.

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ay, that the mystery of iniquity began in his ime? Why did Saint John fay in his first Epitle, that Antichrist was already come into the World? He was come in his fore-runners, faith Bellarmin. I acknowledge it : But do the foreunners use to go 2000. years before him, whose fore-runners they are? Types indeed are ind may be two or 3000. years before those perons of which they are Types. But 'tis not fo with fore-runners. Why is Antichrift repreented as a Beast, if he be but one single man? ls it not usual in Prophetical visions, to repreent an Empire, i. e. all the fucceffive Kings of hat Empire, by a Beast? So the Monarchy of he Babylonians and Affyrians with all their Kings, s represented to us by the first Beast, in the seventh Chapter of Daniel, which was like to a Lion : The Empire and Emperors of Persia, by only one Bear; and fo of the reft. At least, this makes it undeniably clear, that there is no neceffity, that we should understand one single perfon by those two Beasts in the Revelation, that represent Antichrist. How can this be reconciled with that which these men have conessed, that the fourth Beast of Daniel, and the irst Beast in the thirteenth of the Revelation, all re the fame beast ? Seeing the fourth Beast in Daniel by their own confession fignifies an Emire, and a feries of men; 'tis necessary also that he first Beast in Saint John should fignify a feries of Kings and Tyrants.

'Tis true, the Scripture often speaks of Antihrist, as of a particular person. It calls him the nan of sin, a King, a Horn, &c. But it speaks of Empires also in the same manner. They are Kings, the ten Horns are ten Kings. They are beasis,

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beasts, and one Beast in the singular number. The Empire of Persia is one Beast; that of the Greeks is another; the Empire of the Romans makes the fourth Beast. The Spirit faith concerning the feven Heads of the Roman Empire, the feven Heads are feven Kings, i.e. they are ieven forts of Governours and Governments.

That Antinot be a Tew.

Gen. 49. 17. Ter.8, 16.

II. Antichrist must be a few, of the Tribe of chrift must Dan. of a mean birth, and must fiyle himfelf the Meffiah of the leavs. Where are the proofs of this? He must be a lew and of the Tribe of Dan, becaufe it is written. Dan shall be a Serpent by the way, and an Adder in the path, that biteth the Horfes heels. The fnorting of his Horfes was heard from Dan. Doth this deferve a confutation? And because some of the ancients have been taken with these visions, must we there-fore receive them as Oracles? Among the things that are certain Bellarmin places this, that Antichrist shall be a lew, but doth not give us any shew of proof for it, besides the testimony of the Ancients. But as to that, we must take all or nothing. Either the Authority of the Ancients muit be wholly received in this matter, or elfe be wholly weak. If we must admit what the Ancients have faid concerning Antichrift. we must believe, that it will be the Devil that shall incarnate himself in the bosom of a falle Virgin, as the Son of God did in the bolom of a chaft one: We must believe that Nero was Antichrift. In a word, we must admit of a hundred dreaming opinions about it, which at this day are unanimoufly rejected. If the Authority o the Fathers be not good in many places, 'tis good in none, 'tis doubtfull every where. We muf have proofs drawn from the Scriptures, to flev U

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us that Antichrist must be a lew. But see Bellarmines great proof.

III. Antichrift must be received by the fews as Antichrift their Meffiah. And the fews would never ac-knowledg any for their Meffiah that was a ftran-ger, uncircuncifed, and one that was not of fems as their own nation. But where do they find this, Meffiaha that the *feivs* must receive Antichrist for their Messiah. These Gentlemen, that have a more piercing fight than the Angells themfelves, find it in those words of our Saviour, ^{WI} am come in my Father's name, and ye have not received me; if another come in his own name, him you will receive. He that will come in his own name, and whom the fews will receive, fhall be Antichrift; who will call himfelf the Meffiab. Have thefe Bellaint, men any fhaine left in them, to put this at the 1.3 de head of fuch a proof, viz. Sunt alia duo certiffi- Rom. ma, there are two things most certain, of which Cap. (2. this is one? Have not the fews already received seet pre-a very great Number of falle Meffiah's? Did they not follow their famous Barchocheva in the reign of Adrian, by whofe orders more than a million of Jews that revolted from all parts under the conduct of this false Meffiah, were Massacred? Why must he of whom Iefus Christ speaks; be Antichrift?

IV. But Antichrift must have his scat at Teru-Anticheid, salem. Therfore he must be accounted by the have his Iews for the Meffiab. Another Chimæra. If the feat at Jed Meffiah must have his seat at Ierusalem, why do they make him to come forth from among the ten Horns, i. e. from among the ten Kings that must divide the Roman Empire at this day, viz. Germany? For that only at this day doth fubfilt under the name of the Roman Empire, What coñ

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connection, what coherence can a lew fitting in Ierusalem have, with the ten Horns and the ten Kingdoms of Germany ? Why did they acknowledg a little before, that Antichrist must be the last King that shall posses the Roman Empire? What is there in common between the Roman Empire, and the Empire of a lew that must reign at Ierusalem? Is it, perhaps, because Antichrist shall reign in Germany? By the same reason the Perfian Empire must have been the fame with the Affyrian, bornufe the Persians did extend their dominion in all places, where the Affyrians once did reign. This dream is founded on what St. Paul lath, that Antichrift must sit in the Temple of God; and on what the H. Ghoft faith, that the two Witneffes whom Antishrift fhould flay, fhould lie dead on the place of the great City where 7. Christ was crucified; now he was crucified at Ierusalem. As to the first, we say, that the Temple of God can by no means fignity the Temple at Ierusalem, which was no longer the Temple of God fince God cauled this voice to be heard there, Let us depart hence; fince God hath entirely abollisht the Mofaical service, fince the Law was abrogated, and the Gofpel Establisht. The Temple of God is the very Christian Church ; wherin the throne of Antichristianism is raised up. And as for that city in the Revelation, where Jefus Chrift was crucified, 'tis the Roman Empire in which the Saviour of the World was crucified, 'tis alfo the Empire of Antichrift, who ' hath crucified Jefus Chrift in crucifying his fubjects. Jerusalem is never called the great City, without the addition of the Holy City.

V. Antichrift must hate Idols, and not be an Idolater. Why then is Babylon called the mother of

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of whoredoms? Who doth not know, that in Antiebriß a spiritual sense Whoredom fignifies Idolatry ? be an ha-Why do they confess, that we must understand ter of Idols. that place in Daniel concerning him, that he Dan. 11, fhall worship Mahuzims? These Mahuzims, 38. whatever they be, are they not Idols?

VI. He must deny the coming of Christ in the He must flesh. St. John doth not fay fo. He faith indeed, not deny that he that denies, that Iefus Christ is come into ming of the World, and who doth not acknowledg an Christian the fieth. incarnate God, is Antichrift, in the fense wherin the fame Apostle faith there are many Antichrist, and in that fenfe, wherin they that overthrow the foundations of the Christian Religion are Antichrifts.

VII. He shall abolish the facrifice of the Mass to abolish and (hall make men renounce their Baptism. This the Mais. is not faid in any place. It is true, 'tis faid of Antiochus, that he shall cause the daily facrifice to cease, which he also did. It is true also, that in fo doing he was a Type of Antichrift, who hath caused the true facrifices to cease, which are prayers to God, to substitute in their place the worthip of Mahuzims, and Demi-Gods.

VIII. He is to overcome three Kings, viz. How Authose of Lybia, Ethiopia and Egypt. It is true alfo, to overthat this is expresly spoken concerning Antio- throw three chus, and that it agrees to Antichrift, as to the kings, perfon of whom Antiochus was the Type. And it is very certain, this hath been accomplisht in the Roman Antichristian Empire, in what sense foever we understand it. For the Court of Rome hath deftroyed three Kingdoms in Italy, that of the Lombards that of the Goths, and before these that of the Greeks. These are the three Kingdoms which the Pope hath ruin'd, to usurp his Tem-I DO-

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poralities. He hath overthrown the King of Naples, him of Sicily, and him of Germany, to make them his vaflals. He hath overcome the third part of those Kingdomes that have fubmitted to him, because he hath usurped more than a third part of their Riches, their Lands and their Inrisdiction. XII. He is to caufe fire to come down from

How Anrichrift caufeth fireto come down ven.

He is not

by arms.

Heaven. It is enough to make fire come down from heaven, to hurl Anathema's, and lightnings on the heads of men, to damn them if it were from Hea- poffible for him to do it, and effectually to kill them. For thefe are the lightnings, tho painted ones, that have fet the Christian World on fire.

XIII. He must conquer all the World by arms. to conquer How can this be true, feeing the H. Spirit faith exprefly, that the ten Kings, which you your felves confess are co-temporary with Antichrift, his friends and fubjects, fhall freely give their power to him? There will be no need therfore to conquer them by arms. Moreover, the Pope bath not been wanting to make use of carnal weapons to strengthen and encrease his Soveraignty.

Enoch and not rebe killed.

XIV. Enoch and Eliss must come again in the Elias must time of Antichrist, he must kill them, and they turn, nor must rife again. These are ridiculous visions, fewish fables, or tales made in imitation of them, who always expect their Elias as well as their Meffiah. As for us, we keep close to what the Lord J. Chrift hath told us, that Elias bath already come, and that that Elias was Iohn Baptift, who had the power and Spirit of Elias. As for Enoch and his return, it is a vision that hath not the least foundation in History or in Prophecy. 'Tis

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"Tis true, *Enoch* was translated into Heaven; but there is not one word whence we can hope for his return. These are fables upon fables. That *Enoch* and that *Elias*, those two witness that must appear again in the time of *Antichrist*, are hidden (as they fay) in a retired place, in the Earthly Paradile, that subsists to this very day, and which is invisible to all men.

XV. Antichrift is to fiyle himfelf God, and the Antichrift only God. How abfurd is this? How doth this is not to agree with what you fay, that Antichrift muft fight himfelf the be received by the *lews* as their Meffiah; that only God. he is to re-ethablift the *law of Mofes*, that he muft fet on foot again the *Levitical worship*? How would the *lews* receive him for their Meffiab, if he were fo wicked a perfon, as not to believe there were a God? To what purpofe fhould he rebuild the Temple of Ierufalem, and why fhould he offer facrifices to God in it, if he made himfelf to be worfhipped as the only God? Befides, it is clear enough, that the Pope caufes himfelf to be adored like a God, tho he doth not call himfelf either the only God, or the great God.

XVI. He is not to come till the Roman Em-Germany pire be entirely deftroyed. We shall afterwards take is not the Roman an occasion to examin this. In the mean time, Empire, confider what absurdities these men run them-that mult be divided selves into. According to them, the Roman among ten Empire doth yet substit, viz. in the branch of der Anti-Germany. According to them, at the end of chist. the World the Roman Empire shall be divided among ten Kings, that shall be the Friends, the co-temporaries, and the supporters of Antischrift. That is to say, the Empire of Germany shall be divided into ten Kingdoms. Those will be nota-12 ble 118

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ble Kingdoms, those ten Kingdoms on the other fide the Rheine, and do well deferve a place even ten times over in the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John. If Antichrift must not come till the Roman Empire be deftroyed, why did they confeis, that the little Horn in the 7th. Chapt. of Daniel, is Antichrift ? This Horn, doth it not play the part of the fourth Beast, i.e. of the Roman Empire? Why do thefe Gentlemen agree to this, that Antichrift is the feventh Head of the first Beast in the 13th. of the Revelation, which they together with us acknowledg to be the Roman Empire ? Why did Bellarmine grant, that Antichrist is to be the last Roman Emperour? The Roman Empire, therfore shallnot be destroyed when Antichrist shall come, because that Empire shall continue under him.

Antichtift must come before the World.

XVII. He is not to come but just at the end of the World. He is not to come till the last times. end of the But we fhall hereafter examin, whether the last times fignify the three last years before the day of judgment. And when we shall have proved that the 1260 Days of Antichrists reign are fo many Years, this point will be cleared up.

The Gofpel hath been preachea aimoft shroughout the WVor!d.

XVIII. Before he comes, the Gospel must have been preached throughout all the World. Indeed before the Antichristian Empire did appear and was perceivable, the Gofpel had been preached in that which they called the whole World from the time of the Apostles, in all the extent of the Roman Empire, and beyond it, in all the then known World, in the countries which they knew were inhabited, and where they could enter without being hindred by the barbarity of those that dwelt there. But this universal preaching throughout all the Earth, without Exception of the Prophecies.

ception, must be confequent upon the fall of Antichrist, and not a fign of his coming. Further, this term of Universal preaching even then must not be taken in the strictest fende. For it may be there will be some Exceptions.

XIX. Laftly; Antichrift must be a Magician. It is not necessary, And that, because he muit work great figns and that Aunmiracles by the help of Magick. Tis fufficient christ should be for the fulfilling of these Oracles, that he doth a Magihis figns by illusion and the enchantment of mens cian. fenses, by cheating and deceit, and also by the help of the Devil; without his making any compact with the Devil either direct or indirect. The falsemiracles of Popery also are wrought by the cheats of the Priests, or purely by lies, or by the Devil, that makes himfelf sport with their miserable devotion. Seeing all these Characters of the Antichristian Empire are all false, we must for the future examin and feek out what are the true Characters of it.

CHAP. XIII.

What are the true Characters of the Antichristian. Empire. They are three, Tyranny, Idolatry, and great corruption of manners. That we must not look on Tyranny alone, as the fole Character of Antichrist.

W E are feeking after the Characters of the The Anti-Antichristian Empire. I believe we may christian hope to find them in the names which the Holy hath three Spirit gives it. For affuredly names are given by names, that God to fignify the nature of things. I find that rhee Cha-I 4 the rafters. C. 11. 8.

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the Holy Spirit gives three names to that Empire. He calls it Egypt and Sodom, and lastly, Babylon. Egypt and Sodom in the eleventh of the Revelation, where speaking of the death of the two witneffes, he faith, their dead bodies shall lie in the street of the great City, which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt. Babylon, in as many places of the fame book as 'tis faid in, she is fallen, she is fallen, Babylon the great. Come out of Babylon, my people. These three names fignify the three Characters of that Babylonish Empire.

The name ofEgypt Signifies the pride Tyranny and Cruelchrift.

Egypt is the embleme of Tyranny, Pride and Cruelty. Of Tyranny, because there the Israelites did groan under hard bondage in the chains of Pharaoh, who tyrannifed over them; Of Cruelsy of Anti- ty, becaufe that cruel Prince did vex them forely with hard labour, and the death of their children, whom he caufed to be drowned in the river Nile; Of Pride, because this proud Tyrant rebelled against God with an intolerable pride, faying, Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voyce?

Sodom figmifies the great corruption of manners in the Antichriftian Empire.

Sodom fignifics the mighty corruption of manners, and the reason of it may be easily apprehended. It was neither Tyranny nor Cruelty that deftroyed Sodom. We do not read, that she did afpire after the dominion. It was not Idolatry'; at least, we have no reason to believe, that she was more notorious for it, than the other Canaanites round about. It was therefore only diffoluteness, luxury and debauchery, ease and abundance of bread, as the Prophets speak. Therefore when they would fet forth a mighty corruption of manners, they borrow an expreffion from hence, and use the names of Sodom nd Gomorrha. Hear the word of the Lord

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ye Rulers of Sodom; give ear unto the Law of our God, ye people of Gomorrha. After which Ifaiah falls not upon their Idolatry, but upon their corrupt manners. He reproaches them with nothing but their injustice and violence.

Lastly, Babylon fignifies Idolatry. All do a- Babylon figgree, that Babylon was the fountain of all forts Idolatry of of Idolatry. From Chaldea it spread it felf over Antichtiall the Earth : That is the fountain and fpring of men, 'tis also of false Gods. As the was the first fountain, so she did continue the chief Seat of it. Twas there that was the most famous Temple, of the most infamous of all the Heathen Divinities, viz. Venus the Goddefs of proftitutions. And 'tis plain, that by way of allufion to this infamous Goddes', Spiritual Babylon is represented in the 17th of the Revelation, as a whore litting on a beaft, and offering her felf from on high to every comer. For Women did expose and proftitute themselves in the most visible places of the Temple of that Venus of Babylon.

So then, thefe are the three Charafters, by Thefethree which the Antichristian Empire is represented to things Tyus, in those places that speak of it. In the se- latry, and cond Chapter of the second Epistle to the Thef- corruption of manners falonians, the head of this Empire is called the we meet man of fin, and the fon of perdition, i.e. utterly with in all the defctip. loft, and plunged into a mighty link of corruption; tions of Behold Sodom. 'Tis faid, that he should exalt Antichrist. himself above all that is called God, that he should fit in the Temple of God, behaving himself as though he were God; Behold Egypt, pride and tyranny. His Religion is called a mystery of iniquity, and he is to establish it by signs and lying wonders; behold Idolarry, and behold Babylon. All the Heathens

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Heathens called their Religion and their Ceremonies by the name of *Mysteries*. Ceres had her mysteries, *Bacchus* had his, and *Venus* of *Babylon* had hers alfo; but these *Mysteries* were abominable and idolatrous.

In the eleventh of the Revelation, this Empire is called a Gentilifm, a Paganifm. The outward Court is left to the Gentiles, for them to tread under foot for 42. months. Behold Babylon; behold Idolatry. By the prophaning of the outward Court, is alfo meant the corruption of manners; becaufe the Heathens were wont to make the Temples of their Idols, the place of their moft filthy debauches. In the fame Chapter it is faid, that the beafs which comes out of the bottomlefs pit, shall make war with the Saints, and overcome them, and kill them. There is the tyranny and cruelty of Egypt.

In the two Visions of the 13th Chapter of the. Revelation, this Antichristian Empire is reprefented as a Beast. In the first as a beast compounded of a Leopard, a Bear and a Lion, three cruel Beasts. This is to fet forth its cruelty and tyranny. It is given to him to make war with the Saints, and to overcome them. Here again is Egypt, that oppresses the children of God, and makes a cruel war upon them. Men worthip this Beaft and the Dragon , that gave him his power. And they worshipped the Dragon, which gave power to the Beast, and they worshipped the Beaft. Behold Babylon, where a Dragon was worshipped, to which it may be the Holy Ghost alludes. Laftly, to this Beaft was given a mouth, Speaking great things, and blasphemies against God, his Name, his Tabernacle, and them that dwellin Heaven; There is pride and idolatry.

The

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The fecond Beaft works great figns to feduce Rev. 13. 14. men: And deceiveth them that dwell upon the Earth, by means of those miracles, which he had power to do in fight of the beast. 'T is therefore a falle Prophet, that works falle Miracles, to cause his falle Gods to be worshipped. 'T is a Prophet of Babylon and of Idols. He causes all them to be killed, that do not worship the image of the beast. Its cruelty and tyranny makes this Empire a true Egypt.

In the 14th Chapter, 'tis faid of this Babylon, that she made all nations drunk with the wine of the wrath of her fornications. They are her Idolatries, that are so called. And in the 17th Chap. fhe is more largely defcribed as a proftitute woman, arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious Stones and Pearls, baving a golden Cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication. And upon her fore head was a name written MYSTERY, i. e. Religion; and for the explication of this word Mystery, 'tis added, the mother of fornications or idolatries; this is Babylon. She is alfo the mother of the abominations of the Earth; This is Sodom, whole corruption spreads it self even to the end of the World. She makes her felf drunk with the blood of the Saints, this is Egypt, 'tis cruelty and tyranny.

One cannot queilion whether these be the wherefa-Characters of the Babylonish Empire. But we must ever these carefully observe, that in all places of Christen- racters are dom where these Characters are found, the pride found, there is and tyranny of Egypt, the filth and abominations Antichriof Sodom, and the Idolarries of Babylon, there It is not s the Antichrissian Empire; in whole or in part. confined and hereupon we must conclude, that this Em- Empire of pire the Pope, The Accomplishment Chap. 13.

The Greek Church makes a part of Ba. bylon.

pire is not confined to what we call the Papifm, the Places subject to the Pope, the Latin Church. In the Greek Church there is Idolatry, there is Babylon; for there they invocate Saints, and worthip Images and Relicks. There is Sodom ; for the corruption of manners there is great; and this corruption when the Eastern Church was not under the Turkish Cross, appeared much more then it doth at this day. Lastly, There is Egypt, for there were tyranny and pride in that Church. The Patriarchs and Prelates of the East, in their time, and in their prosperity, carried themselves like Masters and Tyrants, though in that respect they did not go so high as the Bishop of Rome. The Greek Church did not separate from the Latin before the tenth Century; when the Latin Church was already become Sodom, by the horrible corruption of her manners ; Egypt by her Tyranny and Pride ; Babylon by her Idolatries. These two Churches made but one Body and one Babel. And we must not imagine, that the Greek Church by her separation became a ferusalem, seeing the retained the corruption of Babel.

But this doth not hinder, but that we may look for the capital of this Anti-christian Empire in Yet Rome ceafeth not Rome, and find the man of fin, the head of the head of the Babylonish Empire, in the Pope. The Greek Babylonish Churches, and those of the Eastern Communior to be the do no longer obey him. They are revolted Pro Empire. vinces; over which he pretends a right, and whe indeed ought to obey him, feeing they have ta ken his mark and fign, which is Idolatry. Th Pope always keeps his Titles, and as he pretend he keeps his ancient rights over these separan Churches, calling himself the universal Bisho Befides, we must confider all the Churches the hav

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have revolted from their obedience to G od, united under one spiritual head which is Satan just in the same manner as Churches of different communions remain united under one fpiritual head, which is lefus Chirift, if they hold the fundamental Doctrines. In like manner the corrupt Societies are united under one fpiritual head, which is the *Devil*, as far as they follow the Doctrine of Devils, which is Idolatry, though they are of different communions; yea, and excommunicate each other.

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I therefore make no fcruple to affirm; that the Babylonish Empire is in all places, whereever tyranny, pride, corruption of worship manners' and Government mingled with Christianity are to be found. And that which I fay in respect of places; must be extended to times alfo. 'Tis in those ages, where pride, tyranny, corruption of manners and idolatry, have been vifibly eftablisht in the Church, that we must look for the birth and beginning of the Antichristian Empire. And in the process of this discourse, this observation will be usefull to us, to find out that which we principally feek for in this work, i.e. the time where we are to begin the 1260. years, that are affigned for the duration of Antichristianism.

'Tis this chiefly, that hath caufed our Inter-Mensminpreters to be at a lofs about the time of the birth ding no other Chaof the Antichristian Empire. They have looked rafter but only to Tyranny, as if that were the only Cha-that of tyratter of this Empire. Monsieur du Plessis hath made them made a great Book about it, with this Title The miftake the Mystery of Iniquity; in which he traces this Ty- tichrifts ranny of the Church of Rome and the Popes, from its birth to its perfection; as if the Mystery of Iniquity fignified nothing elfe : Whereas on the contrary,

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contrary, the mystery! of Iniquity doth not fo much as principally fignify that. He that fays a Mystery, faith a Religion. This ought to have been minded. So then, in this term the Papism is deferibed with respect to its Religion and Idolatry : And its tyranny and impiety is properly meant in these words, that exalts himself above all that is called God.

Some mens heads have run fo much upon this Character of Antichrift, viz. Tyranny, as if that were the only one, that they will not find Antichrist, even in the Papism before the time that the Pope began to act the part of a temporal Prince, which they find he did towards the Year 755. This is the opinion of Monsieur du Moulin in his accomplishment of the Prophecies. This alfo is the reason, that he hath fo widely miftaken the time of the birth of Antichristianism; and that he hath fet the time of his ruin fo far off : For hethinks that Antichristianism will not be at an end before the Year 2015. fo we should have yet 230. Tears longer to fuffer. He should have remembred, that Idolatry is more Antichristian than Tyranny, or at least as much. And therefore, that there is no reason to exclude out of the Antichristian Period, the fixth, feventh, and eight centuries, wherein Idolatry was fo ftrongly established. Corruption and loofeness of manners were introduced into the Church, and were the way for Antichristianism, its progress followed by the introduction of Idolatry. And at last Antichristianism was confummated by Tyranny. These are the three true Characters of that Empire, the union whereof will fhew us the true point of its birth.

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CHAP. XIV.

That the three Characters of the Antichristian Empire do perfectly agree to the Empire of the Papism. Proofs' out of History and Prophecies. Reflections upon the Prophecy in the second Chapter of the second Epistle to the Thesfalonians, and upon the end of the Roman Empire.

W E have feen in the fore-going Chapter, that the names of the Antichristian Empire are Egypt, Sodom, Babylon; and that its Charatters lignified by these names, are Tyranny, Pride, Cruelty, extream corruption of manners, Idolatry and Paganism. We have fixed this Babylonish Empire every where, where these Charatters are to be found. We have reckon'd the Papism for the center and the body, Rome for the capital place, and the Pope for the head. We muss head and the Pope for the head. We muss head. But we do pretend, that as to us, this thing hath been already done : we have done it in our just prejudices against Popery, aswell as we are able; and indeed that whole work is but a proof of this proposition, that all the Charatters of the Antichristian Empire do agree to the Papism.

If any defire a proof of this, that the *Papifm* The Charadter of s an *Egypt*, and that *tyranny* is exercised there, Tyranay is enced only read the twelfth and thirteenth agrees to Chapters of the *first* part, where he will see that the

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the Empire of the Papism is an Empire purely temporal, under the thew of a fpirituality; and the fourteenth Chapt. where its purely humane, politiques are fo clearly brought to light, that not fo much as a shadow remains unscatter'd. If any would be affured, that the conduct of the Papifm is a most horrible Tyranny, he need but read the 21. and 22. Chapters of the first part, where is an account of the infolent, tyrannical and proud actions and speeches of the Popes towards all men, without excepting even Soveraign Princes.

That of Pride aailo.

In the fame Chapters will be found the proof grees to it that Pride, another Character of the Antichristian Empire, perfectly agrees to the Papifm. For there its Pride will be feen in its opinions and Divinity; the pride of its Clergy and Priests; that call themselves the Kings and Emperours of the World ; the Pride of its head, who callshimfelf a God upon Earth, who caufes Divine honour to be given to him, who domineers with authority over the Kings of the Earth ; who spoils them of their Crowns, who gives away their Kingdoms to others, who dispenses with their Subjects Oaths of Allegiance ; who treads them under his feet, and puts his foot upon their throat; who as for his own perfon, is clothed with purple, and all the pomp of the Roman Emperoin's.

The Empire of the Papifmis an Egypt for auchty.

In the 26th and 27th Chapters of the fecond part it will plainly be feen, that cruelty perfectly agrees to this Empire. For there you will find an Epitome of all the cruel perfecutions, which the Church hath fuffered by this mystical Baby. lon; the blood she hath spilt, the fires she hath kindled, the witty punishments she hath invented ani

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and the incredible number of the faithful that the hath murder'd. If enough of this be not found in that piece, you may have recourse to our History of Popery.

The 2d recrimination is wholly spent in shewing, that the Papifm fince more than 700. Years ago, is like a cruel beaft, armed with teeth & claws, that tears in pieces & devours all that opposes its greatnefs; and that one cannot follow it in History, but by the track of innocent blood that it hath fhed. It will appear in all those places, that the Papism is always the fame, and that at this very day as well as formerly, it is cruel, bloody, and tyrannical; which we have proved by the perfecutions of Bohemia, Hungary, Savey, and lastly that of France which at thisday is driven on to extremity, and is the most terrible of all that ever the Church endured.

As to corruption of manners, one may be con- The Emvinced that it cannot go further than it hath al-pire of the ready gone in the Papifm, by reading what we sadam for have written in the fixth and ninth Prejudice. corruption In the fixth we have proved the corruption of ners. the heads of the Pupism, by a short History of the abominable immoralities of the Popes. And in the ninth; we have given an account of an infinite number of wineffes in all Ages, who do depose, that all the most horrible and filthy things that can be imagined, are to be met with in the carriage and manners of the Monks, Priefts, and Laity in the Papifm. To perfect the description of the corruption of the Papism, the eighth Prejudice may be added, in which the filthy, fordid, fimoniacal and facrilegious coveronsfiels of Rome, and all its Agents are discover'd.

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The Empire of the Papifm is a idolatry.

To be affured that Idolatry, one of the principal Characters of the Antichristian Empire, a-Babylon for grees to the Papifin, you may read the 33. Chap. of the last part, where you will find a short defcription of the extravagant and abominable worship, which the Church of Rome gives to the Holy Virgin and all the Saints ; in which worthip we have plainly difcovered an evident Character of reprobation and Antichristianism. Lastly, for the proof of the Paganism of that Church, you may read the 12th of our prejudices. We have there made a very exact Parallel between Popery and Paganism, enough to convince any one, that they both had the fame fpring and Author, becaufe they have the fame objects diftinguisht into the very fame classes, and very near the very fame ceremonies. To which may be added the History of the fables of the Papismi, more filthy and more numerous than those of Paganism. You will find it in the fixteenth Prejudice.

> Befides all this, we have taken our fecond Preindice from the perfect conformity; that is between the Prophecies concerning the reign of Antichrift, and the things we fee in the fettlement and the nature of the Kingdom of the Papifm. We have alledged all the Prophecies, wherein 'tis agreed, that Antichrist and his Empire are both fore-told and defcribed; and we have juftified it, that all the ftrokes of these descriptions do agree to the Pope, to his Seat, to his Religion, and to his Empire.

The Roman Religion, is that falling away and that Apostacy, of which St. Paul ipeaks in the fecond Chap.of the fecond Epist. to the Thessalonians. 'Tis the first Text we have produced against it.

That

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That Religion is an Apoltacy, because there is The Pa-in it Idolatry, prophaning of holy things, an in-pilm is an Apoltacy. troduction of new Gods, and the abomination of Images fet up in the Sanctuary. Its head is the man of fin and the fon of perdition, because his throne is the throne of pride, of coveton [ness, of ambition, of Simony. There we find the Politiques of the World, and of the spirit of darknels; cheating, deceit, violence, blood, fornication, fodomy, brutishness, magick, and all manner of imaginable wickedness. This head of the Papism sits in the Temple of God; i.e. in the Christian Church, where Jefus Christ dwelt, who is the foundation. He fits there as a God ; for he makes his feet be kifs'd by men, yea, even by the highest powers of the Earth. He is called God, the Lievtenant of God, the Vicar of Jefus Chrift, and a Vice-God. In the quality of a God, and as one clothed with his power, he changes the times and the Law. He difpenses with Dan. 7. things against the Law of God, against the Canons of the Church, against the Apostle, against the Old and New Teftament. He lifts up himfelf above all that is called God ; for he exalts himfelf above all the Kings of the Earth, that are the Gods of this lower World, He exaltshimfelf also above the true God, in making fuch laws as make void the Laws of God; for instance, in commanding to worship Images, which God hath forbidden us to worship. He exalts himfelf above the Saints, which are his Demy-Gods. For in the quality of a Judge, and confequently of a Superiour, he Canonifes them, he places them in the Heavens; he caufes them to be honoured with Temples and Altars, or he refuseth it to them.

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The Accomplishment Chap. 14.

The Papifm is a Iniquity.

2 Theff. 7. 6, 7.

His Religion is a mystery of iniquity; for all that Mystery of is in it is unrighteous, unjust, wicked. 'Tis usurpations, violences and Idolatries. It ravishes away from men their just rights, and from God that worfhip that belongs to him alone; to appropriate it to a Tyrant, or give it to subjects that do not deserve it. 'Tisa Mystery, for it hath all the appearance of a Myflical Religion. It hath ceremonies in abundance, a pompous worship, a mighty out-side; but 'tis a Mystery of iniquity. This mystery was establisht by the efficacy of Satan; with all power, figns and lying wonders. For one can't reckon up either the Diabolical illusions, or the Cheats of the Priests, or the lying Miracles by which this false worthip, and this false Religion, was establisht in the World.

The explication and application of that place of St. Paul to the Empire of the Papifm, have been already made to exactly, that we shall not do it over again, except only that Article; in which the Apostle faith, Te know what with-holdeth, that he might be revealed in histime, Sc. He who now letterh, will let, till he be taken out of the way, and then (hall that wicked one berevealed. Ali the world did formerly believe, and fo it doth ftill, that by him who Held and poffeffed, or didlet, in St. Pauls time, we must understand the Roman Empire. And it hath been generally apprehended, that the Apostle intended to fay, that the Antichristian Empire would not appear in the world before the Roman Empire was abolisht and deftroyed. Tho we should stick to this, without any other explication, our caufe would be much better than that of the Church of Rome. For to demonstrate that the Romish Antichrist is not yet come, the is obliged to prove, that the Roman Em-

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Empire doth yet subsist. She finds it in the Em-Germany is not an Em-pire of Germany. But nothing is more vain than pare, nor this, nor more easy to be confuted. The Go-the Koman Empire. vernment of Germany is neither an Empire, nor a Roman Empire. 'Tis not an Empire. There is nothing Delpotical in it, nor any thing that favours of an Emperour. 'Tis tather a Republique, or an heap of many different Monarchical, Aristocratical and Democratical States. 'Tisnot the Roman Empire, no more than the Kingdom of France, or that of Spain. For 'tis one of the difmembred pieces of the ancient Roman Empire, as well as the other Kingdoms of Europe. It retains the name of the Roman Empire, itshead is called the King of the Romans. What of all this? Isit neceffary only to retain names and vain titles, to be in possession of the thing, and to exercise the rights belonging to it? The fews retain the name of the people of God, of the chofen people, of the Lords inheritance, by way of exclufion of all the nations of the Earth; but doth it follow, that they are what they once were, and what to this day they call them felves?

We therfore may juftly fay, the *Roman Em*pire is deftroyed, and was abolifht when the *Goths*, the *Vandals*, and the *Huns* rent it in pieces, and divided it into io many parts, took away the rule from the *City of Rome*, and made it the chief *City* only of a part of that ancient *Empire*. And indeed, 'tis then, that the *Antichriftian Empire* was born, or at least began to be *Revealed*, that is to fay, to become tenfible; and this was in the fifth Age.

But this doth not agree with the other Prophecies; for according to St. John and Daniel, the fourth Monarchy, which is that of the R_{0-} K 3 mans.

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mans, must continue till the Kingdom be given to the Saints, and all the Nations of the World. be reduced to the obedience of Jesus Christ.

The Roman Empire according to the and Daniel is not yet ended.

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This is in the feventh of Daniel. There he makes four Beasts, i. c. four Monarchies or four Empires. These four Beasts are four Kings, that Prophecy Shall arife out of the Earth. But the Saints of the most high shall take the Kingdom, and possels the Kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever. He places nothing at all between the end of the fourth Beast or the fourth Empire, and the Kingdom given to the Saints. Now if the fourth Monarchy did cease in the fifth Century, then the firth Monarchy, which is the Kingdom of 7. Christ, being not begun, there would be the space of 12. or 13. hundred Tears between the fourth Monarchy and the reign of 7. Christ upon the Earth. One can't conceive why the H. Spirit fhould leave fo wide a gap of time in the Prophecy.

This is yet more evident by what follows. The Angell, that explains the vision to Daniel, faith to him, The fourth Beast shall be the fourth Kingdom upon Earth, which [hall be diverse from all Kingdoms, and (ball devour the whole Earth, and Shall tread it down, and break it in pieces. And the ten borns out of this Kingdom are ten Kings, that (ball arise; and another shall arise after them, and he j'hall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three Kings. And he fhall speak great words against the most High , and (ball wear out the faints of the most High, and think to change times and laws; and they (ball be given into his hand, untill a time, and times, and the dividing of time. But the judgment (hall fit, and they f ball take away his dominion, to confume and to destroy it unto the end. And the

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the Kingdom, and dominion, and the greatnefs of the Kingdom under the whole heaven (ball be given to the people of the Saints of the most High, &cc. He had faid before, on occasion of the fourth Beast and his little Horn, I beheld them, because of the voice of the great words, which the horn spake; I beheld even till the beast was stain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning flame.

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'Tis clear, that the ten Horns, or theten Kingdoms, together with the little Horn, that fubdues three Kings, are a continuation of the fourth Beast, and make but one Monarchy together with it, which Monarchy must endure till the Kingdom be given to the people of God.

The fame thing plainly appears in the dream Chap. 2. of Nebuchadnezzar, and the explication which Daniel gives of it. Nebuchadnezzar faw in a dream a great Statue, whose head was of Gold, his thoulders and his arms of Silver, his belly of Brafs, his legs of Iron, and his feet divided into V. 32. ¥.33; ten Toes were partly of Earth and partly of Iron. ¥. 54. A Stone cut out of the mountain without hands, breaks this statue in pieces, mingles the Gold, the Silver, the Iron and the Brafs, and reduces them all to dust. Daniel explaining this dream, declares, that the head fignifies the Monarchy of the Affyrians, of which Babylon was then the capital city fince the ruin of Nineveh, and Nebuchadnezz, ar the head. That the shoulders of Silver fignify a fecond Monarchy; and the belly of Brassathird. And the fourth Kingdom shall be like V. 40. Iron, for as much as Iron breaketh in pieces and fubdueth all things. All the World is agreed, that this is the Roman Monarchy. After which follows, not the destruction, but the division of that Empire among ten Kings. And wheras thou faweft K 4 the

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the feet and toes, part of potters clay, and part of iron, the Kingdom shall be divided, viz. into ten other Kingdoms, as the feet into ten toes. For the ten toes of the *flatue*, and the ten horns of the Beaft, are the fame thing; which all Interpreters have acknowledged. Among thefe ten Kings must he come, that must fubdue three, i.e. Antichrift. As therefore the ten Toes make a part of the Statue, and the ten horns a part of the Beaft, 'tis plain that the ten Kings, that must arise from the division of the Roman Empire, and the reign of Antichrift that must establish himfelf, by the ruin of three of those Kings, are the continuation of the Roman Empire, and the Roman Empire it felf.

Now immediately after, and without any thing happening between, comes the reign of Jesus Christ, and of the Holy people, signified by the little stone cut without hands out of the mountain. And in the days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

The fame thing is evident by the Revelations of Saint John. The first Beast in the 13th of the Revelation, is certainly the fame with the fourth Beast in the 7th Chapter of Daniel : 'tis the Roman Empire. We have feen before, that 'tis agreed, that the fecond Beast in the fame Chapt. which had but two horns, is the fame with the fore-going Beast that had ten. Now the foregoing Beast is the Roman Empire; the fecond Beast is the Empire of Antichrist. Whence it is plain that the reign of Antichrist mult be the continuation of the Reman Empire. Saint

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Saint Iohn, after having described the Roman Empire, continued under Antichrift, in the 12th Chap. carries on this continuation in the 14th Chap. to the total ruin of that Empire, to the judgement that God caufes to fall on the Kingdom of Antichrift, to the harvest and to the vintage, i. e. to the total destruction of the Devils Kingdom. The following Chapters carry on the matter also to the reign of Jesus Christ, the defcription of which begins in the 20th Chap. of the book. There is nothing comes between; whereby it is clear, there is no interval of time, nor any Monarchy between the Roman Empire, and the Monarchy of 7. Chrift ; and fo that the Antichriftian Empire, that multimmediatly procede the reign of Jesus Christ, is the continuation of the Roman Empire.

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The fame thing is evident from the 17th Chap. which is an explication of the visions of the 13th. The 13th Chap: speaks of two Beasts, the one had feven beads and ten borns, the other hath but one head and two horns. The 17th Chapt. fpeaks no more of the fecond Beaft. It fpeaks only of a woman riding on a Beaß of feven heads and ten horns. 'Tis because the second Beast at the bottom was no more than a continuation of the first; i. e. it was no more than the continuation of the Roman Empire. Therefore the Holy Spirit in explaining the adventures of the first Beast, pretends to explain those of the second alfo. For otherwife, if the two Beasts had been different, 'tis plain the H. Spirit would not have been wanting to have spoken of the one as well as of the other in the 17th Chap, where he explains the visions of the Beasts. Now this Beast with seven beads and ten horns; i.e. the Roman Empire must reach

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reach to the end of the perfecutions, and to the reign of 7. Christ. This appears plainly in the 18th. and the following Chapters, where the ruin of Antichrist is represented and described at large.

If these proofs did not suffice to prove, that the Empire of Antichrist must be a continuation of the Roman Empire, one might bring others from the comparison of the two Beasts of the 13th. Ch. For 'tis clear, that 'tis one and the fame Empire represented by two Beasts. And the thing is fo plain, that the Popish Authors themfelves do acknowledg it. We have heard Bellarmin confess it, and fay, that Antichrist must be a King possessing the Roman Empire, but without the name of the Roman Emperour.

He that did St. Paul, and was to be removed out of the way before Antichrift came, is the fixth head of The Beaft with ten feven heads.

If this be fo, what must we understand by possels in those words of St. Paul, only he that now letterh or possesseth, will let or possess till he be taken out of the way, and then shall that wicked one be revealed? It doth not import, till the Roman Empire be abolisht, as the Ancients did believe, and as the Agents of Antichrift at this day would fain perfwade us. We must remember, that in the Beaft in the Revelation, with feven Heads and ten Horns, the feven Heads are feven forms of Go-Horns and vernments, under which the Roman Empire hath paft. I. Kings. 2. Confuls. 3. Decemvires. 4. The Tribunes of the People. 5. Perpetual Dictators. 6. Emperours. 7. and laftly, Popes. Every one of these Heads and these Governments hath had its time, one hath paffed away and another hath come in its place. In the time of St. Paul the Head of the Emperours was in possession. And 'tis of that we must understand those words of his Prophecy, only be which now with-holdeth, or possesseth, i.e. thc

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the Head of the Emperors, fhall cease at Rome, and then the Antichristian Kingdom shall be revealed, and quickly form the seventh Head, which shall be that of the Popes, calling themfelves the Vicars of J. Christ, but being indeed the true Antichrist.

And thus you have what I thought neceffary to be added for the explication of that Prophecy of St. Paul contained in the 2^d. Ep. to the Theffalonians.

CHAP. XV.

An explication of the Visions of the thirteenth Chapter of the Revelation, and of the two Beasts that appear therin.

W E come now to the description of the Antichriftian Empire, according as we find it in the Revelation, a book particularly designed to describe it to us. 'Tis found above all in the 13th. Chapter. Two Beasts are seen in this Chapter. We shall immediately examin both the one and the other, following the Text word for word.

V. 1. And I faw a Beaft rife out of the fea, having feven Heads and ten Horns, and upon his Horns ten crowns, and upon his Heads the name of Blafphemy.

2. And the beaft, which I faw, was like unto a Leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a Bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a Lion; and the Dragon gave him his power, and his feat, and great authority.

There is no need that I should observe here, that

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A beaft fignifies a worldly Empire, enemy of God.

that in the style of the Prophets a Beast fignifies an Empire. All the world knows it, and confeffes it. It must only be noted, that a Beast fignifies an Empire that is worldly, terrestrial, and an enemy to God. The Kingdom of God and of Jesus Christ, that must be given to the Saints after the fourth Movarchy, is never represented under the image of a Beast. The Beast that appears here, is the fourth Monarchy, which we have feen defcribed in the text of the feventh Chapter of Daniel. The Prophet had faid, that it was diverse from all the other Beasts. And Saint John in the explication of it faith, that it was composed of the shape of a Lion, a Leopard, and a Bear; wheras the fore-going Beasts had but one simple shape. The First was as a Lion with the wings of an Eagle. The fecond was as a Bear, and the third as a Leopard. But this fourth Monarchy hath all the ftrength, and all the advantages of the three others together. "Tis couragious and ftrong as a Lion. It had the fwiftness of a Leopard in its conquests. It hath the firmness of a Bear, whose large feet make a firm balis for its wholebody.

Why the fourth Monarchy appears entire in the Revelation-

The Holy Spirit lays before the Prophets eyes this Roman Monarchy whole and entire, altho about a third part of it was already paft, because this Monarchy was to be the subject, on which all the great events were to turn. And to know an object well, it must not be shewn by pieces, but all entire. So that 'tis reasonable the Prophet should see this Beast, or this Monarchy, in its whole extent. He riseth out of the Sea. This is not what was faid in the eleventh Chapter, he riseth out of the bottomless pit. The bottomless pit and the sea are not the fame thing. The

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The bottomless pit is Hell. Here the sea fignifies a great number of people. The Roman Monarchy role from the midst of the people, as amonfter that should rife out of the fea. 'Tis becaufe it was eftablisht with a terrible havock, such as a hideous monster, that should rife out of the sea, and of an enormous greatness would cause, making the waves to foam, blowing the water with his noftrills, and fending out terrible bellowings. 'Tis the emblem of the manner j wherby the Roman Empire was establisht.

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This Beaft hath feven Heads. The Spirit explains this of fo many Kings, and fo many mountains. The seven heads are seven Kings, and feven Mountains. See here the Character of Rome; together with its Empire. It fits on feven Heads that is to fay, on feven Mountains; and it had feven Kings, that is to fay, feven forms of Soveraign Governments. We have already reckon'd them up in the foregoing Chapter. 1. Kings. 2. Consuls. 2 Decemvires. 4. Tribunes of the people. 5. Perpetual Distators. 6. Emperours. 7. Popes. He hath ten Horns. The Prophet doth not fay

how these Horns were distributed on the Heads. But however it is certain, that they were all on Theter the feventh Head, that is to fay, on the Head only on of the Popes. For 'tis under the Papal Domi- the leventh nion, that the Roman Empire is divided among ten Horns, that is to fay, among ten Kings. Enrope, that obeyeth the Pope, is divided into ten Principal Kingdoms. 1. Germany. 2. Hungary. 3. Poland. 4. Suedeland. 5. France. 6. Spain. 7. Italy. 8. England. 9. Portugal. 10. Scotland. The other Kingdomes and States were dependencies on thefe. From the first division of the Roman Empire, that happened in the fifth Age, the partition was

was made among ten Kings alfo, as we shall obferve afterwards. Horns always fignify power in the Scripture : this is known. So that thefe ten Horns must be powers, But to fignify that these Powers are Soveraign ones, and not fubordinate, the Spirit gives them Diadems. They are Soveraigns in name ; but in truth they are dependents on the feventh head, which is the Pope, and the Papifm. For the Papifm subjects all Kings to the Pope.

On the heads there is a name of blasphemy. This is not on one of the heads, but on all of them. And the name of blasphemy, is that of the Queen of the universe, which she vvould always bear, fince fhe attained to her greatnefs.

'Tis the title of Rome eternal, as Saint Terome

Terrarum Dea, Gentiumque Roma.

quaft. I I.

Ad Algas, hath observed. The Roman Emperours made themfelves be called your Divinity. They built Temples to them, they burnt incenfe to their Genius, they facrificed to them. The feventh head hath alfo its names of blafphemy. The Pope is called his Holinefs, Vice-God, God on Earth, Vicar of Jesus Christ. Rome under his Dominion is called infallible Rome, eternal Rome.

The Dragon gives him his power; "Tis the Devil which gives to the Roman Empire the falfe Religion, the idolatries and herefies, by which it makes war against God; the ambition, the cruelty, and the covetousness, by which it makes war against men.

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And I faw one of his heads as it were wounded to death, and his deadly wound was bealed; and all the world wondered after the Beast. The Prophet doth not fay, what bead was wounded: but it can't be doubted, but that it was the last fave onc,

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one. For that which comes in the place of that which is wounded, lasts to the end. Therefore the head wounded to death must be the fixth; and the refurrection of this head must make the feventh head, or the feventh Government. The fixth head is that of the Emperours. 'Tis wounded by the Goths and the Vandals. The Roman Empire is destroyed. But it risesagain under another head, and a new kind of government, viz. De Donati that of the Popes. In the power of the Papacy is Constant. brought forth again, if not the grandure of the ancient Empire, yet at least a form of government, that is not very much different from that, by which all the nations once obeyed the Emperours. "Tis the confettion of Steuchus Bishop of Agobio.

All the World wondered after the beaft. The Earth being aftonisht, to see the Roman Empire establisht under the new name of the Reman Church, follows this new Beast, fubmits to this Church ; being ravisht with this dignity , that appeared to lift up Christianity to the height of grandeur, it submitted to this Chimœra of the Ipiritual and temporal Principality of the Church of Rome.

And there was given to him a mouth, speaking great things and blasphemies. After this,'tis only the feventh head that is treated of, which is called the Beast fimply, because 'tis the longest duration of the fourth Monarchy. 'Tis' therefore this leventh head, the Pope and the Papifm , that brings forth these great things. Can there be any thing greater than that which the Roman Church faith of it felf, that she is the Sponse of Christ, the Queen of all the Churches, the infallible Judge of all controversies, the Ark, out of which there is no falvation, the Divinity to which all nations muft

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7.6.

must pay homage, the common mother of all Christians, the Soveraign of the Kings of the Earth, that can depose them, transfer their Crowns, and give them to whom the thinks fit? See the great things; and these great things are blass phemies. This is clear. For to attribute that to her felf, which belongs only to God, is to blass pheme.

And power was given to him to continue forty and two months. "Tis still the feventh head that is treated of. 'Tis to it that the period of forty and two months, of twelve hundred and fixty. days, that is to fay, of twelve hundred and fixty rears, is affigned. 'Tis clear, that these forty two months do not respect the entire Beast, that is to fay, the feven heads, or the feven Governments; for after the third verfe; 'tis only the feventh head that is spoken of. Moreover, the feventh Monarchy; in its whole extent, hath lafted almost twice forty two prophetical months, as we have before observed. 'Tis therefore the duration of the Antichristian Empire; or of the fecond period of the fourth Menarchy , that must be extended to 1260. years.

He opened his month in blasphemy against God. Tis to blaspheme God to attribute to it felf his power, as the Roman Church doth against his name: that is to fay, against his glory. The Papism ravishes away the glory from God to give it to the creatures. Against his Tabernacle; that is to fay; against his Temple and his Church, in calling the true Children of God, which are his house; heretiques and schismaticks. Against them that dwell in Heaven. These are the Saints and Angels, of whom the Papism makes idols, and whom by confequence it greatly injureth. Chap. 15. of the Prophecies.

Aud it was given to him to make war with the Saints, and to overcome them. 'Tis well enough known how the Papifin hath employed Anathemaes, thunders, fire, and fword to extinguish the truth, and to deftroy the faithful.

And I beheld another beast coming out of the V.II. Earth, and he had two horns like a Lamb, and he spake as a Dragon.

In the fore-going vision, the Holy Spirit re- The fccond Beaft hath prefented the fourth Monarchy in its two Periods, two hours, and its whole extent by only one Beaft. We have feen more than once, that this Monarchy hath two periods very near of the fame duration. The first is from the birth of Rome, to the ruin of the Imperial dignity, and the division of the Empire into ten Kingdoms. The second, from the destruction of the Imperial dignity, to the entire ruin of the Roman Church. 'Tis this fecond period, which the Prophet here represents under the image of a second Beast. 'Tis another Beast, because it is another name, another sort of Empire, an Empire hidden under the name of the Church. 'Tis a matter that begins again all anew. As the City of Rome in its birth was little, infenfible, a small matter in a word, during two or three ages; fo this new Roman Empire; that was to be brought forth again, was to commence also from weak beginnings, and to be but a very little thing for fome ages. As this later period of the fourth Monarchy was to last as long as the other, and was to have a form wholly different from it, it deferved to be called another beak.

This fecond Beast ascends out of the Earth, and not out of the Sea. 'Tis the fame Beaf? that is spoken of in the eleventh Chapter; that it 17

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it afcends out of the bottomlefs pit, that is to fay, The one hinders not the other. The from Hell. Papifm comes from Hell, but not by the fame means as the first beaft did. These two Empires come not from the fame place. The first Empire fprings from the people, and their ambition. The iccond *Empire* proceeds from the Clergy, and their ambition. It fprings from the Earth as a plant, that fhoots out finall, and becomes great infenfibly, without effution of blood, and without spoil. He had two borns like a Lamb. The Roman (burch calls her felf the Spoufe of the Lamb; usurps his power ; the name of fesus Christ is always in her mouth; and if the may be believed, the doth but exercise the power of Jesus Chrift, that hath been lawfully conferred upon her. Jefus Christ hath two powers, in Heaven and in Earth. All power is given me in Heaven and Earth, faith he. The Roman Church faith the fame thing of her felf. She aferibes to her felf the temporal power, and the spiritual one. He speaks as a Dragon. For he utters blafphemies against God, and terrible threatnings against his Children.

And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him. The Papism hath re-establisht all the authority of the ancient Emperours. The Roman Church causes her felf to be ferved by Kings. She takes away their demeaus, she disposes of their Crowns, the draws tribute from them, and exerciseth jurisdiction in all their States. The first Beast, that is to fay, the Roman Pagan Empire, did no more in the countries that were subject to it.

And causeth the Earth, and them which dwell therein to worship the first Beast. Raising up in her felf the power of the ancient Empire, she makes that ancient Empire be raised up again, under

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under a new name, viz. that of the Roman Church, be adored and ferved. And he doth V. 13. great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on Earth in the fight of men. We thall have occasion to observe, and prove several times hereafter, as we have already done before, that in the style of the Prophets, Heaven, when an Estate and an Empire is treated of, always fignifies the foveraign region of those dignities. The Sun is the Soveraign, the ftars are the Grandces. Here an Empire, a State, is treated of under the name of a Beast. The Soveraign region of that State is the Heaven; from that State falls fire, that is to fay, thunders. It can't be doubted, but this is what the Roman Church it felf calls thunders, and thundring Bulls. 'Tis those decrees and those, Papal Bulls, which proceed from the Court of Rome. Thefe are no other than Past-board thunders and artificial fire-works. However 'tis known, that they have fet Kingdoms in a flame a hundred and a hundred times, and have many times thought to fet all Europe on Fire. To this are added Signs, that is to fay, prodigies of pride, ambition; madnefs, policy; carnal weapons; and other means, by which the Beast of Rome hath used to establish its dominion, and subject Kings to its felf. This doth not exclude the false miracles, which the Papifin hath used to estblish it felf. But as it is here confider'd much more as a Kingdom than as a Religion, by thefe figns' tis much better to understand the wicked means it hath em. ployed to establish its tyranny, than the lying miracles, which it used to establish its false mysteries. And deceiveth them which dwell on the Earth V. 74 by the means of those miracles. That is to say,

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he induced them by all the ways of deceit and violence to do homage to him, and fubmit themselves to his dominion, Saying to them that druell on the Earth, that they should make an image to the beast. And he had power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the Reaft, should be killed. This here is an admirable place. The Roman Church is an Empire. However, it is but an image of an Empire, an imaginary Empire, founded only on the deceived imagination of men. They need but fay NOT, to deftroy this Empire. The reality of an Empire confifts in citadells, in fortrefles, in armies. The Roman Church hath none of all this. For the little armies that the Pope might raife, is not that which fecures his Empire. 'Tis not therfore a true Empire. 'The Convents of the Monks are his Citadels. The Monks are his Souldiers and Armies. The Priests are his Emisfaries. The Bishops and Areb-Bishops are his Lievtenants. But all these are but images. Nevertheless this image of an Empire speaks, acts, makes decrees, raises all Europe, and caufes all those to be killed, that will not pay it the like homage, which was render'd to the ancient Roman Empire.

7. 16.

And he canfeth all, both fmall and great, Sc. to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their forcheads. And that no man might buy, or fell, favebe that had the mark or the name of the Beaft. The Forehead is the feat of profession. Thence it came, that ancient Christians fignified their profession of Christianity by a fign of the Cross on the forehead. The Hand is the inftrument of action. The inhabitants of the Earth can neither

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neither buy, nor fell, under the dominion of the *Papifm*, that is to fay, partake of its favours and its riches, unlefs they have the Profeffion of a *Papift* on their *Forehead*, and the actions of one in their *Hands*. This is what is meant by the *Mark of the Beaft*, and not fome particular mark, and one Properly fo called.

Here is wildom; let him that hath understanding count the number of the Beast : 'for it is the number of a man, and his number is fix bundred threefcore and fix. If fo much had not been wrote about this, here would be a fubject to write a great deal upon. But in a few words, I can't doubt, but that they who have reckoned the numeral power of the letters of the name of the Roman Church, and of its Pope, have hit upon the fenfe of the Prophecy. Tis the number of bis name; that is to fay, expressely contained in his name. 'Tis a number of a man; that is to fay, 'tis a number that must be understood according as men do count; not in a prophetical and Mysterious style, which oftentimes under one number hides another unknown number. But in what language mnft we count the numeral letters of the name of the Beaft? 'Tis easy to determin that. The Prophecies must be explained according to the language of the Prophets. There are two languages of the Prophets, Hebrew and Greek. Look for the name of the Roman Church in these two languages. In Hebrew you will find Romiyth, and in Greek Lateinos. The first fignifies the Roman Beaft, or the Roman Church. The fecond fignifies the Emperour or the Latin Pope. And in the one and in the other there is exactly fix hundred threescore and fix.

Here I might stop with reference to the L 2 numv. 18.

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The number 144. denotes the whole Church , becaule of twelve, its square. roet.

I enter upon the depths of the interpretation of those Authors, who would have this Number 666. respect not the Name of the Beast, but of his Empire. They pretend, that as the Number 144. is confectated to fignify the Empure of 7. Christ, which appears by the 144. thousand Sealed ones, pretty often mention'd in the Revelation ; in like manner the Number, 666. mystically denotes the entire Empire of the Beast and its principal Characters. They observe, that the Number 144. hath for its square root the Number twelve. For twelve multiplied by it felf, twelve times twelve makes 144. The Number of twelve is facred, becaute of the twelve Patriarchs of the ancient Ifrael, and the twelve Apostles, that are the Patriarchs of the new Ifrael. So the Number 144. that mystically fignifies the whole Church of I. Christ, is foun-ded on the Number twelve. That is to fay, the whole Christian Church is founded on the Apostles, who make one divine Hierarchy. Wherfore the number twelve bears sway in all the parts of the description of the Jerusalem, which we read of in the 21. Chap. of the Revelation. She hath twelve Foundations, twelve Gates, twelve angells, twelve Tribes, twelve thousand Furlongs. The Tree of Life, which is in the midst of the place, . bears twelve Sorts of fruits every year; and lastly, the Wall is of 144. Cubits, i.e. twelve times twelve. So the Church , which hath her root in the number twelve, by the multiplication of this number twelve by it felf, makes 144. a facred Number. But the number 666. which is exorbitant, and which exceeds the number of twelve, and hath not this number twelve for its root, is

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is the emblem of the Antichristian Church, which is not founded on the twelve Apostles, which hath not twelve Articles of Faith, but many more. In a word, as the Number 666. hath no relation to that of twelve, fo the Antichristian Church hath no relation to the Christian and Apostolical Church.

An Engliss Divine, one Potter, hath carried Potter's this notion further than others have done, in an opinion of express treatife, which he hath made about the ber 636. mystery of the Number 666. He pretends, that as the Number of 144. is not mystically defigned to fignify the Church and the Empire of I. Christ, but for the fake of the Number 12, which is its square root, and on which it is built; in like manner also the Number 666. is not mystical, but by reason of the fquare root, on which it is raised; so he would have it, that we should extract the root of the Number 666. and believes, 'tis in this root that we must feek after the Myfery of the Empire of the Beast. Arithmeticians call the volat the square root of a Number given, that number, square by which in multiplying it by it felf, the number root is. given is produced, whether there be any remainders or no. For instance, 10 is the square root of an 100, because ten multiplied by it self, 10 times 10 makea 100 without any remains. The square root of 55. is seven, because multiplying 7 by it felf, 7 times 7 make 49, and a remainder of 6 makes 55. According to this, the fquare 25. Is the root of the number 666 is 25, for 25 multiplied fquare root by it felf makes 625. with a remainder of 41. which makes 666.

This being fupposed, that 25 is the square root and the foundation of the Number 666, he pretends, that as 144 founded upon 12 represents the L 4 whole 151

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whole Church, founded upon the holy Hierarchy, of the 12 Apostles; in like manner 666 represents the whole Antichristian Empire of the Papism, founded upon the Antichristian Hierarchy. And to make appear how exact the opposition to the Christian Hierarchy is, he shews, that as the Number 12. bears fway in the whole composition of Ierusalem, which is the Church and the holy City, 12 Foundations, 12 Gates, 12 Angells, 12 thousand Furlongs, 12 forts of Fruits; in like manner the number 25 bears fway in all the Popifh Hierarchy. I. In the number of the Cardi. nals, who according to their first institution, were 25, wheras the Apostles were but 12. II. In regard to the number of Churches into which Rome Christian was at first divided, which were 25. wheras the heavenly ferusalem hath but 12 Gates: The Churches in which they did baptize. answering to the Gates of the City, becaute Baptism is the entrance into the Church. III. In the number of the Parishes or Tribes, which in . Rome were 25; wheras the fernfalem that comes down from above, hath but 12 Tribes, as appears by the 21 of the Revelation. IV. In the number of the Foundations of Rome, which are 25 Cardinalls, originally and anciently compoling the facred Colledg, that is called the foundation of the Church; wheras the Holy City hath but 12 foundations, which are the 12 Apostles. V. In the number of Angels, i.e. Pastors, who are in number 25 Pastors, Cardinals, Pastors of Pastors; wheras the ferusalem in the Revelation knows but 12 Angels, 12 principall Pastors, which are the 12 Apostles. VI. In the number of the Gates of Rome, which were 25. wheras ferulalem hath but 12. VII. In

The number 25. Bears fway in the 1 apal Hieraachy. Chap.15. of the Prophecies.

In the extent of the City of Rome, which was 25 thousand furlongs; wheras the ferusalem of St. John hath but 12 thousand furlongs. VIII. In the number of the fruits of the Tree of Life, which are the Articles of faith, because the just shall live by faith. The fruits in the Ierusalem of St. John are but 12. The Articles of the Christian faith are but 12 also : but the Articles of the Popifh faith are 25 in number. He finds moreover, ber of 25 is that the number 25 bears fivay in all the depen- found in dances of the *Empire* of the *Papifm*; that in the depen-greatest part of the Estates of the *Papifm* they the *Papifm*. reckon 25 Provinces, or principal dignities. That upon the great Altar of St. Peter at Rome there is a golden Cross of 25 hands breedth. Before the Church there are five Gates, and one of them is not open'd but every 25 years. In St. Mary Major there are 25 Altars. The great Altar of the Church of St. Peters, is 25 foot square one every fide. Befides all this, the Popifb Altar are marked with 25 Marks, in honour of the 5 wounds of I. Christ 5 times redoubled. The fame number is confectated in the Mass for the fame reason, because of the 5. wounds of our faviour. He makes divers observations of this nature on the Number 25 bearing fway in all the Papism, even in the Council of Trent, which began by 25 Bishops , had 25 Seffions , was fubicribed by 25 Arch-Bisheps, and made 25 Articles of faith. And above all, he observes, that the Number 25 with its square root 5, were confide-25 a curled number 25 red by the Heathen as numbers of an ill omen. of an ill See, faith he, the reason why the Number 666 omen. represents the whole Antichristian Empire, 'tis because it hath for its square root the number 25, which is the prevailing number in the Papal Hierarchy. Wheras

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Wherers the number 144. that fignifies the Church, hath for its (quare root the number 12, which is the facred number of the Patriarchs and Apostles. As for the remainder of 41, which is added to the number 625, arising from 25. multiplied by it felf, he gives many ingenious reafons for it, and which do deferve to be confulted why God on the place. Ioseph Mede, who is a great Mamainder of fter in these forts of things, gives a very authen-41, to 625. And it cannot be denied, but that it is very ingenious. But

I confess, I find it a little profound. However, I would not deny, that it is the intention of the Holy Spirit. And it may be this is the meaning of the Prophecy, Here is wifdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: For understanding may fignify the wildom of this World, i. e. Arithmetique, which makes a part of humane sciences, to fignify, that to penetrate into this mystery of the number 666. we must use the rules of Arithmetique, and seek for the square root of this number 666.

Besides, though one should admit all the obfervations of Potter as folid, this would not de. stroy the common hypothesis, which is, that the number 666. alludes to the names of Lateinos and Romiyth, in which this number is fo precifely found. For the product of 25. multiplied by it felf makes but 625. Why did the Holy Spirit add : remainder of 41 ? why did he not leave the round account of 625, the product of the fquare roo 25? or why, refolving to add a remainder, die he not add 20 to make it 645, or 30 to make i 655; but adds precifely a remainder of 41 to mak it 666? I am perfwaded, it was to make up the fur contained in the names Lateinos and Romiyth S

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So that it is still true, that the number 666. reers immediately to the name of the Antichristian Empire. But I will not deny, but that besides this, there are other mysteries in it; and those of Potter are very well contrived, and very probaple. To strengthen them, these two considera- Two consiions may be added ; First, That the number derations 12. fignifying very naturally the whole Gofpel mi- then the nistry, because of the twelve Apostles, who are opinion of Potter, the first Ministers of the Gospel; the number 144. must also naturally fignity the body of the whole Church; becaule as the number 144. is produced by the multiplication of 12, in like manner the body of the Church is formed by the multiplication, which is produced by the Gospel ministry, of which the twelve Apostles are the founders. On the other hand, as the number 666 is produced by the multiplication of 25, fo the Empire of the Papism and of the Beast is produced by the multiplication, caufed by his falfe ministry and by his false Pastors, who originally were 25.

Second, The other confideration is, that the Holy Spirit fignifies the Gospel ministry by 12, and the body of the Gospel Church by 144. And on the contrary, the body of the Empire of the Papism by 666. to teach us the proportion that is between the false Church and the true. 144 is but the fifth part of 666. The true Church in the time of the oppression and reign of Antichrist, is almost nothing in comparison of the false Church.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XVI.

The Explication of the seventeenth Chapter of the Revelation, where the Empire of the Papifm is plainly described.

IN purfuing the picture of Antichrist, according to the Prophecies, to shew that that Empire is found in the Papism, we enter on the 17th Chap. of the Revelation, which contains an ex-plication of the 13th Chapter. 'Tis the fame thing under less obscure anigma's. In the 13th Chapter we have feen two Beasts. Here only one of them is feen ; but by way of amends for that, here is a woman feen, fitting on the beaft. So that here are two perfons.

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So he carried me away in the Spirit into the wilderness; and I saw a woman sit upon' a scarletcoloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having feven heads and ten borns. See here the first Beast of the 13th Chapter, i.e. the Roman Empire. The Beast is of a scarlet colour. It was the colour of the Roman Empire. Its Emperours, its Senators, and its Grandees were clothed with purple; all the World knows that. In the following Chapter it shall be proved, that these two Beasts, this here, and that of the thirteenth Chapter, are one and the fame Beaft. On this Beast fits a woman : See here a thing that speaks, and that loudly. A woman: who doth not fee, that this fignifies a Church ? Did any ever fee in the Prophets an Empire, as an Empire reprefented under the image of a woman ? Is not this the Emblem, which the Holy Spirit useth every where,

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¥. 4

where, to reprefent either the true Church, the Spouse of Jesus Christ; or the false Church, that is become unfaithful to her Spouse. A woman fitting on a Beast. This is visibly a Church engrafted, and fitting upon an Empire. 'Tis the Roman Church engraffed on the Roman Empire. But we shall touch again on this reflection in the following Chapter.

And the woman was arrayed in purple, and fcarlet colour, and decked with gold, and precious flones, and pearls. 'Tis not the Beast only that is of a scarlet colour, the woman also is clothed with purple. The Church, which is engraffed on the Empire, hath taken the colour of the Empire. The Pope, the Cardinals, the Ministers of the Court of Rome, are distinguisht by the imperial purple and scarlet: The gold, the pearls, and the ftones, encrease the magnificence. Nothing is more proud than the pomp of the Roman Court. She holds a golden cup in her hand, full of abominations. Poculum Aureum Plenum Abominationum. 'Tis a wonderful accident, that the four initial letters of these four words P.A. P.A. make the name of Papa in the Bible of the Latins and of the Roman Church. Let him believe it that will, that this was purely by chance, but I can't believe it. This Woman is a Proftitute, an adulterous Woman, a Church unfaithful to Jefus Chrift her Spoufe. She is reprefented to us, making the Kings of the Earth drunk with the Wine of her Fornications. These are her Abominations, her Superstitions, her false Worship, her Idols, and her falfe Religion, wherewith fhe makes people and Kings drunk by her unhappy perswasions. The figure is borrowed from those debauched Women, that give delicious liquors to

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to their Gallants to enflame them. The cup of gold, into which all these abominations are poured out, is the pretended infallibility. This Doctrine contains all the fuperstitions and the errours of the Roman Church, as a Cup. It retains and unites them together. Without this, all would run out, as wine out of a vessel. 'Tis a Cup of gold : for this pretended priviledge of infallibility, would be the most precious thing in all the World to him that should have it. This Cup of gold, fignifies also that pompous out-fide of ceremonies, and those so glittering externals; which contain difguised abominations and idolatries. The People drink the poifon by favour of the Cup. They receive the *idolatry* by favour of the pomp, and the fair out-fide.

5.5.

Upon her fore head was a name written MI-STERY Babylon the great, the Mother of Harlots and abominations of the Earth. 'Tis the defcription of the Roman Church. She bears written on her fore-head MYSTERY; for it is the mystery of iniquity, as we have feen before. All there is Mystery, all there appears like Religion, tis the proper name of Religions : but the truth is, 'tis a mystery of iniquity, a Religion full of abominations. 'Tis a very remarkable thing, that the Popes did fometimes bear this name MY-STERY written in the fore-part of their Miter. A Venetian Author assures us of it, and Ioseph Scaliger faith, that he had feen them fo marked. 'Tis the great Babylon. We have feen why fhe is fo called; Babylon was once the Fountain of all Idolatries.

7.6.

And I faw the woman drunk with the blood of the Saints? 'Tis no longer the Beast that shed the blood of Martyrs; 'tis the Woman. 'Ti-

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no longer the ancient Roman Empire; 'tis the falle Church ? 'tis the Roman Church that uses the paws of the Beast, the Arms of the Empire, and of Kings, to perfecute the Church. As in the fecond Beast of the 13th Chapter, the image of the Beast, the Roman Church, though she is but an image of an Empire, gives order for the killing of the Saints.

V. 8 The Beast that thou sawest, was and is not. 'Tis the Angel that fpeaks, explaining the vision to Saint John. The Empire, which thou haft seen represented by the beast, is the Roman Pagan Empire, that tends toward its end, and of which two thirds are already past. He must ascend out of the bottomless pit, and go into perdition. That . Empire must very speedily be brought to nothing. But after it shall have been deftroyed, it shall arife again out of Hell, under another form, under the name and the form of a Church, 'Tis the head that was wounded to death, and which was to revive. But this fecond Empire; that must raife up the first again, and spring from its ashes, shall finally perish; whereas the Empire that shall be given to the Saints, shall never perish.

And they that dwell on the Earth, &c. shall wonder, when they behold the Beaft, that was, and is not, and yet is. And the Inhabitants of the Roman Empire shall comprehend nothing of this mystery. They shall see, that the Roman Empire shall be abolisht, Rome shall cease to be the Mistress of the World by the fall of the Emperours ; and all on a fudden they shall again fee Rome mounted up again to the fame dignity. The Beast was. The Roman Empire hath been. He is not; the Empire hath cealed. And yet is : and yet they shall see this Empire return, without knowing 160

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knowing how. This prodigy will make them dizzy and enchaunt them.

7.9.

Here is the mind, which hath wisdom. The feven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth. We have seen seven Heads on the Beast on which the Woman site. These seven Heads signify two things. 1st. Those seven Mountains on which the Roman Church is raised, by reason of the seven Mountains of Rome, which is its Metropolis. 'Tis a Character that makes her remarkable; for she hath always been called Septicollis.

7.10.

These seven heads are also seven Kings, five are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come. These seven Heads signify also the seven Kings, that is to fay; the feven forts of Soveraign Governments, under which this Empire hath passed. and must pass along. First Kings. 2d. Consuls. 3d. Decemvires. 4th. Tribunes of the speople. 5th. Perpetual Distators. These five are fallen; these five Governments were passed in St. John's time. The one is, viz. the fixth, that is the Government of the Emperours ; and the other is not yet come; that is to fay, the feventh Head, which is that of the Popes, isnot yet come. And when he cometh, he must continue a short space. I formerly believed, that these words might be applied to the Pope and to the Papifm ; but I believe it no longer; and to understand them, we must read the following verfe.

¥. 11.

And the Beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the feven, and goeth into perdition: 'Tis it may be defigntdly, that is to fay, to render the Prophecy more obfcure, that the H. Spirit hath inverted, the words. We mult therfore refume the laft words of the foregoing verfe,

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verfe, join them with these here, and place them all thus : And the eighth King is also of the Beast, which was, and is not. He is of the seven; and when he shall come, he must continue for a short space, and then goeth into perdition. See here an eighth King, that belongs to the Roman Empire. And this eighth King is of the seven, he is of the number of the seven Governments. It must necessarily be, that this eighth King must come from hence, that one of the seven is divided into two. And 'tis the Head of the Roman Emperours divided into two. For the Roman Emperours are either Pagans, or Christians. The conversion of the Emperours made so great a change, that the Christian Emperours deserved to be reckon'd for an eighth head.

However, because they last but a short space; and because in respect of their Temporal, they were perfectly like the fore-going Emperours; the Holy Spirit ranks them under the feventh head. And when he cometh, he must continue a short space. That is to fay ; when the second part of the Head of the Emperours shall be come, viz. the Christian Emperours, it shall not continue long, Indeed the Christian Emperours did not. posses the Empire, but from the conversion of Constantine to Valentinian the third about 130; or 135. years. Belides, the transposition of the words which I have fupposed, doth not make any difficulty here; for if I made a commentary; I could eafily bring examples much more harfh in the writings only of the N. Teftament.

And the ten Horns, which thou fawest; are ten Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet: but receive power as Kings one hour with the Beast. These are the ten Kings, or the ten King-M.

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doms, into which the Roman Empire was rent, when the Imperial power was dettroyed in the Weft. And the fame time that the ten Kings were made; the Beast, that is to fay, the fecond Beast of the 13th. Chapter, the Beast with two Horns, the Roman Church, began to form its Empire. This is one of the most remarkable places of the Prophecies, to find the point of the birth of the Antichristian Empire. Therfore it deserves a larger reflection, which shall be found afterwards in its proper place. These have one mind, and shall give their power and firength unto the Beast. These ten Kings, or these ten Kingdoms, shall voluntarily fubmit themselves to the yoke of the Roman Church. For the thall not obtain her dominion by the way of Conquest, but by the way of illusion, of feduction', and perfwafion. She shall perfwade the Kings of the Earth to give her their power. In truth this did fo happen. The Princes doating on this Idol of St. Peter's Chair, the Apostolical See, raifed this throne fo high, that it was like afterwards to have fwallowed them up.

V. 14.

V. 13.

These (hall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb (ball overcome them. They fhall lend their arms and their power to the Roman Church to finother the truth. But the truth of Jefus Chrift shall furmount them, shall enlighten them, and get fuch a victory over them, as shall be happy for those that are overcome. England, Sweden, Denmark, and many other States have been already overcome in this manner.

T. 15-

And he faith unto me, the waters which thou farwest, where the whore sitteth; are peoples, and multitudes; and nations, and tongues. This Woman, this corrupted Church, shall have the multitude for her, fhe shall ascribe great honour 15 to

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to her felf from thence, and make use of that as an argument, that she is the true Spoule of festus Christ.

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And the ten Horns, which thou fawst upon the Beast, these shall have the whore, and make her desolate, and naked, and shall eat her sless, and burn her with sire, &c. We shall have occasion afterwards more than once to reflect on these words. Therfore we shall say nothing of them at present.

The woman which thou fawest, is that great City, which reigneth over the Kings of the Earth. The great City is not precifely the City of Rome, 'tis the Roman Church, that hath its seat at Rome on the feven Mountains. This is an important truth, that the great City in the Revelation fignifies not Rome precifely, but Rome conjunctly with its Ecclesiastical Empire. It should be proved; but we must referve the proofs for another place, where it will be very material for us to fix this; what the City fignifies.

CHAP. XVII.

Babylon in the 17th. and 18th. Chapters of the Revelation is Rome Antichristian and Papal, and not Rome Pagan.

The 17th. Chapter is one of those wherin the description of the Antichristian Empire is certainly contained. We have applied it to the See of Rome with the same successas we have done the foregoing Prophecies. But we have some confiderations to add, to prove that that City spoken. M 2 The Accomplishment

of in that Chapter is Rome together with its Empire, of Christian become Antichristian.

That Rome Chriftian and not Pagan is Spiritual Babylon Sz the feat of Antichrift

'Tis a place where the Papifts find themfelves reduced to mighty straits. They have confessed, that the 11th. and 13th. Chap. of the Revelation tpoke concerning Antichrift. But becaufe in the 11th. Chap. the feat of Antichrift is called the City where I. Christ was crucified, they will not acknowledg it to be Rome. And because in the 12th. Chap. Rome is not named, they will by no means have it to be found there. But in this 17th. Chap. they are forced to fee Rome in the city on feven Mountains, and in that great city, that reigned over the kings of the Earth. This brings them to the laft extremity, and we need but fee what they fay on this point, to convince them that their Holy Roman See is the feat of the Antichristian Empire.

Bellarm. 1. 3. de Pontif Rom. c. *3. The first Beaft of the 13th. Ch. and 17th are the fame.

C. 13. T. C. 17. 3.

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1st. They fay that Rome in this 17th. Chap. is Rome Pagan and not Rome Christian. The falfness of this supposition is evident. First it is clear that the Beaft which carries the woman, is the fame with that Beaft that arifeth out of the Sea in the 13th. Ch. This had feven heads and ten that of the horns, and upon his horns ten Crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy. The Bealt in the 17th. Ch. is defcribed after the fame manner. The Woman fate upon a scarlet-coloured Beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten Horns. Secondly the Beast of the 13th. Ch. arifeth out of the Sea. And I faw a Beast rise up out of the Sea. That of the 17th. Ch. afcends out of the bottomless pit, or the deep. The Beast that thou fawest was and is not, and (hall a cend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep. Now the deep and the fea in the vifions

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ons are the fame thing. Thirdly, 'Tisfaid of the Chap. first Beast, that all the World wonders after the 13.3 Beast. That all that dwell upon the earth shall v. 3. worship him, whose names are not written in the book of Life. 'Tis faid also of that in the feven- Chap. 17. teenth. That they that dwell on the earth shall 8. wonder, whofe names are not written in the book of Life, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is. Fourthly, The Beaft in the 13th Chap. makes war with the Saints, and 'tis Chap. 13. given to him to overcome them. That in the 17th 7. Chap. carries a Woman, that makes her felf drunk Chap. 17. with the blood of the Saints. Fifthly, The Beaft 6. of the 13th Chap. receives a deadly wound in one of his beads, which dies and rifes again. The Beast in the 17th Chap. was, and is not, and must Chap. 75 ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep; was, and is not, and yet is. Who doth not fee, that the latter is an explication of the former ? The Beaft was, and is not, because his head hath been mortally wounded. He is however, and muft afcend out of the bottomless pit, because his deadly wound shall be healed, and the Beast shall rife again. Sixthly, The Beast in the 13th Ch. hath ten horns, which fignify ten Kings. That in the feventeenth hath likewife ten Horns; and the ten Horns which thou faweft are ten Kings.

These to exact and perfect refemblances plain- why there is not a ly shew, that these two *Beafts* are one. But why woman is there a *Waman* seen sitting on the second *Beaft*, sitting on and none upon the first? we have already hinted of the seaft the reason. In the thirteenth Chap. there are Chap. as two *Beafts*, which by the confession of all Interthere is on two *Beafts*, which by the confession of all Interthat of the preters, even the *popish* ones themselves, signify 17th. one and the same thing; only the *Beaft* with the feven heads signifies the *Empire*; and the *Beaft* M 3 with

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with two horns like those of a Lamb, fignifies the Religion. And these two Beasts together fignify the Roman Empire raifed up under the name of the Church, and under the outlide of Religion. In the 17th Chap. the fecond Beast, which fignifies the Religion, doth not appear; but in the place thereof appears a Woman riding upon the Beast to fignify the Religion. And this for the greater clearnefs, becaule the feventeenth Chap. is an explication of the visions of the thirteenth. For the greater clearness, I fay; for the corrupted. Church is much more clearly fignified by a Woman, than by a Beast. In all the Scripture, the Church is always reprefented to us as a Spoule, and a Woman; and the corrupt and idelatrous Church, as a debauch'd Woman, and an Adulteress. This is too well known to need any proof. Behold therefore this corrupted Woman, this adulterous Spoufe of J. Chrift. And the H. Spirit could not have defcribed her in a more lively manner, and more proper for us to know her.

This being supposed, that the Beast in the thirteenth Chap. of the Revelations, is the fame with that in the feventeenth, the later cannot be Rome Pagan, because by the consent even of all the popish Interpreters, the two Beasts in the thirteenth Chap. represent the Empire of Antichrist. On this confession, and upon what we have just now proved, we argue thus:

The Woman in the feventeenth Chapter, by the consent of the popish Interpreters is Rome. And by the confent of the fame Interpreters, the Beaft. in the thirteenth Chap. is Antichrift.

Now according to what we have just now proved, the Beaft of the feventeenth Chapter, and the thirteenth are one and the fame Beaft.

Whence

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Whence it is clear, that Rome must be the feat of Antichrift, and that Rome in the feventcenth Chapt. is not Rome Pagan.

That Rome in the feventeenth Chapter is not Rome in Rome Pagan, appears not only by the compari-Chap. is fon, which we juit before made of the two Beafts, not Rome but also if we confider the Beaft of the 17th Chap. all alone, and without reference to that in the 13th Chapter.

I. First of all, there is a proftitute, adulte- God never rous, and debauch'd Woman fitting upon this Pagan So-Beast. Every one knows, that in the Holy Scri-cieties ptures Adultery figuratively fignifies Idolatry. and Adul. Now we shall never find any one fingle instance, tereffes. where the Holy Spirit calls the Pagan Societies, Women and Spoufes, Whores and Adulterefles. This name is given only to a corrupted Church. And the reafon is plain, becaufe the Pagan Societies having never plighted their faith to God, have not broken it, and never were his Spouse: they are not therefore unfaithful and adulterous in his account. So that this adulterous Woman cannot here be Rome Pagan, but that Rome that hath plighted her faith to Jefus Christ, and broken it; that Rome that ftyles her felt the Sponfe of Jesus, and yet doth prostitute her self to others.

Secondly, This Women is reprefented to us, as having in her hand a Cup of abominations of her whoredoms, of which she makes all the World to drink, i.e. she endeavours to draw all the Nations of the Earth to her Idolatry. Now Rome Pagan never troubled her head to change the Religion of those people she had conquer'd, nor to force them to worship the same Gods as she did. On the contrary, every one knows, she carried M 4

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carried ftrange Gods in Triumph, and built Temples for them within her own walls.

Thirdly, These words, the Beast which thou fawest, was, and is not, and must ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep, can by no means agree to Rome Pagan. For this plainly fignifies, that the Empire spoken of must perish, and be fwallowed up, and afterwards be re-established. Now Rome Pagan and its Empire have been swallowed up, but as Rome Pagan it is not raifed up again. Befides, we may observe by the by, that we do not deny, but that Rome Pagan is represented by this Beaft; for the Beaft represents the Roman Empire in its whole duration, and in both its periods, the Pagan period and the Antichristian period. The Beast which thou sawest, was, and is not ; there is the Pagan Period : and mult ascend out of the bottomless pit, or the deep; there is the Antichristian period.

Fourthly, It is faid of this Beaft, And the Inhabitants of the earth, whose names are not written in the book of Life, shall wonder, seeing the beast which was, and is not, and yet is. This fignifies, that men shall give him homage, and that this homage shall be given to him only by the enemies of Jesus Christ, and the Reprobates. It is not therefore Rome Pagan; for the true Christians obeyed, and gave a voluntary homage to the Roman Empire in its Pagan period, just as the other studies of the Empire. But since it was raised up again, and is no longer what it once was, they have no longer obeyed it.

Fifthly, That which is faid of the ten Kings, can by no means agree to Rome in its Pagan Period. The ten Horns which thou fawest, are ten Kings, which have not yet beguntoreign, but shall receive power of the Prophecies.

power as Kings one hour with the Beaft. Let them inform us a little, where are, and who are the ten Kings, that shall reign the fame time with Rome Pagan; who in Saint Iohns time had not begun to reign, and who yet were to begin their reign at the fame time with the Roman Emperozrs. Is it not plain, that these are ten Kings, that must receive their birth from the ruin of the Roman Pagan Empire, and compose an Antichristian Roman Empire, under the rule of the prostitute and adulterous Woman, i. e. the revolted Church and Spouse of Jesus Christ.

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Sixthly, How can these words agree to Rome Pagan, thefe, i.e. these ten Kingshave one mind, and shall give their power and strength to the beast. Did those Kings, whose Kingdoms were conquer'd by the Roman Pagan Empire, voluntarily give their power to the Beaft ? Did not Rome Pagan by meer violence ravifh away those great Estates, of which she formed her Empire ? Can it be faid, that the Kings that were conquer'd and fubdued, had one mind? Did they reign together with Rome Pagan? were they not destroyed, and their Kingdoms reduced into Roman Provinces? This therefore can in no wife agree to the Pagan Period of Rome; but doth very well to the Antichristian and Papal one. For it is true, that the ten Kings compose this Ecclesiastical Empire, and submit themselves unto it. It is true, that they have one mind, and that they have given their power unto the Beaft. For it was not by Force of Arms, that Rome hath acquired this second Empire; but by perswasion, by illusion, by the false religion, by the communion of idolatry, and by the Chimers of an Empire of Jesus Christ on the Earth. This

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How the ten Kings shall dechriftian Rome after built it. C. 17. v.8, 16. De Rom. cap. 13. fed. 2.

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This is the only thing to be met with which the popish Interpreters have to oppose, to prove that Antichrist must not fit at Rome, and that Rome in this Chap. is Rome Pagan : fay they, the ten Kings shall hate the Whore, and make her defolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn ftroy Anti- ber with fire. 'Tis the Argument of Bellarmin, which all the reft have adopted. St. John , faith they have he, predicts, that the ten Kings, that shall divide the Roman Empire, and under the reign of whom Antichrift shall come, shall hate the whore clothed Pontif. 13. in purple, i. e. Rome, and shall make her desolate, and burn her with fire. How then, shall she be the Seat of Antichrift, if in that very time she must be overthrozon and burnt ? A mighty riddle, hard to be folved ! We need but read on, Saint Iohn immediately adds, For God shall put it into their hearts to fulfill his Will, and to agree, and give their Kingdom to the beast, untill the Word of God shall be fulfilled. Who doth not fee, that these are two distinct times? In one of them the ten Kings shall give their power to the Beast, by the cheat of a falfe piety; and in the other, being better instructed, and recover'd foolish fondness, they shall spoil that Empire, which they shall have formed by their complaifance ? Men must be hardly prest upon, that have recourse to such vain evaluons as these.

The foolish felf-contradiction of the Papifts.

But observe their foolish self-contradiction Here Bellarmin and his adherents fay, that the ten Kings, which shall divide the Roman Empire. shall come in Antichrists time : and that these are the fame, that thall make the Whore defolate i. e. that shall destroy the City of Rome. viz. Rome that is here spoken of, and which Bellarmin himfelf defines by the Whore clothed in purple; that i t.

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to fay, Rome. Now how will the ten Kings, that muft not come till the end of the World, according to them, be able to make defolate and burn Rome Pagan, which hath no longer been in being for above 1300. years? The ten Kings affociated with Antichrift only three years and a half before the end of the World, will be able to make defolate no other Rome, than what will then be in being. Now Pagan Rome will be no more; it will be Rome Chriftian, whofe Empire he fuppofes muft fubfift to the end of the World, and to the reign of Antichrift. Men muft have loft their understanding, and be given up to a reprobate fenfe, fo to contradict both themfelves and the Truth with fomuch difficently.

Laftly, it is clear by the following Chapter, which is the 18th, that the great City which reigneth over the kings of the earth, cannot be Rome Pagan, but Rome Antichriftian. In the 18th Chap. he calls her Babylon, whom just before he called the great city; and even the popish Interpreters agree alfo, that that Babylon is Rome. Now he describes the fall of that Babylon, i. e. of Rome, in fuch a manner as cannot agree to any other but Rome Antichristian. First, He faith, that all Nations have drank of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. We have already feen, that this fignifies that Idolatry, to which Babylon hath drawn the Nations by her Charms and Enchantments, which doth not agree to Rome Pagan. Secondly, He faith, come out of Babylon my people, that ye be not partakers of her fins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. 'Tis plain, this cannot be under-Itood of any thing but of an Idolatrous Church, whence God would draw forth his Elect. God never commanded his faithful Servants togo out of

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of Rome Pagan, they always remained in it. Thirdly, and laftly; the manner in which the ruin of this Babylon is defcribed, can by no means agree to Rome Pagan. The Holy Spirit represents it as a City burnt, and entirely reduced to ashes; the Merchants whereof, and they that gained by her, behold her defolation and her burning afar off. And to conclude, he fignifies, that it must be fuch a fall, from which the shall never rife again. And a mighty Angel took up a stone like a great. Mill-stone . and cast it into the sea , saying , c. 18. v. 21. Thus with violence shall that great City Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at. all. Now this is not yet happened to Rome, the hath been taken, and retaken, and pillaged feveral times; but yet the fubfifts ftill; fo that this can't be understood, but of the last ruin, that must happento Rome Antichristian.

> And thus you have the proofs that fhew, that that Rome, which all the popish Interpreters as well as we, do find in the 17th and 18th Chap. of the Revelation, cannot be Rome Pagan : proofs which. I call a demonstration; for I maintain, there is no man, that can relift the force of them.

The confeffion of the modern Papifts, that Rome tichrift. Ribera. Viega. Cornelius à Lapide,

And the modern popisk Interpreters have felt the force of them. At this day they do confess, that it is not Rome Pagan. But fee what they fay, must be the viz. that that Rome that now is, towards the end feat of An- of the World, shall be corrupted, become idolatrous, debauched; that fhe shall shake off the yoke of Jesus Christ, and carry her diforders as far as Rome Pagan. But yet however, that it must not be the feat of Antichrift; who must be accompanied with his ten Kings, have his habitation at Ferusalem, and come to Rome when it is turn'd Idolatrous and Pagan, to deftroy and ruin it; as hc

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he will alfo do. See the words of Viega on the eighteenth of the Revelation. One may plainly gather from the infinite number of precious merchandifes, and of all forts that are here noted, that Rome in the last times after her Apostacy, shall attain to soveraign power, and great riches, and that her Empire shall extend it (elf throughout the World. upon the ten Kings fo often named. For that thefe mighty riches do not belong to Rome Pagan ; it is clear by these words, Come forth of Babylon, my people. For this shews; that 'tis not ancient Rome that is here (poken of, in which there were no faithfull ones; but that Rome that shall flourish in the last times. Then therefore the City of Rome shall. greatly flourish, and its Empire shall be very large. She shall live in pleasures, and have great abundance of all things. And at the same time, she shall be enflaved to Idolatry, be full of Superstitions, facrifice to Damons and falle Deities. And by reason of the vast quantity of the blood of the Saints, that shall be shed by her under the Emperours of Rome, by a terrible but a very righteous judgement of God, she shall at last be made desolate, and burnt by ten Kings. See what the force and evidence of the truth hath drawn from the mouth of the worshippers of Rome.

What prodigious whimfies are thefe? To what extremity muit these men have been reduced? The Scripture speaks of but one Antichristian Empire; The Church never imagin'd there was more than one, and lo here are men that make a couple. The first shall be in Rome corrupted; for according to them, Rome in the last days must have a great Empire, must subdue Kingdoms, and draw them together with her felf into a revolt from Session Christ. Lo therefore, there'sone Anti-

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Antichristian Empire at Rome : what need have we of another Antichrist fitting at ferusalem? Moreover, this Chimara is founded on this principle, that the Beast in the 13th Chapt. which according to them represents Antichrift, is not the fame with the Beast in the 17th Chap. with the great City that ruleth over the Kings of the Earth, and with Babylon spoken of in the 14th and the 18th Chapt. Now we have confuted this ridiculous imagination ; and have demonstrated that Babylon, the great City, the Beast of the 13th and the 18th Chapter are the fame thing.

This Chimara is fo ill to be defended, that the more modern Papifts have abandon'd it, and at last have been forced to acknowledge, that Rome must be the feat of Antichrist; that the great City spoken of in the 11th Chapter, where Jefus Chrift was crucified, is not ferusalem, but spiritual Babylon, spoken of afterwards : and Bernard de Montreüil, that hath write fince the reft, though he retains that ancient dream, that Antichrist must come out of ferusalem; yet he confeffes however; that the Babylonish Empire and the Antichristian are not two Empires, that must fucceed one another, and the one deftroy the other, according to the fuppolition of those we were just now speaking of. He confesseth that Rome shall be the chief City of Antichrift's party, that Antichrift must defend it, and that the ten Kings of the Beast are the subjects of its grandeure, and that of Antichrift; the head of the League, the Monarch of the time. He calls Antichrist the Prince of the Apocalyptical Babylon. And he confesseth, that this Babylon is Rome; therefore he acknowledgeth, that Rome must be Antichristian, and the capital City of Antichrift. Babylon, faith he, 15

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is the Mistress, the Queen, the Empress of the kingdom of Antichrist. Not daring to call Rome Babylon, he defines it however by Western Babylon On the 24. Chapti who being perverted, instead of obeying the Laws of the piety of the first age, shall in her pride cause her self to be called the great and the independant, and shall become much worse under the reign of Antichrist, than ever Eastern Babylon was. After these confessions, there remains no other help for the popish Doctors, to hinder their Rome from being acknowledged to be Rome Antichristian, but the Chimara of the three years and a half's duration of Antichristis kingdom.

It is true, fay they; that Rome must be possified by Antichrist, that he must establish Idolatry there, that Rome must become worse than Rome Pagan was in the time of St. John, and than Eastern Babylon in the time of the Prophets; but this must last but three years and a half. When therefore we have destroyed this ridiculous dream of three natural years and a half; we shall have demonstrated, that Rome at this day is the true Seat of Antichrist; und then I shall make them this Argument.

Babylon in the Revelation is the feat of the Anichristian Empire; the fame thing with the protitute Woman, with the Beast with seven heads nd ten horns. All this is Rome become Antihristian, and the seat of Antichrist. Which is blain, either by what hath been invincibly proved; or what the Papists themselves have confessed. Now this Antichristian Roman Empire must enlure, not 1260. natural days, but 1260. prophetial days, i.e. 1260. years.

Therefore it is evident, that the Antichristian impire, which must be at Rome, cannot be that himerical Empire of Antichrist of three years and a half,

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a half, that must conclude 45. days before the end of the World; and that 'tis that of Rome, which hath endured fo long already. The confequence is plain; becaufe all do acknowledge, the World must not; and cannot according to the decrees of God, endure yet twelve or thirteen hundred years, to make room for the reign of Antichrist; and a thousand years more at the end of that, to make room for the Kingdom of Fesus Christ, the truth and certainty of which we shall prove. So that if the reign of Antichrift must endure 1260. years, it is necessary that it fublist at this prefent time, and that it hath begun a long time fince. This is; I fay, a demonstration, which I have in readiness for these Gentlemen, when I shall have proved the only thing in this argument, that can be called in question, viz. that the 1260. days of Antichrist cannot be understood of so many natu-I would prove this truth prefently, ral days. were it not that it regards the time of the duration of the Antichristian Empire, of which we shall have occasion afterwards to speak, Wherefore now we fhall continue to give you the explication of the Prophecies, that contain the Character of this Antichristian Empire.

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More proofs, that the Characters of the Antichristian Empire do agree to the Papism. A Proof drawn from the fourth Chapter of the first Epistle of St, Paul to Timothy. The translation of that passage amended.

S Ome perfons reading our fecond just Prejudice against popery, have admired, that to make up the character of Antichrist, we have not among other places of Scripture inferted that Text of St. Paul, in his first Epistle to Timothy, in the beginning of the fourth Chapter. Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the later times fome shall depart from the faith, giving heed to feducing spirits and dostrines of Devils, speaking lies in hypocrify, having their consciences feared with an hot iron. Forbidding to marry, and abstaining from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them that believe.

Tis certain, this is one of the cleareft Oracles The reaform of the New Teftament, and one of the moft live-"ter was ly pictures the Holy Spirit gives us of the Anti- not made chriftian Apostacy. But I could not make use of the book it, in drawing my prejudices against the Roman of Prejudices against Church; because prejudices mult be drawn from Popery. things either exceeding notorious, or confessed and granted. My prejudice was not this : No Religion that hath Antichrist for its head, can be the true Religion. Now the Roman Religion hath Antichrist for its head, &c. If I had formed it thus, I had been obliged to bring all the proofs that are to be met with in the H. Scripture, to Multichrist for the secure of the se

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maintain, that the Roman Religion is the Antichristian Empire; and then I must not have omittedothis. But I argued otherwife in that prejudice; and faid, I judge not, but I prejudge. 4 do not pronounce, that the Pope and his religion are Antichrift. But I fay, it is very ftrange and furprizing, that all those places of Scripture, where, by the confent of Interpreters of all ages and of all parties, Antichrift is spoken of, may be fo eafily and fo justly applied to the Pope and his religion. Though at the bottom popery should not be pure Antichristianism, yet there is no likelyhood, that God would defcribe Antichrift and his reign in fuch equivocal terms, that all that that is confessed to be spoken concerning Antichrift, may be adopted to him that thould be the Vicar of Jefus Chrift, and to a Society that should be his faithful Spouse. 'Tis plain, that to reason thus, I was to look for no other Texts, but those that are not contested; such as are the second Chapt. of the second Epittle to the Theffalonians, the feventh of Daniel, the 11, 12, 17, and 18th of the Revelation, whereas the Romish Doctors do dispute about all, in the words of St. Paul in the fourth Chapter of his first Epistle to Timothy. They difpute about the particular fenfe and the general scope of it. They turn this Oracle off on the Encratites, Manichees, &c.

Now, that I am not a drawing prejudices, but do difpute, I must prove; and though the proofs are contefted, yet we must not abandon them in a controverfy. We must only make them fo' evident, that they may be clear to all reafonable men. And this is that, which we are about to do in purfuing the Hiftory of the Characters of the Antichriftian Apoflacy, by this paffage of St. Paul, accor-

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according to that fense of it, which the learned foseph Mede gives us; who hath given usabundance of light into the Prophecies, but into none of them more, or more happily than into this.

First of all we must rectify the translation of The divithis passage ; and in the beginning give notice, fion of Chapters that the divisions of our *Chapters*, being not and vertes altogether authentick, and being often times bler is not made with little judgment, no regard must be authengiven to this, that the 4th. Ch. of the 1/t. Epifle tique. of Timothy begins with these words , Now the Spirit faith express that in the later times, &c. For in truth the fense begins at the last verse of the foregoing Chap. and we fhould read thus, Without controver (y great is the mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, feen of Angells, preached to the Gentiles, believed on in the World, and received up into Glory. But the Spirit faith express, that in the later times some shall depart from the faith, giving beed to feducing Spirits and Doctrines of Devills. This obfervation alone is enough to perfwade all those that fincerely feek after the truth, that the Apostacy, which the Apostle speaks of, is the Apoflacy of Antichrift. For hemakes fo clear an opposition of this apostacy to the Mystery of Godliness, that 'tis impossible not to difcern, that he opposes Mystery to mystery, religion to. religion; the mystery of Godliness to the mystery of iniquity, of which he himfelf hath spoken to us in his 2d. Ep. to the Theffalonians. And as by the mystery of iniquity, all the world acknowledges, that he means the religion of Antichrift; fo all the world ought to acknowledg, that in this place the Apostacy of the later times oppo-fed to the Mystery of Godline(s, is the Antichristian N_2

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Empire and Religion. And that the reason why the Apostle hath not here repeated the term of the mystery of iniquity, is because he did believe, that it would be easily understood. It seems natural, that after he had faid the mystery of Godliness is great, he should fay, but the mystery of iniquity stall publickly appear, which shall be an Apostacy from the faith. He would without doubt have thus express himself, were it not, that having spoken elsewhere of the Mystery of iniquity; any one might easily perceive that in this later place he makes an evident allusion to it, and that, fo it might casily be seen in the Apostacy, which he deferibes.

Our common translation doth not well reprefent St. Paul's fenfe.

Our version renders the Text of St. Paul thus: Now the Spirit faith 'expressly, that in the later times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to feducing Spirits, and Doctrines of Devils, (peaking lies in hypocrify, having their conscience leared with a bot iron; forbidding to marry; commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created for them that believe. Looking on the Text in this form, the first fense that offers it felf to our fight is, that these Doctrines of Devills are those which he adds in the following wordsviz. Forbidding of marriage, and abstinence from meat. Now I confels, that ever fince I understood how to read and understand, I have always fuspected this, and I did not understand how and why the Apostle St. Paul should characterife those opinions that feem fo little criminal, as the forbidding of Mariage to certain perfons; and abstaining from certain meats at certain times, by fuch black names as the Apostacy from the faith, and the Doctrines of Devills. I did conceive; that the law of Celibacy in the Priefts

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Priests and Religious persons, might well be called a Doctrine of Devills, by reason of those impurities that are the confequences of it; but as for abstinence from meats in Lent and on certain days, one cannot deny, but that it is a very extravagant expression to call it a Doctrine of Devils. It must be observed therefore, that apostacy from the faith, and the Dostrine of Devils, do not refer to the forbidding of marriage and of meats, as the Genus referrs to the Species, as if these forbiddings of marriage and of meats, were themselves Doctrines of Devils. They are only the Characters of those that are to teach the Do-Strines of Devils ; that is to fay, that they shall be perfons that shall make a profession of great aufterity, to that degree, that they shall abstain ftom marriage, which God hath inflituted, and from meats which God hath allowed us to use. And fo this is the fense of the words. In the lat, The true ter days, there shall happen an apoftacy and a revol- fenfe, and ting from the faith; men shall give up them felves to translation feducing spirits & to doctrines of Demons, which Do- of this Text of St. Etrines shall be taught by hypocrites, lyars, menwhofe Paul. consciences are seared with a bot iron; and who making a great shew of their austerities, shall abitain from marriage, and from meats which God hath. created, imposing a necessity on all their devouts to observe celibacy, and the Laws of their fasts, that confift in distinction of meats. And to translate it exactly according to the Greek Text, the fenfe is clear without a Paraphrafe.

I. Now the Spirit faith expressly, that in the latter times some shall revolt from the faith giving themselves up to deceiving Spirits and Doctrines of Demons.

II. And this through the fiftions of lyars, N 3, men men.

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men whose consciences are seared with a bot iron.

III. Forbidding to marry, commanding to abflain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving by the faithful, and by them who know the truth.

Those that understand Greek and the rules of Grammer, will eafily fee, that the words cannot be otherwise translated. For the Greek pronoun some, and the participle giving up themselves to, cannot be construed with lyars and forbidding; feeing the pronoun some, is in the nominative cafe, as they call it, and the other words are in that which they call the Genitiue. So that it must not be translated, some giving up themselves and teaching lies. But lyars and forbidding must be construed with these words through the hypocrify, and be rendred through the hypocrify, or through the fiftion of lyars. For the proposition that fignifies [in,] fignifies also by or through. And our (French) Interpreters have fo translated it, teaching hes through hypocrify. But instead of teaching lies, it should be translated, through the hypocrify of those. that teach lies, or lyars. This Text thus rectified by a right translation, prefents two things to us, the . first is the Antichristian Apostacy and its Characters; the fecond is the fountain of this Apoffacy, the men-that must cause and promote it. The first is the apoftacy from the faith, to give up them felves to feducing spirits and the doctrine of Devils or Damons; the fecond is the hypocritical Authors of the Law of celibacy, and of abitinence from meats. Let ns examine whether these two things do well agree to the Papifm.

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That the term of Apostacy, is not too big to express the Papism by: that Apostacy signifies rebellion and Idolatry: why the H. Scripture uses such high words to describe the popish Idolatry; and higher than those, it makes use of to describe the Pagan Idolatry.

The first Character of the Antichristian Empire that appears in this place is apostacy: some shall revolt from the faith.

'Tis exactly the very fame word, which Saint' Paul uses in the fecond Chap. of the fecond Epiftle to the Theffalonians, where by the confession of all, he describes the coming of the Antichristian Empire. That day shall not come, except there come a falling away, or an apostacy first, and that man of fin, the fon of perdition, be revealed. This The Idea term of apostacy at this day begets a dreadful Idea word Apoin mens minds. 'Tis used to fignify an entire re- ftery rai-feth in the nunciation of the faith. Especially when tis join-mind. ed with the word faith, as it is here, They shall fall into an apoftacy from the faith; it seems to fignify as much, i.e. an utter renunciation of the Christian faith. Now the Papifin makes great use of that, and pretends to prove it cannot be called an apoflacy, and a renunciation of the Christian faith, because it retains that entire, receiving the Apostles Creed, the Nicene, and Athanafus's, in the fense of the Scripture, and of the Church.

Before we shew, that this makes nothing a-N 4. gainst

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The word Apoftacy which fignifies Antichrift, shews he muft not be a Jew.

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gainft our hypothesis; I will observe one thing, which I have not found any as yet have sufficiently confirm'd. 'Tis this, that the term of apoftacy, which fignifies the Empire of Antichrift, evidently fhews, that the Antichrist of the Romish Do-Etors, is a meer Chimara. According to them, he" must be a few that must style himself the Mefsiah, affemble all the fews at ferusalem, make war on the Christians, and deftroy Christianity. If he be a few by nation and religion, he will not be an Apostate. For according to the Scripture usage of the word, and that of the languages at this day, none are called Apostates, but those that abandon the true religion to embrace a false one. So that see here is a new proof, that Antichristianism must establishit felfin Christianiiy, and the Subjects and Prince of this Empire, must be Apostates from the Christian religion, which cannot agree to the fews. We mult not fay, that this Empire of Antichrift is called an apoffacy, because it will cause the Christians to revolt, and make them Apostates: For it is plain, that the head of this Empire must himself be an Apostate. That day shall not come, except there be first a falling away, or an apostacy, and the man of fin the fon of perdition be revealed. One may plainly fee, that this fignifies, before the apofacy of the man offin happens.

The revolt of the Papifm from the faith is very well called an Aprilacy.

At the prefent to make appear, that the revolt of the *Papifm* from the faith is very juftly flyed an *apoflacy*, divers things must be observed. And *first*, That this word in its original, doth not fignify all that, that men at this day would fignify by it. The verb whence this word is derived, fignifies no more than to depart from any perfon or thing. They that understand *Greek*, cannot be ignorant of that.

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" So Apofacy originally fignifies a departure; "tis to depart from the obedience which is due to any one. 'Tis to refusehim, either the whole, or a part of that homage, that is due to him. "Tis not without a great mystery of Providence, that fuch extravagant Ideas, and fuch as are not according to the intention of the H. Spirit, fhould. be affixed to the names defigned to fignify the Antichristian Empire and its head. For example. the man of sin, the son of perdition, the Beast with seven heads full of blasphemies, the great Whore, the Cup of abomination, Antichrist. Excessive Ideas, I fay have been affixed to these names, as if hereby it were fignified, that the perfon and the Empire, defigned by these names, should have nothing of the Christian; yea, nothing of humane in it, and that they fhould be prodigies of impicty, madnefs, blafphemy and impurity. The fame thing hath happen'd in the term Apofacy, to which hath been affixed the Idea of an utter renunciation of the faith. And this hath not come to pass without a fingular Providence of God, who would not have Antichrift to be known, to the end that during his birth and eftablifhment no man might oppose him.

Our fecond Observation is, that the word apoflacy in the Scripture use of it, answers to the Hebrew word mered rebellion, and marad to The word Apoflacy rebel. 'Tis very usual with the 70. Interpreters, properly to render these Hebrew words by those of, to indiffes apostatize and apostacy, whether it be rebellion against God, or rebellion against men that is treated of. The Reubenites and Gadites, returning home, after they had affisted their Brethren, to fettle themselves on the other fide of fordan, built an Altar on the bank of the river. The other Tribes imagining Tofh. 22. 18, 19.

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imagining, that the Reubenites & Gadites intended to facrifice on that Altar against the commandment of God, they fay to them, ye rebel against the Lord. Timeredou, which in the Greek is rendred, you are become Aposiates from the Lord. On the other hand, the Reubenites justifying themselves, fay, the Lord knows, if this thing be done in rebellion. They use this word mered, and the (eptuagint have rendred it by that of apostacy. When the Spies returned, Joshuah and Caleb being defirous to induce the Ifraelites to purfue their journey, to endeavour the conquest of the Land of Canaan according to the intention of God, they fay to them, revolt not, al timeredou; and the Greek hath it, do not turn apostates. Instances are without number, and 'tis fufficient to have intimated it.

Apoltacy

According to this use of the word, which is certainly the Scripture use of it, 'tisevident that the Papism is a true apostacy, a rebellion, a revolt. To be an Apostate in the Scripture fense, it is not always fig-neceffary that a man fhould utterly abandon the nify a total defection. true God. When the Israelites on this fide fordan, accuse the Reubenites of an intention to turn Apostates, do not revolt, they do not fo much as fulpect, that they intend entirely to renounce God; but only to build an altar against the Altar of Moses, to facrifice to that God that brought them out of Egypt. Do not apostatize, fay they to them, in building you an Altar befides the Altar of the Lord our God. When Caleband Joshuah fay to the Israelites, on the occasion of their refusing to go towards the Land of Canaan, do not apostatize, they did not apprehend, that the Ifraelites were minded to chule another God; but only that they would revolt from the orders of

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of the true God, but yet without renouncing him for their God.

It is not therefore necessary, that the Papifm How the should be a formal and entire renunciation of the Papismdefaith; it is enough that 'tis a revolting from the troys the Atticles effaith. Now certainly the Papifm is to. There faith. are none of the Articles of the Christian faith, which it doth not deftroy, and against which it doth not plant its engines. There are rebels, that do in words acknowledge a Prince for their King, who yet do not cease to make war against him. This is the ordinary way of rebels. The Papifm doth perfectly the very fame thing. It doth homage in words to the principal Articles of the Christian faith, but indeed it fights against them, it deftroys them. It acknowledges a God manifest in the flesh; but it revolts from this Article, and deitroys it by another carnal God, or a God in the fiesh, i. e. the Bishop of Rome, to whom it afcribes a double power, which agrees to Jefus Chriftalone, and which even Jefus Chrift himself would not exercise, while he was here upon Earth, It destroys also this God manifest in the flesh by another Jesus Christ, incarnated, breaden, transubstantiated, indivisibly united to the accidents of the bread; and of this false Christ it makes a true Idol. It believes one festus, the redeemer of the World; but it deftroy's this article offaith, and revolts from it, in faying, the Saints are our mediators, in offering to God their merits, belides the merits of Jelus Chrift, and in praying to God in their name and by their interceffion. It believes one only God ; but it revolts. from this article, in supposing new objects of worship, to which it renders a truly religious worship. It believes that the blood of 7. Christ cleanseth

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cleanseth us from all fin; but it revolts from this Article divers ways, in feeking out strange fatisfactions, and in supposing a purgatory, the use of which is to expiate the fins of men.

Tis an Apoftacy from the troduce that which is beside the faith.

And that we may clearly understand, that all these things and others of the like nature, may faith to in- very well be called an Apostacy from the faith, we must again make use of that passage in the 22th Chapt. of the book of foshua, where the Israelites say to their brethren, do not apostatize in building an Altar, besides the Altar of the Lord. These words shew, that one may be an apostate, not only by bringing things into Religion, which are against Religion, but also in promoting things that are besides Religion. For they do not fay against the Altar, but besides the Altar. Now in this iense, it is clear, that the Papifm is an Apoftacy. For befides the true object of worship, it introduces new objects of religious adoration; befides the fole and only Jesus, it introduces many faviours; besides the fole Interceffor, many interceffors; besides the fole facrifice another facrifice; besides the true Sacraments, false ones. The Papifm introduceth doctrines & worship, both against the faith & besides the faith, therfor'tis a true revolting or apostacy from the faith.

ThePapifm red alone.

My third Observation is this, that to have a is an Apo-right knowledge of the Papifm, we must not look ter confide upon it as is utually done, as compounded with the opinions and worship of Christianity, which it hath retained. This is one of the great artifices of the Devil and his Agents, tomake us confider, the Papifm as a Religion that confesseth one only God, that worfhips J. Chrift God co-eternal with the Father, the Redeemer of the World; that believes the refurrection, the life everlafting, Hell, and the last Judgment. The eye confounds thefe

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these fair and great objects, with the additions of popery. And this confused and indistinct view makes the additions to be efteem'd as nothing, and appear very inconfiderable, on the account of that Christianity that lies at the bottom. That therefore we may know the Papifm, and what name we ought to give it, we must consider it alone, by it felf, and as feparated from the Christian Religion. Then it is certain, it will deferve the name of an apostacy or a formal revolt from the faith. For do but look only on that Troop of fecond Gods, of Pilgrimages, Indulgences, Masses, Saints, Patrons, Intercessors, the-Saints, Images, Reliques, Idols, the bread that is worshipp'd, pray'd to, and before which men prostrate themselves. This is a true Paganifm, and a formal apostacy from the Christian faith.

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My fourth and last Observation, to justify that the terms of Apoliacy from the faith, which the Apoltle makes use of here, are not too high, but agree very well to the Papifm is, that Apo-Apostacy, f.acy, though the word ordinarily fignifies all fort fignifies of rebellion, yet when Religion is ipoken of, it Idolatry. particularly fignifies Idolarry. So when the Le- Neh. 9, 26. vites confess the fins of their Nation and of their Fathers, they fay, they were disobedient, and they rebelled against thee. The septragint renders it, they departed from thee, and fell into apostacy; by which, without doubt, is meant the Idelatry of the Ifraelites. For that was the fin that did principally draw down the wrath of God upon them. And the septuagint also fays of Ahaz, that plunged himself into the Idolatries of the Heathens, that he apostatized from the Lord with a great apostacy : not that he did absolutely abandon the ² Chro. 2²; God

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God of his Fathers; for he kept the brazen Altar to enquire of the Lord therewith.

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If all the Idolatry of the Church be called apo-God gives fuch an Iflacy, and deferves that name ; it is certain, the dea of the popish 1do- Idolatry of the Papifm may well be called apoftacy. feens very And hereupon, tis worth the while to enquire. into the reason, why God'speaks in to high terms extravagant. concerning the Idolatry of the Papifm: He calls that Church, the great Whore, that makes the Kings of the Earth drunk with the wine of her fornication. He faith, she holds in her hand a Cup full of abominations; and all this, because of her Idolatry. This looks as if it were very extravagant, when applied to the Idolatry of the Papifin. For after all, its falfe worship doth not appear to be any great matter; the (burch of Rome invocates Saints; but befides that, they are the friends of God, she invocates them only in relation to. God, because he hath honoured them with his gifts. She believes, that the good things which, are asked of the Saints, are not obtained of them, but because those saints themselves do obtain them of God by their interceffions. She prostrates her self before Images; but the worship she. gives them is relative, and goeth up to their original. And lastly, it doth not appear, that this popish Idolatry doth come near the Idolatry of the Heathens, to which nevertheless the Holy Spirit hath not given fuch frightful names. Here then are two things to be enquired into. First, why God gives us fo edious an Idea of this popish worship. Secondly, why he speaks of it in higher terms then he doth of the heathen Idolatries.

As to the *first* question, I answer, that we need that but plainly lay open the *invocation of Saints*. If their mediation; their interceffion and the adoration tion

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tion of their Images, to see that there is nothing Theinvo-more Antichristian, that dothmore subvert Chri-Sainrs, and fianity, and one of its principal Articles, viz. their inter-that of the exaltation of fefus Christ at the right ruins the hand of his Father. This litting at the right hand fundamen-tal Article of his Father doth not meerly fignify, as is fup- of the exalposed, an elevation to the glory and dignity tation of J. of Soveraign Monarch of the Church. It ligni- the right fies also that perpetual affiftance, if I may use this hand of his Father. term in that sense; that perpetual action, by which Jefus is always prefent with God his Father. to fpeak to him in our behalf, and to obtain of him all things that we stand in need of. He affifts at the right hand of God, because that is the hand of glory, and glory is for him. The right hand also is the hand of good omen. Therefore evil omens are called finister ones, i.e. very bad ones. Now in this respect he affists at the right hand of God for us, and therefore it is that litting at the right hand is immediatly joined with interceffion. Who is he that shall condemn? It is God that justifies; it is Christ that hath dyed, or rather that is rifen again, who also sits at the right band of God, and makes interceffion for us. And elsewhere, he is entred into the holy places with his blood nearly shed, and lives there, that he may make interceffion for us. So that the honour of the exaltation of Jefus Chrift confifts in thefe two things; First, his royal dignity, that exalts him above all the Church. Second, the glorious priviledge of continually affifting before the Father, to be our Mediator. These two great advantages belong to Jefus Chrift in fuch a manner, that they are incommunicable to every one belides. This was what was typified by the high Prieft, who alone entred into the Holy of holies to prefent

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lent his incenfe there. Whofoever therefore communicates these two advantages to the creature, he destroys the article of the exaltation of Jesus Chrift, and confequently promotes an abominable doctrine.

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ThePapifni deftroys the two exaltation of J. Chrift.

Now this is that which the Papifm doth, it deftroys the exaltation of Jefus Chrift by dividing parts of the it. First of all, it destroys his exaltation, that is to fay, his royal dignity, in givinghim an Affociate under the name of his Vicar, who affumes as well as Jefus Chrift, the name of God , Holy,

must Holy and Holiness. For to make a Vicar for a King without his order, and against his will, is to give him a Rival. Supposing therefore, that this great office of Vicar of Iefus Chrift, be not according to God's intention; it is certain, that it is the highest of all encroachments on his right and authority, and which deferves the odious names of apollacy and abomination.

Secondly, It overthrows the mystery of his exaltation, in giving Jefus Chrift companions in his The privi. incommunicable priviledge of ftanding before the Throne of God, and being at his right hand to present our requests unto him. This is evidently that which makes the connection of this Text of Saint Paul, now the Spirit faith expressly, there shall be a departing from the faith, with the foregoing one, God manifest in the flesh, &c. received up into glory. Naturally received up into glory, should follow after justified in the Spirit, and come before seen of Angels, preached to the Gentiles, believed on in the World. But he would place the words, received up into glory, at the end of the mystery of Godliness , and immediately before the prediction of the Apostacy, to fignify, that that Apostacy should principally aim at the ruin of that

affiftikg . before the Throne of God, is incommunicable to'any one besides I. Chrift.

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that Article. For in truth it feems, that the The Papilin mystery of iniquity did principally defign to draw the Lord down Jesus Christ from the Heavens, and tum- from his ble him again into a low estate. It encloses him in a bit of bread, it makes him descend into unclean entrails, it fends him to the draught, it causes him to be eat by Mice and Rats. It takes away from him his arms, legs, head, life, and leaves him without any action or defence. It fets up rivals to him in all his offices, and divides his honour to wood and stone. All this well con-fider'd, deferves the name of abomination and apostacy.

That this may be more plain with respect to 'Tisan a-the invocation of Saints, and to take off the veil, on to invounder which they hide the horrours of that wor- cate any thip; we must observe, that that fitting of Jesus before Chrift at the right hand of his Father, imports a Gods face very hear prefence of the Son, who affifts perpetually before his Father, and who is perpetually before his face, environn'd and (as I may fo fay) buried by the rays of that glorious face of God. Those shalt not have other Gods before my face. This face of God is a lively fpring of light, that swallows up whatsoever there is of brightness in the most excellent creatures, in fuch a manner, that they are as nothing in the presence of God. There is but one creature, that is not swallowed up by these rays, and that is the humane nature of the Son of God. That is upheld by the glory of the fecond Perfon, to which it is supernaturally united. By reason of this, the Son may be invocated before the face, and in the prefence of the Father, because the glory of the Son is not swallowed up and annihilated by the glory of the Father. But it is a true abomination

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tion, to go and worfhip, and invocate a fimple creature before the face of God, and at the foot of his Throne.

One may pray the Saints which are on Earth, to pray to because being far from the face of are not fuallowed ' up by his beams.

This confideration doth utterly deftroy that vain pretence, which fo many take for a good reason. We lawfully pray the Saints on Earth to pray to God for us, fay they; what greater harm is there to invocate them in the heavens? The difference is plain; the Saints that are upon God for us; Earth, are conceived as far from God, their rays are not fwallowed up by the infinite brightnefs of the Divinity, we may give them fome homage. God, they But to go and ferve them before the face of God; to give them a religious worfhip in Heaven, 'tis infolently to violate the Majesty of God. And under what pretence foever it may be done, 'tis a bold attempt, that is not pardonable. A Subject that is highly preferred, when he is alone, and far from his Prince, may receive great honours from those that are beneath him But both the smalleft and the greateft, when they are in the Soveraign's presence, are equal. It would be a piece of high Treason, to render homage to a Subjest before the Soveraign's face. 'The Sun fwallows up all the Stars. The glory of God in his Throne annihilates all glory. 'Tis therefore an odious crime, to go and render homage to the If I Saints at the foot of the Throne of God. honour the Saints here below by my praifes and my imitation of them, this doth not reach to the Throne of God, 'tis to men that I speak; but my prayers reach Heaven. There is but one Subject that doth invocate in the behalf of others in the Heavens, and but one Object that may be This is what St. Paul means, There invocated. is but one God, and one Mediator between God and

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and men. There is but one God, that may be prayed to in the Heavens, and only one fefus. that prayeth for men. So that I conclude, that the invocation of the Saints is an abomination and an apostacy, because it highly affronts fesus Christ, in that double manner as we have said, bothbecaufe it fnatches away from him the priviledge of affifting alone at the right hand of the Father, and because it violates the Majesty of God, in whofe prefence all grandeur difappears. So far are the Saints from being more worthy of adoration because of their glorification, that on the contrary, the more they are glorified, and the nearer they are to God, the more are they as nothing and invisible. Add to this, that 7. Christ hath referv'd it to himself as an incommunicable piece of his glory, that we fhould call on the Father in his name. The Papifm calls on him in the name of Saints; for it invocates him by the merit and interceffion of the Saints. This is another abomination. As to the adoration of Images, 'tis fo plain an abomination and apostacy, that it cannot at this day any longer be defended, butby denying it, and faying, Godforbid that we should adore or ferve Images, we only make use of them, as a means to ascend to their originals.

The fecond difficulty is, that the Holy Spirit The Idospeaks of the Antichristian Idolatry, in more odious latty of the terms than it doth of the heathen Idolatry. Which never caris very ftrange. But none will any longer wonder ried to fer at it, when he confiders in what manner God the Heaunder the Old Testament spake of the Idolatry of thens. the Ifraelites. One thing is as certain as it can be, viz. that the Israelites in their Idolatries did never totally abandon the true God. They worshipped a golden Calf in the wilderness; but they 0 2 pre-

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pretended it was an *Emblem* of that great God that had brought them out of *Egypt*. They ferved *Baalim*, the *Gods of ftrangers*, 'tis true; but this was in affociating them with the true God, whofe worthip they never did reject. If ever there was a time of corruption, it was that of *Ahab*, who to the fin of *feroboam* added all the abominations of the *Tyrians*, which his wife *Iezabel* taught him. Neverthelefs at that very time, *Elias* confeffes, that the nation halted between two, worthipped *God* and *Baal* at the fame time.

Yet it is defcribed in higher terms.

It appears therefore, that the Idolatry of the Heathens, who worshipped none but falle Gods, was more criminal; however, the Holy Spirit speaks against the Idolatry of Ifrael, with a thoufand times more violence and vehemence than against that of the Heathens. The Prophets de-Icribe the heathen Idelaters as fools, as brutish perfons, that had loft their fenfes, who of the Tame log of wood made a God and a foot-ftool. But when they speak of the Idolatry of Ifrael, they do it in fuch terms as make perfons of any modefty to blush. For there are no odious Ideas in the most infamous proftitution, which the H. Spirit doth not bring in in his description of them. We need but confult the 16th Ch. of Ezech. and many more places of the other Prophets, where the Idolatrous lewish Church is represented as a woman void of shame, that prostitutes her felf to every comer, that fits in the crofs ways, that offersher felf, that opens her bosom, that speaks such words as modefly can't hear, and doth abominable actions.

The reason of this difference is plain, 'tis because the Idolatry of the Heathens is confider'd

only

only as a fimple fornication, and the Idolatry of The Ido-Ifrael as adultery. Every one knows the diffe- Church is rence between fimple Fornication and Adultery. moff cri-minal, and Almost all nations have punish'd adultery with why, death. But the Heathens did scarce think that fornication was a fin ; the fews themselves counted it as a trivial matter. A man fees the worft of crimes committed upon a woman that belongs not to him, without being much moved at it; but the least debauches of his own wife stir up his jealousie, and kindle his anger. He can't speak of them without vehemence, and in terms that fignify the greatness of his grief. And 'tis not an unreasonable refentment. A woman with whom he hath made no treaty, that hath not plighted her troth to him, nor he his to her, doth him no. wrong, there is no thame redounds to him thereby; whereas the crimes of his wife cover him with infamy. 'Tis the fame with God ; the Idolatry of the Heathens in his opinion is but a fimple fornication, he hath made no treaty with them who are without the covenant; no fhame, nor difhonour is reflected on him from their debaua cheries. But he hath treated with the Church, fhe is his Sponfe; he calls her fo; 'tis a figurative expression that he every where uses. We need not therefore wonder, if he be more fenfible of those wrongs, that are done him on her part. Although the Idolatries of the Heathens were greater, confidering them precifely in themfelves, than the Idolatries of the Church; yet however, God would not be fo much offended by them. A Husband is more offended by the light debaucheries of his Sponse, than by the greatest crimes of one that is only his Kinfwoman. It fignifies nothing, that this woman doth not 03 deny -

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deny her Husband her favours; if the fuffer others to fhare with him, her crime is not the lefs. It fignifies nothing alfo, that the *Church* doth not refufe to give adoration to the true *God*; if the fuffer the creatures to be fharers with him, the is not lefs criminal; the is ftill an *Adulterefs*, and her crime is an *abomination*.

It is easy to apply all this to the Christian Church ; the bands of the facred marriage that unite her to her God are much more noble, glorious and strait than those that united God to the Synagogue. So her adulteries alfo are much more worthy to be condemned. It fignifies nothing, that the commits them with those that are called the friends of God. A King is not the lefs offended by the diforders of his Spoule, that proftitutes her felf to his favourites, than if the proftituted her felf to strangers. And thus, I think, enough hath been said to justify this, that the Papismis a true Apostacy, and that that term , and others, though higher, are not too big to fignify the abominations of the Antichristian Empire.

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The deceiving Spirits which St. Paul speaks of, are Evil Spirits, The Dostrine of Damons is that Dostrine, that hath Damons for its Objects, and not that which bath Damons for its Authors. There is a perfect conformity between the Theology and the Religion of the Heathens about Damons, and that of the Papism about Saints and Angels, mediatory Spirits.

S Aint Paul, continuing to déscribe the future Evil spiries Antichristian Empire, faith, that this Apo-Authors of flacy shall be joined with the spirit of seduction: this Popula They shall give up themselves to deceiving spirits. 'Tis very indifferent whether by these deceiving spirits, or spirits of errour, as some copies have it, we understand men, or spirits separated from matter; for both the one and the other yield a true fense. It is true, that the Antichrifian Apostacy was formed by the deceit of certain deceiving spirits, who being mad upon a falfedevotion, feduced others both by their examples and also by their bad arguments. Yet I rather encline to believe, that by deceiving spirits we are to understand evil spirits, which were the first Authors, in the first place, of the worthip of Reliques, afterwards of the invocation of Saints, and at last of the adoration of their Images. This was the way whereby fuperstition began to be. establisht, viz. the visions, by which Reliques Q 4 were

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from the father of

lies.

were discover'd. We learn from Saint Austine, that the bodies of the Martyrs Gervais and Protais were found out by St. Ambrofe by the help of a dream. The fame time God revealed to this holy Bishop in a dream, where lay the bodies of the Martys Gervais and Protais, who many years were kept in the secret of God, and preserv'd free from corruption, to the end they might be discover'd, to stop the fury of a woman that was Empress, and The visions mother of the Emperour. I will not wrong Saint Ambrofe fo far, as to accuse him of feigning this were reveavision to deceive the people, to work falle miracles, that he might make the party that were for the word consubstantial, to triumph over Arianism. But this is certain, it was a deceiving fpirit that did abuse St. Ambrose, and did discover these Reliques to him to make Idels of them, because then the Reliques of the Saints began to be abused. The Miracles that were wrought by Reliques, either are fabulous stories of Impostors, or the productions of him, who is the father of lies. Saint Austin faith, that those who were possid were deliver'd by them. Befides that, the greatest part of those that were possessed in those ages, were melancholy perfons; it is not hard to conceive, that the Devil would play these pranks to establish Idolatry, that was then receiving its birth. He could do no lefs than go out of a body, feigning to be forced to it by the vertue of Reliques, and merit of a Saint, Ablind man received his fight by putting a cloth to his eyes, that had touched the Coffin of the Martyrs. The people by their credulity make fuch fort of The Mira- Miracles every day. St. Auftin had a good cles were the Devil might do things much harder than this,

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of reftoring light to a man, that had not feen for fome time. Belides, God, that was willing, that his decrees fhould be accomplish'd, let loofe the rains to the spirit of illusion. We need but follow the Hiftory of the Church, and the Legends of the Saints, and there we shall find every where these dreams, these visions, these apparitions of Souls; Saints speaking, the Virgin Mary appearing to her devotoes; the whole defigned, not to confirm the Doctrines of Christianity, but the invocation of Saints, the adoration of the Virgin, the adoration of Images, the Mass, Purgatory and other parts of the Antichristian abomination. And this fountain of feduction was open'd in part by deceiving spirits among men, wicked, superstitious wretches, Priefts and Monks; in part by the wicked fpirits, that perpetually furround men to deceive and mock them.

The last Charaster of the Religion of Antichrift here express'd, is the Doctrine of Devils, or of Damons, giving up themfelves to deceiving fpirits, and to Doctrines of Damons.

The common opinion is, that by the Doctrines The Doof Dezuils, or of Damons, we are to understand arines of Devils, or those Doctrines, of which the Devil is the Author of Damons and inventor, and that bear upon them a Diabo- what they lical Character. Joseph Mede hath made a new conjecture upon it, and which I believe we owe to him. He understands by Damons, not wicked spirits, that are represented as dwelling in Hell; but those spirits, which the Heathens worshipt as Mediatours between God and men, whom in truth in their Theology they called Bamons. For then the word was not taken in an ill fenfe, and Damons were properly in the Heathen Religion, fecondary Gods, fubject to the great Gods. By the

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the Doctrine of Damons he understands a Doctrine of which Damons are the object, not the authors. And according to him, the fense is, that men in the Antichristian Religion would renew the Divinity and the worship of these mediatory spirits called Damons; that Paganism shall be introduced into the Religion of Jesus Christ; that therein shall be establisht a second order of Divinities, belides the three adorable perfons of the Trinity; that dead men shall be invocated in this new Paganism, in the same manner as was practifed under the old; that their Reliques shall be honour'd ; Statues shall be erected to them; Images shall be confecrated for them, which shall be worshipp'd; that Temples shall be built for them, and facrifices be offer'd to their honour; that apotheoses, or canonizations shall be renew'd; that Miracles shall be feign'd to be done by these Images and these Demy-Gods; that Trees shall a new be fet up with Trophies, which are the Croffes, before which men shall prostrate themfelves; that it shall be pretended, that God comes to dwell here below in a piece of confecrated bread, just as in the ancient Paganism it was pretended, that the Godsby vertue of the consecration came to dwell in their Images.

Topery haih cer-

Authors.

Which interpretation foever we follow, 'tis tainly De- certain, that Antichristianism is found here. It is vils for its composed of Doctrines that are truely Diabolical, and that have Devils for their Authors. 'Tis a' Doctrine of Devils, that hath establisht that Tyrant in the Church, who hath exercised fo much fury there, who pretends to be King of Kings, and Lord of the Lords of the Earth ; who exalts himfelf above all that is called God; who faith he can't be judged by any one; but though he thould

should lead men to Hell by troops, he must be fuffer'd to do it, and be left to God to be judged. "Tis a Doctrine that hath the Devil for its Author, which fets up other objects of worship befides God, that gives Iesus Christ companions, and believers other Saviours. It was no other than the Devil, that could infpire Christians with the thoughts of adoring Images, and bringing in afresh that Paganism, that was once buried. 'Twas the Devil, the father of lies, that form'd that monster of Transsubstantiation, that hath contrived that prophane facrifice of the Mals; and who of a Sacrament hath made a wretched Idol of it ; and fo to keep to the common opinion, the true Religion will not lofe any thing by it.

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However, I confess I have resolved on foseph By Do-Mede's fense. It hath not been without weigh- Damons ing things ; and I did a long time believe, that we mult underftand this interpretation was much more ingenious than Doctrines, folid. But after I had well thought on it, I that have judg'd the quite contrary ; and that for these Gods for realons.

I. First, This expression, Doctrine of Damons, doth not more naturally fignify, that the Doctrine spoken of hath Damons for its Authors, than it doth that it hath them for its Object. For it is certain, that in all languages these forts of propo-fitions are æquivocal. We say, the love of God, to signify the love of which God is the object, more naturally than to fignify that love of which he is the Author. We fay, the knowledge of bodies, to fignify that knowledge of which bodies are the objects; the knowledge of the stars, to express Astrology; a treatife of Angels, to express a book, not made by the Angels, but treating of them. The fame æquivocal speech, and the same ulage

their obiect.

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usage is to be met with in the facred books. In the fixth Chapt. of the Epistle to the Hebrews the

Heb. 6. 2. Apostle speaks of the Doctrine of Baptisms, i. e. of the Doctrine, that hath Baptism for its object. Ad. 13.12. St. Luke faith, that the Pro-conful Sergius was

aftonished at the Doctrine of the Lord, i.e. the

Gal.2.20. Acts 3. 16.

Doctrine treating of the Lord. The faith of the Son of God, and faith of his name, is the faith, not which hath Jefus Chrift for its Author, but its object. And thus you fee, we have already gain'd one point, viz. that Grammar can put in no obstacle to this Interpretation.

By the Do. ctrine of Damons, derstood the Idola-Pery.

II. My fecond reason is, because explain it how you will, I am perfwaded that by the Domust be un- Etring of Devils, or of Damons, is meant the Idolatry which Antichrift was to re-eftablish in the try of Po- Church. For this is that which diftinguishes that Religion from the Christian Religion; and which renders it abominable. It will be faid, that there are fome things in the Papifm, which are not lefs abominable than its Idolatry, that is, the ufurpation of Jefus Chrifts power by the Pope. I confess it. But besides, that this usurpation is joined. with Idolatry, feeing they make an Idol of the Pope, I fay, there is in Antichristianism an Empire and a Religion. The Empire is Diabolical, Tyrannical, Antichristian, and may well be called an Empire of Devils, as having them for its Authors. And 'tis in this respect of an Empire and a Tyranny, that St. Paul principally confiders Antichristianism in the second Chapter of the second Epistle to the Thessalanians. For there he represents the head of this Empire, as a Tyrant that fits himfelf down on the Throne of God, and was to posses the Empire, when he that then held it, was cast down. 'Tis true, that he confiders

fiders it also a little as a Religion; for he calls it a Mystery, and faith, it shall be established by false figns and false miracles. But in this fourth Chap. of the first Epistle to Timothy, he confiders Antichristianism purely as a Religion, and not as an Empire. Therefore he speaks only of Apostacy, Spirits, Deceivers, and of Doctrines. Now, that which is most abominable in the Papifm, as 'tis a Religion, is without doubt its Idolatry, and not its herefies; and confequently, this is what we must here understand by the Doctrine of Devils, or of Damons. For the Apostle intends by that to note that which is most criminal in the Papifm. Seeing therefore we must necessarily understand by these words Doctrine of Damons, the Antichristian Idolatry, why should we not believe, that the Apostle Saint Paul calls it fo by way of allufion, and comparing it with the heathen Religion and Theology?

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I have just before made a diffinction, which I Antichridefire may be observed, because 'tis of great use considered for the understanding the Prophecies of the Reve- in the Prolation, on this argument of the estate of Anti- iometimes christ; 'Tis this, that the H. Spirit fometimes as a Reli-fpeaks of it as of a Religion, fometimes as of an times as an Émpire. Indeed, he confiders it much oftner Empire. under the notion of an Empire, than under that of a Religion. In the 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18th of the Revelation, where Antichristianism is represented as a Beast with two horns, or seven heads and ten horns, and as a City called Babylon, 'tis under the Idea of an Empire. For in the Prophetical visions. Beafts always fignify Kings and Empires : But in the 11th Chap. Antichristianism is reprefented as a Religion; for it is called Paganism, and is shadowed forth under the emblem

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of a Temple that is prophaned. Leave out the Court which is without the Temple, and measure it not, for it is given to the Gentiles. In those places where it is reprefented as a Whore, where the Cup of its abominations is fpoken of, and where it is faid, it shall seduce the inhabitants of the Earth by the figns that it shall work, it is confider'd as a Religion ; because worship , idolatry , miracles. and figns belong to Religion.

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The Doetrine of Damons& Antichrinifm are the fame thing.

III. The H. Spirit's representing the Antichristian Religion as a Paganism, is to me a new reafon, that perfwades me, that in the Text of St. flian Paga- Paul, which we are now difcourfing of, by the Doctrine of Damons we must understaud that do-Etrine, of which Damons are the object. For I look on these two Texts as Parallel; this of the Revelation, the out ward Court is given to the Gentiles; and this, the apostacy of the fon of perdition thall be a Doctrine of Damons. Now it is certain, that in that Text in the eleventh of the Revelation is precifely meant that Pagani(m, that Pagan Theology, and that Pagan fervice, that were introduced into the Christian Religion, and confequently here by the Doctrines of Damons, we must understand the Pagan Religion , that worfhipt Damons, or Antichristianism, that hath made for it felf a Religion altogether like it in worthipping new Damons.

IV. But the principal reason that perfectly God could mot but predict the perfwades me, is, the event, which is always introducti- the best, or rather the only fure Interpreter of on of Paga prophecies. One thing is certain, viz. that there nifm into prophecies. One thing is certain, viz. that there the Christi- is a perfect conformity between the Thelogy and an Church. worthip of the ancient Paganism, and the Anti-christian Religion of the Papism. This was not done by chance. God permitted it, God forefaw

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faw it, and without doubt God hath predicted it.-For there is no likelihood, that having carefully marked in the Prophecies events incomparably lefs confiderable, he fhould forget this. 'Tis true; one may fay, that the Prophecy of it is found in these words of the Revelation, the ontward Court shall be given to the Gentiles; and in those places where the Antichristian and popish Religion is compared to adultery, and the corrupted Church to a whore. But the first seems to me to be too obfcure, and the second too general. I can't believe, but that God would leave us fome Oracles more clear and less general, to predict this admirable conformity, which is between the worship of the ancient Paganism, and that of Antichristianism. Now this Text more express and more clear then the others, I donot find elfewhere.

To fet forth this last proof in all its strength; we must consider fome points of this conformity. They may be seen already in those two Chapt. of the second part of our Prejudices, where we have shewn the conformity between Popery. and Paganism. But not to give any the trouble of leaving this book to find out the proof of this truth, that the worship of Damons among the Heathens; and this of the Saints in the Papism are alike, we will here give an abstract of it.

The Pagan Theology about good Damons is re- The Arti. I ferred to thefe Articles. I. They faid, that be- cles of the fides the great Gods, there were inferiour Divi- Theology nities, that received all their power from the fu- & Religion periour Gods. II. The inferiour Divinities were Damons, either confecrated Heroes, and deified fouls, or fpirits naturally and originally feparated from matter. III. Their office was to be mediatours between men and the great Gods, to execute . their

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their orders in favour of men, and carry the prayers of men to those superiour Gods. IV. To the honour of the one and the other, *i.e.* of *Damons* or spirits, as well those that were consecrated fouls, as those that were naturally separated from matter, they made Images, built Temples, and by vertue of the confectation, they made them come and dwell in those Images and Temples. V. Besides this, they did adore and worthip the assest of the reliques of their Heroes. These are the *Articles* to which the *Theobgy* of the *Pagan Damons* was reduced.

Paganifm acknowledg'd inferiour Gods called Dxmons.

In lib. de acfectu graculorum.

First, They held inferiour Divinities, that were infinitely beneath the great Gods. 'Tis a thing fo known, that there is no need to prove it. They called their great Gods, Dii superi, Dii caleftes, Soveraign Gods, and heavenly Gods. They placed these Gods in the Stars, as souls in bodies; therefore the Greeks called them on runners, as always going, and always running, as Plato faith in the Dialogue entitled Cratylus. These Gods were so very much above the others, that they believed them only immortal; for the fame Plato faith fomewhere, that the inferiour Gods were not immortal by their nature. They called these inferiour Gods Damons, and they ascribed this distinction to Zoroaster. They, faith Plutarch, seem to have removed great difficulties, who have establisht a species of spirits called Damons between the Gods and men. They have found, that they are these Damons, that do unite us with the great Gods, and do conciliate them to us; whether this Doctrine cometh from the Magi and Zoroaster, or whether it drew its original from Thrace by Orpheus, or from Egypt, or from Phrygia. The

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The Papifm acknowledgeth the very fame di- The Papifm ftinction. And they mult not tell us, that it makes no supposes but one Soveraign God, and no inferiour function Gods; for the Saints are its true inferiour Divi- the saints nities. It calls them Divus and Diva, as well as and God he was called Divus Augustus. The Heathens put Heathens the very fame difference between their great did be-Gods and their inferiour ones, as the Papifm doth Gods and between God and the Saints. For the fuperiour Damons. Gods were almighty and eternal; and the other were created by the great Gods, did not act but according to their orders, and were not immor-tal in their own nature. The Papifts can't make a greater diffinction between God and the Saints than this. The fuperiour Gods of the Heathens The Dzwere according to them fo heavenly, fo fublime, Mediators and fo pure, that they could not by themfelves between have any commerce with men, nor abale them- God and men. felves fo far as to take care of humane affairs, to govern them immediately and by themfelves. Therefore they establisht a kind of Damons, to be symposice. as Mediators and Agents between the Soveraign Gods and mortal men, faid Plato. God doth not converse with men, faith the fame Author; but all commerce between God and men is by the mediation of Damons. The Damons are Messengers and Interpreters, that come from God to men, and go from men to God. They bring to men the pre-Jents of the Gods, and to the Gods the prayers and homage of men. He that would fee this Theology more at large, may find it in Plutarchs difcourse, de Defectu Oraculorum. In Apuleius de Deo Socratis; in famblichus de mysteriis, and above all in Saint Auflin, in the eighth Book of the City of God, with *Ludovicus Vives*'s notes. Now one drop of water is not more like another P than

than this Pagan Theology is to that of the Papifm. God and Jefus Christ, fay they, who are their great Gods, are too fublime for us to addrefs our felves directly to them. We must have mediatours, that may be more of our rank; the fouls of Saints and the Angels do this office for us. They are the interpreters of our thoughts and our wants before God; and they receive commission to do us good and serve us. Therefore it is that prayers are addressed to them. Therefore 'tis that cures and deliverances are expected from them. L'aftly, therefore 'tis that men put themfelves under their protection.

Hefiod the first author of the deifications of fouls, the first order of Dzmons.

c. 11. de

præpar.

Evang.

In the heathen Theology the mediators spirits were of two forts. One were humane fouls; the other feparate intelligences. The most ancient of the Greeks, in which we fee this deification of fouls exprelly, is Hefiod, who faith, that by the counsel of Jupiter, the great men after their death are establisht guardians and patrons of mortal men , inspectors of their good and evil works, destributors of riches, and that in this confists their royal dignity. Therefore afterwards this fort of Gods were called the Gods of Hefiod. Plato entirely adopted this Theology, and Eusebius quotes from this Philosopher these words touching the Luseb. 1.3. Heroes; We will for the future serve and adore their sepulchers, as of the Damons, following the advice of the Oracle. Those that have the imalleft acquaintance with the Pagan Theology and

History, know this, that the greatest part of their The Laws Gods were deified men. They themlelves made no fecret of it : it may be feen in Plutarch's book ofancient Romeabout the worabout the ceafing of Oracles. The Laws of anshippingof Saints, excient Rome are express and remarkable hereupon. Divos, & illos, qui calestes semper beati habiti sunt, actly like those of new Roms. colunto :

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colunto; & eos, quos in cælum merita vocaverint. That the Saints should be worshipped, as well those that had been always esteemed the happy inhabitants of Heaven, as those that by their merits have been exalted into Heaven. See another Roman Law like it. Deorum manium jura sancta sunto, hos letho datos divos habento. That the rights of the Gods Manes should be inviolable, and that they should be reputed for Saints after their death. Is there not an admirable Providence in this, that new Rome hath re-establisht the fame Laws almost in the fame terms. And who can doubt after this, whether Antichristian Rome hath renewed ancient Rome's Doctrine of Damons?

But besides, these men become Damons, that A second ancient Pagan Theology did acknowledge others rank of that were always fuch, and that never had been feparate men. All the monuments of Paganifm that we ipirits. have, are full of this Theology. Apuleius expreffes it in these words; There is another fort of De Deo Demons that are superiour and more august, who being free from the bonds and dis-engaged from the chains of body, have each of them received a certain particular frength and power. 'Tis from this rank of superiour Damons, that Plato hath taken those Damons, of which he believes every man hach one all his life time for a witness of his actions and a guardian. How is it possible, that one should not perceive this perfect conformity, between the Pagan Theology and the popish Theology? Exact- pifts allo ly as the Heathens did, 10 do the Papifts make make two two orders of fpirits, that are the mediatours and mediatory protectors of men : humane fouls or glorified spirits. Saints, and Angels naturally separate from matter. The Heathens took Guardians from among those Damons, who had never been men; the Pa-P a pilts

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pists affign to each man a guardian spirit, but he is taken out of the order of Angels. They call him the gnardian Angel; and every devout perfon recommends himfelf to his guardian Angel, when he undertakes any thing of Ganger.

The Papifm in the erection, cor fectation and worship of perfectly brought back the Damons.

The Heathens to render these Damons, or these Demi-Gods, favourable to them, erected their pictures, and made Images of them; all the world knows that: They confecrated thefe Images, and Images hath perfwaded themselves, that by vertue of that confectation, the spiritual Gods came to dwell in that matter, to which they had given a shape. worship of The makers of Images, faith Tertullian, give bodies to the Damons. One may fee this Theology very diffinctly expressed in a Dialogue entitled

Asclepins, attributed to Hermes Tresmegistus, which at leaft is of fome antiquity, and was in fome esteem among the Heathens, seeing Apuleins took the pains to' translate it into Latin. 'Tis a marvel, faith he ; that surpasseth all other marvels, that man hath found a way to make Gods. Our Anceftors were greatly deceived by their incredulity touching the Gods, and had but little regard to religion and the purity of the Divine fervice. They invented an art of making Gods; Because they could not make souls, and join them to in-(enfible bodies, they called the fouls of Damons and of Angels, to put them into their Images, and in the holy mysteries, by which means these Images obtain the power of helping or hurting. See altogether pure popery. They may fay what they will, that they believe not that there is any vertue in the Images : yet however, it is true; Firft, That in the Papifm, an Image, that hath not been confectated, according to the Ritual, cannot be exposed to the publick devotion of the people. Secondly, That

That Images not confecrated, are reputed of no vertue; whereas those that are confecrate, do often work miracles, or the he and she-Saints work miracles by them. But if you would have any thing that is yet more like to the Doctrine of the Heathens, touching the power of confecrations, to draw the Gods into their Images, you will find it in the Doctrine of Transfubflantiation, and the real prefence. As the Heathens believed, they did by their invocations draw down their Gods into their brafs and marble; fo the Papifm by the vertue of confecration draws down its God into a morcel of bread, and there encloses it fast.

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The ancient Heathens defended themfelves in this matter, just as our new Heathens. You deceive your felves, faid they; we worship neither copper, nor filver, nor gold, nor other matter of which the Images of the Gods are made, &c. But in these figns we adore and worship the Gods.

Lastly, the Heathens did adore and ferve the Reliques of their dead men and of their Damons. 'Twas to the honour of these dead men, that the feasts were made, that are called inferia, parentalia, parentationes and novemdialia, and a hundred other things, whence we have elfewhere shew'd its perfect conformity with the fervices of the papifm for the dead. We have heard Plato quoted by Eusebius, telling us, we must worfhip the sepulchers of the Hero's. Clemens Alexandrinus, Arnobius, Eufebius, &c. tell us, the Temples of the false Gods were nothing else but the Tombs of the Heroes. And this is exactly what the papism imitates; its Temples, and its Altars are garnisht with Reliques; and it would believe, that a Temple would not have all that it must have, if there were not some bones of a Saint under the Altar.

Thus

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Thus you have that which perfwades me, that the Apostle designs the worship of the papism by the doctrine of Damons? 'Tis this exact conformity that is found between the ancient Doctrine of Damons and the new. I think nothing can be objected but this, viz. that the word Damon in the H. Scriptures is never taken in a good fenfe. It always fignifies those wicked spirits, that feduce men in this World, and must torment them in the other. Whereas the Heathens in their Theology by Damons understood those kind (pirits, which are the mediatours of commerce between God and men. Joseph Mede answers to this, two things.

The word Deman in the Scripture is not al ways taken in an ill sense.

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First, That the usage of this word Damon in the sense of the Pagans, for Gods of the second rank, was not unknown to the writers of the new Testament. Saint Luke in the 17th Chap. of the Acts, introduceth the Athenians, faying of Saint Paul, that he is a setter forth of strange Damons. In the fame Chap. Saint Paul faith, that he found the Athenians too much addicted to the worship of Damons. In the 9th Chapter of the Revelation. Saint John faith, that the horrible plague that fell on men, hindred them not from worfhipping of Damons. The people there spoken of, that came from above Eupbrates, horfemen to the number of twenty thousand times ten thousand, are in all likelihood the Turks. And those that are fmitten with that plague, are the Christians, to whom the adoration of Damons is attributed, because they worshipped Saints and Angels.

The fecond thing, that fofeph Mede answers, which is very certain and very folid, is, that the Heathens facrificed and render'd their homage to evil.

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evil spirits, and not as they pretended to Angels, The Heat and to the happy Spirits; that are Administratours them a the Papifis in under God. Becaufe thefe holy creatures are too believing much given to the fervice of God, and too much they worin the interests of their great master, to arrogate Genius's, to themselves and receive any of that homage that wicked men would render to them. The Heathens there- spirits, fore in their intention ferved good Genius's, but indeed the wicked Damons? Tis the same with the Heathens of the Antichristian Empire. They intend to ferve the Saints and Angels; but those pure and happy Spirits, have no mind to receive fuch worship. It goes to them that refuse it, it goes not to God who abominates it. It goes therefore to the Devils, that take it for themselves, and rejoyce in it; fo the Antichristian Idolatry may justly. be called by the fame name as the Heathen Idolatry. For they have the fame model, the fame principles, the fame ceremonies, and they go to the honour of the fame Prince of darkness, whole Empire, they encrease.

CHAP. XXI.

What is the Character of those, that were to, establish Idolatry in the Christian Religion. They are Priests and Monks, Authors of the. Laws of Celibacy and of fasts. How many fables and stitions have been invented by these men feared in their Consciences.

W E are much obliged to the H. Spirit speaking by the mouth of S. Paul, that he would in this Text add the Charatter of the perfons that P 4 were.

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should teach Docerning Demons.

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what must were to cause this Apostacy, and teach this do² be the Cha. Etrine of Damons. For at last these terms of Apothose, that facy and the doctrine of Devils, or of Damons, being general, the Subjects of Antichrift would al-Arinescon- ways have been able to have faved themfelves, by the help of the doubtfulness and ambiguity of them, in faying, that every herefy is apoftacy, and every lye is a doctrine of Devils. But see here, that which makes the meaning of Saint Paul exceeding clear. The dostrines of Damons were to be taught by Hypocrites', enemies to Marriage, and fuch as shall forbid the use of meats. By the bypocrify or fiction of lyars, feared in their conscience, that will forbid to marry, and command to abstain from means, which God hath created for them that believe.

It may be, there is nothing in the Prophecies more admirable, and more particular. We have already observ'd, that we must not take this as if it were here the dostrines of Devils, which the Apostates from the Christian Religion were to teach. The Holy Spirit shews it us by what they have of fair and specious, to the end we may know them by those particulars, for which they greatly value themfelves.

We here fee their (harafter, and afterwards the means whereby they are to advance this Apoflacy and worship of Damons. Their Character is, that they greatly affect outward aufterity, in abstaining from Marriage, and depriving them-felves of the use of ordinary meats. The means they use to establish this Worship of Creatures, and the Theology of Damons, is Hypocrify, Fiction and Lying.

I know not whether one cannot fee in this pourtraiture the Roman Clergy in general, and the 1. 1-Monks

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Monks in particular, that fo greatly value themfelves upon the Law of Celibacy, their Fasts, and their abstinence from certain Meats. And here- Idolatry was effaupon, that we may fee how admirably the event blisht in anfwers to the Prophecy; we must observe, that the Church idolatry began in the Church precifely the very time the fame time, and in the very fame age, and; which fame, and is more, by the very fame Authors as the Laws Celibacy of Celibacy and the Monaflick life did.

It was in the 14th age, Paul the Theban and Anthony, the two Patriarchs of the Monks, lived pretty late in this fourthage. Saint Anthony died Anno 358, and Paul the Theban was dead a little before. "Twas at the fame time that men began to speak of the Reliques of the Martyrs, to seek after them, and attribute Miracles to them. And a little time after, the Monks that had been hid in the deferts of Syria and Thebais, fpread themfelves every where. Saint Bazil in the Eaft, affifted by Gregory Nazianzen and Gregory of Nyffa, establisht them in Greece; from a Hermites life he made them pais to a Monastick one, and gave them rules. Saint Ambrose in the West was as great a Zealot for the monastical life. In the fame age, Lent, and the Easts, that confist in the difunction of Meats, began to be establisht. And it was the authors, of and zealots for these illunderstood austerities, that pushed forwards also the worship of creatures. For St. Bafil, St. Ambrose, and the two Gregories, are the most ancient Authors, in whom we begin to find the worship and invocation of creatures. If we profecute the Hiftory of the Monks, we shall admire how they have been in all ages the promoters of *Idolatry* and Superstition. We have a passage of Eunapius the Heathen, who lived in the time of Theodofins the

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the great, which informs us, that the Monk's were the original cause of Idolatry, the guardians of Reliques.

In the life of Edefius he makes a long complaint concerning the violence, which the Chrifians had offer'd to the Temples of the false Gods in Egypt, and faith, that Monks were establisht in the place of Canopus, instead of intelligible Gods to worship flaves. So he calls the Martyrs for Christianity ; and adds , that these Monks reducing into ashes the heads and the bones of perfons condemned to death for their crimes, made Gods of them, and prostrated themselves before them. Let us fee what they did in Saint Auftin's time. Sa-

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opere Mo. tan, faith he, spread abroad a great number of bypocrites, who in the habit of Monks run over all the Provinces, without being sent, never staid long in one place, never stood, and never fate; they fold the members of a Martyr, falle or true. They addreffed themselves to all the World, and required. a reward of a rich poverty, or of a falle and appearing holiness. Gregory of Tours, that lived in the following age, i.e. in the 6th, faith, that the Franc. 1.9. Monks came to Rome, in the night digged up the bodies near the Church of Saint Paul, and that being gone away, they confessed they intended to carry them into Greece, and there make them pass for the Reliques of the Martyrs. He also gives us the History of a Monk, that pretended to come from Spain, with Martyrs Reliques, and it was discovered, that they were only roots of certain berbs, with rats teeth and some other such like things. He adds, that there were many the like cheats at that. time, who ceased not endeavouring to seduce the poor people and the ignorant.

They were the fame Monks that were the zealous

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lous defenders of Images in the feventh and eighth The Monks Age, on which account they fuffer'd fo much, defenders which gives occasion for the fad complaints of cf Images. those both ancient and modern Historians, that are worshippers of Images, on account of the great violence that was offer'd to the Monks by the Emperours that were breakers of Images. Constantine surnamed Copronymus, was their mortal Enemy, as well as he was foto Images. He made fome of them be whipt, and others of them be dragged through the ftreets. He is accufed of having burnt a whole Convent, with the best Library of the East. He did crush, as far as he was able, this generation of vipers, and did feverely chaftife those that would not renounce this fort of life, full of hypocrify. The Monk Theophanes, and lately the Jefuite Maimbourg in his Hiftory of the Iconoclaste, describe these pretended cruelties in a tragical manner. There is fomewhat of lying without doubt in what these Authors fay; buthowever, 'tis true, Constantine did use some feverity against the Monks, because in a violent manner they opposed the defign, which the Emperours had to cleanse the Church again from the abomination of Images. This is not a point that needs proof; the Historians that are for the wor-thipping of Images confess it, and glory in it.

In the following Ages the new orders of Monks Monks are were in the West the corrupters of Religion. They of all the were those that brought Transubstantiation and corruptions intothe Corporal Presence of J. Christ in the Sacra-duced into ment into the World. It was one Paschase a the Church. Monk of Corbia, which first lick't this Bear into shape. They are the mendicant Fryars, that have carried the worship of the creatures, of Saints, and the blessed Virgin, to those extravagant heights, 220

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heights, that they are at this day abhorr'd by all men of good fenfe, without excepting the Papifts themfelves. One need not have very much underftanding in Hiftory to be affured of this: The proofs of it may be feen in our just prejudices against Popery; for there I have shewed these excesses, that smell of the spirit of reprobation; and that they have had for their authors a Saint Dominick and his facobins, a Saint Francis and his Cordeliers, and generally all the orders of the Monks.

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The Idola- By what means did these perfons establish Idotry of the Papifm was latry? by hyprocrify and lying : by the hypocrify established of liars feared in their confciences. Behold preby the Fa- cifely the very way by which the Roman Clergy, fittions of and generally the Priests and Monks, as well those the Monks, of the East as of the West, have established Idola-

try; by profound hypocrify, by lies and fables. How many falle vilions were there to establish the invocation of Saints ?. How many false miracles ? You should confult the Legends on this point; and if any will not give himfelf that trouble, let him read eleven Chapters of our prejudices in the fecond part, from the 11th to the 23th. We have given our felves the trouble to make a confiderable collection of the horrid, filthy, fhamefull fallities, which the Papilm, its Priests and Monks have advanced, to uphold the idolatrous worship of Saints, Reliques and Images. And it should be observ'd, that this spirit of fables was introduced into the Church, exactly at the fame time that the Antichristian Idolatry began to enter into it. The lives of the ancient Monks Paul, Anthony, Hilarion, &c. were written by St. Ferom, without honefty and judgment. The History of the Church from this very time begins to be a Romances

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mance, where 'tis extreme difficult to diffinguish truth from lies.

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For near 350. years, there was not a miracle Under Juwrought by Reliques ever heard of. But under postate Ba-the reign of fulian the Apostate, who succeeded Matryr bethe children of Constantine, Babylas the Martyr, gins to fometime Bisbop of Antioch, made a Martyr in cles by his Decius's perfecution, interred in a Suburb of An- Reliques. tioch called Daphne, more than a hundred years after his death', thought of working the first miracles. Julian the Apostate would confult the Oracle of Apollo of Daphne, who not being willing to answer, and conjured at least to tell the reason of his filence, faid it came from hence, that the bones of the Martyr Babylas were interr'd near his Temple. This is the most ancient History of a miracle wrought by Reliques, that we have been able to difcover. So the corruption of Chrifianity begah in the fame place, where the faithfull began to be called Christians. It was not very long, before miracles were feen wrought by other Reliques. St. Ambrose was inform'd in a vision, where the bones of the Martyrs Gervais and Protais were interred : they went to feek them, they carried them in great pomp to the Church, and they did not fail immediately to work great miracles. This was found fo good and fo proper to beat down the remainders of Heathenism, that this torrent gained ground every where.

But that which is highly observable, is, that Miracles wrought by the Authors who report these fasts as true, con-Reliques fess, that this was new, and had not been seen seen ook'd ince the Apostles time. St. Chrysoftom speaking new in the of Babylas saith; if any one will not believe the 4th Age. things done by the Apostles, let him mind those that vertus are done in this age, and cease impudently to deny the Epift ad Marcell.

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the truth. He doth not fend them back to the times immediately fore-going, he doth not fay; if any one will not believe the Miracles that are always wrought in the Church, let him believe that which he fees at prefent. But he fends them back to the Apostles, as if nothing of the like nature had been feen fince them. St. Ambrofe alfo faith it plainly enough, fpeaking of the Miracles wrought by the Reliques of Gervais and Protais. He reckons up the Miracles of theie two Saints, and finds nothing like it fince the Apofles time. Wherefore after he hath made an enumeration of the Miracles of these Saints, he makes one of those of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, which he fees renewed; and faith nothing of any that were wrought in the ages immediately fore-going. St. Auftin, that was very fond of the fame superstition, makes the fame acknowledgement in the 8th Chapter of the 22th Book of the City of God, whence the Papists pretend to draw io great advantage to themselves. Tis true, hetheremakes a History of many Miracles wrought by Reliques, but he acknowledgeth this is all new. We have given order, faith he, for the making publick memoirs and books, for the reading of these Miracles before the people, seeing that in our time the figns and miracles of the ancient times were renewed. It was therefore new, and had not been fince the ancient times.

. Now it is certain, that these pretended miracles had for their Author the Spirit of lying, and for their spring the Hypocrify of Lyars. It was The fable the Devil that abused these good men, to lead of Pretain them to fuperstition and idolatry. That which St. very plain Ambrose himself faith of those Saints Gervais and in St. Am. St. Protain, is very proper to make one suffect a cheat.

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cheat. The inhabitants of Milane desire him to build in their City a Temple like that at Rome. Iubilupta will do it, faith he, provided I can but find some Reliques. He had them not as yet , he knew not where to find them, but lo, he is in quest of them, and hereupon fubiit veluti cujusdam ardor prasagii; behold, he was inflamed with a certain fire, that favoured of prefage and infpiration. He makes them fearch in a certain place, he there finds two bodies of Gyants. We found two men of extraordinary bigness, such as the ancient time did yield. In venimus mira magnitudinis viros duos, nt prisca atas ferebat; Ossa integra, sanguinis plurimum. The bones were yet entire, and there was a great deal of blood. Would you not fay, that he speaks of the time wherein Polyphemus and the old Giants lived? Men, I warrant you, were much bigger in the third Age under the Empire of Decius, than under that of Gratian and Valentinian. I don't know whether it be apparent, that God chofe martyrs from among the Giants. They are alfort of people, the enormous mais of whole bodies is ufually a fign of the vices of their fouls; at least of that fury and warlike heat, which is not the Character of a Saint. But it was necessary every thing in the fable should be great, even to the bodies of those that were found.

This *fpirit* of lying and fables increased and grew with the reign of *Idolatry*. In the fixth Age the two *Gregories*, one the *Bishop* of *Rome*, the other the *Bishop* of *Tours*, flufft their Books with these Fables, defigned to establish *Idolatry*, and make us invocate the *Saints* as our patrons. He of *Tours* made a book on purpose, entituled de *Gloria Martyrum*. These Fables go to this very point of impudence, as to bring in the *martyrs* them.

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themfelves defiring of God, that the men that invoke them, and the prayers that are made in their name, may be heard. Simeon Metaphrastes Metaphra- reports, that Saint Barba, as the was a dying, defired of God, that all those who should in their make men prayers make mention of her combat and her marthe Saints. tyrdoin, should be kept from all forts of contagious difeases, and that they should not be touch'd with any evil in their bodies and their persons. And he faith of St. Blaife, that on a certain day he pray'd to God in these words; If any evil happen to any. man, or child, or even any beast, and my name be called upon over them, faying, Hasten to help by reason of the intercession of thy servant Blaise, give prefently a cure every where, to the glory of thy boly name. He makes him alfo speak after the same rate to a Woman, to whom he had reftored her Hog, which a Wolf had eaten up, and who return'd him thanks for it : Woman, always celebrate my memory, and nothing shall be wanting in thy house; and if it (hall come to pass, that any other in imitation of thee shall celebrate my memory also, he shall obtain of my God a perpetual Bleffing all the days of his life. One may cafily fee whither the fpirit of lying in these Fables tended; it was to causemento invocate these Saints.

We must also see the History of the establishment of Images, and how many miracles were wrought to introduce this abominable devotion. 'Tis the fame with respect to the Adoration of the Sacrament, of which they have made an Idol. Books are full of fabulous miracles, which the Devil wrought, or made the Monks write, for the eftablishing this Idolatry. This is fo notorious, that it would be useles to bring proof of it.

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The Apostle to perfect the pourtraiture of these The Au-Impostors, that have corrupted the Christian Re- thors of the Le-ligion in introducing Antichristianism, faith, that gends had they are feared in their confcience's. All parts where ces feared the Fire and the Searing-iron have paffed, be-infentible, come callons, hard; and confequently infentible. The Apostle could not better describe to us the disposition of these Authors of Lies, that have written Legends for us. For in truth they have loft their fense; they are such fools, stupid and fenfeless. There is nothing that is ridiculous and abfurd; which they are not capable of digetting. The most plain absurdity and impiety they are not fensible of; and their conficience is as if it were of iron and marble. They have a heart of lead, and a mouth of iron, faid Canus, Bishop of the Canaries, concerning them. The Fables of Heathenilm are not more filthy; nor more fhamefull than theirs. They introduce the Virgin Mary embracing the Monks, fuffering them to feel her bofom, giving them milk out of her breafts, wedding them, and marrying her felf with them. They make Images of wood and ftone to fpeak; they make their *Saints* do filthy and foolifh acti-ons, which they would have to pass for *miracles*. This may be seen largely proved in the second part of our just Prejudices.

I know not of any thing further in this Oracle The pro-of the fourth Chapt. of the first Epist. to Timothy, doth not that can leave any foruple behind it, unless it be exclude the multitude. the pronoun Some; for this word doth not feem to agree with this fo general an Apostacy : feeing on the contrary, it feems to fignify, that the number of Antichristian Apostates. shall not be great in comparison of others. 'Tis answered.

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exclude the multitude; but only fignifies, there will be Exceptions. We need no other instance than that of the fews, of whom St. Paul speaking in the IIth Chap. to the Romans, faith, Some of the branches were cut off.

'Twas the revolt and rejection of the fews that was fignified thereby. And what is this Some? that is to fay, almost all. For the entire Nation of the fews is engaged in this revolt. There was but a small number of the fews that believed on Jefus Chrift, and believed truely. And certainly, the proportion that is between the fmall company of the faithful, that love not the Beast, and those that adore him, is greater than that which was between the converted Jews, and those that have remained unbelievers these 16 hundred years. The fame Apostle speaking of the Ifraelites in the Wil-, Cot. 10- dernefs, that worthipped the golden Calf, faith, Be not ye Idolaters, as some of them were: Now these Ixod. 32. Some, were all; for Moles faith expresive, that all the people brake off the golden ear-rings which were in their ears. In the tame manner he faith in the fame place, Let us not tempt Christ, as some of thema -tempted him; Let us not commit fornication, as Some of them committed. Now it is certain; that these fome fignify the far greater part: and it only fliews, that there were iome exceptions. The Apostle might the rather use this like expression, because the Antichristian idolatry and Apostacy were shadowed forth by these revolts of the people

of the fews in the Wilderness. To this we may add, that the Apoftle St. Paul confiders this evil not in its last period, but in its beginning. Now it is certain, that the introduction of idolatry into Christianity began by a small number of bigots, superstitious men and false devoto's.

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Other perfons, besides those against whom we dispute, may wrangle also about this term, the later times, and fay, that we cannot reasonably call the times that last i2. or 13. hundred years, and that began so long before the end of the world, the later times. The Papists, Ifay, against whom we dispute, can't make use of this difficulty, because they apply this Oracle to the Encratites and the Manichees, the first of which were known in the second Age, and the others in the third. Those were times yet further distant from the end of the world; than those ages where we place the Antichristian Empire. When we shall speak of the duration of the Antichristian Empire, we shall have occasion to fay, why the ages of its Empire are called the later times.

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These words, with which the Oraclebegins, the Spirit faith remarkably or expressly, would well deferve some confideration, to know whether they ought to be understood of some Oracles in the Old Tethament; so that the sense should be, The Spirit hath faid expressly by the ancient Prophets; or of a present inspiration, so that the Apostle would fay, the Spirit gives me to understand very clearly. But its of very little importance to know by what Spirit this hath been expressly faid, by that of the Prophets, or that of St. Paul, seeing it is the same Spirit. And besides this, we shall have occasion to fay fomething of it in one of the following Chapters.

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CHAP. XXII.

The Characters of Antichrift in the Papifin confirm'd by the great type of Antichrift, Antiochus Epiphanes. That which is spoken literally of this Antiochus, agrees mystically to the Pope and the Papifin.

There is but one fpring more, whence I would draw the *Characters* of the *Antichrissian Empire*; viz. those Chapters of the *Revelation* of the Prophet *Daniel*, where the most famous of the perfecutors of the *fewish* Nation is literally spoken of, and the most statl perfecution that Nation endured. The first Text of this prophecy is found in the 28th verse of the 11th Chapter to the end.

In the 28th 28. Then shall be returninto his Land with great verse of the riches, and his beart shall be against the holy coveith Cha. nant, and he shall do exploits, and return to his of Daniel, own Land.

Epiphanes 29. At the time appointed he shall return and according come toward the south, but it shall not be as the forto the letto the letter.

30. For the Ships of Chittim shall come against him: Therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do, he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that for sake the holy covenant.

Jall And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the Sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the

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the abomination that maketh defolate.

22. And such as do wickedly against the covenant Jhall he corrupt by flatteries : but the people that do know their God, shall be strong and do exploits.

33. And they that understand among the people Shall instruct many; yet they shall fall by the favord, and by the flame, and by captivity, and by spoil many days.

24. Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help : but many shall cleave to them with flatteries.

35. And some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and to make them white; even to the time of the end; because it is yet for a time appointed.

36. And the King shall do according to his will, and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every God, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of Gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished : for that that is determined shall be done,

37. Neither shall he regard the God of his Father, nor the defire of Women, nor regardany God; for he shall magnify himself above all.

38. But in his estate shall be honour the God of forces, and a God whom his fathers knew not, Shall be honour with gold, and filver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.

39. Thus shall be do in the most frong holds with a strange God, whom he shall acknowledge, and increase with glory; and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the land for gain.

40. And at the time of the end shall the King of the South push at him, and the King of the North, shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots

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riots, and with horsemen, and with many Ships; and he (hall enter into the Countries, and shall, overflow and pass over.

41. He shall enter also into the glorious Land, and many Countreys shall be overthrown: but these Shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.

42. He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the Countries; and the Land of Egypt shall not escape. 43. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold, and of filver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; and the Libyans, and the Ethiopians (hall be at his steps.

44. But tidings out of the East and out of the North (hall trouble him. Therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the feas, and in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall. help him

I find a pretty great agreement among Interpreters on this Chapter, and the Verfes which we have just now read. By those of both communions it is agreed, that 'tis Antiochus called Epiphanes, one of Alexander's fucceffors, that is here literally spoken of. It is the very same that the other Prophecy respects, in the eighth Chap. where the H. Spirit having represented to Daniel in a vision, the Empire of the Medes and Persians under the Emblem of a Ram with two horns, he describes the Empire of the Greeks, under the Emblem of a he-goat, that had at first only one horn in the middle of his fore-head, which being broken, four other horns less than the first came in its place. Afterwards, from one of these four horns comes

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comes forth a little horn, of which the prophecy thus speaks.

C. 8. v.9. And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great toward the South, and toward the East, and toward the pleasant land.

v. 10. And it waxed great even to the hoft of Heaven, and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them.

11. Yea, be magnified himfelf, even to the Prince of the hoft, and by him the daily facrifice was taken away, and the place of his fanctuary was caft down.

12. And an hoft was given him against the daily facrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground, and it practised and prospered.

13. Then I heard one Saint speaking, and another. Saint said unto that certain Saint which spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of deselation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under soot?

14. And he said unto me, unto two thousand and 300. days, then shall the sanctuary be cleansed?

'Tis also to the same Antiochus that we must refer the whole 12th Chapt. of the same book of Daniel.

C. 12. V. 1. And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great Prince, which standeth for the children of thy people, and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a Nation, even to that same time; and at that time shall thy people be deliver'd, every one that shall be found written in the book.

2. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the Earth shall wake, some to everlasting life, Q4

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and fome to everlasting shame and contempt. 3. And they that be wife, shall shine as the brightness of the firnament; and they that turn many

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to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever. 4. But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book even to the time of the end: many shallrun to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.

5. Then I Daniel looked, and behold there flood other two, the one on this fide of the bank of the river, and the other on that fide of the bank of the river.

6. And one faid to the man clothed in linnen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long shall it be to the end of these wonders?

7. And I heard the man clothed in linnen, which was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand to heaven, and fivare by him that liveth for ever, that it shall be for a time, times, and a half; and when he shall have accomplished to fcatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished.

8. And I heard, but I understood not. Then, faid I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things?

9. And he faid, Go thy way, Daniel, for the words are closed up, and sealed, till the time of the end.

10. Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly, and none of the wicked shall understand, but the wise shall understand.

11. And from the time that the daily facrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh defolate. fet up, there shall be 1290. days.

12. Bleffed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousfand three hundred and five and thirty days.

13. But

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13. But go thou thy way till the end be : for those shalt reft, and stand in thy lot at the end of the days.

As Interpreters agree, that these Prophecies in the literal meaning of them are concerning An-tiochus Epiphanes, the great perfecutor of the *fews* and the true Religion; so almost all agree alfo, that this mystically referrs to Antichrift. And 'tis a truth, I do not at all doubt of. Antiochus was a type of Antichrist : we shall see such clear proofs of it, that it will not be poffible to doubt of it. As the principle is commonly perceived. I will suppose π , and will not give my felf the trouble to prove it, any otherwise than in applying all that to Antichrift that is faid of Antiochus. I will only make fome remarks to confirm this truth.

I. We must observe that all the things, that Both good were to happen under the New Testament, had and bad under the their types under the Old. It is not only fefus N. Testa-ment have Christ that had types for his person, for his offices, for had their his good works; his enemies also have had their types un-types. The actions of the Saints have been typi- old. cal; the victories of Sampfon over the Philiftins, those of David over Goliah, were upes of the victories of Jefus Chrift. All the world believes it, and no one doubts it. It must be acknowledged alfo, that the criminal actions of eminent perfons. have been typical likewife. If on one hand there have been perfons and actions typical of the good, there have been also perfons and actions typical of the eyil. Cain was a type of the enemies of Jefus Chrift coming of the feed of the woman, he was a type of the feed of the Serpent ; and his action against his brother was a typical fin, that representeth the perfecution, which the Devil was

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was to bring upon Jefus Chrift and his Church. The fin of E fan, that despised the right of primogeniture, and fold it for a mels of broth, was a type of those prophane ones, that renounce the benefits of the World to come, for the vanities of this prefent World. Lots wife, that looked towards Sodom, and the Ifraelites that turn'd their eyes towards Egypt, after they were gone forth from it, are types of those miserable persons, who after they have been drawn from fin by the grace of Jesus Christ, are eager after the World from which they were departed, and return to it again.

Antichrift hath had his types as well as J. Chrift.

As therefore Jefus Christ hath had his types, without doubt Antichrist had his too, and that in great number. Cain, Goliah, Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, and the other oppressions of the truth and the faithful, have been types of Antichrift. Among these types there was not any one more noted and more plain than Antiochus, who made the continual sacrifice cease for three years and a half, who made the Church defolate, who made almost the whole Nation fall into Apostacy, who prophaned the Temple, and cruelly perfecuted those that perfevered in the true Religion. So that as in the types of Fesus Christ we leek for and find his Characters, in like manner in Antiochus and that which the Prophecies fay of him, we may find the Characters. of Antichrift.

But we must observe, there are two forts of Prophecies ; one that directly refpect the principal fubject, the other that respect it only mediately and indirectly, and by the means of fome type, to which the literal sense of the Prophecy doth belong. For example, the Prophecy of the 52. Chap. of Efai, respects 7. Christ immediately and without the

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the intervention of any type. But the 45th Pfal. There are and the fecond respect Jesus Christ, but mediate-wherein ly and by the intervention of the type. In the fe- the things cond P_{fal} , the type is David, to whom belongs agree part-the literal fense of the P_{falm} . In the 45th P_{fal} , type is Solomon, and tis him the literal fense to the per-the type is Solomon, and the him the literal fense to the perof the Text respects. These two forts of Pro- fied by the phecies ought to be handled differently. Those "ypeof the first rank, i.e. those that refer only and immediately to Jefus Chrift, must be applied only and uniformly to Jefus Chrift in all their parts. But those of the second rank are much barder to be difintricated. For there are fome things that belong only to the perfon that is the type. Others that belong only to the perfon that is reprefent. ed by the type; and laftly, others that belong both to the one and the other. For example, in the 45th Pfal. these words, Thy throne, O God, is fur ever and ever ; the scepter of thy Kingdom is a scepter of Righteousness, &c. O God, thy God hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above all shy fellows. These words, I say, cannot without great violence be applied to Solomon. For Solomon is not a God, and it can't be to him that the H. Spirit faith, Thy throne, O God, &c. There are other words in the fame Pfalm, which certainly refpect Solomon as a type, and 7. Chrift are the perfon represented by the type. For example, Those art fairer than any of the children of mest: v. 3. Grace is poured into thy lips, because God hath bleffed thee for ever. Lastly, I am certain, there are other words that agree only to Solomon, and that it is not at all necessary to refer them to Iesus Christ. For example, these words; Dansh-ters of Kings are among thy honourable women: V. 10. upon thy right hand did stand the Queen in gold

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Chap. 22. of Ophir, &c. She shall be brought unto the King. in raiment of needle-work : the virgins her companions that follow her, shall be brought unto thee. Supposing the Spouse to be the Church, it will be

very difficult to tell what these daughters fignify, that are introduced to Jesus Christ, different from the Church. I know well indeed, one may cafily imagine fomething thereupon, but I do not believe that it would be folid. 'Tis the fault which they fall into, that do explain the types: they stretch the parallels, and fain would have the pictures in every thing refemble the original. Whereas we must not search after the refemblance, but in the principal subject. All the reft is but as the leaves that do adorn the picture.

'Tis according to these principles, that we must explain the Prophecies of the eighth, eleventh and twelfth of Daniel. As to the latter, 'tis the hiftory of Antiochus. This Antiochus having been the most confiderable type of Antichrift, as David was the most glorious type of Iefus Christ; 'tisnot to be doubted, but that there are in the Prophecies that respect Antiochus, many things that must have a mystical reference to Antichrift. But'tis not necessary, that all that is faid of Antiochus in the literal sense, must be applied to Antichrist in a mystical sense. In some places Antichrist is there with Antiochus, in fome other places Antiochus is there alone, and it may be there are fome places where Antichrift is alone. Let us briefly review them.

From one of the four hsrns of the he-goat, which Ch.8. v.9. Why Anfignified the Empire of the Greeks, came forth anomochus is ther little horn toward the South , and toward the called a litle horn. East, and toward the pleasant Land.

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'Tis certain, this little Horns is Antiochus. He is described by a little Horn, because he chimbed the throne not by the lawful right of fuccellion, publickly and with full right; but by fubtilty he ravisht the Kingdom from Demetrius the son of his brother Selencus. Therfore the H. Spirit explaining the Prophecy in the following part of the 8th. Ch. faith, and at the end of their Kingdom, a King of a fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, Shall standup.

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And in the 11th. Ch. where the History of Antiochus is more large, it is faid, And in his estate shall fland up a vile perfon, to whom they shall not give the honour of the Kingdom, but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the Kingdom by flatteries. It was because Antiochus was an hoitage at Rome that he was reputed as a stranger, and that he had no right to the crown of Alia, having an elder Brother, who left a Son, a lawful heir of his Estate. Antiochus being returned from Italy, applies himfelf to be liberal to the people. He was affable and familier, he bathed in the publick baths, and by these means he got away the Kingdom from his Nephew. This agrees well enough to the head of the Antichristian Empire, who is also called a little Horn in the 7^{th} . Ch. This is plainly that which hath deceived two of our Interpreters, who would have the little Horn in the 17th. Ch. alfo to be Antiochus. Which I call The little a mighty great overlight, and utterly unworthy the 7th. of great men. For for this we must metamor- Ch is not phose the 4th. Beast; and wheras by the confent Antioof all Interpreters, it fignifies the Empire of the ftrange Romans, it must be made the Empire of the overlight Greeks, in despight of as great evidence as can be Interprefound in the Prophesies. For one must be blind, ters. not

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hot to see the Roman Empire, the 4th. Monarchy, in this 4th. Beast.

The Pope is mystically the little Horn, t

The Pope exalts himfelf againft God. The Empire of Antichrik therfore is a little Horn, despicable in appearance, that raiseth it felf up from a low place; and from a beginning that seemed to promise nothing that was great, is mounted to that grandeur, that hath given it both the form and the power of an Empire. The bead of this Empire is of understanding in dark fentences, &cc. it is by subtilty, that he made himself master of the Western Empire. The little Horn of the 8th. Ch. which signifies Antiochus, waxed great; evento the host of Heaven, cast down fome of the host, and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them. Yea he magnified himself even to the Prince of the host.

These words agree to Antiochus and to Antichrist. To Antiochus, because he infolently exalted himself against God, the head of the heavenly armies, and of the Church; made a great part of the nation, and even some of the Priestly race, fall into Apostacy. To Antichrist, and the Papism, because he hath exalted himself against J. Christ, and engaged the whole Church in his revolt.

The Pope makes the daily Sacrifice to ceafe. Antiochus makes the daily facrifice to ceafe by reafon of trangreffion, and cafteth down the truth to the ground, and profpers. The hiftory of the Macchabees informs us, that this was accomplifht according to the literal fenfe of it. And the fame thing hath been accomplifht by the Antichriftian Empire, that hath abolifht the continual fervice, becaufe it hath deftroyed the true fervice of God, and the facrifices of pure prayers, in mingling with them the worfhip of creatures, the invocation of he and the faints, the adora-

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adoration of Images and their reliques, and in eftablishing a new continual facrifice in the room of the true one. It hath prosper'd, for its fucteffies have been prodigious for 8 orten Ages.

In the 11th. Ch. the Prophet begins from the 21th. verse to speak of Antiochus. But we must not look for Antichrift therein till the 34. v. The ten first verses are a description of the victories, which Antiochus obtain'd over his neighbours; and of his quarrels with the Kings of Egypt, quarrels which in my opinion had nothing Typical in them. And the reason of it is clear, because Antiochus was not a Type but in what he did against the Church. For the strange nations had no reference to the Church; nothing that the Tyrants did against them is mysticall. At the 31. v. begin the violences which this perfecuting Prince was to offer to the Church of Israel. Arms shall stand on his part, and they (ball polluce the fanctuary of strength, and thall take away the daily facrifice. This is what was already faid in the 8th. Ch. and what we have applied to the Papifm and its head. The Prophet adds, And such as do wickedly again (t v. 32. 33. the covenant (hall he corrupt by flatteries; and they that understand among the people shall instruct many. He continues to the 36th. v. to describe the ways The Pafull of fraud and violence; which the Tyrant pifm was was to make use of, to pervert the nation of the established by fraud Fews, the conftancy of fome, the falling of and viomany. And all this without doubt agrees to the lence. bead of the Papilin, as well as to Antiochus; the application is eafy, every one may make it. For all the world knows, how many frauds have been used by the Papifm to engage the true believers in a revolt, and how always violence hath been used together with fraud. In the 36. v. the H. Spirit

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Spirit purfues the description of the Tyrant, and

The Pope exalts himfelf above all that is called God.

Antiochus

above eve-

ry God, not by

Atheifm,

but by Pride,

and the Pope have

exalted

faith, This King (ball do according to his will, and Shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every God , and (hall (peak marvellous things against the God of Gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplisht; for that that is determin'd shall be done. This is fo like what St. Paul faith, that the fon of perdition shall exalt himself above all that is called God, and that he (hall fir in the Temple of God as if he were God; And to that which St. John faith of the First Beast in the 13th. Ch. that there was given to him a mouth speaking great things, and blasphemies, and that he open'd his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his Tabernacle, and them that dwellin Heaven. This, I fay, is fo like, that tis inpoffible not to fee that 'tis the fame thing. This passage of Daniel gives us a great deal of light for the understanding that of the Revelation. When we would apply these words to the Papifm and its head ; he fhall exalt himself above all that is called God, and speak blaspbemies against God, they cry out 'tis notorious to all the world that the Pope calls himfelf the must obedient servant of the true God, and doth not blaspheme hisname. Just the very same is faid of Antiochus, he shall magnify himself above every God ; He (hall not regard the God of his Fathers, and he shall not regard any God. This doth not appear in his History. 'Tis well faid that he was a themselves wicked perfon, and I would eafily believe it ; but the Prophecies do not predict the thoughts of the heart, but events. Now as to the event, fo far was Antiochus from being impious towards his Gods, and from exalting himfelf above them; that on the contrary he had a furious and outragious zeal to cause them to be worshipped. Never did any idolatrous Chap. 23. of the Prophecies.

latrous Prince carry this false zeal so far. He did not persecute the *Jews* to make them become *Atheists*; but to make them worship *Jupiter Olympins*, whose Idol he had caused to be placed in the Temple. This is to exalt ones fels above God; to mount to that pitch of Pride to which *Antiochus* and the *Popes* have mounted.

CHAP. XXIII.

A notable Prophecy of the Mahuzim, that Antichrift was to worship. The whole found admirably accomplisht in the Papifm. What is the literal fenge of the Prophecy with respect to Antiochus. An explication of the beginning of the 12th Chap. of Daniel applied to Antiochus and the Papifm.

I N this Prophecy which literally respects An- Dan. 17. tiochus, and mystically Antichrist, the most con- 39. fiderable pässage is this. Neither shall he regard the God of his Fathers, nor the desire of women; nor regard any God; for he shall magnify himself above all. But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a God whom his Fathers knew not, shall he honour with gold, and sliver, and ivith precious stones, and pleasant things. Thus shall be do in the most strong holds ivith a strange God, whom he shall acknowledge, and encrease with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the Land for gain.

The Papifm doth not only agree that we understand this Oracle of Annichrift; but with its utmost force endeavours to have it fo understood; R becaufe

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Oracle ing the Mahazim, tichrift must worship.

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A notable because it hopes to draw great advantages to in concern- felf thereby, pretending that nothing of this doth agree to the Pope. He hath not abandoned the which An- God of his Fathers; he doth not worship the God of Mahuzim : That's the word in the original, which our translation renders the God of forces. Our Ioseph Mede thinks quite contrary to this; he is so far from believing, that this cannot agree to the Pope and to the Empire of the Papifm, that he believes, that St. Paul had a regard to this Oracle, when he faith in that paflage of the fourth Chapt. of the first Epistle to Timothy, that the Spirit faith remarkably, or expressly, that some shall depart from the faith, and shall teach Doctrines of Damons. To understand his notion, which affuredly is pretty and ingenious, we must represent the Text of Daniel according to his version, which is much better than our ordinary one.

36. And a King shall do according to his will, &c: In this Verse there is no effential difference between our vulgar translation and that of Iofeph Mede.

37. He shall not regard the God of his Fathers, nor the defire of women, nor regard any God, but shall magnify himself above every God.

28. For he shall honour the God of Mahuzimbefides the true God, in exalting them together with him in his scat. And together with this God whom his Fathers knew not, he shall worship the Mahuzim with gold, filver, precious stones and desirable things.

39. He shall make frong holds of the Mahuzim; with the strange God, whom he shall acknowledge, he shall multiply the honour, and make them rule over many, and shall divide the Land for a recompence.

Here

of the Prophecies:

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Here Iofeph Mede, by the unknown God under-Stands Iefus Chrift, whom ancient Rome knew not, and whom the new Romans know and worship. Together with this God whom his Fathers knew not; he shall worship the Mahuzim. Interpreters Mahuzim ordinarily confound these Mahuzim with the un-& the unknown God ; and the Papifts fay ; 'tis the Idol God in that Antichrist shall worship. But it is clear, that phecy, are the Mahuzim are distinguish'd from the unknown fame the fame thing. God. For in the 39th verse, the H.Spirit clearly diftinguishes the Mahuzim from the strange or . unknown God, in faying, he shall make strong holds of the Mahazim with the strange Gods. bhim Elohah necar. So that these words serve as a comment on those that go before ; which have the fame fense, but are a little different. The Prophet doth not use the præposition hbim which fignifies with, besides, but uses the particle L. which usually fignifies to ; L'Elobah Mahuzim, which may be translated to the God of Mabuzim. He shall give honour to the God of Mahuzim. So in the fame Verfe the Spirit adds ; and he shall glorify, or he shall give glory and honour, L'Elobah; to the God whom his Fathers knew not. But they that understand the Holy tongue, know also, that the particle el, and L fignify besides, together with, as well as to. For example. The Law faith, thou shalt not take a woman, el ahotah, together with her fifter. They that confult the Hebrew Lexicon-writers, will find in them an infinite number of the like examples. So that inftead of translating it, He (hall bonour the God of Mabuzim, it should be rendred together with God, he shall bonour the Mahuzim. And that which determins the Text to this sense is, 1. That the noun Elobah, God; is in the fingular number; and Mahuzine R 2 the

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the plural. Now in all regular conftructions, the nouns that are conftrued together, should be of the fame number. It should be faid the Gods Mahuzim, or in the fingular number the God Mahus. 2. A barbarous construction is made, in fuppofing, that the Prophet faith of him concerning whom he speaks , He shall honour TO the God Mabuzim. The particle L is a fign of the Dative cafe, and fignifies to; now in the holy Tongue as well as in ours, 'tis a barbarous construction, and without example to place a dative cafe after honour. He shall honour to any one. This barbarity is taken away, in giving the particle of the Hebrew Text the fignification of together with or besides, which it also usually hath. He shall honour Mahnzim belides God, or together with him. 3. The Prophet clearly explains himfelf, as I have already observ'd. What he said le Elohah, he repeats by bhim Elobah together with God; he shall build firong holds to Mahuzim together with the firange God. 4. This word vehimishe-lam, and he shall cause them to rule, fnews, that he fpeaks of many Gods, for he faith them, which thews that the word God in the fingular number, that is joined with Mahuzim in the plural; is not the fame thing.

Understanding Jefus Christ by the unknown God, it is clear, that by Mahuzim we must understand the he and she-Saints, the Angels, Mediators, and fecond Gods of the Papism. One may almost as well number the stars of the Heavens, as God is J. the conjectures of the learned about these Machrist, and account of them. I will not endeavour to give an im are the Mahu-huzim. So that I will only observe, that this guardian word properly fignifies the strong, or forces or fortreffes. There is no word that we oftner meet with in

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in the Plalms of David. Jehova Mahuzzi the Lord is my ftrength, my ftrong one, or my fortrefs. And it is certain, that by that David meant, the Lord is my protector and my patron. It is very remarkable, that the Septuagint often translate this Hebrew word by Hyperaspiste, a Greek word, that fignifies defender, protector, pairon. Now this see Plai, is exactly the name that the Papists give to Saints 27.1. 28.8. and Angels; they call them their patrons, protectors, defenders, guardians. And if they spoke in Hebrew, they could not call them otherwife than Mahuzim; for 'tis the proper fignification of the word. They vow themfelves to their fervice, put themfelves under their protection, & they worship them, seeing they give homage to them. Therefore following the true Text of Daniel, and the truc translation, we find an admirable fense in it, and what agrees to the popish Antichristianism more than all that can be faid; which may be feen by the application of the Prophecy to the events.

V. 36. This King shall do according to his will; and shall magnify himfelf above every Godz and shall. Speak marvellous things against the God of Gods. So, doth the Antichristian Empire do, that treads under feet all the Gods, i.e. all the Kings of the Earth; and who by its idolatries and superstitions, exalts it felf even against God himself by an unsupportable pride. He calls himself the Vicar of God, and faith, he is clothed with the fulness of his power.

37. He shall not have regard to the God of his Fathers. That is to fay, he shall not worship the Gods of the ancient Romans, he shall reject the fupiters, the Damons, and the other Pagan divinities.

He shall have no regard to the defire of Women. Behold, a place that cries, that fpeaksaloud, and R 3 which

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which alone is capable of making us acknowledge

It hath been foretold, that Idolatry should be promoted by perfons that were enemics to marriage.

> Sozona. 1:3. c. 4. Eufeb. de

3,50

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the Antichristian Empire of the Papism. This cannot be understood in a general sense, neither of Antiochus, that gave himself over to all manner of debauchery, and came to that height of impudence as to ly with his Miffes in publick; nor of the Popes and their Clergy, the perfons of all in the World most diffolutely given to women and Sodomy. But by the desire of women, marriage is meant, the lawful defire of women. 'Tis exactly the Character by which St. Paul would have us know the Teachers of the Christian Apostacy, forbidding men to marry.' Now this is that which diftinguisheth new Rome from the old one. In old Rome celibacy was difgraced, marriage had great priviledges, as appears by the Julian and Papian Laws. New Rome hath destroyed these Laws, and hath transferred to celibacy all the honours of marriage. According to the Roman Laws, a man 25 years old that was not married, could not inherit, nor receive any Legacies by Will, no not of those that vita Conft. were nearest of kin to him : Constantine abolisht 1. 4. 6. 26. this Law, and not only made unmarried perfons capable of receiving by will, but permitted those of the one and the other Sex that were unmarried, to make Wills, though they were not at age. So Rome began no longer to have regard to the defire of women. But quickly after, the began utterly to deftroy the honour of marriage, which the Empire passed to and was devolt upon those perfons, that make it a matter of glory and religion to · live unmarried.

The Popes He shall not regard any God. That is to fay, he have lived shall act like a man without any religion. We need as without but fludy the lives of the Popes, to fee with how much exactness this prophecy hath been accomplisht,

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plifht. For they have been proud, usurpers, cruel, disturbers of the publick peace, whore-mongers, sodomites, adulterers, and every thing the most horrible that can be imagin'd. This is to live as without God, and not to care for God.

He shall worship Mahuzim besides the true God. Tyranny. For he worships J. Chrisf; but besides this, makes and Idola-himself new protectors of the Saints and Angels, advanced whom he calls his interestors and his batterne with on the whom he calls his interceffors and his patrons with fame feat, God. In exalting them together with him in his feat. Indeed proportionably as the See of Rome exalted it felf above other Sees, the Idelatry of Saints and Reliques was establisht; they were born the one and the other, i.e. tyranny and idolatry. in the fourth Age. And together with this God, whom his Fathers knew not, he shall honour them. Together with 7. Chrift, the God unknown to the ancient Romans, he shall worship second Gods. and patrons. He shall honour them with gold, fil-ver, precious stones, and desirable things. We need only fee the places famous for the devotion of the Papifm. Those places I fay, where some Saint, or fome one of our Ladies is famous for her miracles, there are feen treasures, where filver, gold, and precious stones are in abundance.

He shall make ftrong holds of the Mahuzim. The Sainta, Certainly, fo we may call the Temples, the Cha. Reliques pels, and the places confecrated to the devotion of treffes of Reliques and of the Saints. These are fortreffes the Papism, for the people, look on them as their prefervers. When a City would obtain a favour from Heaven, the fets up the shrines of her Saints; when the hath lost them, the believes the hath lost her protectors; when in the war they have been taken away, peace being reftored, the brings them again into the Churches in pomp, as tutelary Gods and pro-R 4 tectors,

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tectors. One City hath a bit of the true Cross, and other the head or body of a Martyr; Lo, what is to her instead of a fortress and a citadel, under which the believes her felf to be in 'fafety. This is the idea, which fuperstitious perfons have had of this criminal devotion, from the very time that it began' to appear in the world. We must fee what Saint Ambrofe faith to his fifter in the Epiftle which we have cited above. He speaks of the bodies of Protais and Gervais, as of two tutelar Angels, under whofe care they had been without knowing it. St. Bazil in the Homily, on the 40 Martyrs faith' in Epift.ad of them, These having taken possession of this Country, are to it like so many towers joined together against the invasions of our enemies. St. Chryfostome speaking of the Reliques of St. Paul and St. Peter, that are at Rome, faith, that those bodies do fortify that City more than the towers, and ten thousand ramparts. Venantius Fortunatus a Christian Poet, who lived about an age after the birth of Idolatry, calls the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome, ramparts and towers."

> A facie hostili duo propugnacula prœsunt Quos fidei turres urbs caput orbis habet.

Those that followed, spoke after the famerate.

He shall multiply the bonour, and make them rule over many, and shall divide the Land for a recompence : Is not this exactly what the papifm doth to its Saints? It makes them rule over States, it divides the Earth among them; St. Iames rules over Spain, St. Denis and the Virgin over France; every Country hath its Protectors and its Patrons. So you have in a few words', the exposition of this famous and important Text. That which follows to the very end of the Chapt. feems to belong more to Antiochus than to Antichrift. However it may agree of the Prophecies.

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agree both to the one and the other. But I find no great neceffity to find *Antichrift* there, because we find him enough elsewhere.

It may be asked, whether the Text touching the The Pro-Mahuzim, and the worfhip of a ftrange God can the Mahuzim agree to Antiochus in the literal fenfe? To fpeak tim may the truth, this part of the prophecy feems to be one of have a litethofe that do not agree to the type, but only to the with reperson represented by the type. For we do not find Antiochus that Antiochus made himfelf new Gods, nor that he rejected the God of hisFathers, nor that he worfhipt an unknown God, nor that he had Mahuzim, that is to fay, protectors befides his old falfe Gods. But fee what I believe. All this with respect to Antiochus is a prophecy that referrs to the Temporal, not the Spiritual, the Empire, not the Religion. And on the contrary, with respect to Antichrift, it principally respects Religion.

So that with respect to Antiochus, these are his They are adventures with respect to the Romans; This Ty- tures with rant was the most infolent and the proudest of all the Romen; he exalted himfelf above all the Gods, i. e. are here above all the neighbouring Countries, and all the declared. Kings his allies. The Countries are often meant by the Gods that ruled there. Bel boweth down, 16. 46. r. Nebo floopeth. That is to fay, the Chaldeans and the Babylonians are perisht. This use of the word is usual enough with the Prophets. So Antiochus is faid to have exalted himfelf above all the Gods. i. e. above all the Countries, the protection of which is committed to divers Gods. He regarded not the desire of women, i. e. being a debauched perfon, he despised marriage, but he worshipt Mahuzim in his feat. If one would translate this word into Greek word for word, it must be rendred by Romaious the Romans. For the word Romans in Greek

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Antioches

the Ro-

Gods,

whom his Anceftors

knew not.

Syriacis.

Titus Livius. 1. 38.

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Greek fignifies strong or puissant, being derived, from the word Rome, that fignifies frength ; and this is also what the Hebrew word Mahuzim fignifies. So that having respect to the signification of the word Romaioi, it cannot otherwife be rendred in Hebrew than by Mahuzim. Now this is what did exactly come to pass. This so fierce a Prince was obliged to render homage to the Romans, to pay them tribute of gold, of filver, and precious Itones. The fecond Book of Macchabees faith, that Nicanor appointed a tribute to King Antiochus Epiphanes, that was to come to the Romans, to wit, two thousand Talents. He shall build frong holds for Mahuzim; that is to fay, the Romans. This alfo came to pass : Antiochus was obliged to leave to the Romans the Provinces of Afia, which are on the other fide mount Taurus. And fo he put that great lift of mountains in Cilicia, as a rampart and a fortress between the Romans and him. Thefe Romans were Gods, whom his Ancestors knew not. For the first founders of the Empire of the Greeks, homage to Alexander and his Successions, had not heard the Romans fo much as spoken of. It was Antiochus the mans, new Grand-father of Antiochus Epiphanes, that first of all felt the effort of their might, that left Afia to them, and obliged himfelf to pay them 500. Talents, for the charges of the war, 2500. Talents when the Appian. in Senate should ratify the Treaty, & ten thousand five hundred Talents at feveral payments within twelve years. Hereupon this difficulty may arife, that it was then the father of Antiochus that rendred ho-

mage to the Romans, and not he himfelf. It must be answer'd, that Antiochus Epiphanes must not here be diftinguisht from his father. First, becaufe it was in his time that this fervitude began, and he himself was given as an Hostage to the Romans. of the Prophecies:

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Ramans for a pledge of the fidelity of his father. Secondly, He continued the fame fervitude, and payed Tribute. And his being Hoftage at Rome many years, going to render Homage to this God even in his own feat, makes the fervitude and the homage principally fall on him, and they may be juftly attributed to him. Thirdly, Though the fervitude began in the time of his father, neverthelefs the Prophecy particularly fixes it on the Son, becaufe of that pride which was peculiar to him. As if the Holy Spirit would have faid, the Kingdom of Afia thall feel the force of the Romans, for the mortification of this proud Antiochus, who thall endeavour to exalt himfelf above all the Kings of the Earth.

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This is an accident that to me feems marvellous, that this prophecy found its accomplishment in Rome and in the Romans, as well in the temporal as in the spiritual sense. I faid above, that Antiochus was not a type of Antichrift, but in the things he did against the Jewish Nation. Because the strange Nations having no reference to the Church, nothing that Tyrants do against the Nations, is mystical. Therefore we must not seek after a mystery in that, which the Prophecy fore-tells that Antiochus should do against the Egyptians, against Ptolomee, and in reference to other people. But 'tis reasonable to except the Romans from this rule. Though they then were a nation effranged from the Church, yet however they had a reference to the Church. For Rome was to be the head of the Antichristian Church. And already in the Prophecies Rome Pagan that then was, made but one beast, i.e. one Empire with Rome Christian and Antichristian; fo that it was proper to the genius of the Pro-phecy, that the type of the Roman Antichrift, fbould

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should be a type in what he did with respect to the Romans.

Besides, it can't be thought strange, that the fame prophecy flould have two profpects, and confequently two accomplishments. For so it is always in those Prophecies, that turn on a typical fubject. That which may make fome difficulty, is, that the temporal adventures of the type have usually their figurative respect to the spiritual adventures of the thing represented by the type. Which doth not appear here : for the homages which Antiochus rendred to the Romans, do not appear to have any typical reference to the homages, which the new Romans give to their Demi-gods. They have however, and it is certain, that the homage. which the new subjects of the Roman Empire do render at Rome to its head, to its Saints and Idols, have the respect of a figure, and the thing figured to the homage, which the people of the world did. render to ancient Rome, whole Citizenship they did under-hand labour for, and whose Eagles and other military Enfigns they worshipt.

Tertul. Apolog. c. 16.

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Religio Romanorum tota castrensis, Signa veneratur, signa jurat, Signa omnibus Diis praponit.

St. Peter, and St. Paul, and the H. Virgin at this. day, are in the banners of Rome, just as the Eagles were heretofore; and all the world gives homage to these banners, and to that which is represented by them, just as during the Empire of ancient Rome, men did prostrate themselves before the Eagles.

The 12th. I hold that the twelfth and last Chapter of Da-Chapt of niel, doth alfo refer to Antiochus and Antichrist. Daniel re-And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great Antiochus Prince, that standeth for the children of thy people; Epiphanes. and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was

was fince there was a nation, even unto that fame time; and at that time thy people shall be deli-vered; every one that shall be found written in the book of life.

This Prophecy literally respects Antiochus's last perfecution of the *fews*, that was terrible and cruel, but ended by the victories of the Macchabees. This Michael is the Son of God himfelf, who always watched for the prefervation of his Church. Spiritually and myflically this agrees to Antichrift, and respects the last perfecution that he must cause the Church to suffer, after which he himfelf is to be ruin'd, and the people of the Saints deliver'd. 'Tis the fame victory as is described to us in the 19th Chapter of the Revel. The words that follow make it very plain, that this Prophecy must be understood of that victory that 7. Chrift must obtain over Antichrist, at the end of the Antichristian Empire.

And many of them that sleep in the dust of the Daniel Earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and the refuc-some to everlasting shame and contempt. And they rection that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the fir-shew that mament; and they that turn many to Righteoufnefs, he fpeaks as the ftars for ever and ever. What, I pray, fhould & ories of the refurrection do here in the middle of the Chap. J. Chrift in which the adventures only of Antiochus Epi-chrift. phanes are spoken of? 'Tis plain, that this is perfectly the fame Prophecy as that of St. John, in the 20th Chapt. of the Revel. where the Apostle predicts the deliverance of the Church, and the coming of the Kingdom of Christ by a refurrection. They that were beheaded for the Name of fesus, must be raised up, and reign with him a 1000. years. This is what Daniel faith here, that they that have turn'd many to Righteoufnels by their Doctrine. and

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and by their Martyrdom, shall be as shining and ruling Stars in the Kingdom of J. Chrift.

The Prophecy of Daniel joins together the two refurrections, the fecond, though ftant each from the other a 1000 years.

"I is not the last resurrection, nor the last coming of Jefus Chrift, that St. John speaks of, no more than Daniel. 'Tis of that coming that St. Paul speaks of, when he faith, that Jefus Chrift; shall destroy Antichrist by the brightness of his cothe first & ming ; when he shall come to establish his Kingdom of a 1000 years on the Earth. 'Tis that they are di- refurrection which the Revelation calls the first refurrection. And therefore Daniel doth not fay; And ALL those that sleep in the dust shall awake, but he only faith MANT of those that sleep in the dust : even as S:. John faith fo express, that then all the dead shall not arife. 'Tis true, that Daniel also joins the refurrettion of the wicked; and fome shall awake to shame and everlasting contempt. But we must not conclude, that this refurrection of the wicked must be at the fame time; one Prophecy must be explained by the other. The refurrection of the wicked, which Daniel joins here with the first refurrection, is distant from it at least a 1000 years. But he speaks of it as of two things joined together; becaufe he who fpeaks is God; before whom a 1000 years are but as one day. Befides this, when our eyes look on things very far off, always those things that are far from one another feem to be near. The Stars feem to us to be near the Moon, and yet they are at a prodi-gious diffance from it. So the Prophet looking on these two resurrections, the first and the last, it is not ftrange that beholding them at fo great diftance, he looked on them as joined together, though they are a 1000 years diffant from each other. Moreover, the H. Spirit from this first refurrection, in which the Church must be deliver'd, and

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and which it may be, is but a figurative refurrection, would raife us up to the contemplation of the last and general refurrection ; because this first refurrection, that must be before the 1000 years of the reign of fesus Christ, mult be butan Embleme of the great deliverance of the Church; when it shall be in one body translated from earth 'Tis usual to heaven by the last refurrection. with the Prophets to have holy fallies; that from temporal things do transport them to spiritual and eternal ones. Ifaiah ipeaking of a fign that God would give to Ahaz, and which he refused, passes over many ages, leaves there Ahaz and his fign, Elai, 70 and faith, the Lord God shall give you a fign, behold « Virgin shall bear a fon. .

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The rest of the twelfth Chapter is not less profound; but as it respects the duration of the perfecution of Antiochus literally, and myftically the time of the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrift, we shall referve it for that Chap. where we must speak of the duration of his Kingdom.

CHAP. XXIV.

In which are gather'd together 35. Characters of Antichrift, that perfectly agree to the Papism, and cannot agree to any but it.

A Fter founding all the fountains whence the A shore pourtaiture of Antichrift is drawn, I believe of Anti-it will not be unufeful, to gather together here chrift and all the ftrokes, that we may fee them all with one rutes, view, and that we may differn the perfect conformity,

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formity, that is between that Antichrift and the Papism.

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Rev. 13.15

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1. It must be an *Empire*; for it is called a beaft : now in the Prophetick style, a beaft always fignifies an *Empire*, when Kings are treated of. The *Papifm* is an *Empire* in all the forms of worldly *Empires*, ancient and modern. We have proved it with the greatest evidence in our prejudices.

2 Thef. 2.

1 Tim. 4. 1, 8. 2. It mult alfo be a Religion ; for it is called a mystery; and it mult be a false Religion, for it is called a mystery of Iniquity, and an apostacy. There is only the Papism, in which an Empire and a Religion are found both together. 'Tis true, Mahomet made an Empire and a Religion at the fame time. But in Mahometanism, the Religion is not the Empire, nor the Empire the Religion; and the Priests are not Soveraign Lords under the pretext of Religion. Mahometanism is divided into many Empires, and yet there is but one Religion; a proof that the Religion and the Empire are not the fame thing.

The Papifm is the only Religion that boafts of a Prophet always living. Rev. 19. 20.

3. Antichrist must have a Prophet, i.e. a man that faith he is infallible, and that pretends to pronounce Oracles as well as the ancient Prophets. For with the beast is joined the false Prophet. The beast was taken, and together with him the false Prophet, that wrought signs before him. There is no Religion in the World but the Papism, that pretends to have an infallible head, always pronouncing Oracles when it is necessary, always speaking, and always living. This is a very peculiar Character, and which should make us well discern fim.

1 Tim. 4. 2 Thef. 2. Rev. 17. 4. The corruption of the Religion of Antichrift must principally confist in Idolatry; for it is called apoltacy, a Dostring of Damons; spiritnal whoredom. The Chap. 24. of the Prophecies ...

The *Papifm* is a Réligion, in which *Idols* are reeftablifht under new names. We have also clearly proved it.

5. This Antichristian Idolatry must be an ido- The Idolatry of Christians, which must be exercised in the latry of Church, and not without, by the Spouse of Jefus must be an Christ; and not by a stranger. For this idolatry is Christians, called adultery, and conjugal unfaithfulness. The Rev. 17. Papism with its Idolatry, retains the foundation of the Church, and preferves Christianity.

6. The chief City of this Empire and of this Re- Rev. 17.93 ligion must be a City feated on feven Mountains;^{18.} and the great City which in the time of Saint John ruled over the Kingdoms of the Earth; that is to fay, Rome. The Papism hath for the capital of its Empire and Religion new Rome, built where the ancient one was.

7. This Empire was to form it felf, not by force, but by craft, by feduction and by the confent of the Kings of the Weft, that were to give their power Rev. 13. to the beaft. The power of the Papifm and the ¹³. Bishop of Rome come by illufion, rather than by the violence, that both Kings and people have fuffer'd.

8. This Antichristian Empire must be a continuation of the fourth Monarchy, which is that of the Romans, as hath been shewn by the vision of Dan.2.7. Daniel's Statue; by that of the four beasts, and by Rev. 13. the beast of the 13th of the Revel. The Papism is a true continuation of the Roman Empire, having the very fame feat, and very near the fame Provinces.

9. This Empire must be only an Image of an Empire, an Image of the Roman Empire. Yet Zer. 13. this Image must fpeak, and must be worthipped in 14, 15. all the Earth. The Papifm hath no arms; nor S citadels; The Accomplishment Chap. 23;

citadels, that really make an Empire; it hath nothing but superstition and foolish fondness for all its arms; however it speaks, it threatens, it promiseth, it teacheth, it seduceth, and by this means it reigns.

Ret. 13. and 17.

10. The Empire of Antichrist must have ten horns, that is to fay; ten Kings, vafials and fubjects; props and upholders of its throne. The Papifm hath always had under it ten principal Kings, that have worshipt and maintain'd its power.

Rev. 13. 5.

11. Antichrist must speak great things in his own behalf, but against God, for they must be blasphemies. The Papifm faith of it self and its capital, great and mighty things; faying that Rome is eternal, that the is infallible, that the Pope is Superiour to all the Kings of the Earth, the Sponse of the Church, the Vicar of 7. Chrift, God upon Earth; his Holinefs, and most holy Lord. And these arros gant pretensions are true blasphemies against God, against J. Christ, and against the true Church the Spoule of J. Chrift.

12. Antichrist must raise wars and cruel perfe-Rev. 13.70 cutions on the account of Religion. For 'tis given' to him to make war against the Saints, and to overcome them. The Papifm hath bathed it felf in humane and Christian blood for fix or feven hundred years.

12. The Empire of Antichrist must be an Empire Ker. 13.5. raifed up again, an head mortally wounded, but healed again. The Empire of the Papifm is the Roman Empire, that was brought to nothing by the Goths and Visigoths, but is raised upagain by the Popes.

Rer, 1911. 14. Antichrist must afcribe to himfelf two powers, like to those which J. Christhath. Now the Lord hath temporal and spiritual power. There

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of the Prophecies.

is no Potentate in the World, that faith he hath this double power, but the Pope, the head of the Papism.

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15. Antichrift must be an Empire, as hathbeen Rev. 13. proved; and the name of this Empire must contain 18. num, the number 606. There is no Empire in the World ber 666. whofe name contains 666, but that of the Latin and the name the Roman; which is the name that the Fapifm glo- of an Emries in. And this should be well observed , to lay not in the open the vanity of the observations of the Papifis, name of a who to elude this fo plain a Character feek for certain names of men, in which they would find 666. They would fain find it in the name of Luther; and very lately M Simon would find it in Roterodami. We must let them know, they do nothing ; that here'tis not the name of a man, but of an Empire, that is treated of. Now they will fearch in vain, they will not find any Empire in the world whofename contains 666, befides the Roman, or Latin Empire.

16. The Kingdom of Antichrift must be a So- Rev, 11. dom, full of impurities and abominable crimes. The Papifm in all the fore-going ages, hath been a fink of all the abominations of the Earth. There are no filthy and odious crimes, of which its Clergy and its fubjects have not made themfelves guilty. The proof of it at large may be feen in our just prejudices.

17. This Antichristian Empire must be a cruch R.CT. 18.4. Egypt , a Babylon, in which God will preferve his people not with standing its corruptions. Come forth of Babylon my people. There is no false Religion, that hath possessed the Church more ages, and in which God hath been able to preferve his Elect than the Papifm.

18. Antichristianism must be establisht in the Temple of God, i.e. in the Church. There is no King-S 2 dom.

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dom, Empire and corrupt Religion together with it, that is establisht in the Christian Church, but the papifm.

2, Thef. 2.

19: The Antichristian Empire must be exceeding proud. For its head must fit in the Temple of God, as if he were God. The papifm hath carried pride beyond whatfoever can be imagin'd. 'Tis notorious.

20. Antichrist must worship Mabuzim , i.e. Patrons and Protectors. The Papifm worship its Guardian Angels and Saints, under whofe protection it puts it felf.

Rev. II.

21. Antichristianism must be a Paganism raised up again. For the outward Court must be left to the Gentiles for 42 months. The Papifin hath all the parts of a paganism built on Christianity; as hath been fo evidently proved.

Rev. 13. 11,

22. Antichrift must usurp the power of J. Christ. For he shall have the horns of a Lamb, and shall speak as a Dragon. The Papifm hath usurp'd all the power of J. Chrift. The Popeacts, speaks, censures, abfolves, damns, dethrones Kings, &c. in the name and by the authority of J. Chrift.

23. The Antichristian Empire must not be formed with noise; this beast must not ascend out of the cended out lea, as a monfter that comes out of the deep, very great and wholly formed in the twinkling of an eye, and which devours as foon as it is on the Earth. It must arise out of the Earth as a plant, that is nothing. in the beginning, and which after many years grows a great Tree. For the fecond beast a cendeth out of the Earth, and not out of the Sea. The Empire of the papifm came by little and little as a Tree, which for many years hath been but a little herb.

24. The Empire and the Religion of Antichrift, must be establisht by false signs and false wonders? Tis

The Empire of the Papilm afof the Earth by little and little.

Rev. 13. II.

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"Tis impossible to reckon up the false miracles, Popery is which the papism hath produced to establish its fu-the only perstitions and its power. "Tis at this day the only that boasts religion in the World that pretends to work of working miracles."

25. The Christian Apostaey must be promoted by perfons given to lies, lovers of fables. ³Tis the true I Tim. 43 fignification of the word which St. Paul uses Pfeudologoi. There never was a religion in the World, that hath produced fo many fables as the papism. I have proved it in my just prejudices.

26. The Teachers of Antichristianism must have a great appearance of Austerity, they must defpile and difcredit marriage, and command abstinence from meats. The Teachers of the papism make it necessary for them to remain unmarried, and think they merit greatly by abstinence from meats.

27. Antichriffianifm was to appear in the world, when the head of the Roman Emperors was beaten down. The papifm in the time that the Roman Empire was destroyed by the Goths and the Vandals, began to be fensible in its idolatry and its tyranny.

28. This Empire must have its course in the later times. It is unquestionable that we are in the later Times; times; therefore the Empire of the papism at this day subsisting is the Empire of Antichrist.

29. The Antichristian Empire must subducthree Kings of the ten. The Empire of the papism, belides Dan. 7 that it hath subdued more than a third part of the temporal power of the Western Kings, it hath actually subjected to it self in fief and temporal homage many Kingdoms. Among others, that of the Lombards, of which he possibility of the City of Rome and its jurisdiction, and the Kingdom of Naples, for which even at this day he makes homage be paid him every year.

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30. The Antichristian Empire must put to death the Witnesses of the Truth of God. The papifm uses all imaginable attempts to extinguish those Societies, that give testimony to the truth, and that oppose Superstition and Idolatry.

Rev. 13,

Bev. 18.

31. The Antichristian Empire must interdict fire and water, i.e. all commerce with those that will not pay homage to it, and carry its mark and its name. The Papism excommunicates, damns, proferibes and puts under interdist all those that will not submit themselves to its Laws, and that will not bear the names of Roman Catholiques.

32. Spiritual Babylon must be a Merchant, and there must be great traffique in all precious things, even in fouls. Therefore they that live of its Traffique, shall weep bitterly upon her ruins. Of all the *Religions* in the World there was never any, where avarice, fimony, and the fale of spiritual things reigned to that degree, as they have done in the papifm. If any one can tell of any one 2, they would much oblige us to shew it to us.

B.cv. 18.

33. This Babylon must make all the Nations of the Earth drunk, to make them her flaves. The Papifm hath poured out on the people a fpirit of dulnefs, a drunkennefs, a charm, which hath be witch'd them to run after her.

Rev. 18.

34. The colour of Antichrist shall be purple and fearlet; his magnificence must be extraordinary, he must be adorned with gold, precious stones, and pearls. The Court of Rome hath purple for its colour, its chief Priest in the days of ceremonies is covered with gold and pearls, its Cardinals are as Kings.

35. The reign of Antichrift must endure 1260. years, which shall be proved afterwards. The Empire of the papifm hath endured very near so long already.

CHAP.

Chap. 25.

CHAP. XXV.

How Antichrift came to be mistaken, being fo well Characterised in the Prophecies. A comparirifon of J. Christ and Antichrist in the accidental circumstances of their coming.

CEeing the Empire of the papifm to exprestly D mark'd with the Characters of Antichriftiani/m one can't fufficiently wonder that men have fo generally mistaken him. 'Tisa scandal on the faithful, and a prejudicable opinion that feems favourable to the papifts. Therefore we must fay fomething of the reasons, that have made Antichrist be mistaken when he did come.

The first and the fundamental reason is, the pro- God will found will of God, who will not have prophecies be the Prounderstood, to the end they may have their accom- phecies plishment with the more cafe. If the fews had un- food, that deritood the prophecies touching the Meffiah, if they they may had apprehended that he must have been a man of plished. griefs, accustomed to weakness, that he must have been led as a Lamb to the flaughter, and offer up his foul as an oblation for fin; and that he was not to be atemporal King, at leaft in his first coming, they would have been on their guard. Moreover feeing 2. Chris working of miracles, teaching so holya Doctrine, leading fo holy a life, they would not have mistaken him, though he had not been a King. They would not have crucified him, and the Prophecies would not have been fulfilled. This example of 7. Chrift, mistaken by that whole Nation for which he came, will be very useful to us.

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Chap. 2 %.

T. Chrift miftaken by the Tews. in-Aructs us chrift might be miftaken by the Chriftians.

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First, It will teach us, that we ought not to be fcandalized in any manner at this, because the whole Church during fo many ages did mistake Antichrift, how Anti- nor grant that as a favourable opinion for the papifm. For the thing is not more strange than what happened to the Jews. All the whole Nation except a small number knew not 7. Christ. All the whole Church except a few perfons, did not know that the papi m was Antichristianism.

> Secondly, This example teaches us, that as it was necessary for the accomplishment of the Prophecies souching 7. (brift, that he fhould not be known; in like manner it was neceffary that the Prophecies touching Antichrift, should not be understood by

what the Prophecies touching Antichrift might be accomplisht, it fary that shey. food.

A compaaccidents of the co. ming of Chrift and

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the Church, to the end they might be accomplisht. To the end If the Church had understood that Rome was to be the feat of Antichrift, that the Bishop of Rome was to be the head of the Antichristian Empire, that the invocation of Saints was to be a Christian Apofracy, that the worship of Reliques and the adoration of pusht, it Images was to be an abomination, by which the San-Etuary should be defiled, the Doctors of the Church should not would never have fuffer'd the establishment of tybe under ranny at Rome, and idolatry in the Temples.

Thirdly, This event common to Jesus Christ and nion of the Antichrift, not to be known by those in the midst of of whom they came, gives occasion to make a reflection on the profound and mysterious dispensation Antichrift. of providence, that would make this conformity be-

tween two fubjects, in other respects so different and opposite. But as opposite as they are, they agree in the manner of their coming, and in the accidents of that coming; which we will prefently fee by the comparison that we will forthwith make.

Antichrist is a false Christ ; he is a false Image of him. Now'tis of the effence of falle Images, to have fome-

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fomething that imitates the things for which they A partled would pais. First, fesus Christ is the Holy of Ho- between lies; Antichrist calls himself his Holines, and most christis. holy Lord. Secondly, fesus Christ is the true Bride- and what groom of the Church; Antichrist assume the name pretends of the second Bridegroom. Thirdly, fesus Christ is to beso is. the Vicar and Lievtenant of the Father, fent on the Earth to act in his name. Our Antichrist also calls himself the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Fourthly, Jefus Christ is he who opens, and no man fhuis; 'tis he that distributes the indulgence of his Father, and gives remission offins. Antichrist arrogates the fame rights to himfelf. Fifthly, I. Chrift was promised by the Prophets : fo Antichrist hath been fore-told. 61y, Iefus Chrift was described by fuch lively ftrokes, that it was almost impossible not to know him; for is there any thing more exprefsthan the 53th Ch. of Efai, & the 9th of Daniel? Yet he was not known. Antichrift, though fo exactly defcribed as we have feen, wasnot acknowledged by them that nourisht him in their bosom. 71y, The coming of I. Christ was mark'd by a circumftance fo notable, that one could not but know it. 'Tis the destruction of the Jewish nation'. Shiloh was to come, when the Law-giver, and the Scepter Gen. 49. were departed from Indab. 'The coming of Antichrift was mark'd by the ruin of the temporal Roman Empire; a circumstance fo remarkable, that all the World faw it. 81, I. Christ was expected at the time when he came. " The Jews perceived, that the time of the fulfilling the Oracles diddraw nigh, they reckon'd up the 70 weeks, and apprehended that the end of them could not be far off. The Christians expected Antichrist at the time when he was revealed. We learn it from St. Ierom, who feeing the Empire run to ruin by the invalion of the

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the Quades, Goths, Burgundians, &c. confesses the time of the coming of Antichrist could not be far off. 9ly, I. Christ not known by so many people, washowever acknowledg'd by some of the nation of the Iews. Antichrist not known almost by the whole Church, however hath been so by divers particular persons, whose testimonies we have produced in the first part of our prejudices against popery.

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That which is more admirable in this parallel, is, that *I. Christ* and *Antichrist* were not known almost for the very fame reasons.

The figurative high exprefions are the caufe why Chrift and Antichrift are not known.

The Prophecies that were defigned to make known I. Chrift, were in part the cause why he was not acknowledged. For if in fome places he be represented to us in his natural and true estate, in others he is represented in lively & bright colours, with magnificent and pompous figures. So that by these descriptions one would have taken him for a King of this World, and his Empire for an earthly one. The *Iews* stretching these descriptions of the H. Spirit, not comprehending the fense of them, and not entring into the meaning of those figures, had an Idea of the Meffiah quite different from what in truth he was to be in his first coming. In like manner the Prophecies concerning Antichrift, are exprest sometimes in terms plain and natural enough, but at other times in high terms borrowed from the most hideous objects that are in the Old Testament, of Sodom, Egypt, Babylon, the apostacy, a revolt from the faith, the Doctrine of Damons, the Cup of abominations, adulteries, whoredoms; every thing is brought in here, and upon these high expreffions men have stretcht the Idea of Antichrift.

The two comings of I. Christ, that gave occasion

of the Prophecies.

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to these two forts of Prophecies, were the occasion The chief of the mistake. I. Christ was to come in a state of reason why humiliation and abasement, and he must come in a was not state of grandeur and glory. The Prophets often the means speak of this last state, the *Iews* give heed only to of his original, this fort of Prophecies and neglect the others, affix- and the ining them to another subject. The two degrees of softilia *Antichristian Empire* in its beginning was low, creeping, its first years did favour of weakness and infancy. The malice, the corruption, the pride, the tyranny, the *Idolatry* of this Empire, were but in their beginning, they were buds and the first draughts, which mendid not perceive.

And this is the great reason why Antichrist hath not been known. If the Papism in the fourth age had endeavoured to introduce into the Church, both the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and the idelatrous worship of the creatures, such as it was afterwards, all the world would have revolted from him, and the Amichristianism would easily have been obferv'd. But in that way that the Devil took, it was impoffible that it should not fucceed. The first degree of yranny and supersition was fo finall, that though it was new, yet it was not at all perceived. What evil could one imagine, for instance, in having a respect for the memory of the Martyrs, and making an honourable mention of them in the celebration of the mysteries? How could one have been on ones guard, when nothing was treated of as yet, but some honour of precedency between a Bishop and a Prieft; and between a Bishop of one fee and of another? I am also fure that the mystery of iniquity was advanced by ways where the Apostles had no sufficion of evil. For instance, it was the custome in the Apostles times fometimes to hold their

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their assemblies in the Dormitories and on the tombs of the martyrs. Ibelieve, 'tis to this that Saint Paul referrs, in that famous passage in the 15th of the first Epist. to the Corint. If the dead rife not, why are they then baptized for the dead ? That is to fay, to what purpose do you honour the martyrs, so as to celebrare the mysteries on their rombs, if they are no

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in the world.

Coloff. z.

This did longer any thing, and must never return? a To pray appear the to God in a Dormitory, and upon the tomb of a dead cent thing man, to teffify' that one would dye in the fame faith wherein the Martyr died ? Yet this was the first fountain of the popish Idolatry about Saints. From the first degree to the second, there is but one step; in like manner the passage is infentible from the fecond to the third. And men found themselves funk down into superstition, and swallowed up in syranny, without perceiving it, and without itsbeing poffible for them to perceive it. When corruptions are infenfible in their progress, those that are engaged in them, cannot know them. They must be without. When one is carried in a veffel, one doth not perceive its motion, one must be out of the vessel and in a fixed point to discernit. In this manner it was, that the Devil laboured about this mystery of iniquity in the time of St. Paul; he began to work, as he speaks, he began with vending a little wicked Philofophy about the mediation and interceffion of Angels : Platonick Philosophy, which is the very fame that the Apostle calls the Doctrine of Damons; by which fome would introduce the ferving of Angels, from which Saint Paul Ch. 2. v.8. would remove the Coloffians, in faying to them, beware left any man sport you through Philosophy and

vain deceit, after the tradition of men, &c. Let no v. 18. man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of Angels, intruding into those things of the Prophecies;

things, which he hath not feen. Satan alfo beat out a path for tyranny by those disputes for precedency and honours; of which we may fee a pattern in the differences that reign'd in the Church of Corinth, where one faid, I am of Apollo, I am of Paul, and I am of Chrift. But who would have fulpected, that things could have gone fo far, as they have fince proceeded ?

Chap. 25;

Laftly, The ancient Writers, and the prejudices The falle which men took from their errours and overlights, idea which did mightily ferve to the cauling Antichrift not to be cients had known. The further one is removed from the ac- of Anticomplifhment of the Prophecies, the lefs one under- fore he was Itands them. So'tis certain, the Fathers of the fe- tevealed, hath been cond and third age understood almost nothing of the one cause Revelation. Yet they did bufy themfelves to inter- of Anti-chrift's not pret it, and have vented nothing but vain imagina-being tions about it. They had in their minds a Chimæra when he of an earthly paradile yet in being. Thisterrestrial did come. Paradife must not be useles; one dream draws another after it, as one deep calls on another. This earthly paradife then must be defigned to receive fouls, and contain them before they were translated into the Heavenly paradife, which was not to be till after the day of judgement. Into this terrestrial Paradife were translated in body and in foul, according to them, Enoch and Elias. For there was no colour for the putting them in the fuperiour Paradife, while all the Saints and Patriarchs were only in the inferiour one. Now why were Enoch and Elias tranflated both body and foul into that place ? It hath been found very convenient to place them there,

expecting the laft day of judgement to be fent back into the World to encounter Antichrift. And fo Enoch and Elias are transformed into those two witneffes, that were to prophecy clothed in fack-cloth

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The Accomplishment Chap. 25.

for three years and a half, which are the days of Antichrift. There was no colour for making Enoch and Elias sojourn on the Earth 1260. years. So that it was necessary to take the 1260 years, of which the Revelation speaks, for fo many natural days, which make three natural years and a half. The name of Antichrift made them believe he would call himfelf Christ. The Temple of God, where St. Paulfaith, that the fon of perdition must fit, hath made them think of the Temple of Solomon, and they have concluded that fernfalem was to be the feat of this Empire. Confequently that Antichrift must be a 7ew; and for the reasons we have observ'd above, he must moreover be of the tribe of Dan, and by consequence a single person. Behold the visions why Ansi- which St. Irenews vends in his fifth book against Herefies; visions for which we are apparently indebted to him, that forged the falle Oracles of the Sibyls in the second age. They that came after him adopted these vain imaginations, and added others to them. The Ancients did copy one another, almost without any judgement; and always without confideration.

Those that were very fond of this vain phantome of a Chimerical Antichrist, could not discern the Character of the true Annichrift. The later ageshave been much more enlightned. The differences of the Popes with the Kings of Europe, & particularly with the Emperors, open'd the eyes of many, and made them fee the Antichristian Empire in Rome Christian. But being in part very fond of the old Idea of Antichrist, in part being kept in by that respect they had for a See, which they believed was once the Chair of Saint Peter, in part through cowardice and want of zeal ; and above all because the time designed by providence was not yet come, they stopt in the way, and never reached to a perfect Idea of the Antichristian

of the Prophecies:

christian Empire. And in this manner the prejudices, the ignorance, the passions, the interest of the slesh, and the subtilty of the Devil have detain'd the truth in profound darkness, till in these later times God hath set them in a perfect light.

Chap. 25.

But one can't fufficiently wonder, that in fo great alight, yet there have been two perfons fufficiently prepossentiel or ill enough disposed, for the mistaking this Antichrift. The learned Grotins and Dr. Hammond have unhappily, and to the fcandal of all Protestants; used great endeavours to turn these prophecies of the Revelation another way. Theone through hisbeing wedded to the papifm, which he defended with all his might again it the late Andrew River. And the other apparently for the fame reason as Groting, and it may be to through his jealouly for the Episcopal order, imagining that if the Pope, who calls himfelf the head of the Bushops, should be made Antichrist, some disgrace would redound thence to the whole Episcopal order. But foseph Mede; the learned Usher Arch-bishop of Armagh, the learned Andrew Willet ; and fo many other learned English men, that appear fo zealoufly for the government and order of Bishops; have continued to find Antichrist and the Pope in the descriptions, which the prophecies have left us of him. And to fpeak freely, I am fo strongly perswaded of this as an Article of the faith of the true Christians, that I can't hold them for good ones, who deny this truth after the events, and the labours of fomany great men have made it fo very evident. I reckon the blindnefs of the papifis, and of their favourers in this point, 2mong those prodigies, wherein we must acknowledge fomething fuper-natural.

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Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH.

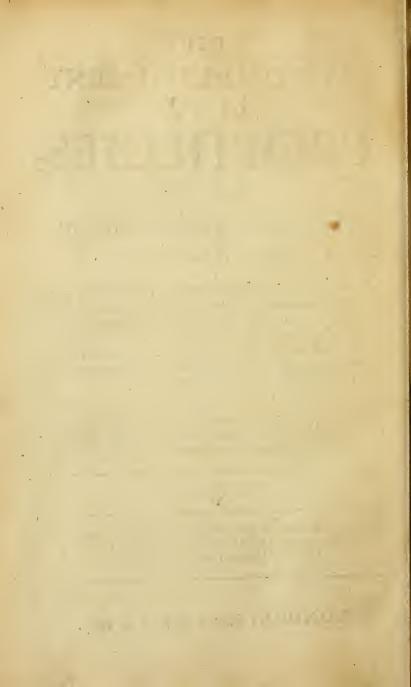
A work, wherein it is proved, that the Papifra is the Antichristian Empire; that that Empire is not far from its ruin; that the prefent perfecution may end in three years and a half. After which, the deftruction of Antichrist fhall begin, which shall be finished in the beginning of the next Age; and lastly, the Kingdoms of fesus Christ shall come on the Earth.

The fecond Edition Corrected and Enlarged by almost a third part, and the explication of all the Vijions of the Revelation, and of many Chapters concerning mysfical Theology,

Tome the fecond.

Written in French by Mr. PETER JURIEU, the prefent Minister of the French Church at Rotterdam. And from this second Edition faithfully Englished.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1687.



Chap.1.

3 Part. 23

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE DODLIECIE

THE

PROPHECIES,

OR THE Approaching Deliverance of the CHURCH.

THE SECOND PART.

Of the end of the Antichrissian Empire; when it must be destroyed; the circumstances of its ruin, and what shall be the Estate of the Church after the ruin of that Empire.

CHAP. I.

Of the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrift. A refutation of that dream, that it must last but three years and a half. Ten Arguments which demonstrate, that that supposition is false and impossible.



N the First Part of this Work, we have found Antichrist and the Antichristian Empire; in this we proceed to feek out the time and the circumstances of its end. That we may fucceed well in this enquiry, we

must do four things. I. We must know, how long the Antichristian Empire must cast. II. We Aa 2 must

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Chap. I

must see, where we ought to begin the 1260 days, Part. 2. which the Holy Spirit affigns it. III. Afterwards we shall see, where they must end. IV. And laftly, we shall feek for that which hath not yet been found in the Revelation, that is, the bircumstances of the fall of that Antichristian Empire. We shall begin with that question, which we have above laid down as the chiefert one; that is, The time of the duration of that Antichristian Empire.

The im-- pertance of this queftion, whether Antichrif must reign 1260 days, or 1260 years.

ziod.

The Roman Church fuppofeth, that this duration cannot be above three years and a half, i.e. 1260. natural days; and we pretend, this must be underftood of 1260. prophetical days; which are 1260. years. 'Tis foimportant a matter, that on this all the reft depends. If this fuppolition of the duration of Antichrift meerly and fimply for three years and a half, be false, all that the Roman Church faith of Antichrift, is falfe. And if we have reason to fay, that the Antichristian Empire must endure 1260. years, this Empire must of neceffity have begun a long time fince; and having begun a long time ago, it must of necessity also be the papifm. This is therefore a particular, which we must carefully mind; and in the beginning we must lay down these three indifputable principles.

I. That the duration of the 1260. days, wherein the woman in the 12th Chapt. of the Revelation, must be fed in the defart; which is also called in the fame place a time, times, and half a time: The 1260 days. The The 42 months, during which the Court must be ¢2 months. left to the Gentiles, according to what is faid in The three years and the 11th Chap. The 1260 days, during which the half;atime, two witneffes are to prophecy clothed in facktimes, and half a time cloth, as 'tis forc-told in the fame 11th Chapter. are the And laftly, the 42. months given to the first beaft fame peof

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Chap. 1.

of the 13th Chapter of the *Revel*. to exercife his Part. 2. power. All these different periods, I fay, are one and the fame period, and fignify the duration of the Antichristian Empire. This can't be difputed.

The fecond principle is this, that in that Prophecy, the days, the years, and the months, may be taken for natural days, months, and years; or for prophetical ones, a day for a year. This might the Profignify natural days : for fometimes the Prophets phets do fo fpeak; they reckon the time as other men time as do. Jeremy reckon'd 70 years for the duration of other men the captivity; and these years are natural ones. 'Tis certain allo, that in the period of the thou-(and years, defigned for the reign of the Church after the destruction of Antichrist, the years are taken for natural years.

But it is not lefs certain, that these days and The Papilla these years may be taken mystically for propheti- deny, but cal days and years. 'Tis confest, that the 70 that the weeks of Daniel fignify 70 weeks of years. God may fignify faid to Ezekiel, Thon shalt sleep on thy left side, T260 years. and lay the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it; Chap 4. according to the number of the days that thou shalt v. 4.6. lye upon it, thou shalt bear their iniquity. I have appointed thee each day for a year. God faid to the Numb. 14. Ifraelites, according to the number of the days in 34which ye fearched the Land, even 40 days, each day for a year, shall you bear your iniquities, even 40 years. This could not be obscure to the Israelites. who were accustom'd to this style; and who knew there were weeks of years in their Calendar, as well as weeks of days; and that a week of years answered to that of days, one year for one day?

The third principle is this, that here the number of three years and a half, 42 months, and 1269 days; Aaz

The Accomplishment Chap. i.

days, cannot fignify an indefinite time. As it some-Part.2. times happens, that the Holy Spirit by a determi-The number 1260 nate number means an undetermin'd one. A way must be a that would be extreamly advantagious to the partifans of Rome. For when one shall have demonnot an inftrated, that 'tis abfolutely impoffible, that that which is predicted concerning the Antichristian Empire, can be fulfilled in the compass of three years and a half, it would be very useful for them, if they could fay, we must not take this so strictly in the literal fense; that it may fignify three times ten, three times twenty, or more, according as the Holy Spirit oftentimes means an indefinite number by a definite one. But here that cannot be. There are certain numbers by which the Prophets use to describe an indefinite time, by reason of a certain priviledge those numbers have. As that of three, because'tis the first odd number, & the number of the perfons of the Trinity; that of feven, because of the seven days of the creation; that oftwelve, because of the twelve Patriarchs, the twelve Tribes, and the twelve Apostles; that of 100, and that of 1000, because these are numbers, that according to the custome of men, are often defigned to fignify a great undetermin'd quantity. But we thall not find any examples of broken numbers, as that of three and a half, of 42, and 1260 taken for indefinite numbers. 'Tis true, the Revelation speaks of the 144 thoufand fealed ones. Now the number of 144, is not lefs a broken one than that of 4.2. But 'tis, becaufe 144 is the product of that of 12 multiplied by it felf. The Holy Spirit takes twelve thousand sealed persons of every Tribe, 12 times 12 make 144. Here a reason can't be given, why God should choose 1260 days to mark out an indefinite time.

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definite one.

Chap.r.

time. There is no middle way therefore; they Part. 2. must be fo many years, or fo many fimple days. It must be So that when we shall have proved, that the ¹²⁶⁰ years, courfe of this *Empire* is not three years and a half, days, and we shall have proved alfo that 'tis 1260 years. To prove that 'tis not three years and a half, we need but run through the *History* of this *Empire*, according as we find it in the book of the *Reve*lation.

First of all we must know, that according to The first the greatest part of Interpreters, almost the whole against the rate of the greatest part of Interpreters, almost the whole against the rate revelation is spent in fore-telling us, and fetting and half. In order the events that must happen to the One half of the Re-Church during this reign of Antichrift. At least, velation it is certain, that 'tis the subject of one half of would be this book : the 11th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th in giving and 19th Chapters contain the birth, progress, an account finishing, rain, and fall of this Antichristian King- vents of dom. Let any one judge, if there be any likely- only three years and a half, and hath omitted the events of almost two thousand years. So that the general Idea of this Prophecy can't bear this imagination; but let us come to particulars.

Second, The 11th Chapt. begins to fpeak of this Second Argument, Antichristian Empire; but because this is but as a thefe three general History, and an abridgement, 'tis in this years and a general account, that the vision of the three years agree with and a balf is hid, and 'tis from hence it hath been what is faid taken. Let us see if this can agree with the places beaf in the where the Prophet enlargeth this flort defcription. We have in the 13th Chap. a representation of this Empire under the emblems of two beafts, of which one had seven heads and ten Az 4 horns,

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Parti 2. horns, and the other but one head and two horns. We there fee in the first place a beast with seven heads and ten horns. It hath been confessed to us, that this is Antichrift. We have proved, that the word beast fignifies an Empire, confisting of a founder and his successors. Now sec a fine succeffion, and a very confiderable time, that fame of three years and a half, to be called an Empire, and to be meant by a beaft. Certainly this beaft. with feven heads and ten horns, is the Roman Em. pire in its whole extent, from its founder Romulus even to Antichrift, who must be according to Bellarmine, the last Roman Emperour', though without the name of a Roman Emperour. And this Roman Empire is brought in anew expresly, for the feventh head with ten horns, which make Antichrift, i.e. the ten Kings his vafials ; which give him their power. In truth, three years and a half would they well deferve, that the Holy. Spirit should represent them to us, and lay before our eyes afresh, all this great Empire of almost 3000 years duration? For by the confession of our adverfaries, the Roman Empire doth yet last, and. shall continue even to Antichrift, who shall be the last King of it. Now there is about two thousand four or five hundred years lince the first foundation of Rome. Moreover Antichrift is the feventh head of the Roman Empire. This is fo evident, that it can't be gain-fayed. Now must there not be fome proportion between the heads and their durations? The head of the Kings lafted near 200 years, that of the Emperors above 500 years : what proportion is there between fo long a duration, and this of three years and a half? As for us, we pretend, that the last head must endure as long as the other fix. Rome under Kings, Confuls.

fuls, Decenvoirs, Tribunes of the people, perpe-Part. 2 tual Distators, and Emperors hath lasted about 1250 years; it must be as long under the Popes; But at least, the head of Antichrift should last at Rome some ages, to have its duration proportionable to that of the other beads. It signifies nothing to us what period is affigned to it, provided it be not that of three natural years and a half.

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For we have proved that if it can't be taken for three *natural* years and a half, it must necessarily be taken for *prophetical* years.

Thirdly, In the fame Chapter, the fame Anti- ThirdArg. christian Empire appears again under the form of in three years and a a second beast, that hath but one bead and two half Antihorns. Yet once more, see a great mystery, for christ can't a matter that is to endure but three years and a over the half, in a period of 2000 years. Of the first beast the earth, the Prophet faith, that it was given to bim to make neither by war with the Saints, and to overcome them; and nor by fealfo to him was given power over every Tribe, Tongue ducing and Nation. And of the fecond, that he fhould them. deceive them shat dwell on the Earth, by reason of those miracles, which he had power to do, &c. and that all, both small and great, free and bond should receive his mark in their hand, and in their foreheads. Afterwards 'tis faid of this Antichristian Empire, under the emblem of a woman fitting on a beast with seven heads and ten horns, that all the Kings of the Earth have committed whoredom with her, that she made drunk all the Inhabitants of the Earth with the wine of her whoredoms, and that all the Nations drank of the wine of her whoredom. This fignifies two things; one, that this Antichristian Empire must subdue all Nations; the fecond, that it must feduce them by its figns and

The Accomplishment Chap. 1.

TO

Part. 2, and falle miracles. Now can any one imagine, that three years and a half fuffice, first to conquer an Empire and overcome all Mations; fecondly, to feduce and pervert them, and bring them to deny the Christian Religion. If Antichrist were to use that method that is used in France, and were to use no other but that, it may be in three years and a half, he could make many Kingdoms abjure Chriflianity, as in fix months he hath made the reformation be abjured by more than a million of per-Sons. But 'tis plain, the Antichrist of the Papists is not to use this way. So that one may fay, the Clergy of France have outstript their Antichrift, and that there never was a more hellish fort of persecution. It is clear, I say, that Antichrist is to carry away men by feducing them; for otherwife, why fhould he work figns and miracles? and though he were to pervert the Christians with Dragoons, at least certainly he ought to have conquer'd them by arms before hand, and have overturn'd every other Empire. Can he conquer all the World in three years ? where are the examples of so fwift a conquest ? Alexander the Great is represented in the vision of the four Beasts, as a Leopard, by reason of the speediness of his conquefts. Yet he spent more than three years and a balf, and had conquer'd but one part of Afia when he died. Are three years and a half fufficient to reassemble the Jews from all the Countries of the World, to make them masters of the whole Univerle, to re-establish the molaical worship, and rebuild the Temple of Solomon? Only the building of the Temple the first time, took up seven years. They labour'd more than 40 years about that of Herod; and this of Antichrift, which will apparently be more magnificent, shallbe finisht in a few

Chap. 1.

few months. If there were therefore nothing elfe Part. 2. but what were to be done by the violence of Antichrift, according to the very supposition of the popish Doctors, it would be impossible to be done in 30 years.

How much more impossible is it, that he should attain his end in so short a time, in what he is to do by the means of feducing ? His false Prophet must seduce all the inhabitants of the Earth, i.e. all the Subjects of the Roman Empire, according to the ftyle of the Writers in those times, who defined the Roman Empire by the habitable earth. There must be much more time to feduce the Nations than to conquer them. If Antichrift was to eftablish his Religion by violence only, it might be faid that in building up his Empire he would build up his Religion ; but it is clearer than the day, that he mult perfwade and feduce. 'Tis for this purpose that he worketh Signs. There's no need of miracles to establish a Religion by arms. The Prophecy faith expressly, that he shall make drunk the Nations of the Earth with the wine of his whoredoms. Which fignifies great obstinacy, drunkeness of mind, perswasion. Now behold a strange thing, in less than three years and a half, a seducer utterly destroys the whole Christian Religion, and by the means of perfuration feduces all the Christians, and perswades them to become FourthAsfews.

Fourthly, We have in the 14th Chap. an abridge the meer fall of the ment of the Hiftory of the ruin of fpiritual Ba- Antichriftibylon. She is fallen, she is fallen, Babylon that an Empire must take great City. We have proved before, that Baby- up more lon and the Antichristian Empire are the same thing. vears, ac-Now the Prophet in this Chapt. concerning the the 14th end of the Antichristian Empire, makestwo periods the Revel. of

gument,

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e. 14.8. v. 16.

v. 19.

Part. 2, of his last ruin ; the first is called the harvest. Then he that fate on the Cloud thrust in his fickle on the Earth, and the Earth was reaped. The fecond is called the vintage. And the other Angel thrust in bis fickle into the Earth, and gathered the Vine of the Earth, and cast it into the great wine-press of the wrath of God. It is plain, at least, that these two periods must be distant one from the other, as much as ordinarily the harveft is from the vintage. Now'tis well known, that the prophecies represent in a little, what the events fhew in the great; and confequently as the harvest is many days diftant from the vintage, it will be necessary that the two parts of the fall of the Antichrifian Empire, should be many years distant one from the other. Now if meerly the fall of the Babylonish Empire takes up many years, the flowrishing and the strength of this Empire must take up much more time. An Empire fo ftrong, can't be ruin'd in the twinckling of an eye, and in one months time. Moreover, there must be an interval. of rest between the harvest and the vintage. All this neceffarily supposeth more than three years and a half.

The 15th and 16th Chapt. contain the vision of the feven viols of the wrath of God, that must be poured out on the Earth. It is evident that all these seven viols respect the Antichristian Empire. The first plague is an ulcer, that feizes on the men that had the mark of the beast. The 5th viol is caft on the feat of the, beaft ; at the feventh, the great City, which is the fame beaft, is divided into three parts. And before the viols were given to the feven Angels, they that had obtained vistory over the beast, over his image, over his mark, and over his name, are represented as rejoycing in the

c. 16. 2. v. 10. v. 19.

C. 15.2.

the presence of the seven Angels, that had recei- Fart. 2: ved the feven plagues.

Fifthly, All this makes it appear, that these The fifth feven viols are feven periods, included in the du- the feven ration of Antichrifts Empire, under which God viols of the must pour out his terrible judgements on that ate leven Empire. These seven periods must divide his du-the fall of ration into feven parts, very near equal, even though the Antione should suppose that the feven periods con- christian Empire; se tain this whole duration, every viol and every every one period would have but fix months to last, accor- of these ding to the supposition of the Romish Doctors contains The truth is; that these feven viols are included an Age, in the half of the duration of Antichrists Empire. or a little more; For 'tis the Hiftory of the fall of that Empire. If it lasts but three years and a half, it is necessary, that at the least it should be two years a growing; fo there will remain no more than eighteen months for these feven viols, and to every period we must assign a little more than two months. This is very plainly abfurd. There is no example of the like matter in all the Prophecies. The seven seals, the seven trumpets of the Revelation contain many ages ; 'tis ridiculous to suppose that the feven viols contain but some months. We shall fee afterward, that every viol extends it felf to more than a 100 years.

Sixthly, The 17th Chapt. reprefents to us the The fixth Empire and the Religion of Antichrift, under the what is emblem of a woman fitting on a beaft with feven forceold in the 17th heads and ten horns. 'Tis faid, this woman must Chap. canmake her felf drunk with the blood of the Martyrs. not come That first of all, the ten Kings must give their power three years to the beast; that afterwards, they must fight against and a half. the Lamb in fayour of the beaft; and that at laft. Y. 12. thefe R. 145

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Part. 2. these very fame Kings must change their fide and their opinion, Strip the whore, make her desolate, V. 16. cat her flesh, burn her with fire: can fo many changes in mens spirits, and in the world, can fo many revolutions happen in three years and a half?

V. 10.

V. II.

14

In the fame Chapt. we find a head that lafts a little. The seven heads are seven Kings, five are fallen, the other is not yet come, and when he cometh, he must continue a short space. I once believed, that he that was to come, and was to continue a little time, was Antichrift. But looking more carefully into the Text, with reference to the events, 'tis plain that that can't be. We must therefore, by him that was to continue a little time, understand the eighth King. And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth King. And this King is the fecond part of the head of the Emperors, which being divided into two, Christian Emperors, and Pagan ones, makes eight heads, or eight Kings, together with the other fix. This eighth head, which is that of the Christian Emperors, in truth lasted but a very. little while, viz. from Constantine to Valentinian, who was affaffinated by Maximus, about 130 or 140 years. See what the Holy Spirit calls a little time. Judge if the Empire of Antichrift, that must last longer than the eighth head, must last but three years and a half.

Seventhly, The 18th Chap. contains a larger The 7th Argument, description of the last ruin of this Antichristian. the duration of the Empire. 'Tis there represented, as a great City old Babelis called Babylon, rich, merchandizing, pufit up with of the dura the concourse of people, and of their riches cartion of the ried thither for many ages. Antichrifti-

Its inhabitants are described, as Merchants, an Empire. grown

Chap. I.

grown rich by its commerce. She is defcribed as Part. 2. a City abounding in pleasure, as well as in riches. For all that contributes to pleafure and luxury, enters into this description. Gold, filver, precious Chap. 18. Stones, pearls, purple, filk, sweet smelling veffels, and v.12. 13. most precious wood; brass, iron, marble, cinnamon. V. 224 perfumes, ointments, incense, wine, oil, musicians, players on the harp, pipers, trumpetters; In conscience, is this the description of an Empire and of a City, that must last but three years and a half; that in that little space of time must be built, raised, enriched, and ruined?

First of all, the Antichristian Empire is called Babylon, because ancient Babylon wasits type and figure. That Empire of old Babel lasted many ages; and should these many ages be the type and figure of these three years and a half? Can this be faid or thought ? It happens well, that the Prophets represent future things that are great, by types that are much lefs. This is the very nature of types. They are little draughts of that, which the event must produce at large. So days in the types, must naturally represent years. But 'tis abfurd to fay, that years in the types reprefent but days in the things fignified by the types.

Eightbly, Moreover, doth a City become rich in The 8th three years and a half? What kind of commerce Argument, then must that of this Antichristian Empire be, Batelis 10that fhall make the fortunes of her merchants in prefented fo little a time? The H. Spirit borrows thefe fi-enriched gures from what is done and feen in humane life. by a long commerces "Tis feen therein, that Cities become rich and powerful by long commerce. But never were any of them seen to attain to a surprizing greatness, by stud or three years commerce.

Lafty

The Accomplishment Chap. 1.

Part. 2. The 9th Argument, fpiritual Babylon is reprefented as having enjoyed a long peace.

Lastly. A City and an Empire, that are raised and deftroyed in three years and a half, have not time to gather together voluptuous things, and to enjoy them. It must always fight to conquer, to grow greater, or to defend it felf. If the Antichrissian Empire lasts but three years and a half, this is not too much to establish its greatness by fivord and by fire, and to repell that force that must destroy it. Of necessity Antichrist and his adherents must always be in violent motion, in trouble and in war. Where-

as the defcription of *fpiritual Babylon* imports the pofferfion of a *long peace*, during which the must heap together both all the riches, and all the pleafures of the World.

The 19th Chapt. is the laft, wherein the ruin of Argument, this Empire is described to us. We there fee him the ruin of who is called, the faithful and the true, and the Word least of God, i.e. J. Chrift, that prepares himself for the pire accore combat, that causes the armics of Heaven to follow ding to its combat, that causes the armics of Heaven and all the in the 19th beasts of the Earth to the flaughter, that gives batbewrought tels, that obtains the victory, that casts the beast and in three years and a helf. For an Empire so vast, so large, and so firing as that of Antichrift must be, is not destroyed in 'a few days.

CHAP.

3.1

17 Part 2.

CHAP. II.

Chap. 2:

The last Argument against the Chimæra of three years and half, taken from the time, during which the Temple was prophan'd by Antiochus. Four quite different times set down for that in Daniels Prophecies. An explication, and a reconciling of those four times. An application of these four times to the Kingdom of Antichrift, and the ruin of that Kingdom.

I Draw my last Argument against this chimeri-cal duration of three years and a half, from the most famous of all the types of Antichrist, viz. Antiochus Epiphanes. 'Tis he that perfecuted the Church, that oppressed it; that defiled the Temple, that caused the daily facrifice to cease for the space of three natural years and a half. Wherein it is evident, that God hath fet him as a type of Antichrist, who during the space of three prophetical years and a half, was in like manner to leize on the Church, to fill the Temple of God with Idols, and make the pure fervice of God, the continual facrifices of praises and prayers, which God hath referved for himselfalone, to cease. Now we must remember this maxime, which we have already advanced in the fore-going Chapter, viz. that types see ænigmatical, and short pictures of great events, great in their extent as well as in their Types are qualities. This maxime is evident, it hath no short pineed of proofs. And according to this principle, dures in a feeing the times must be short, as well as the other ftrokes,

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strokes, it is clear, that contracted years cannot be better reprefented than by days, not by months, for a month is the revolution of the Moon, and confequently it can't be proper to represent the revolution of the Sun, which is a quite different Star. But the day and the year are the revolutions of the Sun; the year is the great revolution, the day the little one. If one would reprefent in fhort the great revolution of the Sun, one can't do it better than by the small revolution of the same Star. And thence I conclude; that the oppression of the Church by Antiochus, who was the type, having lasted 1260 little revolutions of the Sun, they must represent so many of the great revolutions of the fame Star. I fpend a Chapter on this last proof, because in the duration of the opprefion of the Jewish Church by Antiochus Epiphanes, there are confiderable difficulties, which ipring from the differences of the Prophecies of Daniel and the events, fuch as the first book of the Maschabees reprefents them to us. I hope that the clearing these difficulties about the duration of the perfecution of Antiochus, will give us fuch light into the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrist, as will please the curious.

We must therefore observe, that the Prophet Four times noted by Daniel, describes the time of the duration of the Waniel for the durati- perfecution that was to befall his nation ; in four on of Andifferent manners. tiochus's

perfecution.

First of all, he faith in the eighth Chap. after having spoken of Antiochus Epiphanes, under the

C.S. v.13. embleme of the little horn; Then I heard one Saint speaking, and another Saint said unto that certains Saint that spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily facrifice and the transgression of defolation, to give both the fanctuary and the hoft to be trodden

trodden under foot? And he said unto me, unto 2300 Part 2. days; then shall the Sanctuary be cleansed.

Chap. 2.

Daniel reafluming the affair of Antiochus in the eleventh Chapter, and continuing it in the twelfth, observes three times. And one said to the man Cap. 12. clothed in linnen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? And I heard the man clothed in linnen, which was on the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and swore by him that liveth for ever, that it shall be for a time, times and a half : It is plain, this signifies one year, two years, and half a year, three years and a half. So then you see the second time.

The third is observed in the same Chapt. And C. 12. from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be 1290 days.

Lastly, The fourth time is found in the following verse, Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the 1335 days. See then four different numbers.

Two thousand three hundred evenings and 2300, mornings.

A time, times and half a time, that make three 1260; years and a half, and days.

One thousand two hundred fourfcore and ten 1292 days.

And laftly, one thousand three hundred and thirty five days.

I do not know whether any Interpreters have the myseunderstood the myslery, but see how I ex-ty of the plain it.

First, we must know, that the first number of 2300 mornings and evenings, must not be taken for 2300 days, as Interpreters take it; which forces them to go back to the very beginning of the reign B b 2 ef 19

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Part 2. 2300 mornings and evenings make but 1150 days.

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of Antioches. Two thousand three hundred mornings and evenings taken for fo many days, make fir years, four months, twenty days. The prophanation ended in the 148th year of the Fraof the Seleucida as we shall fee. So that we must go back even to the 142 year, to find there the beginning of these fix years, four months, and twenty days. And it were necessary that the prophanation of the Sanctuary, and the ceflation of the daily facrifice thould then begin. For the Prophet speaks exprelly of the cellation of the daily facrifice. How long shall be the vision concerning the daily facrifice? And he receives this Answer, for 2200 evening and mornings. Yet 'tis certain, by the Hiftory of the Macchabees, and by the Prophecy of the twelfth Chapter of Daniel, that the prophanation of the Sanctuary, and the cellation of the daily facrifice, begin not till three years after, viz. the 145 year of the Æra of the Selencida. I am perfwaded therefore, that we must understand by it, two thousand three hundred sacrifices of the evening and the morning. And this will not be fcrupled by him that shall confider, First, That it is not usual in the holy Tongue, nor in any other, to fay, tive evenings and mornings, or three evenings and mornings, meaning two days, three days, &c. Secondly, That the ceffation of this daily facrifice that was offered morning and evening, being here fpoken of, to this queition, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily facrifice; a more proper and intelligible answer than this cannot be given, viz. It thall be for two thousand three hundred evenings and mornings. That is to fay, There shall be an interruption of two thousand three hundred sacrifises. So that this number makes one thousand one hundred and fifty days. See then these four numbers. I. Eleven

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I. Eleven hundred and fifty days, which make Part 2. three years, two months, and ten days.

2. A time, times, and half a time, which are three years and fix months.

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3. One thousand two hundred fourscore and ten days, which make three years and seven months.

4. One thousand three hundred thirty five days, that make three years, eight months, and fifteen days.

In the whole taking thirty days for every month, a round number, which the Holy Spirit hath chofen, to avoid broken numbers arising from the inequality of the months: Which appears by this, that in the Revelat. 42 months and 1260 days, are taken for the fame thing. 'Tis so, if 30 days be affigned to every month.

These four numbers are different, and the later always exceeds the former. There is fix months and five days difference between the least and the greatest. How can we reconcile this with the Fliftory? We find this hiftory in the four first Chaps of the first book of Macchabees. Though Book of this book be not Canonical, it deferves however a Matchabees. very great efteem, and I do not at all doubt but it is a book was left to the Church by a fingular Providence of veth God, that by it we might see the truth of Daniel's effeem. Prophecy; and at the fame time to instruct us in the different periods of the duration and end of Antichrif's Kingdom, thadowed forth by that of Ansiochus. See then how we must frame the Chronology of the four first Chapters of this Book, to the end we may find an admirable agreement between the events and these four numbers in the Prophecy.

To understand what we are about to fay, it must in the first place be observed, that two things B b 3 usually

The Accomplishment Chap. 2,

We muft obferve four pepersecutieiochns.

enore

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Part 2. usually are Confounded, that must be very carefully diffinguisht in the perfecution of Antiochus: the first is, the prophanation of the Sanctuary, the riods in the fecond is the ceffation of the daily facrifice. 'Tis fupon of An. posed, that they are the fame thing, or at least that these two things lasted one as long as the other. Which is not fo; for the prophanation of the Sanctuary began some months before the ceflation of the daily facrifice, & alfoit ceased somer. For the daily facrifice began not again, till fome months after the fanctuary had ceafed from being prophan'd; fee then the four Periods that must be obferv'd in the perfecution of the fewish Church by Antiochus.

The first, from the ceasing of the daily Sacrifice, till its first beginning again.

The second, from the beginning of the prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the purification of the Temple begun by Macchabaus.

The third, from the beginning of the prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the finishing the purification of the Temple by Judas Macchabaus

The fourth, from the beginning & the first prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to its de-dication & confectation, which was the very fame day that the first daily facrifice began again.

The four numbers in the Prophecy answer to these four Periods.

1. The first number of 2300. evenings and mornings, anfwers to the ceffation of the daily facrifice; as is clear, and this fignifies, that from' the ceasing of the last daily facrifice to the first beginning again of the daily facrifice, there was to be an interruption of 2300. facrifices. i.e. 1150 days, which make three years, two months, & ten days. 2. The

Chap. 2.

2. The number, of a time, times and half a Part 2. time, i. e. three years and fix months, answers to the period, that ran out from the first prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the beginning of the purification of it by Judas Macchabens. And this fignifies, that from the first prophanation, to the beginning of the purification, there were exactly 2 Tears and 6 Months.

2. The third Number, which is 1290. days. answers to the period that ran out from the first prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles, to the finishing the purification by Macchabaus : and this fignifies, that from the first prophanation of the Temple, to the finishing its purification, there were 1290 days i. e. three Tears and seven months.

4. Lastly, the fourth number, which is 1335. days, answers to the period that ran out from the first prophanation of the Temple, to its dedication and confectation. And this fignifics, that from this first prophanation to the feast of the dedication, there were 1335. days i. e. three years, eight months, and fifteen days.

The three last periods begin at the fame point viz. the prophanation of the Temple by the Gentiles; but they end at three different points. One at the beginning of the cleanling of the Temple, the other at the end of this cleanling, and the third at the day of confectation, or dedication. 'Tis to this Chronology, that we must accommodate the History of the first Book of the Macchabees, as we shall prefently do. The Chron

nology of

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i.

First, we must find a fixed and a certain point in the perthe History of the Macchabees, and the perfecution. fecution See, 'tis that of the confectation and dedication of to the books the Temple. And on the 25th day of the 9th month, of the Mas-chabees, which. Bb 4

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Part 2. which is the month Kaslen, in the 148 year, they Macc.c.4 arose betimes in the morning, and offer'd the sacri-5, 51, 53, fice, according to the Law, on the new Altar, which zvas dedicated the same time, and the same day,

wherein the Nations had prophaned it. This is the elay of the dedication. This is the beginning again of the first daily facrifice. We have feen, that from the beginning again of the first daily facrifice, reckoning backwards, we find 2300 facrifices interrupted, *i. e.* 1150 days, or three years, two months, and ten days; and confequently the ceffation of the first daily facrifice must fall on the 15th day of the feventhmonth of the 145th year of the Era of the Seleucida. For from the tenth day of the feventh month of the year 145, to the 25th day of the nineth month of the year 148, there is exactly three years, two months and ten days.

We have also feen, that from the dedication of the Temple, which is the fame day with that of the daily facrifice's beginning again; counting backward to the first prophanation of the Temple, there are 1325 days. i. e. three years, eight months and fifteen days. And fince the day of the Dedication falls on the 25th of the ninth month, of the 148th year of the Selencide, the first prophanation of the Temple must fall on the first of the first month, of the year 145; and confequently, that the Temple was prophaned fix months and fome days before the ceasing of the daily facrifice. But for the greater clearnels, we mult relate the History as 'tis in the Macchabees', and fix it to its true times.

In the 143 year, Antiochas having overcome Ptofirst book of the Mac- lomy King of Egypt, passed by ferusalem; took it, chabees fix-pillag'd it, and carried away the vessels of the ed to its. Temple. Now after Antiochus had smitten Egypt, 1Macc.c.1. he returned again in the 143 year, and went up against y.21,22,23.

Chap.2.

Ifrael and Ierufalem with a great multitude, and Part 2. entred proudly into the Sanctuary, and took away the golden Altar, and the Candleffick, and all the veffels thereof. This is not that which is called the prophanation of the Sanctuary. For 'tis idolatrous and impure worship, that prophane the house of God; 'tis not violence and pillaging it. And after v. 30, 31, 32, two years fully expired, the King sent his chief Cot- 33.34.35. lector of Tribute, who came to Ierusalem with a great multitude. And spake peaceable words to them, but all was deceit; for when they had given him credence, he fell suddenly on the City, and smote it fore, and destroyed much people of Ifrael, and took the spoils of the City, and set it on fire, &c. Then built they the City of David with agreat and strong wall, and made it a strong hold for them. Then it was the prophanation began; after two years fully expired, reckoning from the 143d year inclusively, this falls on the beginning of the year 145 in the first month. 'Twas then, I fay, the Temple was prophaned by the Apostates of the *lewish* Nation. This also is what that Author faith expressly. For it was a place v. 36.374 to lye in wait against the Sanctuary, &c. They shed innocent blood on every side of the Sanctuary, and defiled it. That is to fay, Menelaus the Apoltate Sacrificer, facrificed together with his fellows in the Temple to the Heathen Gods.

But observe, the daily facrifice did not yet cease. The Apostate Menelaus did what Abaz the father of Hezekiab had done, and what Manasse had done; he prophaned the Temple by false worthip; however, without causing the worthip of the true God to cease. There'tis Apostates begin. At first they would fain reconcile God and the Devil, afterwards by degrees they advance to a total Apostacy.

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Chap. 2.

26. Part2.

8.54.

Antiochus's men were fix weeks abuilding the City of David to make a Citadel of it: when that wasdone, they thought themfelves ftrong enough to undertake every thing. They finisht what they had begun, entirely abolisht the Mosaical worthip, & caufed the daily facrifice to ceafe fix months and five days after the prophanation of the Temple, the tenth day of the feventh month. Two months and five days after they arrived at that height of boldness, as even to put the Idol of Inpiter Olym-pius in the Temple of Ierufalem. In the fifteenth day of the month Caflen, in the 145th year, they fot up the abomination of desolation on the Altar of the Lord, and built Altars in all the Cities of Judah on every side. This defolation lasted till the tenth day of the feventh month, of the year 148, the day wherein Macchabaus entred again into ferusalem, visited the Holy places, and undertook the cleaning of them. Then faid Indas and his brethren, our enemies are discomfied, let us go up to cleanse and dedicate the Sanctuary. And all the Army mettogether, and went up to the Mountain of God, and faw that the holy place was forfaken, and the Altar prophaned, &c. And Indas chose Priests of blameless conversation. &c. who cleansed the Santtuary, and bare out the defiled stones into an unclean place.

I fuppofe, I fay, that this work was begunthe tenth day of the feventh month of the year 148. And fo from the tenth of the first month of the year 145, there are exactly three years and a half, the very time marked by the Prophet for the duration of the prophaning of the Sanctuary. Then therefore this prophanation of it ceased.

Afterwards, I fuppole, they were one entire month in cleanfing the *Temple*, and carrying away the filth, which the *Heathens* had laid in it, and taking

1 Mac 4. 36. 846.

Chap. 2. of the Prophecies.

taking away the ftones of the Altars that had been Part 2. built, and of the great Altar that had been prophaned by the Idol of *Inpiter Olympius*. Add one month, *i.e. thirty days* to 1260 days, you make 1290 days, which is the account we find in the 11th verfe of the 12th Chapter of Daniel. From the time that the abomination of defolation shall be fet ap, shall be 1290 days, which are three years and feven months, that is to fay, fince the prophanation of the Temple to the finithing its purification.

But after the finishing this purification, the Temple was not yet in a condition to facrifice in. For they were fain to build a new Altar, and make utenfils all new, in the place of those that had been either taken away, or prophaned.

To do this, no lefs than 45 days were neceffary; and thefe are the 45 days added to 1290, that make the number 1335 days, of which the Prophet faith, Bleffed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the 1335 days. And 'tis at the end of thefe 1335 days, reckoning from the prophanation in the beginning of the year 148, that the dedication was made in the year 148, on the 25th day of the ninth month. Therefore 'tis the Prophet cries out, Bleffed is he,&c. becaufe it was a great feaft, and great rejoycing in Ifrael. See, I fay, both the Hiftery and the Chronology, and the duration of the cellation, of the prophanation of the Temple, and the interruption of the daily facrifice, made to agree with the Prophecy.

At prefent, from the type we must in a few words make our conjectures touching that, which must come to pass in the duration of the Antichristian Empire. The prophanation of the Mosaical Sanctuary by Antiochus, lasted three years and a half, to the time that Indas Macchabaus drove the Heathers

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28 Part 2.

Heathen out of Ierusalem, and Paganism out of the Temple, the cleanfing of which he began. To the end the truth may answer to the figure, the Antichristian Empire must endure three years and a half, confifting of 1260 days, which are 1260 years, during which the Santtuary shall be prophaned by the Heathens, i.e. the fervice of God ihall be polluted by revived Paganism, and the Temple of God possessed by a Tyrant. At the end of 1260 days Judas Macchabaus began the purification of the Temple, and spent 30 days about it. The cleaning of the Church must be begun, the Idol must be cast out, the Tyrant expelled after the 1260 years. But as Judas Macchabaus spent 20 days about purifying the Temple, after he had taken away the Idol thence, and had refcued it out of the hands of the Tyrant; 'tis propable, that ' after the fall of the Rapism, of its tyranny, and idolatry, 30 years more will be spent in purifying the Church from all (chi(ms, herefies, divisions and etrours.

Lafty, as Judas Macchabaus. fpent 45 other days, to prepare all things for the confectation of the Temple; in like manner after the Church, fhall have been cleanfed from idolatry, hærefy, fuperflition, fchifm and errours, God will employ yet 45 years more, to prepare all things for the confummation of the Church. At the end of which time will be the dedication, the folemn feaft. And 'tis in my opinion in this laft fpace of 45 years, that God is to call the Gentiles, and all the Nations of the Earth to the knowledge of himfelf; this is that which the Apoftle Saint Paul calls, The fullnefs of the Gentiles. For fee, as I believe, the degrees by which the Church muft arrive at its perfection.

I. Babylon

1. Babylon shall fall, the Kingdom of Anti-Partz. shrift shall cease.

2. The Church shall be reunited in the same opinion; schiffing and divisions shall be at an end.

Chap. 3.

3. The Idolatrous and Infidel Nations, effecially the *Turks*, who are at this day fcandalized at the divisions, manners and the falfe Doctrines of the *Christians*, shall submit themfelves, at least the greatest part of them, being prevailed upon by the purity of Doctrine and holiness of manners.

4. Laftly, The fews overcome by fo unanimous a confent, and, it may be, by fome glorious apparition of our Lord, fhall be converted, and ftrongly labour to convert the reft of the Nations, far diftant and feparated from us. Then thall be the Dedication, the confummation of the (hurch. And bleffed is he that thall wait, and come to the 1325 days, i. e. to feventy five years after the fall of the Popish Empire. For he thall fee the reign of f. Chrift in all its Glory.

CHAP. III.

What the Last times are. It doth not fignify the end of the World. There are many times with reference to the Church, and with reference to the World. If Antichrist must reign 1260 years, he is come. Mahometanism is not Antichristianism.

T Hus much is enough to deftroy that Chimara, of the duration of the Kingdom of Antichrift for

The Accomplishment Chap. 3.

30 Part 2.

St. John calls his

time the last time.

I Ep.2.18.

for three natural years and a half. 'Tis neceffary only to answer a difficulty that may be raised from hence, that the reign of Antichrist is called the last times, which seems to mean the end of the World. And without doubt, this is that, which gave occasion to the ancient Writers to suppose, that the end of this Empire was not to be above forty five days before the day of judgement. But to fall into this errour, a man must be little used to the ftyle of the Scripture. One thousand two hundred and fixty years, 'tis faid, can't be called the last times, the period is too long. 'Tis necesfary the reign of Antichrist should be nearer the end of the World and the day of judgement, than fo. But what will those Gentlemen fay, that make this objection; what will they fay of Saint John, who speaking of Antichrift, and precisely of that tradition according to which he was to come in the last times, faith, Little children, it is the last time, and as ye have heard that Antichrift shall come, even now are there many Antichrifts, whereby we know that it is the last time. 'Tis above fixteen hundred years ago, that Saint John faid fo, and then from that time he counted the last times. With much more reason may we reckon those ages that came not till four or five hundred years after; for the last times.

The last Neither must we imagine, that the last times day, & the fignify a short space. We must well distinguish last simes fignify a short space. We must well distinguish internot the last day, from the last time. When the Holy famething. Spirit speaks of the last day, he always means a short time. He that eateth my flesh, faith our Lord, I will raise up again at the last day. But the last time, and especially the last times in the plural number, always fignifieth a long period. See the proofs of both these things.

Firft,

Chap. 3.

First, that the last times signify not the end of Part 2. the World. The last time in the singular number The last fometimes doth. St. Peter faith, that we are kept by not aiways formetimes doth. the power of God through faith unto falvation, rea- fignify the dy to be revealed in the last time. But it doth not i Pet. 1.5. always fo fignify, as appears by that passage of St. John, which we quoted a little before, ?tis the last time. As for that in the plural number, the laft times, and the last days, we find, they always fignify a time far enough off from the end of the World. Saint Paul in the fecond verse of the Epi- 1 Ephel. 1; ftle to the Hebrews faith, that God hath foken to 20. vis in these last days by his Son. The Apostle Saint Peter faith, that fesus Christ was fore-ordained before the foundation of the World, but was manifest in these last times for us. The fame Apostle tells 2 Pet. 3. us, in the last days shall come scoffers, walking after 3.4. their own lusts, and saying, where is the promise of his coming ? 'Twas the very time in which Saint Peter spoke and wrote. For 'tis spoken as of perfons that were in being already. And it appears by the second Chapter of the Epistle to the Theffalonians, that there was an opinion spread abroad, that the end of the World was at hand, which made prophane ones fay, where is the promise of his coming, which they tell us is nigh? The Prophet Ioel faith, in the last days I will pour out my Acts 2. Spirit on all flesh. St. Peter applies this Oracle to that which happen'd on the day of Pentecoft, and in the ages of the Primitive Church. St. Paul 2 Tim. 3. 5 faith to Timothy, know this, that in the last days perillous times shall come, for men shall be lovers of their own felves, &c. These last days began a little after St. Paul; For the Church was not long, before the corrupted her manners. Thefe very fame Texts prove allothe ether thing we have laid down, which

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Part 2. which is, that the last times do not fignify a short duration. For the manifestation of Jesus Christ made in the last times, and God speaking to us in the last days by his Son, and the last days wherein the prophane shall bear sway, all this I fay, fignifieth the time that passeth from I. Chrift to the end of the world.

Chap. 3.

The times to three

To understand why the Period that passeth divided in- from Jesus Christ to this present time; is called parts in re. the last time, we must observe, that in the Scrireference to ahe church, pture the times are divided either with reference

to the Church; or with reference to the World. With reference to the Church, there are three times; A time when the Church was without the Law, and without the Goffel; this is the first time that passed from Adam to Mofes; A time wherein the Church had the Law of Moles, that was the time from the departure out of Egypt to I. Christ; that' the fecond time; Lastly, A time wherein the Church enjoys the light of Iefus Christ; that's ours, and that's the third time.

The times in reference to the world into four.

With reference to the World, the time is divided into four great Menarchies, that must prečede the last reign of I. Christ. The first was the are divided Monarchy of the Affyrians, which had its feat first at Niniveh, and atterwards at Babylon; The fecond is that of the Persians; the third that of the Greeks ; and the fourth that of the Romans, whofe reign must be prolong'd till the Kingdom be given to J. Chrift and his Saints.

Since Jefus Chrift we are in the laft times.

Now whether we refer it to the first division, or the fecond; 'tis still true; that we are in the laft times; that I. Chrift came in the last times, and that the Empire of Antichrist must be in the last times. 7. Christ came in the third and last time, with reference to the times of the Church, feeing he came fince

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fince the Law of Moses ceased to be in its vigor. Part2. And Antichrist also hath his reign in the third and last period of the Church. Jesus Christ also came in the last times with respect to the World, for he came in the time of the fourth Monarchy. Antichrist with much more reason may be assigned to the last times of the fourth Monarchy, because he himself is but a continuation of that fourth Monarchy.

But to be fo much the more fully perfwaded, that the a very proper expression, it must be ob-ferv'd, that the fourth Monarchy figur'd by the fourth beast, was to have two great periods, one of fix heads, the other of a seventh head, having ten borns. The Period of the fix first heads is the Roman Empire under Kings, Confuls, Decemvirs, Tribunes of the people, perpetual Dictators and Emperors. And this first Period contains about 12 or 1200 years. The period of the little horn, or the sevenih beast with ten horns, is that of Antichrift and the ten Kings, which must also be between 12 and 1300 years. Antichrist therefore is come in the last time of the last time, i. e. in the last period of the fourth and last worldly Monarchy; And confequently the Holy Spirit might with very great reason call his reign the last times. And thence it can by no means be concluded, that this Kingdom must last but a few years, before the end of the World.

Having faid all that I had to fay, to deftroy this false imagination, that the Empire of Antichrist must last but three years and a half, I might justly reassume, and urge all those Arguments I iormerly mentioned, to prove that the Idea of Antichrist, which the Papistis frame to themselves, is false, and that the popish Roman see is the true Antichrist. C c But

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But before that, I must use them yet once more to confound the difhonesty of the Translators of

Rev. 17. 10. The disho Ir An flation of the Port-Royal a-

the Port-Royal, who fay of the ten Kings, that they shall take power for one hour, or for a little hefty of the time with the beaft, inftead of translating it in the fame hour, or at the fame time with the beast. They found this translation, or rather, this notorions falbour the fification very proper to take away from the Re-Antichrifts formed this Text, that proves fo clearly, that the reign. birth of Antichrift must be reckon'd from the division of the Roman Empire among ten Kales, and into ten Kingdoms. But afterwards we mall fee, that though we should let their translation pass, our proof would not in the leaft be weakned by But as they will not agree, that 1260 years it. may be called a little time; fee here, they are engaged to prove, that all that we have faid to prove, that the 1260 days of Antichrists reign are fo many jears, isillufion, a Chimæra, a dream, and a fophifm. For if our proofs do fubfift, how will they maintain their version, that the Kings shall take power for a' little time with the beaft ? Seeing all Interpreters do agree, and 'tis clear of it felf without their confent, that the power of the ten Kings must last as long as that of the beast. And alio thefe ten Kings must reach beyond the beast ; for after they have clothed him with their power, they must strip him of it, cat his flesh, and burn it with fire. If therefore the duration and continuance of the beast be 1260 years, as we have demonstrated it; tis necessary, that the reign of the ten Kings be 1260 years, and confequently this reign will not be for one hour, and for a little time. >

> 'Tis here that these Gentlemen the Interpreters' will have great need of the Arabique, Rabbinical learning, and Hebrew of Father Simon the Grammarian,

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marian, that not long fince hath fet up for an In- Part 2. terpreter of the Revelation. His new lights do well deserve a particular Chapter by themselves. But for the prefent, we must follow on our way, and shew, that if the 1260 days be 1260 years, then all that the Papists say of Antichrist is false, and all that we fay of him is true. If it be falle, It being that this Empire must last but 1260 natural days; that the it is true, that it must last 1260 years; for I have 1260 days proved, there is no middle way to be taken. And years, the if it be true that Antichriss must reign 1260 years, Antickriss he can no longer be only one fingle man, nor a re- aChimara, volted few, nor a falle Meffiah, nor a man of the Tribe of Dan, nor a Tyrant that must re-establish the Mosaical worship, and rebuild ferusalem to cause the lews to reign there. For it would be abfurd; to suppose that one man should live 1260 years, that the reign of the Law of Mofes should return for 12 Ages, and that Indaism for fo long a time should oppress the Christian Religion. If the Empire of Antichrift must last 1260 years, it must necessarily be already come. For 'tis to go Ifhis dura-against the general opinion of allmen, to suppose that before the reign of Jesus Christ comes, we must Antickrift jet expect a tyrannical Monarchy of 1200 jears. is come, If the Antichristian Empire be come, it must be either Mahometanism, or the Papism.

Antichrissianism can't be found among the Arrians; for they have been extinct a long time, and their reign did not come to near 1260 years. We can't find him among the Albigenses, who never reign'd, who appear'd but for a little time, and who were always oppressed. He can't be found neither among the Lutherans, nor Calviniss; for none of the Characters of Antichristianism do agree to them, and the Papits would not ac-C c 2 knowledge

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knowledge that our reign should be for 1200 years. Part 2. There's nothing remains but Mahometanism,

Mahomenot the of Antichristiani(m

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on which one can cast ones eyes, to feek out Ansani/m hath tichristianism ; 'tis indeed an Antichristian Charaders Sell, because 'tis an enemy to Jesus Christ, and hath already fublisted above a 1000 years. But we can't find therein the Characters of Antichristianism, so as'tis described in the Prophets. First, Antichristianism must be an Aposiacy, and a revolt of men, that formerly were obedient to the faith. The Saracens, Arabians, and Turks, the founders and prefervers of this Sect, never were Christians, and are not Apostates. Mahomet and the Arabians were Heathens. Secondly, Antichristianism must be an Idolatry, for it is called a Whoredom; and must teach the Dostrine of Damons, and mediatory fpirits. Now the Mahometans are not idolaters; on the contrary, they abbor the adoration of Images ; and 'tis this that greatly scandalizeth them against the Christian Religion. Thirdly, In the name of Antichrift, we must find the number 666. In the name of Mahomet, and Mahometan, Arabians and Saracens, in-any language, this number is not found. Fourthly, Anchristianism was to have its feat in the great City, which in St. Iohns time ruled over the Kings of the Earth. That is Rome, as all Interpreters unanimoufly acknowledge. Mahomet and his Partizans never did posses the City of Rome, and do not possesit. Fifthly, The Empire of Antichrist must be the Roman Empire continued; the Empire of the Arabians is fo far from being the continuation of the Roman Empire, that it hath been the destruction of it in the East. Sixthly, Antichrist must fit in the Temple of God, i.e. in the Church. Mahomet and his Successions are out of the Church, -and do not belong to Christendom. Seventhly, Ten Kings

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Kings must voluntarily give their power to Anti- Part 2. christ. But the Arabians and Saracens have conquer'd all Kingdoms by meer violence; none did voluntarily submit to them. Eighthly, Antichristmust be the seventh head of the Beast in the Revelation, i.e. Of the Roman Empire; Mahomet hath nothing in common with the Roman Empire. Ninethly, The Empire of Antichrift must be properly nothing else, but the image of an Empire, which yet however must be worshipt, and obedience be. given to it; The Empire of the Mahometans is not an image, but rather the most despotical and arbitrary Empire, that ever was in the World. Tenthly, The Antichristian Empire must have under it ten horns, i.e. ten Kings. Ten horns, every one having his crown, and his Royalpower. So far is the Empire of the Mahometans, from fuffering any vassal Kings to subsist, that it hath desiroyed all the great Lords. In India, in Persia, in Turky, every one of these Mahometan Empires hath but one only Lord. Eleventhly, The Empire of Antichrist must be but one, it must not be divided; For the Kings that are to fubmit to him, shall acknowledge him for their only head. But the Empire of Mahomet is divided into many Empires. The Empire of the Tartars, the Empire of the Turks, the Empire of the Persians, the Empire of the Mogulls; and these four Empires are not only different, but always opposite and almost always ene-mies. Twelfthly, Antichriss must have two horns, i. e. two powers like to the Lamb. "Tis notorious, the Mahometans have nothing in common with Iefus Chrift, with his Religion, and with his power. Thirteenth, Antichrift must excommunicate, persecite, take away liberty of commerce from all those that will not take on them his name and his Cc3 mark

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mark in their fore-heads, i.e. that will not follow his Religion. The Mahometans suffer all forts of Religions, Heathens, and Christians. Fourteenth, The Antichristian Empire must be a head, i.e. a Kingdom hurt with a deadly wound, and revive again. This can by no means agree to Mahometanism, which is a Religion wholly new, and which hath formed Empires wholly new. It was necessary to make these observations against those, that greatly defiring to take Antichrist from Rome, would fain place him among the Mahometans.

CHAP. IV,

Some Principles to discover, when the Antichristian Empire began, and when it must end. Three Characters of that Empire, Idolatry, Pride, and corruption. That these three Characters began to appear in the fourth Age, and did infinitely encrease in the fifth.

I I therto we have difcourfed on what is paft, or at leaft of those things that are believed fo to be. For we shall see that many things, that are looked upon as future, are already past.

'Tis the ruin of Antichrift and his Empire, that we are now about to speak of: And the first queflion that is asked thereupon is this, When shalk that Empire be destroyed? A great question, and which hath hitherto been looked upon, as a thing that none could penetrate into. 'Tis certainly, very difficult to be penetrated into, but yet however I do not think, 'tis impossible to find out the truth.

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truth. There is a particular Providence, that pre- Part 2. fides over the understanding of Prophecies, as we have observed; God would not have them understood in every age, because this would binder their accomplishment. But when they are just ready to be fulfilled, God permits them to be penetrated into; and the things which we fee come to pafs from day to day, open mens eyes.

In this matter the whole depends on our know- The great ing, where we must begin the 1260 years, that to know are affigned for the reign of the papism. And there where we are as many opinions about that, as there are men. the 1269 Some begin them with Boniface the third, Suc-years. ceffor to Gregory the great, because they would be favourable to Gregory the first, who seems to have had very good things in him: And because his Succeffor was the first, that affumed the name. of Universal Bishop. Others descend lower, and begin the 1260 years, at the time when Images were establisht. Some come as far as to the 11th Age, and to the reign of Gregory the feventh, who was infolent to a higher degree than any of his Predeceffors dared to advance themfelves unto. There are fome alfo, that come as far as to the 12th Age.

I shall not amuse my self with mentioning, The sound much less with consulting all these Opinions. I shall their eronly fay this boldly, that they who go fo low to rour, that find out the beginning of the 1260 years, are in an low for the errour. That which hath deceived them is this, beginning they imagine, we must not begin the Antichristian 1260 years, Empire ; till the time that Idolatry and Tyranny were arrived to their height in the Church; in which I am throughly perfwaded, they deceive themfelves. Another caufe of their being deceived, is this, having this truth in mind, that Rome must be Cc4 the.

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the head of the Antichristian Empire; they will not begin that Empire before the Roman Church was most notoriously remarkable for her pride among all the Churches.

When any ftory of an Empire, they muft begin it . from its original.

Totally to remove these two mistakes, it must make a hi- be observed, that in every country, and in every language, when any would make a Hiftory of an Empire and a Kingdom, they begin it from its original. They that make the History of the Franks, or Frenchmen among the Gauls, do not fix their beginning on that time, when the Erench were masters of all the Gauls, from the frontier of Flanders, to the Alps, and the Pyrenean mountains. For that happen'd very late. But they begin with the first entry of the Franks into Gaul, and their first establishment on this side the Rhine. When any make a History of the Empire of Rome, they begin the Roman Hiftory from the first foundation of that City; fo they reckon'd in Rome it felf, ab Urbe Conditâ. And this way of reckoning continued till the fifth age, when the Christian account began to be in use, and men reckon'd by the year's of Jesus Christ. Moreover, 'tis the cuftome of the Scripture, and of the Holy Spirit, as well as of the World : 'Tis faid, the fojourning of the Israelites in Egypt, was four hundred and. thirty years, yet they were not in that flavery above 210 years. But the Holy Spirit reckons from the 10 time of the calling of Abraham, and his passing. into Canaan, where he and his off-fpring were ftrangers. 'Tis therefore all the time of the pilgrimage of the family of Abraham, which God begins from its original: Lastly, 'tis the stile of the Prophets; and particularly in the Prophecy we are treating of. The fourth Beatt is the Roman Empire; all the Worldagrees in that : where doth the

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the Holy Spirit begin the Hiftory of that Beaft, Part 2. or of that Empire? not at the point of its grandeur, which happen'd not till above 400 years after its original, but from the point of its birth; and that is clear, because he ascribes seven heads to that Beast. Heads, which fignify to many Governments, under which Rome hath passed. Now the first of these Governments, is that of Kings, under whom Rome in the beginning was no more than a great Village, and asterwards a very little, City without dependencies. This principle therefore must be supposed, that the H. Spirit dates the Antichristian Empire from its original.

The other mistake that we must get rid of, is 'ris not this, that Rome is precifely the place where the neceffary, that the Empire of Antichrift must have its birth. 'Tis first feeds not fo. Antichristianism is born every where, and of Antichristianism it might very well be born in the East , before it should have came to fix its feat in the West. That which makes been conmen affix the birth of the Antichriftian Empire Rome. precifely to Rome, is, because being itruck with what Saint Paul faith, that the man of fin must exalt himself above all that is called God, they have confined Antichristianism principally, and almost folely to tyranny, and Pride ; and have imagined, that the birth of Antichristianism was not to be found but in that City, which had always been, and which afresh was to be the Throne of Pride. But herein they have been deceived. Antichristianism confitts no less in idolatry, and corruption of manners than in tyranny : in fuch a manner, that in all places where we fee the birth of Idolatry, Superstition, and Corruption, there without doubt Antichristianism is born.

These principles being laid down, the three Charosters, which we have affixed to the Antichristian Empire

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The three of Antichristianism began in the fourth Age; and first of all fuperftition.

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Empire, by reason of its three names, must be remembred. Idolatry, because 'tis called Babylon, the mother of fornications and abominations; corruption of manners; because 'tis called Sodom; Pride and Tyranny, because 'tis called Egypt. When Charafters these three fins began to be establisht in the Church, Antichristianism began to enter into it. ' Now'tis certain, it was towards the end of the fourth, and in the whole fifth Age', that these diforders received their birth. The superstition of Reliques, the veneration and worfhip of them, and immediately after, the invocation and interceffion of the Saints, were introduced about the year 360. or 380. Already before this time, that superstition had begun among the people. I do not at all doubt, but that women, and simple perfons, especially those that were but newly converted from Paganism, were the first Authors of it. Devout ignorant people eafily fall into superstition. It had been a very ancient cuftome to frequent the Martyrs tombs, there to celebrate their memory, to pray for them, and there to pray for themselves. For in Eusebius's time, men were wont to assemble themselves at the sepulchers of the Martyrs, to say their prayers upon their sepulchers, and there to honour their most happy souls. The Papists in this passage would fain find the invocation of Saints; but 'tis not there. Enfebins only uses the word Evan. 1.12. honour, which doth not import either invocation or adoration ; 'twas only out of a defign to bonour the memory of the Martyrs, that they affembled at their tombs. But the ignorant people, furprised with the deceit of some false miracles, which the Devil wrought at those tombs, from a simple honour immediately proceed to 'a religious worship; and a few years after, the Paftors fuffer'd them-

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themfelves to be carried down the torrent, they Part 2. gave way to it, and laboured to effablish this false devotion. Saint *Basil* in the East, and Saint *Ambrose* in the West, are the most ancient Fathers, in whom we find the southepsof the *invo*cation and *intercession* of the Saints.

As for the corruption of the manners of the Clergy and people, it began to be great at the very fame time. The Church being become Queen of Corrupti-the World by the means of her Emperors, clothed on of man-ners began her felf with its luxury, and followed all its man-alfo in the ners; covetousnes, unchastity, debauchery were fourthAge. introduced into the Sanctuary. We need only to fee what St. Jerome, who lived in that time, faith of Rome and the Roman Clergy, and of the Ecclesiasticks in general in his days. He reprefents Rome as already become a Babylon. Go out Paula &: of Babylon, my people, faith he, for she is fallen, Euflocii-Babylon the great, she is become a habitation of De-cellam. vils, and a dwelling place of unclean spirits. 'Tis true, there is the Holy Church, &c. But the pride, grandure, power, &c. that are found in that City, agrees not with the life and tranquillity of Monks. The fame Author faith, that the Princes of the Church lived in deliciousnels, and imagined they did preferve their purity in the midst of mighty repasts, and lascivious actions. Elsewhere he saith, that comment. the Ecclesiasticks did kis and eares the Ladies, in Mic. stretcht forth their hands to them to receive their cap. 2. presents. They observed the tempers of women, they caufed great eftates to be given to themselves; and their coverousness became fo odious, that the Christian Emperors forbad the Ad Nepo-Ecclesiasticks the receiving Legacies by Will, etanum. whileft Whores, and Comedians were permitted fo to do. Laftly;

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Part 2. The Pride of the Biparticularly of the Bisbops of Rome encreased in the fame Age.

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advanced to the de-

gree of .

Idolatry.

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Lastly, It is certain, that so it was, that Pride was eftablisht in the Church in this and the follow-Then it was, that the Bishops, who shops, and ing age. till that time had been all equal, through pride made themselves Arch-Bishops, and Patriarchs. Patriarchs, that are diminutive Popes, and confequently petty Antichrists. Above all', the pride of the Bishops of Rome began to be very plain. 'Twas. in the fourth age, that that noble Roman Conful lived, who faid, make me Bishop of Rome, and I st. Jerome. will be a Christian. These Bishops caused them-Marcellin. felves to be carried in a Litter, kept fumptuous tables, had great equipages, and lived like the great ones of the World. 'Twas at this time alfo, that they began to afcribe to themfelves the primacy over other Bishops. Therefore bribery. and violence began to be used to climb up into that see.

In lefs than an Age, this torrent of pride, fuperstition, and corruption swelled to such a degree, that it became exceeding plain; in the 450 year fuperstition was already advanced to the degree of idolatry, corruption was very high, and pride very In the fifth great. To know to what degree idolatry was alage, superage, uper ready advanced in the middle of the fifth age, we need read but the 8th book of Theodoret, de Curandis Gracorum affectionibus. He faith, the Christians called the Martyrs, their Phylicians and their "The Temples of the Martyrs, faith Protectors. "he, are remarkable for their greatness and their "magnificence, they are filled with all forts of or-"naments, and they diffuse abroad the splendor and "glittering of their beauty. Weassemble there, "not only one, two, three, four, or five times a "year; but we celebrate feasts therein very often, "yea, and every day we fing in them the praises and "hymns

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"hymns of the God of the Martyrs. They that Part 2. "are well, defire the Martyrs to preferve them in "health; and they that have any difease, defire of "them to be cured of it. Men and barren Wo-"men ask Children of them; and they that have "them, defire them to preferve um. They that "take a Voyage, pray to the Martyrs to accompa-"ny them in the way, and also to guide them; "and they that return in health, thank them for it, "confessing that 'tis from them they have recei-"ved that benefit. Not that they look on the "Martyrs as Gods, but pray to them as divine "men, and invocate them as their interceffors with "God. Now that they who pray devoutly and "with faith, receive that which they delire, ap-" pears plainly enough by the gifts which they pre-" "fent them, with acquitting themselves of their "vows, which are the marks of the health which " "they have recovered. For fome hang up figures " of eyes, others of feet, others of hands made of "gold and filver." All these things exposed to " view, fhew, that difeases have been cured, see-"ing they have been given by those that have been "cured." These things, I fay, shew, how great is the vertue of the Martyrs and of their Tombs.

If any would be affured of the degree to which The great corruption of manners was advanced in the fame corruption age, he may read Salvian Bishop of Marseilles: in the fifth Speaking concerning the excellency of the terri- age. tory of Aquitain, and that abundance wherein its 1. 7. de Inhabitants lived, he faith, that as they furpassed Provid. all others in riches, they surpassed themalfoin vices; that never was there any where seen more infamous pleasures; that their life was exceeding filthy, and that discipline was entirely corrupted. This is, faith he, the returns they have made to God for his

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his boly liberality. He confesses, the inundations of the Barbarians, that had spoiled them of their goods, could not take away their vices from them; and that they remained unchaste to that degree, that the very Barbarians were [candalized at their impurities... For the Goth's suffer'd not among themfelves, either impurity, fornication, or adultery. Spain, faith he, is lost in the fame vices; if not in greater. Speaking of the people of Africa, he faith, that the City of Carthage was full of abominations, that there was no place, nor freet without a Whore-bouse. All the streets were full of snares and baits, as so many ditches of impurity, in such a manner, that they who difliked these forts of crimes. could not prevent their falling into them. All the Inhabitants of that great City were plunged into the filthy mire of those infamous debauches. They breathed from one to another the filthy smells of their mutual unchaftity; but none trembled at it, because every one was plunged in it., He tells us, the Clergy was engaged in the fame diforders, and that there were no imaginable crimes, thefts, covetoufnefs, robberies, abominable extorfions, voluptuoufnefs, but what were in use: the corruption then was an overflowing torrent., We must repeat the whole work, to make an exact defcription of the miferable flate the Church then was in. This Bishop feems perfwaded, that 'twas these horrible exceffes, that drew down the fad judgements of God, and that open'd the dore to the barbarous nations, which made the Empire defolate.

In the fifth The tyranny and pride of the Clergy, and parti-Age, the syranny of cularly that of Rome, were also found very high the Bushop in the fifth age. Leo the first, that held the fee of gan to be Rome in the year 450. hath diffused abroad in his confider-writings an air of pride and domineering, wherein able, it

it appears, that he afpired after tyranny, and that Part 2. he defigned to make himfelf mafter of the Christian

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Churches. He exalted his See above all others; jer. 2. in ²tis the Chair of St. Peter, who is called the rock and anniverfaihe foundation. He faith, that God had exalted Pontificahim, viz. himfelf Leo, to a Soveraign degree. ¹um. Humilitatem meam in fummum gradum provehit.

After he had faid, that Saint Peter was called the rock, the foundation, the Porter of Heaven, the determiner and judge of those that are to be bound, and loofed, he adds that the power of Peter lives in bis See, and that his excellent authority resides there. And he faith afterwards, that Saint Peter was the Prelais and Primate of all the Bishops. The Sermon whence this is taken, shews, that every year he celebrated the day of his exaltation to the Popedom, and made it be celebrated in his Church; which is great Pride.

Writing to Flavian Bishop of Constantinople, he complains, that he had not acquainted him with what Entyches had done, & pretends, that upon that account he had not been rightly condemned. He complains of this especially, that they did not shew respect to the appeal to Rome that Entychus had put in. Sometimes to the title of Bishop of Rome, he adds that of Ecclesia Catholica. Ecclesia Catholica Ep. 220 Episcopus tirbis Roma; Bishop of the Catholick Church. He opposes the decree of the general Council of Constantinople, by which the second place was given to the Bishop of new Rome; and a power to exercife the fame jurifdiction within his diffrict, as the Bishop of old Rome exercised in his. The Council of Chalcedon confirmed the de- Can, 28. cree of that of Constantinople, and made the Church of Constantinople equal in all things to that of Rome : He was vexed at it, and opposed the execution of it

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it as much as he was able. This I confefs, was nothing in comparison of what was afterwards feen; however, it was much; and the Bishop of Rome did not long stay from proceeding further.

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That we must look for the point of the birth of Antichristianism in the fifth Age. It must end about the year 1710, or 1715.

W E have just before seen, in the extent of an age from the year 350, to the year 450, the idolatry, tyranny and corruption of manners that were establisht, and encreased. And 'tis in the extent of this Age, that one may leek for the point to which God would affix the beginning of the Antichristian Empire, and whence he would have us reckon the 1260 years of Antichristianism. But the difficulty is yet to know the year precifely, or within a little of it. We must here again make use of the ingenious observation of foseph Mede, which we have already mentioned. He thinks, that in the words of the 11th Chapter, Rife and measure the Temple of God, and the Altar, and them that worship therein. But the Court which is without the Temple, leave out, and measure it not; we have a fhort reprefentation of the Church, and its duration.

A pretty By the Altar and the Temple he understands the observation inward Court, and by this inward Court, he befreh Mede, lieves, is meant the primitive Church, pure in its manon the first ners, found in its Doctrine. And by the outward with Chap. Court he understands the Church corrupted by superfition,

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ftition, idolatry, tyranny and impurity. He hath Part 2. found, that the inward Court was much left than the outward one; there was the fame proportion between these two Courts; as there is between one, and three and a half. So that the outward Court contained the extent of the inward one ibreetimes and a half. And he concludes, that her extended quantity being the image of the extent of time; the duration of the corrupted Church fignified by the outward Court, was to be three times and is half, and the duration of the pure Church was to be but one time. Now 'tis plain by the Prophecies, that the duration of the corrupted Church must be three Prophetical years and a half, which are 1260 natural years : therefore the duration of the pure Church must be one Prophetical year, that is to fay, 360 years. I confeis, this appears to me as if it were inspired.

He adds, that one may begin these 360 years, The pure either 1. from the *birth* of Jefus Christ, according fing 365 to the Christian account; or, 2. from the time of years, there his Passion, which makes the beginning of the four terms Christian Church. Or, 3. from the time of the destruction of fernsalem, because then the Law was these 368 perfectly abrogated, and the new covenant perfectly establisht. Or, 4. Lastly, from the time in which St. John prophecied.

The first calculation begins with the first year of Jefus Christ. An. Christi.

The fecond, in the year of our Lord. The third, in the year of our Lord.

The fourth, about the year.

If we reckon the 360 years, which must contain in them the purity of the Church, from the first year of Jefus Christ, the last year falls on the 60 year of the fourth Age. And this agrees admirably D d with

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with the event. For indeed, 'tis precifely in this time, that we fee the footfleps of the *fuper*fition of Reliques, and the invocation of Saints, appearing in the Authors of the fourth Age.

If we reckonfrom the 33th year of Jefus Chrift, which is that of his death, the 360th year willfall upon the end of the fourth Age. In which time St. Auftin, and St. ferom wrote, by whole writingsit appears, that the fuperfition of the worthip of the creatures had already made great progrefs.

If we begin the 360 years from the deftruction of ferusalem, which happen'd in the 70th year of our Saviour, the years of purity will end in the year 430, a time in which it is also certain that the corruption was greatly encreased.

Laftly, if we take the last account, and reckon from the year 94, in which Saint John composed his Prophecy, the 360 years will end about the year 454; and 'tis about that time that Theodoret wrote, in whose words we have seen, that the false worthip of the Saints, and the Doctrine of secondary interceffors were so well formed.

If we place the birth of Antichristianism in the 360 year of our Lord, when men began to render a religious worship to Reliques, this Antichristian Empire being to last 1260 years, 'tis clear, that they should have ended in the year 1620. i. e. 65 years ago.

If we began it according to the fecond computation, in the year 393, or 394, it fhould have ended in the year 1653, or 1654.

If we began it according to the third calculation, at the year 430, it should end in the year 1690, about four or five years hence.

Lastly, if following the last computation, we be-

Which of the four points we shuft shuft.

gin it about the 450 or 454th year, it must end in the Part2. year 1710, or one of the following years to 1714.

'Tis clear by the event, that we must not begin the 1260 years, neither from the year 360, nor that of 292. For the Antichristian Empire, did not fall in the years 1620, and 1653, as it should have done according to these calculations. In those times, in the year 360, and the year 393, superstition was yet but in its birth; the worthip of the creatures was not yet establisht in the publick service. Great cautions alfo were used not to confound the fervice of God with the fervice of the creatures, which was just ready to receive its birth. Moreover, the pride of the Bishops of Rome was moderate, and their tyranny did not yet extend it felf very far. Men reckon the years of the life of a man from the time of his birth ? not from that of his conception. Idolatry and tyranny were asyetbut like a fatus's, that were forming and perfecting, but were not yet perfected.

But the principal reason, why God would not The prinhave us count the birth of Antichristianism from fon why the years 360, and 393, is, because there was a God will fourth Character of the birth of that Antichristian the 1260 Empire, that had not yet happen'd; that is, the years of ten Kings, that were to take their power together Antichrift with the Beast. These ten Kings are ten Kingdoms, begin, but in the 4th into which the Roman Empire was to be fubdi- Age. vided ... And the ten horns which thou (aweft, are Rev. 17.12, ten Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet, but receive power as Kings one hour with the Beast. These words are admirable ; tome they appear express, and I am aftonisht, that it hath not been oberved, that they precifely mark the time, wherein we must begin to reckon the reign of the Beast. Efpe-

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Especially, if we confider them with the words of St. Paul, he who now letteth, or possessing let, or possessing and the betaken out of the way; then shall that wicked one be revealed. That is to fay, till the time that the bead of the Roman Emperors be destroyed. These two passess fignify expressly, from what time we must compute the 1260 years. 'Tis from the time, that the Goths, Vandals, &c. after having a long time harrassed, and rent the Roman Empire, at last divided it into ien pièces.

Moreover, the falification of the translation of the Port-Royal, that render it thus, the ten Kings shall take power for a little time with the Beast, would not destroy the evidence of the Oracle, though we should suffer the ill translation of these Gentlemen to pass. For if we must translate it for a little time, by that little time we must understand, the three years and a half of Antichrist's duration: And seeing we have invincibly proved, that these three years and a half consist of 1260 Prophetical days, i. E. 1260. years, 'tis clear, we must understand that little time in a prophetical and compendious sense, for three years and a half.

That which is effential here, and which the rafhnefs of men hath not been able to take away, is, that the ten Kings were to receive their power together with the Beast, that is to fay, at the fame time. Whethet it be for a short, or a long one; 'tis ftill certain, that this Oracle plainly teaches us, that we must feek for the birth of the Antichristian Empire in the time when we find ten Kingdoms arise from the dismembred Roman Empire. We must therefore fee, when that was thus dismembred.

The greatest part of men make the Roman Em-

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pire to fubfist till the year 475, under certain Partz. petty Kings, that retained the name of Roman Emperors ; because they did yet posses the City of Rome from Valentinian the third to Augustulus. But the truth of it is, that the Roman Empire was parcelled out, and rent in pieces, and entirely destroyed immediately after the death of this Valentinian, who was killed by Maximus. Genseric King of the Vandals comes from Africk, being called in by the Empress Eudoxia to revenge the death of her husband. He takes Rome, carries away all the riches, precious things, and rarities of it. They spent fifteen whole days in spoiling it of its treasures. Genseric transported them into Africa together with the Empress, her daughters, and the principal men of Rome. Just in the fame manner as Nebuchadnezzar carried away the veffels of the Temple, and led the flower of the people into captivity. 'Tis affuredly from this very time, that we must compute the entirersin of the Empire of the City of Rome, though it had still a shadow of a Kingdom, under the images. of Emperours, that lasted about twenty years. feremy reckons 70 years for the captivity of Babylon. Yet it is certain, that from the last ruin of Perusalem till the return, there were not fixty years. But the Prophet counts upon ferusalem as destroyed, and its Kingdom as entirely ruined from febojakim's time, under whom in truth was the first, transportation of the people : And fince whofetime, the Kingdom of Judah under Zedekiah, was but a shadow of that of his Predecessors, because he was the Chaldeans vasial. On this account, I fay, God reckons it for nothing. By the like. reason, we must reckon for nothing those petty Kings of Rome, who having as it were nothing Dd 3 more

Part 2. more than the City of that name, retained however the name of Roman Emperors to Augustulus's time.

Then therefore from the wrecks of the Roman We muft Empire were formed. 1. The Kingdom of the reckon the dismembring of the Britains in Britanny. 2. Of the Saxons. 2. Of Roman Em- the Franks. 4. Of the Burgundians in the Gauls. pire into 5. Of the Vifigoths in the South of Gaul and in ten Kingdoms from Spain. 6. Of the Sueves in Gallicia and Portuthe death of Valentis gal. 7. Of the Vandals, first in Spain, and then nian the in Africa. 8. Of the Allemans in Germany. thizd. 9. Of the Offrogoths in Pannonia. 10. Of the Greeks in the East. They took their power with the Beast, that is to fay, with Antichristianism; therefore Antichristianism received its birth and power with the ten Kings. That is its Epocha.

> or Date. According to which, we shall place the future fall of the Antichristian Empire in the beginning of the 18th Age. I believe it would be very difficult, to set down precisely the very year. For God doth not so exactly observe Chronology in his Prophecies. A few years more or less, fignify nothing. However one may fay, that according to all appearance, it must happen between 1710, and 1715.

The concourfe of four Charafters make the Epocha of the birth of the Anzichriftian Empire.

'Tis, I fay, the concourfe of the four Characters, that must conduct us to find out the beginning of the 1260 years of Antichristianism. 1. The birth of Idolatry. 2. The birth of Pride and Tyranny. 3. The progress of corruption of manners. 4. The division of the Roman Empire into ten parts. Till these four Characters meet together, we cannot begin the computation of the 1260 years. Therefore I do not reckon them from the year 430, though that be an Epocha that is notable enough, having its

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its original in the destruction of the Temple of Part 2. Ferufalem. According to which, the accomplishment of the 1260 years would fall on the year 1690, four years hence. I reckon them not from thence, I fay, because in the year 430, the Roman Empire was not yet entirely dismembred.

Withal it appears not, that then things were ripe for fo great an event. We must not imagine, that the Empire of Antichrift and of Idolatry, will fall and be deftroy'd in four or five years. He will liave some partifans remaining a long timebefore he shall be entirely brought to nought.

he thall be entirely brought to hought. See one thing, that must be well observed. 'Tis Antichri-this, that though we do not begin the 260 years of fianifm was both by the Churches purity, at the first year of I. Chrift as degrees; it we might have done, to end them in the 60th year allo falls by degrees. of the fourth age, according to which the Em-pire of Pride and Idolatry should have ended in the year 1620, 65 years ago; neverthelefs, as fuperstition and tyranny began to be establisht in the middle of the fourth Age, a hundred years or thereabouts, before the point which God marks out for the birth of Antichristianism; in like manner a hundred years before the entire destruction of this Antichristianism, the tyranny and superstition of the Papifm fentibly grow lefs and lefs, and are vilibly falling.

Counting the first original of superstition from the Antichriyear of our Lord 360, and reckoning after this the tending 10. 1260 years of its reign, it falls as we have feen, on its last ruin the year 1620. At which time Idolatry and tyran- year 1629. ny must begin to fail, as they did begin to appear in the 360th year of our Lord. And indeed it is certain, that fince that time, Images and Saints have extremely loft their credit. And fince the year 1620, we shall find more perfons among the Dd 4 Papists.

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Part 2. Papifts themselves, that have difcredited these false worships, than we shall find in all the fore-going Ages.

is vifibly diminisht In Frants.

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From that The Tyranny of the Pope also fince that time hath the power, fuffer'd à visible decay. In the past age, the Popes had pretty well recover'd that blow, which the Council of Constance, and the reformation of Luther and Zwinglius had given them. Iulius the fecond, and Leo the tenth, affembled the laft Lateran Council, which abrogated all that had been done against their Authority. The Council of Trent indeed did net pronounce the superiority of Popes above Councils, and the Temporality of Kings; but it left them in a full and entire possession of their presended Rites, without fo much as touching of them. Yea, it did confirm them, if not by its decrees, at leaftby its practice, in fubmitting all its Canonsto the Pope, in declaring they had no defign to diminish the authority of the Holy See, and demanding from thence the confirmation of their decrees. In truth, the Popes remained in possession of that superiority, and of that power, as well over Councils as Kings. They deposed fince the Council of I rent, the Kings Henry the third, and Henry the fourth of France. They caufed thefe two Henries to be affaffinated; and also during the minority of Lewis the XIII. the Pulpits and affemblies rung with nothing but the Soveraign power of the Pope over Soveraigns, and the power they have to depose them. In the States in the year 1616. The Clergy of France had the infolence to maintain this Doctrine fo prejudicial to the authority of Kings, by the mouth of Cardinal Perron. Edm. Richer, a Doctor of the Sorbon, in the year 1611. made a Book with this title, De Ecclesiastica & Politica Porefate, which was the Epitomy of that which we have

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have at this day under the title of Apologia pro 70-Part 2. hanne Gerson. Therein he proved the inperiority of the Council above the Pope, and the independance of Kings. The Author was deprived of the dignity of Syndic of the Sorbon, and of his benefices. His Book was cenfured by two Provincial Councils held in the year 1612, one at Paris, the other at Aix, and was confuted by D. du Val.

But fince the year 1620, Richer is advanced again to the throne, the power of the Pope hath been always diminisht. And at this day, 'tis in fo great a declenfion, that it will never more rife up. So that Antichristianism falls precisely by the same degrees, by which it role. It was a hundred years a budding before it was blown; it shall be a hundred years declining, before it shall be entirely overthrown. It had its first beginnings in the year 360. Its great declenfion began precisely 1260 years after. It was born about the year 450. It shall dye about the year 1710, just 1260 years after its birth. This may happen fooner; for the Roman Empire even under Valentinian, whom I reckon for the last of the Roman Emperors, was very much difmembred. But I do not fee that it can go much further, unless it may be to 1714, reckoning the 1260 years after the death of Valentinian.

This, I profefs, doth not feem to me to be altogether a fimple conjecture, by reafon of two passages to express. He that doth let, or posses, will let, or posses, till be be taken out of the way, and then shall that wicked one be revealed. The ten borns are ten Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet; but receive power as Kings one bour with the Beass. But that which I shall now add, is a conjecture to which men may give such entertainment as they please.



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'Tis a confequent from what we have faid of. Antiochus Epiphanes, and the duration of the perfecution, to which the Prophet affigns four times. 2300 mornings and evenings, that is to fay, 1150 days. Three years and a half, that is to fay 1260 days. 1290 days, and 1325 days. We have faid, that the number of 1260 days, is that of the time of the duration of the prophanation of the Sanctuary, till the time that Judas Macchabaus having taken out of the Temple the Idol of Jupiter Olympius, began the cleanling of the Sanctnary; that he was a month in taking away all the impurities; wherefore Daniel after the number of 1260 days, adds 30 thereunto, and faith, that it shall be for 1290 days. Laftly, we have supposed, that Judas Macchabaus spent 45 other days in preparing all things for the dedication of the Temple.

The order in which the enrire of the Church fested.

That the type may answer the truth, if the Empire of the Papifm must fall, and be abolisht about the reftoration year 1710, we may believe the Church shall not be perfectly reformed and cleanfed for all that. It may muft be ef. be, that all Christians, although they agree to chafe away Idolatry, and beat down Tyranny, yet they will not agree in every thing. So that I suppose 30 years shall pass, for the reuniting all Christians in the fame communion, and that this union shall be effected about the year 1740.

This reunion shall be a path-way for the calling the reft of the Pagan and infidel Nations, who are yet almost innumerable. For we must not hope, that Pagans and Infidels shall enter into the Church, while they see it divided. Into what part of it should they put themselves? It shall be the unanimous confent of all Christians in one only Religion, that shall overcome the obstinacy of the enemies of Jesus Christ. To effect this reunion of all Chriftians,

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ftians, no less than 20 years as I suppose, will be ne-Part 2. ceffary; and that was figured by the 20 days, which Macchabaus employed in purifying the Temple of Ferusalem. After the purgation of the Temple, he spent 45 days to prepare the vessels for the dedication. I suppose, that in like manner, when the reunion shall be effected, no less than 45 days, that is to fay 45 years, will be requisite to run over all the Earth, and convert the Nations that are strangers to the Covenant, to prepare them for the laft dedication. Add 45 to 1740, that will fall on the year 1785, in which shall come the glorious reign of I. Chrift on the Earth, of which we shall speak atterwards. And 'tis in these 45 years', that the fews shall be converted, and shall finish the conversion of the Infidel Nations; their obstinacy shallhold out to the end, and shall not be overcome but by an extraordinary event, and more extraordinary than the fall of Babel shall be.

There is no ground to believe, that the Kingdom The Enof Jefus Chrift fhall come in the time that God fhall pire of Anemploy in the destruction of the Antichristian Embedeftroypire. For that Empire shall fall with noise, wars, ed before troubles, effusion of blood. Now the Spirit of God comes. is not in the wind that breaks the rocks; 'tis in the thin and gentle one. When fess Christ shall come, there must be a profound peace on the Earth. Neither shall be a come in the time wherein men shall endeavour the conversion of the Infidel Nations; for that shall be a time of contessing and disputings; those things must cease when Jesus Christ shall come.

The number of 2300 evenings and mornings, A type of which make 1150 days, to me feems to fignify pre-which imacifely the days in which the daily facrifice was in-ges were terrupted; an interruption that began not, till ced.

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fome months after the Sanctuary had began to be prophaned by impure facrifices, added to the daily facrifice that yet was continued. And even the Idol of Jupiter Olympius feems not to have been brought into the Temple, till two months after the ceffation of the daily facrifice. So that the introduction of the Idol, was not till fix or feven months after the prophanation of the Temple. This feems to me to have a typical relation to that which happened in the Christian Church, by the introduction of the adoration of Images. They were brought into the Churches in the fifth Age; but we do not find, that Images were adored and ferved before the fixth Age, from the year 560 to the year 600. Now one may fay, that then the abomination, the Idol of Jupiter Olympius was introduced into the Temple, and placed on the Altar; one may fay, that then the daily facrifice entirely ceafed; whereas the Divine fervice had been only polluted by the invocation of Saints, it was entirely soiled by the adoration of Images. Compute this cellation of the daily facrifice, that is to fay, of the fervice of God, from the year 560, or thereabouts, add thereunto 1 150 years. of interruption by the adoration of Images, this will fall on the year 1710 or thereabouts, the time wherein Images shall be entirely abolisht, with P.opery.

Although Antichrigan in the fifth Age, all the Chriftians? ofthattime were not damned.

See what I had to fay, to confirm my notions fianifm be- about the time, in which I do believe that the 1260 years of the Antichristian Empire must begin and end. Without doubt, some Protestants, together with all the Papifts, will judge that I afcend very_ high, and that in placing the birth of this Empire in the Popedom of Leo the first, I have made Antichrifts.

of many good Bishops of Rome, to Gregory the great, inclusively; and all the Christians fince that time, the

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the subjects of the Antichristian Empire. But they Part 2. that make this objection; do not confider, that Antichristianism is properly nothing but the corruption of Christianity; that all corruptions go gradually, and that the first degrees of a corruption are not mortal. There was Antichristianism mingled with the Christianity of the Christians of the fourth, fifth, and fixth Age; but it doth not follow, that this Antichristianism did from the beginning ruin the salvation of these that did partake of it. When the Antichristian corruption was come to its full, and became mortal; then God by his mercy and the means that are known to him, flewed grace to the Elect that were in Babylon, fo that they did not participate of her mortal idolatries. The good Bishops of Rome in the fifth and fixth age, were no more Antichrift, than the Christians then were Antickristian; and if God did tolerate the first beginnings of Antichristianism in the faithfull people; he may alfo as well have born it in the Bishops: Before Boniface the third, Successor of Gregory the Great, no Pope called himfelf Bishop of Bishops, or Universal Bishop; and fo till that time the Bishops of Rome were not Antichrifts perfected, they were only Antichrifts begun.

'Tis known, this papal Tyranny had its degrees Degrees of fince Leo the first, that fate in that See in the year the cn-450; to Gregory the Great, the Bishops of Rome en- the papal deavoured to arrogate to themfelves a superiority Tyranny. over the Universal Church; but yet however withont defiring to be called Oecumenical Bishops. After Gregory the first, to Gregory the feventh, the Popes called themselves Universal Bishops, but without ftyling themselves Soveraigns, and Masters of Kings and Kingdoms. This Gregory was the first, that endeavoured to depose Emperors and Kings. This

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is Antichrift perfected. Those also that did not know him when he was yet in his first periods, did know him when he arrived to this. We have many testimonies of the German Bishops of that time, who profess that this Gregory the feventh and his fucceffors were Antichrift.

CHAP. VI.

The circumstances of the fall of Antichrist reestablisht in their order. An explication of the fifteenth Chapter. Principles for the right understanding the sixteenth Chapter. Divers interpretations given of it, and their visible faults.

Fter having feen the time in which the fall and A last ruin of the Antichristian Empire must happen, 'tis time to see the circumstances of that fall; and I am very well fatisfied; that therein we shall find what will confirm that which we have affirmed, touching the approaching end of Antichristianism. I pretend to improve my conjecture to a kind of demonstration, by the full agreement there is between my hypotheses and the Prophecies. The circumstances of the fall of the Antichristian Empire are to be found in the 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th Chapters. 'Tis certainly that part of the Revelation that hath been leaft underftood; I mean, asto what respects the circumstances of the ruin of the Antichristian Empire. For as for the Characters of that Empire, which are also contain'd in those Chapters, they have been well enough apprehended. But as to the fall of that Empire, the time

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time and progress of that fall, God would not let Part 2. men hitherto be so happy in their conjectures. I hope, that in what I shall now say, something shall be met with; that shall much more bear upon it the Characters of truth.

The H. Spirit's fo often repeating the prophecy Divers of the fall of Babylon, and the ruin of its Empire, is frances of not only to give us a perfect certainty of the event, the fall of tis principally to mark out unto us that fall by di- which the vers circumftances. But it hath not pleafed God H. spirit to give us all these circumstances in one vision, that pleased ro fo the Prophecy might not be too plain. For it is put into not at all the intention of God, to inform us clearly of things to come, with respect to their circumstances: But only as to the fubstance of the thing. The fall of the Antichristian Empire, is the substance, that which is necessary to support the hopes of the Church. Hence it is, that there is no obfcurity in the prophecy; with refpect to this; no more then there was in the Prophecies concerning the Mefliah, with respect to the substance of it, and the certainty of his coming; but there was much as to the circumftances of that coming. Therefore, God hath becaufe God was willing, that the circumftances the circumof the fall of the Kingdom of Antichrist thould be fiances in obscure; he hath for this reason divided them into that they feveral visions. And for the fame reason (that is, might be obscurd, that he might put a venerable veyle upon that, which he was not willing that we fhould know before the time.) He hath not placed the circumftances exactly, according to the order of their coming to pals. The vision which marches fore-most. contains things which ought not to come to pass till afterward : and the vilions which follow, contain things which ought to come to pass before. Therefore that we may place the fe adorable ob (curities

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God does ordinarily

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ties in fuch a Light, as is necessary to pierce into them; we must bring things into their natural order, and explain the visions, according to the order of those events which they fore-tell. In doing this, we will begin with the 16th Chapter of the Revelation, which contains the admirable vision of the feven viols, which are the feven periods, through which the Antichristian Empire ought to pass to come to its fall.

The fifteenth Chapter is nothing but a preparaprepare for tion for the vision of the fixteenth. Where are the greater vi- feven last plagues (as the twelve first verses of the 14th, are nothing but a preparation unto the vision of the harvest and vintage,) which is very evident from the beginning of the 15th Chapter, which is, And I faw another sign in Heaven great and marvellons, seven Angels having the seven last plagues. As a preparation unto the vision of these seven last plagues, God does make the Prophet fee & fea of glass, or of chrystal mingled with fire, that is, a fea where ice and fire are mingled : and them that had. gotten the victory over the beast, and over his Image; that is, them that had escaped his corruption and idolatry; stand upon the fea of glass, or of ice, and they fung the fong of Moses, and the song of the Lamb; Great and marvellows are thy works.

Alively its perfecutions.

It is clear, that the Prophet does make an ailufion Image of unto the paffage through the red Sea, and unto the escape the Children of Ifrael, who being got upon the shore ofPopery, & of that Sea, fung the fong which Mofes compofed for them. The Sea of glass mingled with fire, answers to the red sea; they who had gotten the vi-Atory over the Beaft; answer to the Ifraelites, who had overcome the Egyptians. Egypt, out of which the Israelites marcht, answers to this Antichristian Empire; out of which the Elect do escape, "Therefore

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fore as the red sea, and its waves were the danger out Part 2. of which the Israelites coming out of Egypt were deliver'd; fo this fea of glass mingled with fire, represents the evils which the Faithful who leave Babylon do escape. These evils are called a sea, . on the account of their greatness and bitterness; my breach is great like the fea, faid feremy : they are called a sea of glass, or a sea of ice, because of their hardness. 'Tis more easy to escape out of a fea of water; becaufe the liquidity of waters does make it poffible to fwim through them : but if a fea was glass or ice, it would be impossible to get out of it. There is also fire mingled with glass; to reprefent the burning, and extream dolours of those evils. Fire and Ice are two extreams in evil; yet they are joyn'd in the description of the calamities of the Church, though they feem inconfiftent : if it be a fea of ice, there cannot be fire there; and if there be fire, how can it fubfift with ice? This is to express, that the calamities of the Church are extream, and that they include all kinds of evils : There is Ice, that is Irreligion, a privation of the Fire of Piety : There is fire through the cruelty of perfecutions. 'Tis for this; that the Spirit used the term glass instead of ice; to lignify that it fhould be a frozen fea, which fhould lubfift with fire. I know not what they had in their thoughts, who have faid, that this fea of glass fignified the Church. The Israelites who are escaped out of the spiritual Egypt, are represented upon the fea of glafs; that is, upon its shore, and as those who come out of the water. In the style of the holy language, upon the river, upon the sea, is, upon the fhore of the river, and upon the fhore of the fea.

After this come out of the Temple, which is E e in

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in Heaven', the feven Angels appointed to pour out the feven vials of the wrath of God. They are clothed in white, to denote their purity ; they had their loins girt, after the fashion of the ancients, who girt themfelves, when they made themfelves ready for a combate, or any other difficult work. One of the four beasts gives to each of them one viol, a bottle out of which we pour into a cup. This Figure of speaking is common, we pour out of a viol into a cup. Now a Cup in the figurative and Prophetick style, fignifics the judgements of God, in allusion unto that stupifying cup, which was given to Criminals condemned to dye, that they might be less sensible of the pain of their punifhment. Or rather, which I judge more probable, God in this vision makes an allusion to hourglass, in which water did run out, to mark the hours and duration of time; as now adays this is doneby the running of fand. And this later explication is to be preferr'd; because by this, we shall more eafily diftinguish the Periods, from the judgements which are executed during those periods. Viols, or hour-glasses, are appointed to measure periods and times, and the plagues naturally fignity, the judgements of God upon men. For these seven viols fignify feven Periods of time, which God defigned to run out (during feven or eight Centuries) leafurely, as water and fand run out in hour-glasses.

7. 8.

The Temple was fill'd with moke from the Glory of God, and from his power, and no man was able to enter into the Temple, till the seven plagues were fullfill'd. 'Tis a manifest allusion, to that which happen'd in the Tabernacle, when it was dedicated by Moles; and in the Temple when it was dedicated by Solomon, fuch a cloud and (moke did at that time Chap. 6. of the Prophecies.

time fill the Temple, that Mofes could not enter Part 2. into it, nor the Priefts were able to fland there. Both here and there, this fignifies the extraordinary prefence of God; there, for the confectation of the Tabernacle and Temple; here, for the accomplifhing his decrees, and the executing of his judgements: I do not believe, that we ought to fearch after any other mysteries here.

After this begins the 16th Chapter, and the vifi- Ch. 16. on of the viols; it is one of the most angust and excellent visions in the whole Book, but withal the Till now, leaft underftood. I am fully perfwaded, that Inter- nothing preters have understood nothing of the meaning hath been of this Chapter; Gods knows whether we shall be of the finite more happy, if we are mistaken, as others are, this of the ideal must be charged on us : if we light upon the truth, the deval. this must be aferibed to God. But I am perswaded, which is that God hath heard me in this thing, and hath an- of the fail fiver'd the very ardent defire, which I have had, to of Antipierce into these profound mysteries, to the end, that I might defery the deliverance of his Church. There cannot be a greater miftake ; then that of fome modern Interpreters, who make these feven plagues to be poured out, during seven ages, either of the Church in general, or of the Christian Church in particular.

All that others feem to have underflood as to this Chapter, is, that it contains the History of feven degrees, or seven periods, through which the Antichristian Kingdom ought to pass before its fall; every period containing dismal judgements of God, which are to afflict the Empire of the Beast. This carries fuch evidence along with it, that it is almost impossible not to see it; but yet, this hath been feen very confufedly, and the application which hath been made, hath been very unhappy. Ee 2 Now 67

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Now fince others have underftood nothing of the fense of this Chapter, we must not wonder that they have faid nothing pertinently concerning the fall of the Antichristian Empire, & concerning the time in which it must come to pass : for here is the Key of all, this is a compleat Hiftory of its calamities. 'Tis the most important Chapter of all, and from which we may learn the time of the ruin of popery. If these plagues are not yet pour'd out, if they are all yet to come, as Monsieur de Launay afferts, we are then indeed a great way behind, and very far from the end of our reckoning; We must yet tarry many ages. Those that are more liberal and judicious, do allow us two or three viols already run out, but they will have that four or five are yet to come. I admire that the piereing Joseph Mede should entertain this opinion: if he was now alive, one might convince him, that this cannot agree with the other Principles, which he hath laid down with fo much exactness, and depth of judgement. As to my felf, I affert, that the feven plagues are already past, and hope to prove it with all that evidence which can be given to explications of Prophecies, about which it is very difficult to frame demonstrations. And 'tis from hence, that I intend to draw my strongest proof, wherewith to fultainmy general hypothefis, That the Empire of Popery is just come to its end. We shall fee fuch an admirable agreement, between the events and the Prophecies explain'd, that shall abundantly convince, that what I am about to fay, is not simple conjecture : But we must not pass judgement upon one piece, we must see the whole.

Now that I may affift my Readers the more cafily, to comprehend the true fense of the *feven viols*, and

and the feven plagues, because upon them de- Part 2. pends our whole Systeme of the approaching Fall of the Antichristian Empire, I intend to do two. things. The first is, to lay down certain Principles, which must ferve us as guides. The fecond. is, to do that very briefly, which I have omitted in other places. I mean, to relate the various Interpretations of Divines. For that which they have faid, is fo far from the likeness of Truth, that it may by opposing my Commentaries and theirs easily be feen, who hath hit upon the truth.

The Principles are thefe:

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1. The pouring out of the viols, and the several tor the unplagues, which follow upon their effusion, do cer-ing the 7. tainly fignify the judgements of God upon the King- the 16th dom of Antichrift : But we must not imagine that the Revel. they are as fo many fteps, which fenfibly carry it r. Princito its ruin. God does afflict Common-wealths by ple. The 7 Peftilence, Famines, and Wars; and yet they do judgments not perifh by these calamities. They continue a of God uplong time under them, and fometimes do regain Kingdom their former luftre after them. This principle muft of Antibecarefully minded, because all other Interpreters have been miftaken; either through their not attending to it, or their not due understanding of it. This they have understood, that we ought not to place the beginning of the pouring out of the viola, untill after that we fee the Empire of Popery [enfsbly to fall. Hence fome have not placed their beginning, till after the preaching of Luther.

2. The fecond Principle, That these seven viols 2. Principle, Thefe do certainly signify seven periods of time, which ought 7 viols he. to be distinguisht one from another. As the feven riods of Seals and feven Trumpets in the preceding Chap- time. ters did fignify feven periods, which fucceeded one to another the figurative expression of viols-Ee 3 borrowed

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borrowed from hour-glasses, which measured Part 2. time, fignifies this thing more naturally then the Seals and Trumpets. And this again is a Principle, which other Interpreters have not at all regarded, whence it is that they confound the viols, and make either all, or almost all of them, to be poured out in the fame Period.

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5. Principle, The viol does

3. The third Principle, That to every Period or viol, a plague is annexed; but we must diftindiffer from guish between the viol and the plague. The viol the plague. lignifies the period of time, the plague lignifies the judgement of God, which falls out during the period. 'Tis true, that the plagues are not alwayes restrained unto the duration of the viol, or of the Period marked by the viol, but fometimes do reach

both before and after it; the reason of which we will give hereafter. This again is a Principle which hath not at all been taken notice of : the viols and plagues have been confounded by Interpreters, as if they were one and the fame thing, and almost all of them have been placed in the fame

4. Frinciple, Nothing but evil is denoted by the viols, never any 300d.

time.

4. The fourth Principle, That all that is denoted and fignified by these viols, is evil to be inflicted on the Antichriftian Kingdom : So that nothing but Judgements can be found in them. But it must be confidered, that these Judgements do fall sometimes upon the head of the Antichristian Kingdom alone, and fometimes upon the body alone, and fometimes upon both together. And we must not imagine, that all those plagues do denote evil or mischief unto Antichrift, i.e. the head of the Antichristian Kingdom : This again is a Principle, which hath not been minded; for men have imagined, that every one of these seven viols, must be ta-• tal to the power of the Beaft. The

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5. The fifth Principle, That the Antichristian Part 2. Kingdom is here represented under a figure drawn s Princi-from the Systeme of the World : Hence it is, that Antichristimention is made of the Earth , of the Sea , of an Empire-Rivers, of the Sun. The Earth is the entire Globe, fented uncomposed of Land and Water, and this fignifies the der an Emwhole mass of the Antichristian World, both the system of he and the members. The Sea and the Rivers, the World. fignify the people, according to the constant style of the Prophets. But the people distinguisht from their head and foveraign, the Sun denotes the foveraign of this Kingdom, as will be made out cléarly in the fequel. All these Principles in my judgement are clear, and whoever will examine them well by the Text, and the Commentariesannexed, will not doubt of their truth. Let us fee how ill the modern Interpreters have followed them.

The first Plague is, a noyfom and grievous fore Seven Inupon the men that had the mark of the Beaft. terpretati-1. Forbes understands by this, the filthiness of the fiftplague. Clergy, their pride, covetoufnefs, and other vices: but he does not reftrain this to any period ; affirming, that this corruption is to be confidered, as taking in, or reaching unto the whole duration of the Antichristian Empire. 2. Cocceius understands this of the schifms, and divisions, and disputes, which have been and still continue in the Popedom : Instances disputes about Images; about the fingle life of the Clergy; about Investitures; the feveral schifms of Popes; the grand schifme of the West; the disputes between the Scotifts and Thomists; the quarrels about the Authority of the Pope : So that according to him, this plague hath latted near a thousand years, i.e. ever since the contentions betwixt the Iconoclass and the Icono-Ec4 latres.

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latres, or Patrons of Image-worship untill our times. It is not poffible that a man should be more mistaken then this Author; and I wonder, that an Author, who had fo much studied Prophecies, fhould not perceive that the vials fignify here Perieds, and different times, and confequently, that we must not make run the same plague to all these times: Besides, there is no exactness in this conception, nor any agreement between divisions, and a noyfome fore. 2. Foseph Mede, takes this noyfome fore to be the fury and rage, with which the papifs were feifed upon the preaching of the Wale denses. 4. Dr. More follows him in this, as almost in all other things. 5. De Launay alfo, will have it to be that vexation of Spirit, which the subjects of Antichrist must feel, when they shall fee his compleat ruin. 6. Testard is of the fame opinion. 7. James Durrham, a Scotish. Minister at Glascow afferts, that the Earth in this first plague is the Authority of the Pope; and that this noyfome fore fignifies the diminution which that Authority hath fuffer'd by the Reformation.

Seven Interpretations of plague.

The fecond Plague is, The fea turned into blood, and the fishes dying in the sea. One would think the fecond that Authors have with earneftness ftrove, who should keep farthest from the very likeness of truth in this matter. 1. According to Forbes, this fea turned into blood is the universal reproach, under which the worship of Popery is fallen, together with its doctrines; for instance, its worship of Images, its Purgatory, its facrifice of the Mass, &c. Behold, what an agreement there is between this, and a fea of blood. 2. Cocceins afferts, that this fea figni. fies the reduction of the Lombards, Hungarians, Poles, Bobennians, Vandals, Goths, Danes, Saxons, Franks, &c. in a word, of all the Western nations; unto

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unto the obedience of the Church of Rome. But Part 2, belides, that in this there is no shadow of refemblance between the Prophetick Emblem, and that which is pretended to be fignified by it; this contradicts the evident Principle, that these plagues never fignify good to the Antichristian Empire: The reduction of fo many Nations under the obedience of the Pope, is the greatest advantage that hath happened to the Antichristian Kingdom. 3. According to Mede, it is the popish fea, flain and turn'd into blood by the Reformation, which was done in the last Age. 4. According to De Lannay, it is the government of foveraign Princes allied with the Pope, which shall become tyrannical and odious to their subjects. 5. Testard thinks that it fignifies, that many States shall withdraw themfelves from the jurifdiction of the Pope, fo that this domination shall become like a bloody carkafs, which putrifies the waters. 6. According to Durrham, the waters are Ecclesiaftical constitutions, decrees, Canons, worthip, Mals, &c. And that the viol shall make all these become deadly to those who use them. 7. Lafly, in the judgement of Dr. More, the fifthes here fignify men, and the fenfe is, that men shall withdraw themselves from the dominion of the Pope, fo that no more any men shall be found under that dominion.

The third Plague is, The Rivers turned into Interpretablood. I. According to Forbes, these are the Do-tion of the third tors', Bishops; and Priess of the Church of Rome, plague, which must become stinking unto the people, even as Rivers of blood. 2. According to Cacceius, this signifies the wars and divisions, which have spilt fo much blood among Christian Princes, since the time of the Waldenses and Albigenses. 3. According to Mede, the Rivers are the Emissaries, Agents, and

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and Protectors of popery, whole turn shall come to. fuffer the deaths and torments, which they had caufed the faithful to fuffer; which he fays came to pass in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 4. According to de Launay, this is the Doctrine of popery, that shall become odious to all its followers. 5. Testard follows the Interpretation of Mede. 6. Durrham does the like. 7. And fo does Dr. More.

Interpretations of the fourth plague.

The fourth Plague is, The Sun, whole heat and scorching beams do burn men. 1. According to Forbes, this is the Light of the Gofpel, which is renewed, and doubled by the Reformation, and which fills the Papists with despair. 2. Cocceins faith almost the fame thing, that the Sun is Jefus Chrift, the beams are his efficacy and light, which deftroys the fuperflitions of popery by difcovering 2. Mede thinks that the Sun in this fourth them. Plague is the Emperor, or fome other great Potentate, who shall abandon popery and torment it. 4. De Launay judges, that the Sun is the Pope, (and this is the only thing in which he hath gueffed right) and that the burning caufed by the Sun, fignifies that remorfe of Confcience, which Papifts subjects of the Pope will feel. 5. Testard, who every where follows Mede, does leave him here and follows Forbes. 6. Durrham follows Mede. 7. And Dr. More is of the opinion of Forbes and Cocceius.

Interpretations of the fifth plague. The fifth Plague falls upon the feat of the Beaft, which is darkned by it. I. According to Forbes, this is the diminution of credit and authority, which happened to popery by the Reformation. 2. According to Cocceius, the throne of the Beaft fignifies a multitude of Nations, upon whom the Pope did fit, and this throne was overturn'd by the Council

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Council of Trent, which by its excommunicati-Part 2... onshath seperated a multitude of Nations from the See of Rome. 3. According to foseph Mede, this signifies, that the City of Rome shall be utterly deftroy'd a confiderable time before popery be compleatly ruin'd. 4. This is also the opinion of de Launay. 5. Testard hath followed them both. 6. And Durrham likewise. 7. Dr. More saith, that the plague which falls upon the seast, and darkens it, is the discovery of the fallhood of the pretended infallibility of the Pope.

The fixth Plague falls upon Eupbrates, whose interpreta-waters are dryed up, that a way may be open d to the the fixth Kings of the East. I. According to Forbes, Euphra- plague. tes fignifies the Papal power and domination; the Kings of the East are Turks and Jews : this Papal domination is an obstacle to the conversion of these Kings of the Eaft; when it shall be abolisht that which is fignified by the drying up of the River. Euphrates, the Turks and fews shall be converted. 2. According to Cocceins, Euphrates fignifies alfo the power of the new Babylon. This Eupbrates (faith he) this Roman power, hath been much weakned in this present age by the wars, which have happened between the Spaniards, the French, the Germans, the Hollanders. The Kings of the East are the Turks, which must come; but he knows not how far they must come. 2. According to. Joseph Mede, Euphrates dryed up, fignifies the ruin of the Mahometans; and the Kings of the East who shall come, are the fews, who shall be converted. 4.'De Launay, fays almost the fame thing; fave that by the Kings of the East who shall come, he understands all the Nations which are on the other fide of the Bofphorus, who shall be converted to the Faith. 5. Testard exactly follows the conjecture of

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of Isleph Mede. 6. Iames Durrham does not much differ. 7. And Dr. More conjectures, that here is fignified the conjunction of the Turks and Iews, as wellas their conversion. They all agree in interpreting, the three unclean spirits like unto Frogs, to be the Agents and Ambassadors of the Pope, or Monks.

Interpreta- The feventh viol falls upon the air, and the tions of plague confifts in thunders, lightnings, earthquakes, S plague. the division of the City into three parts. I. Forbes ex-

plains this to be the total ruin of popery, but knows not what to make of the division of the City into three parts. 2. Cocceius applies this to the wars, which have happen'd in this Age in England, Scotland, to the massacre in Ireland, to the death of King Charles I. to the War between the Hollanders and Spaniards; He confesseth alfo, that he knows not what the division of the City into three parts means : by the City he understands the true Church. 3. Mede also explains all this, to be the final defiruction of popery': but faith nothing of the division of the City into three parts. 4. De Launay understands it after the fame manner; he fays, that the three parts of the City have relation to the three great judgements, by which God will destroy the Antichristian Empire. 5. Testard follows Mede, and knows no more then he the meaning of the division of the City into three parts. 6. According to fames Durrham, this Plague comprehends all the calamities which must happen from the fall of Antichrift, unto the end of the world: the division of the City into three parts in his judgement, means nothing elfe but the total fubversion of popery. 1.7. Lastly, Dr. More agreeing with the others, that this Plague comprizeth the total ruin of popery, adds that the division of the City

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City into three parts, alludes to the three grand Part 2. Parties that divide the world, viz. the Infidels, the Antichristians, and the Protestants : this divifion indeed, is not an effect of the seventh plague; but is (faith he) afcribed to it, for the adorning of the Prophecy; but tis a fign of no deep thinking to make fuch conjectures.

I will not fpend time to lay open the weakneffes General of these Interpretations : they are so apparent, that defeas of all these the dimmest eye may discern them. Onely you Interpretamay please to remarque these general faults or de- tions. fects in them. I. They confound the viols with the plagues. 2. They do not divide the times of these plagues by periods; but for the most part heap one upon another. 3. They observe not any Chrono-logy, or order of History. 4. They make not a System of events. 5. They observe not to set down the refemblance between the Prophetick reprefentations and Historical events: For example, what refemblance is there between a Sea and the popish. worship; between Rivers and Doctors; or Bishops? If in some places they have laid down a refemblance between the Emblemes which the Prophet uses, and the things to which they have applyed them. This is by meer chance, this appears, because this refemblance is onely to be found in some places, not in all. 6. They have this common fault, that they pass over several things, without explaining, for inftance, the division of the City into three parts. Let this be carefully observed, that we shall give fuch an explication, in which not one of these faults can be found; but there will be a Syftem of events well fet together : there will be a distinction between the viol and the plague, and the plagues will follow one another, as well as the periods: there will be a perfect refemblance, between the

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the Prophetick *Emblems* and the *Events*. Laftly, there will not be fo much as one article in the Prophecy, of which we have not found the compleat fulfilling in the *Events* recorded by hiftory.

CHAP. VII.

An explication of the three first VIOLS, and the three first PLAGUES.

A S to the five first plagnes, I continue to have the fame thoughts, which I proposed in my prejudies against popery: nothing remains, but to confirm and illustrate them. The Text is thus:

Chap. 16. v.1. And I heard a great voyce out of the Temple, faying to the feven Angels, Go your ways, and pour out the viols of the wrath of God upon the earth.

v.2. And the first went, and pour'd out his viol upon the earth, and there fell a noysom and grievous fore upon the men which had the mark of the beast and upon them which worshipt his Image.

The Em-It is clear enough, that God makes here an allublems are fron to the *plagues* of *Egypt*: We have a little bebreak born fore feen, that the *Sea of glaß*, i. e. of ice *mingled* the plagues with fire, upon which those from who we recleaof E_{gypt} .

ped out of the *fliritual Egypt*, had its allufion unter the red fea, upon whofe thore the *Ifraelites* being got out of *Egypt* were found. In like manner here the Prophet alludes to that *pouder*, which *Mofes* caft into the air, and which falling down upon the *Egyptians* became fwelling boyls. In th *Greek* there itands not in the first verfet he genera term *plague*, but an *evil and wicked boyl*; and thi *I* in

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interpret to be that difmal corruption, which Part 2. eized on the Popedom, head and members, in the enth Century; for there I place the beginning of hefe plagnes, and they must not have a shorter pace of time. Every plague takes up a period of nore then a hundred years, fo that eight hundred ears are not too much for feven periods. When he Prophets divide times by periods, they are not vont to affign to each lefs then an age, or Cenury.

We must know then, that untill the 10th Cen- The first ury, all things favoured the Antichristian Empire, plague is whilft it was brought forth and grew up. 'Tis corruption rue, Rome (as also other Cities of Italy) did fuffer of the in the fifth, fixth, and feventh Ages; by the ir-the tenth ruptions of the Goths and Vandals, by the Wars Century. of Belifarius and Narses, during the reign of fustinian, by the Arms of the Lombards, who were call'd in by Narfes. But these temporal Calamities were far from doing prejudice to the Antichristian Empire; on the contrary; it grew and got strength by the ruins of the Roman Empire, and by the total abolition of the authority of the Greek Emperors in Italy. The Western Wations, infenfibly grew paffionate for the fupremacy of the pretended Jeat of St. Peter; hommage was paid to him without contradiction, at least in spirituals, and alfo in temporals, the power of Popes was great and the Bishops of Rome, had made themselves formidable to the whole World. But the first step to their declining state was that astonishing corruption, which the See of Rome fell into, and thereupon all the Provinces that had had depen-dence upon it. This corruption was fo difinal, that the descriptions made of it by popish Authors themselves, do even at this day affright us. They call

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call the tenth age, an iron and leaden age; an iron age, because of its hardness and barrenness; a leaden one; on the account of these deforming evils. which broke in like a deluge; an age of darkness, because of its ignorance. Two women, famous for their debauches, did make and depose Popes. For the space of 120 years, the Bishops of Rome were Murtherers, Poyfoners, Adulterers, Sodomites. prophane Blasphemers, known and open Magicians the corruption of the head diffused it self into all the members. The Author of Fasciculus Temporum informs us, that in many places men did not know fo much as the Satraments. The Priefs Religion was Aftrology, Negromancy and Magick. and their life an excels of all forts of abominations. Baronius confesses, that things were come to that pais, that it was an opinion foread through the whole world, that the end of the world was at hand, because Antichrist was come. .

An ülcer Now what refemblance can be more proper to very proper reprefent fuch a corruption of manners, then a to repretent incha noyfom fore, or ulcer, which is here given by Saint comption. fohn? An ulcer does contain the Idea, 1. Of a great corruption of the blood; for Apoftems and Ulcers do always proceed from thence. 2. Of a very great flink, offenfive to the fmell. 3. Of a frightfull object to the fight. Such was this corru-

ption of manners, it proceeded from a deep corruption of the inward parts of the heart and mind, it caft a very bad fmell, which hath reacht even to us : it formed a most frightfull object, upon which the *addrers* of the *Pope*, and of the (fo called) *holy feat*, cannot even now adays reflect without horror and indignation. This *plague* fell upon the *Earth*, i. e. upon the globe or whole mass of the *Antichristian world*. For the *members* and the

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And further, it cannot be express'd how great a This cor-plague, how fore a blow this See received from was, and is hence. For this gave occasion to the Emperors 10 this day to meddle with the affairs of Rome and its Bishops. blow to The Successions of Charlemaine, having let go this Popery. fair patrimony, kept themselves in Germany, during which time the Popes got ftrength and made themfelves Mafters. But the exceffes of the Court of Rome, obliged the Otho's Emperors of Germany to march into Italy, there they corrected and deposed some Popes, and chose others to their mind. They revived the ancient right, which the Emperors had of confirming Popes after their election; which was avery fore mortification, of which they did not recover untill Gregory the VII. And befides, this corruption rendred the See of Rome contemptible to all nations. In fome Countries men took liberty to write very bitter invectives against it, some of which are come to our hands. This is a wound that bleeds even at this day, and affords us a very ftrong argument against the pretentions' of infallibility and fupremacy, challeng'd by the Church of Rome. For we will never ceafe to object, and very rationally, that God is too good and too wife, to fuffer the Seat of his Vicar, and of an infallible Vicar, to be infected with fo difmal a corruption. These confiderations let us fee that none ought to object against us, that we make one of the plagues of the Antichristian Empire to be that corruption, which is one of its Characters. The fame thing we shall fee in the fourth plague, where we will make it appear, that the tyranny of the Antichristian Kingdom, which is one of its Characters, is notwithstanding become one of itsplagues. When thefe

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the Croifades.

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these Characters are risen to an immoderate height, they become sensible, they discover Antichristianifm, and by discovering it they destroyit; for its safety confiits in being a mystery; it is a mystery of iniquity. This is the first plague, and the first period of Antichrists declining; this period lasted above a 150 years; for this corruption continued for a good space of the eleventh Age. The second and third plagues are thus fet down.

v. 3. And the second Angel pour'd out his viol upon the sea, and it became as the blood of a dead man, and every living foul dyed in the fea.

v. 4. And the third Angel pour'd out his viol upon the rivers and fountains of waters, and they became blood.

Observe, that the sea and waters in Prophetick Waters fignify peo-ple, the fea of blood visions, fignify people or nations; this is so well known, that it needs not to be proved. And fuppofing that this Emblem is not common in other Prophets, it is most evidently fo in St. John. Come, faith the Angel to him, I will shew thee the judgement of the great whore, which fits upon many waters. The waters which thon fawest, where the whore fus, are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and languages. The first viol was pour'd out upon the earth, i. e. upon the whole Globe; for earth contains both dry and moist. The corruption of manners was spread over the head and the members, over the papal Seat and all its fubjects. But this fecond viol is pour'd only upon the waters, the fea and therivers, i.e. upon the people of the Antichristian Empire, or upon the different Nations, Tribes, and Languages (as the Spirit does express it) it falls not upon the Head and the Seat, on the contrary, it is the Seat of the Beaft, which contributes to this Plague. The waters of the fea were turn'd

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turn'd into blood, and every living foul dyed. What Part 2. more native and lively reprefentation could have been made of the Rage of the Croisades. In all languages and in all forts of ftyle, a fea of blood, rivers of blood, ftreams of blood, fignify a very great flaughter. Now the proper Character of the Croifades, is flaughter, murther, which falls not upon the head of the Antichristian Empire, but upon the people, all was there turn'd into blood. Never was there fuch a prodigious effufion of blood in the fea, i.e. among the peoples. In the first Croifade ; there dyed more then two millions of men in three or four years. 'Tis evident that God did lead these wretched creatures; asit were to the fhambles, that they fhould find the punishment of their crimes: he took away fo great a quantity of blood, that he might cure the Ulcers of Christendom. For that he might purge it of that vast rabble, he permitted the Devil to inspire them, either with fuch a fottish fuperstition, or an extravagant ambition; that they must go and deliver the holy Land, or go and conquer Kingdoms in the East. This plague lighted only on the fea, not at all on the dry land : upon the fubjects of the Popedem; not at all upon the Popes. On the contrary; the Popes improved that evalion to greaten their power, to plunder whole Countries, to make Generals of Armies, to act as foveraign Monarchs, and to lay a heavier yoke upon Kings : whom they order'd to march, and fent them as their flaves into the East, and during their absence plundred their Kingdoms.

We must not imagine that all the plagues laid down by St. John, must tend to the ruin of the See of Rome, or to the diminution of its power; for fome are to light upon the head of that Empire, to crush it,

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it, others upon the *people* to punifh them, becaufe they worfhip the *Beaft*: the plague of blood and flaughter is for the people.

This plague of the Croifades is divided into two plagues, because of its long duration, for it lasted 200 years, from the end of the eleventh Age, untill the end of the thirteenth. The third viol which makes the third plague, fell only upon rivers, i.e. upon lesser waters; because after a hundred years the fury abated, there was no more marching of the whole West unto the East, only that of some particular nations, as of the French among others under the conduct of St. Leavis; and conlequently the effusion of blood was much lefs, there were only rivers of blood, whereas the former Croifades had made a fea. I shall add this explication which I have given, does exactly agree with the Genius and Emblems of the Prophets. The Prophet Ezec. 32.6. fays to Egypt, I will water with thy blood the land wherein thou (wimmest, even to the mountains. There must be no less then a sea of blood, to overflow a Countrey with blood, even to the tops of the mountains. The mountains shall be melted swith their blood, faith Ifaiab 34.2. there must be rivers of blood to do this.

v. 5. And I heard the Angel of the waters fay, Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shall be, because thou hast judged thus:

v. G. For they have shed the blood of Saints and Prophets, and thou haft given them blood to drink, for they are worthy.

There will not want fome, who from these words will object and fay, that untill this time there had been no perfecution on the account of Religion, and that the *Popedom* had in no wife shed the blood of Saints and Prophets. To this I answer. First,

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'Tis not true, that during the time of the Croifa. Part 2, des, no blood had been shed on the account of Re. Why God chargeth ligion; for it was exactly in the middle of the Croi- Antichrifades, that that horrible barbarity was used against fian Rome, the Waldenses and Albingenses. Innocent III. pu-blood which she blisht the fifth Croifade at the end of the twelfth Cen-had not yet tury, and at the fame time gave fentence of death shed. against the poor Albigenses. But that which is especially to be observed in this matter, is this, that those who make this objection, must make a stronger against those words of Jesus Christ, That the Luc. 11.50; blood of all the Prophets, which was shed from the st. foundation of the world, may be required of this generation. From the blood of Abel, &c. verily I fay, it shall be required of this generation. What reason to require of the fews, who lived in the times of Chrift, the blood of Abel and other holy men, who were flain before the Flood ? what reafon to require of them the righteous blood, shed before Abraham? Nay, what reason to require of them the blood of the Prophets flain by their fathers, fince they difapproved the deeds of their fathers? Why, this is the reason, God when he executes judgement, ought to hear the cries of all the righteous blood that is fhed ; for these cryes make up but one voyce; and the race of murtherers makes up but one people, on which God will charge that blood. It matters not, that it was shed by the Parents or the Children, before the one wereborn, or after the death of the others, this makes no difference; God looking upon this murthering raceall in one body, will charge the whole upon the whole in the lump. Which evidently appears from that which God here speaks of this generation of Antichrift; they have shed the blood of Prophets, he faith not of Apostles, he goes back as far as the Ff 3 Prophets,

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Prophets, and inflicts the punishment of the blood of the Prophets, flain formany ages before upon the Antichristian Empire. Rome hath alwaysbeen a murthering City; the holy Apostles, Martyrs, Do-Stors , Confessors of the first ages of Christianity,

were flain by its orders and in its Dominions. Modern Rome, within the circuit of its Jurifdiction, hath shed an infinite quantity of holy and faithfull blood. The old and new Rome, in the account of God, and in the executing of his judgements, make up but one body, because God beholds the whole in one inftant or point. He looks upon her as one murthering tyrant, as one race of manflayers. It matters not, that as to fome particular perfors, and fome particular ages, she is not guilty of the blood of the Prophets; the is guilty as to her whole, in her beginning and her end : now the beginning and the end do involve the middle.

But it will be objected, Had not Rome Pagan been fufficiently punisht for the blood of Apofles and Maryrs, which fhe had fhed ? So many fackings and defolations as fhe had felt, did not they fuffice? Muit Antichristian Rome pay once more for that blood? I will object on the fame grounds ; Had not ferufalem, the mutherer of the Prophets, fuffer'd enough for her murthers, by that difinal detolation made by the Chaldeans, by the captivity of all her Inhabitants, by the fire which confumed her Palaces? Muft God chaftife her by the Romana for those crimes, which had been punisht by the Babylonians? Thus was it neceflary that God should punish Rome Antichrisian, for the crimes committed by Rome Pagan, or for the fins which were not committed till the following ages of this Anticbriftian Rome? 'Tis to this objection, that the other Angelanfwers, who fpeaks at V.7.

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V.7. And I heard another out of the Altar fay, Part 2, even fo Lord God Almighty, true and righteous are thy judgements. That is, though it feem unjust to give blood to drink unto new Rome, on the account of the blood that was shed by old Rome, or of that which shall be afterward shed by old Rome, or of that which shall be afterward shed by the new; notwith standing thy judgements are righteous and true. Behold, the three plagues which bring us down unto the thirteenth Age. The last Croifade, was the second expedition of St. Lewis, who carried out and lost 60000 men at Thanks, in the year 1269.

CHAP. VIII.

The fourth plague; the encrease of the heat of the Sun, denoting the encrease of the Papal Authority, which had almost utterly ruin'd the IVorld and the Church. The fifth plague is the desolation of ROME, when the Pope retreated to Avignon, and the diminution of the papal Authority by the grand Schisme of the IVest.

v. 8. A Nd the fourth Angelpour'd out his violupon the Sun, and power was given to him to foorchmen with fire.

v.9. And men were forched with great beat, and blasshemed the name of God, who hath power over those plagues; and they repented not to give him glory.

This is the fourth plague, in which we fee the Sun. 'Tis known and confefs'd by all, who F f 4 know

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Part 2. What is the Sun of the Antichriftian Empire.

know any thing of prophecies, dreams and visions; that the Heavens, the Sun, the constellations, and the Stars, are emblems of dignities and grandeurs on earth; and the image does bear a lively refemblance ; for the Heavens are the superior region of the World, from whence good and bad Influences do come; and supream Authority is the heaven of the lower World, from whence both good and evil proceed; great dignities are like conftellati-ons in Societies : The Sun always fignifies the Soveraign, and the Stars inferior Magistrates. Before, in the fixth Chapter, the fallof the Empire of Rome Pagan and of the imperial dignity, is reprefented to us by the fame images. And the Ses became black as fackcloth of hair, and the Moth became as blood, and the Stars of heaven fell unto the earth. This is a thing which admits not any dispute.

The Sun of the Antichriftian Kingdom is the Tope-

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That the Antichristian Kingdom is treated of there, is generally agreed to : therefore it cannot be doubted, that the Sun is the Soveraign of this

Kingdom. The heat and beams are the initruments by which the Sun operates. "Tis by his beams that he quickens, warms, and begets, and caufeth fertility, when his heat is moderate, as he caufes fterility when it is exceflive. "Tis by heat that he preferves and ftrengthens health, when his beams are gentle; and 'tis by it that he produceth death, when his beams are mingled with poyfonous vapors.

Authority and power in Soveraigns exactly correfpond to heat and light in the Sun: 'tis this Authority which warms and burns, which faves and deftroys, which does good and hurt. When it is moderate like a Sun, it enlightens and preferves the State: when 'tis exceffive, 'tis like a fire which devours;

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devours; when 'tis gentle, and the Prince ufes it a-Part 2. right, there is no advantage that it does not produce, fertility, abundance, peace, ftrength, & health of the *Commonwealth*. But when 'tis maligne, and the Prince ufes it wrong, 'tis a burning Sun, which confumes, which waftes, which fcorches and kills, which brings barrennefs and want into the place of abundance, trouble and confusion into the room of peace, and death into the place of life; thefe things alfo carry an undenyable evidence.

Therefore, I conclude, not by way of naked con- The enjecture, but with affurance, that the encrease of heat crease of heat, figniin the Sun of the Antichristian Empire, and in his fies the enbeams the encrease of his Authority and power, the papal and alfo the pernicious and wicked use of this usur - Authority. ped power. And this clearly fignifies that prodigious augmentation of the papal authority and power, which was made in the eleventh, thirteenth, and fourteenth Centuries. The Pope had been Tyrant over the Church, then he became Tyrant over the World. Gregory VII. by an incredible attempt, rais'd himfelf above all Soveraigns, excommunicated Emperors and Kings, deposed them, and took away their Crowns, made other Emperors and other Kings, to whom he gave the Territories of the former. His Succeflors kept the fame path, yea out-went him. They had a mind to make Emperors their Vassals, and did fo. This heat scorched men like fire, and men were scorched with great heat; for none can defcribe the difinal defolations, which Popes have made by the use of this ulurped and exceflive authority. It cost Henry The en-IV. alone, fixty and odd battels and combats in the authowhich he was engaged, to defend himfelf against rive of the the enemies which the Popes firred up. The hifto- almost con-ry of the two Frederiks, that of Lewis of Bavaria, & femed all Europe. the

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the general hiftory of Germany for the space of 300 years, can witness to what I fay, without reckoning England, France, and other States, where the papal Authority hath caufed bloody and horrible Tragedies, and fuch troubles, whose bare reading does move compassion; Matthew Paris alone may fuffice to let us know, how exactly this Prophecy was accomplisht, [that the beams of the Sun (corched men.] He tellsus, how the Authority of the Pope Chap.6.7, made fuch exactions in England, and brought it to 8. of the firft part, Chap. 5. of fo great mifery, that it was almost quite ruin'd. the fecand, This may be found every where, and lately in our History of Popery, in the first and third recrimination.

Why the fourth plague bethe fecond and third.

This is the fourth plague, and whoever ferioufly confiders this matter, will have no fcruple about it, gins before no more then I have. Perhaps fome will make one, that this fourth Plague did begin before the

fecond, for the prodigious tyranny of the Popes began under Hildebrand, nam'd Gregory VII. about the year 1074, and the Croifades did not begin till 1096. more then 20 years afterward. Wherefore then does the Spirit make this to be the fourth. Plague, and not the fecond? I answer, because this came down lower then the continuance of the The Croisades ended about the year Croisades. 1270. when as this papal tyranny continued in all its strength, and all its dreadfull effects, the whole thirteenth and the whole fourteenth Centuries. Afterwards, though the Popes have ever kept up (and do still) the fame pretentions, notwithstanding they did far lefs mischief in Europe, by the use of this proud Anthority, which they take to themfelves.

It is to be observed, that the Prophecies which divide times and events by periods, do not divide them

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them in fuch a manner, that one period should be- Part 2. gin exactly where another ends; on the contrary, In prophe-they are always joynted or inlayd, one within ano-riods of ther. For example, the Roman Monarchy does not rimes are begin where the Grecian ends; on the contrary, layd in one the Roman Monarchy in its longeft duration does another. take in the whole Grecian entirely, yea, it begun before the Grecian. When Alexander founded the Grecian Empire, the Romans had already begun to make a figure in the World. And Livy in that part of his History proves, that if Alexander had marcht into the West, as once he defigned, he had not fo eafily mastered Rome, as he did the Eaft. Rome had at that time conquered all her neighbours, fhe had fubdued the Aqui, the Volfci, the Samnites; yea, fhe had humbled the Gaulsby many defeats given to them. At that time lived the Fabij, the Papyrij, and many other Heroe's, whofe names are fo famous in hiltory. The City was at that time 420 years old, and the Prophecies do reckon the deftinies of Rome from its first beginning, for they mention its feven heads, i.e. the feven Governments, under which they do con- Revel. 17. fider it : of which the first was that of their Kings. The fourth So that the fourth Monarchy did precede the third, preceded more then 400 years : But notwithftanding the more then Roman Monarchy is reckon'd the fourth, becaufe four hunit kept its grandeur intire; nay, did much encrease dred years. it, a long time after the fall of the Greciant. Thus the plague of the Sun, i.e. of the papal Authority, is reckon'd as the fourth, though it began before the second, because it continued during the second and third plague, and its reign was lengthned above a hundred years after them both, and the lait hundred years ought to be reckon'd, as the period of the fourth plague,

There

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There is another objection which will feem ftronger, but notwithstanding is more eafily anfwer'd. According to our exposition, the augmentation of the papal Authority, is accounted (to be) a calamity upon the Antichristian State; whereas on the contrary, it is the highest step of its exaltation and perfection. I answer, that the one contradicts not the other : for first, we must remember the remark already made, viz. that these plagues do not all fall upon the head of the Antichriflian Kingdom : they are heavy judgements of God, which often touch not the Pope, who is the Inftrument to execute them. The plagues fall on theme that worship the Beast and his Image, and not on the Beait himfelf, and on the falfe Prophet; yea, this falle Prophet is an Instrument in the hand of God to inflict the plagues. Thus in the fecond and third plagues, which are the Croilades, the Pope is not the sufferer; 'tis he who makes others fuffer, 'tis he who fends many millions of his fubjects to be murther'd and flain; yea, this very thing proved a great augmentation of his power. In the fame manner, this fourth plague falls upon the Antichristian people, and therefore in the following plague the Spirit faith, that the viol was pour'd on the feat of the Beast, to fignify that the people or fubjects of the Bealt, should not be the chief sufferers by it.

'The abuse of the papai Autho-

I answer in the second place, that the prodigious advancement of the papal Authority, which in truth brought Antichristianism unto its persection, yet rivy, did brought antice provide the to its ruin. If the Popes had kept within the bounds, which they did in the preceding ages ; if they had not medled with fecular affairs, to dispose absolutely concerning them; perhaps the See of Rome had not been thought to be Antichrift; but then it was that

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that this truth became fo fenfible, that every one Part z. perceiv'd it. The abuse of the Ecclesiastical power in the ninth age, made some perceive that Rome was the mystical Babylon. Thus Gontier Bishop of Colen, and Thetgaut Arch-bishop of Triers, nam'd it in the ninth Age. But after the eleventh Age, this truth was fo demonstrated, that we of this Age do not speak it more plainly and confidently. We may judge by that excellent paffage of Eberard Bishop of Saltsburg, which we See Ayen-cited out of Aventin, in the tenth Chapter of the Boior lib.4 first Part of our Prejudg. After that time . there Pag. 330. never wanted those who afferted the fame thing. Thus the difinal abufe of the papal Authority was, and is still a fore plague to that See : for'tis one of the strong Arguments, by which we prove that it is Antichrift.

Men were forcht, but they repented not to give glory to God. The Germans cryed out very much against Babylon and Antichrist, but they did not forfake them, or renounce their Idolairy; on the contrary, they blashemed then ame of God, who had power over these plagues, for these Ages were exceeding wicked and corrupt.

v. 10. And the fifth Angel pour'd out his violupon the feat of the Beaft, and his Kingdom was full of darkness, and they gnawed their tongues for pain.

V. II. And blasphemed the God of Heaven, becanse of their pains and their sores, and repented not of their deeds.

This is the fifth plague. I ask not any favour for my conceptions about it; let them be examined with the utmost rigour; if they are not liked, let them be difregarded; but for my part, I cannot abandon them, untill the times and events do unde-

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undeceive me; but those events shall never be feen. Who can doubt, that by the leat of the Beast is meant Rome? and when was it that the viol of the wrath of God fell upon this feat, i.e. Rome? It was when it loft its Sun, the Sun which is spoken of in the preceding plague, i.e. its Pope, the papal Court, that like a gulf or whirle pool drew to it A prophe- all the riches of the Kingdoms of Europe. In the ey of what year 1305. Clement V. left Rome, to go and dwell fell out at Avignon. The City that was miltrefs of the when the Popes left World, became defolate, a very defert, and a shadow to Avignon. of its felf during those 74 years, when its Masters kept their Seat at Avignon. The violfell upon the Seat of the Beast, and his Kingdom was full of darknefs. 'Tis not only faid, that his Seat was darkned, but his Kingdom. And indeed, till that time the Kingdom of the Beast, the Authority of the Pope, the Glory of the Holy See (as'tis call'd) had never fuffer'd fuch a ftrange and terrible an eclipfe. This removal of the papal Scat unto Avignon; was the cause of a Schism. At the end of 74 years Gregory XI. compelled by the complaints of the Romans, brought back the Seat to their City. But after his death, the Cardinals (who were almost all French) refolved to have a Pope of their own IVation, the Citizens of Rome fearing left a French Pope should return into France, forced the Colledge of Cardinals to chuse an Italian to be Pope, who call'd himfelf Urban VI. The Cardinals incenfed at the force which was used in the election, contrived to revolt, which they did, and chofe ano? ther Pope, who call'd himfelf Clement VII. he held his Seat at Avignon, and his Succeffors for 40 years, in the mean while, Urban VI. and his Succeffors at Rome, had one part of the Church of Rome under their obedience.

At

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At that time, the Sun of the Antichristian Part 2. World was divided into two; (as it happens to The great the Sun and the Moon, when they are eclipfed) it the Weft, was eclipfed and darkned. The Church of Rome was a terrifuffer'd the greatest reproach imaginable. Jesus to the An-Christ had no less then three or four Sponses at one tichristian Empire. time. This is a piece of History, which confounds popery even at this day; which deftroys its foolifh pretences unto an uninterrupted succession, an undivided unity and infallibility : from hence we draw a conclusion against it, which cannot be avoided. Then the Kingdom of the Beaft wasdarkned; Princes despised the Popes, and made themselves their Judges (whereas formerly Popes had judged Kings.) They made them be deposed, they call'd by their own Authority the Council of Constance, where Popes were fubjected to Councils, and accounted deposable, as in effect there were three who were there actually deposed. Till that time Censures and Excommunications, had been the Grongest beams of the Antichristian Sun, the most efficacious methods of his domination. But then men began to defpife them. There was nothing but excommunicating of one another; the Western Church was divided into two Obediences, that which obeyed one Pope was excommunicated by the other; and by this means all Europe lay under excommunication, which made it contemptible, and the people who once respected the Conferes with incredible trembling, began to difcern that these thunderbolts were vain and empty things. And this brought a confiderable darkness upon the seat of the Beast, and the papal power; for all Europe groaning under the flavery of the Popes, every one began to think of recovering their liberty. Germany refused to submit to Refervations and Expectations

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tions, means which the Court of Rome make use of. to make her felf Mistress of all Benefices. France, not only rejected Refervations and Expectations, but annull'd Annats, Provisions, and all other exactions of the Court of Rome. Then were laid the foundations of the pragmatick Sanction, which gave the Popes fo much trouble, because it cut off all the fimonaical-tricks, which the Court of Rome used to enrich her felf; even Italy it felf, during the Schifme, did shake off the yoke; the City of Bolonia made a Law, that the Benefices of that Church fhould be conferred upon none but of that City and Territory. To conclude, it cannot be expressed by how many ways that grand Schifme, which divided the Sun of the Antichristian World, did spoil it of its frength and Infire. After this time, the Authority which the Popes had fo mifchievouily used, (to ruin the Kings and Kingdoms of Europe) did scarce doany more mischief. 'I'is evident, that then the Kingdom of the Beast was darkned, because by this Eclipse it lost half of its beams, i.e. of its Authority.

They gnawed their tongues for pain. Hiftory muft be confulted to know how many calamities, wars; combats, how much fhedding of blood, rage and fury, did fpring from this shameful Schisme. Every one of these Popes gnashit his teeth, and bit his tongue against the Antipope : There were nothing but thunderbolts, excommunications, Croifades, wars and combats; of one against another. Nay, still to this day, the flaves of the papal Seat are vext to the death, when we press them with this thing.

But under all their forrows, they blasphemed the God of Heaven, and repented not of their deeds, In those Ages, Idolatry was so far from looling any

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any thing, that it encreased; then was the reigh Part 2. of Monks, of superstition, of Fables, of Legends, and a thoufand abominations. In that age Simony was come to its height. While the Court of Rome fate at Avignon, is invented a thousand wayes of felling holy and prophane things; Crimes, Paradife, Sacraments, Ministry, Marriages, and in a word every thing. Then came abroad that famous book. the Tax of the Roman Chancery and Penitentiary, which at that time and yet every day, forces to make the Kingdom of the Beast full of darkness. This period lasted from 1305 untill 1440.

CHAP. IX.

The fixth Plague are the Turks , who pals over the Bosphorus, and invade the Greek and Latin Empires. The three unclean (pirits, which come out from the mouth of the falle Prophet;" are the papal Laws, armed with Excommunications.

I Have carried on my conjectures untill I came hither, and did fomewhat content my felf in what I had faid about the five first Plagues; but The cer-I confels that the remainder of this Chapter was what hath thick darknefs to me. And understanding nothing been faid of it, I put it among those things that are be encrea-to come, according to the usual custome of them fed by that which folwho Interpret Prophecies; who fay of every thing lows. which they understand not, that it is not yet come to paß : And this made me ready to think, that my persuasion, as to the five first plagues, was but a meer opinion: For in the framing of systems; Gg whether

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whether they be of Principles and conclusions, or of Events contain'd in Prophecies, we must pierce through them all, that we may fee them clearly, and be affured of their truth. Whileft I thought that the remainder of the Chapter concerned the time to come, I was content to underftand nothing of it, but I was afflicted with the fear, that the end of Antichristianism was not at hand. But at last, after I had knockt twice, thrice, four, five, yea fix times, with devout attention and deep humility, I believe, that the door is open'd to me. I dare fpeak thus, though I know that fome have faid, that this favours of Enthusiasme; to whom I answer, that there is one Article at least more in my Creed, then there is in theirs, viz. Ibelieve in the Holy Ghost, and his operations. I am in this matter a Disciple of the Author of the enquiry after Truth, and am perfwaded that we fee no truths but in God, and by the affiftance of God: we contribute nothing besides our attention, our prayers and our defires. However, I think, that I have found out the two plagnes that follow in this Chapter, and by this means, that which was only a conjecture of mine concerning the five fore-going, is rifen to a real persivasion. I am therefore perfwaded, that through the Divine affiftance I have pierced into the Systeme of the seven periods; a fayour for which I will render to him immortal thanks as long as I live. For I confess, that I cannot exprefs the ravifhing confolation that my heart hath' telt, in feeing fuch evident reasons, to perfwade me of the approaching deliverance of the Church. If these two plagnes had been yet to come, I felt my heart began to faint, at the prospect of the difinal calamities which now oppress the Church, without reckoning those which do still threaten her.

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her. Hope deferred maketh the heart fick, faith the Part 2. Wife man.

V. 12. And the fixth Angel pour'd out his viol Sixth-upon the great river Euphrates, and the water plagues there of was dryed up, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared.

The Kings of the East, and the river Eupbrates do give light to this Text. As for the Kings of the East, we cannot doubt but that they are the Turks, for they are the only kings of our East. They poffels exactly that part of the Roman Empire, which is called the East, and hath kept the name of Natolia: in the Text they might have been translated the Kings of Anatolia, for that is the word which is used. Now all know that the Turks are the Kings of Natolia. As for Euphrates, we find it in the fixth Trumpet, as it is here in the fixth plague.

V. 12. And the fixth Angel founded, and I heard Reven a voyce from the four horns of the golden Altar, which ch. 9. is before God.

V. 14. Saying to the fixih Angel, which had the Trumpet, loofe the four Angels which are bound in the great river Euphraies.

V.15. And the four Angels were loofed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a moneth, and a year, for to flay the third part of men.

v. 16. And the number of the army of the horfemen, were two hundred thousand thousand : and I heard the number of them.

V. 17. And thus I faw the horfes in the vision, and them that fate on them, having brest-plates of fire, and of jacinet, and brimftone, and the heads of the, horses were as the heads of Lions; and out of their mouchs issued fire, and smoke, and brimstone.

The most skillful Interpreters, have in this Metaphorical description discerned the Turkish Ca-Valrys

Gg 2

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Part 2. and their invalions are foretold in the 9th chapt. of the Revelation,

valry, which was formerly fo formidable, and after The Turks the reading of what fofeph Mede hath wrote upon this, I think it cannot be doubted that the thing is fo. This barbarous Nation which came out of Tartary, had carried on its conquests even to Enphrates, nigh to which is formed four Dynasties or Governments; and there it abode a long time: thefe are the four Angels, who were bound behind Enphrates. This River for fome time ferved as a boundary, or barriere of the Empire of Constantinople against the Turks. But they leapt over this barriere, and spread themselves as far as the Euxine Sea, and the Bofphorus, and the Agean Sea, or the Archipelago. The Croisades, about the end of the eleventh Age, drove them back, took from them Nice and a part of the leffer Afia. But afterwards they came again, and wasting the Grecian Empire, they took all away from it as far as the Sea called Bosphorus, and as far as the Archipelago. Behold, these are the Kings of the East, which

Here Euphrates is the Thracian Bospho. rus, the fecond bar-Turks.

appear again in our fixth viol: behold the Euphraies, which again comes upon the ftage. But what is this Euphrates? In this Prophecy whatever ferves as a barriere to the Turks, is called Euphrates, because this River was the first barriere, which did seperate that people from Christendom. After the Turks had riere of the got over that River, they find another Euphrates, viz. the Bosphorus. This in their last irruptions was the fame, that Euphrates had been in their first, namely, a barriere, that for a little while ftopt their courfe, though at last they leapt over it. This figure is very ordinary in Orators, (and conquently, there is ground to feek it in Prophets, whofe style is much more figurative.) Thus one will fay, Here are my Herculis's pillars ; meaning, here I will bound my conquests: another will fay, Here are

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are my East-Indies; meaning, here I will bound Part 2, my longest voyages: A third fays, This is my Louure; meaning, this is my Palace, or refidence. So it might be faid of the Turks, ftopt behind the Bosphorus. This was their Euphrates; therefore the Sea call'd Archipel, and the Bosphorus of Thrace, in the thirteenth age, were the barriere, that parted the remainder of the Greek Empire, and the Empire of the Turks: But at the end of the 14th age, the Turks under the conduct of the proud Bajazet, and by means of the treachery of the Gennese (who let their Gallies to them) they passed the Bosphorus, made themfelves mafters of all Thrace, fixed the Seat of their Empire at Adrianople, and plun-. dred all Greece; infomuch, that the Greek Emperor had fcarce any thing left; belides the City of Constantinople. Tamerlain tamed the pride of Bajazet, and for a while stopt the fury of this torrent. But. the Children and Successors of Bajazet, soon after carried on their conquests; and 50 years after quite ruin'd the remainder of the Greek Empire. Mahomet II. took Constantinople, in the year 1452. After which the Turksoverflowed as a torrent, conquer'd all Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Slavonia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and extended the bounds of their Empire even unto the borders of Germany.

Here therefore the Archipel, and the Bosphorus (which is joyn'd to it) are called Euphrates, because this Scaserved as a barriere against the Turks, as Euphrates formerly had done; this was the Euphrates of that time, and the Holy Ghost kept the name of Euphrates in this second barriere, that we might in this Text the more certainly different the Turks, who had passed over Euphrates, when they first invaded the Greek Empire and Christendom.

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This.

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This is the fixth plague, which may be well Part 2. The Latin called the plague upon the Kingdom of the Beaft; Church fuf fered infi for that Kingdom did infinitely fuffer by it. 'I'is nitely by the paffage true, the first desolations fell upon the Greek Empire : but as I have already remarkt, the great of the Idolatries which reigned in the Greek Church, had made it become a Province of the Antichristian Turks into Europe. Empire; it was indeed separated by a schifme from the Latin Church, notwithitanding it was a Province of that Empire, though a rebellious Province. Befides this, the Latin Church, the Kingdom of the beaft was infinitely a loter. How many fuir Provinces and brave Kingdoms were rent off from the West by the Turks ? How often have the Turks vexed Italy? nay, even Christian Princes have afea them to morify the Popes ; befides what they have already done, we know not what they must do hereafter. The Holy Ghoft feems to intimate, that God hath placed them there for fome greater work than that, which they have already performed : for the Spirit faith, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared, without telling us what work they are to do; and the reason is, because their greatest work mult not be done under the fixth plague, but at the end of the feventh. God hath thought it fufficient to tell us, that he hath placed them on this fide the Bosphorus, and brought them even to the borders of Germany, to be the inftruments of his great work : at least this is the opinion of many, who are taken with the Prophecies of Drubicius : They are perfwaded, that the Turk must destroy Rome. The present state of his affairs does not promife this; for fince the Octoman Empire was founded, he was never brought fo low. But I confess, that this is far from weakning my opinion, that the Turk must be the

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the Instrument of the vengeance of God against Rome; Part 2. for 'tis this, that does confirm me in it : for I look on this year 1685. as a Critical year in this great affair : God hath brought low the Protestants and the Turks at the fame time, that he may raise them up at the fame time, and make them the Instruments of his vengeance against the Babylonian Empire. Notwithflanding, as I do not found my predictions upon the vilions of Drabicius, but upon those of Saint John , and be faith nothing that does determine me; I am in suspence whether the Turks have been placed fo nigh the Kingdom of the Beaft, to bear a part in destroying him, or to be honoured with the bleffing of conversion, upon the fight of that great work of God. I am perfwaded, that a few years will inform us which of these is the truth.

The duration of this period, is about 125 or 130 From 1390 years. In the year 1529, the Turks came and be-until 1526. fieged Vienna, Charles the fifth made them raife their fiege. Since that time, they have not made any great progress into the Kingdom of the Beast. And this fixth plague exactly brings that Kingdom unto the time of Luthers preaching, of which the confequences are fore-told in the seventh plague, as I hope to make very evident; butbefore that, we have a Parenthefis of a great depth and obscurity.

V. 13. And I faw three unclean spiritslike frogs, come out of the mouth of the Dragon, and out of the mouth of the Beast, and out of the mouth of the falle Prophet.

V. 14. For they are the pirits of Devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the Kings of the earth, and of the whole world, to gather them to the battel of that great day of God Almighty. V.15. Behold, I come as a thief, &c.

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V. 16.

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V.16. And he gathers them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armegeddon.

Behold, great affairs, untillnow finding nothing better, I was contented with the conjecture of those, who by these three unclean spirits, understand the Monks; nay, I found this explication very ferviceable : I ranked the Monks into three. Claffis, begging, not begging, and mixt, (as the fefuites are, who have according to their Statutes no Effates or possessions, and yet do not begg, as the Custome is.) 'Tis certain, that these are unclean fpirits ; for all the corruption of the Christian Religion is come from them : they go out to the Kings of the earth to unite them against the true Religion : but however exact this notion feems to be, I could never find in it the setled rest of a mind, which believes that it hath found the truth. At laft I found that reft : and three things by the affiftance of God, gave me light about this matter; the word mouth, that of pirit and pirit of the mouth, and that of Armageddon; these three words have fully perfwaded me, that these unclean spirits fignity papal Laws, and the Oracles of the Seat of the Beast, armed with excommunications and Curfes.

The three unclean fpirits are the Oracles of the Pope, as the leven spiriss of God are the Die vine Oracles. Prov. 4. 24

First, that the term mouth is taken for speech, examples are fo many, that 'tis fcarce neceffary to cite any : Put away from thee a froward mouth; that is, Put away from thee perverie fpeech. A wicked man walketh with a froward mouth. The mouth of the just is a fountain of life, i. e. the speech of the just. The Meffiah speaking by the Prophet Isaiah, chap. 49. 2. be bath made my mouth Prov. 6.12. like a sharp fword, i.e. my speech or word, this is a figure which is usual in all languages.

> Secondly, the term firit fignifics to often word, or

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or Oracle, that the places cannot be numbred. In Part 2. the beginning of this book mention is made offe- The 7 Spi-riss are the ven spirits, and from the seven spirits which are be- 7 Oracles. fore his Throne; these things saith be, that hath the Revel. 1.4. Chap. 3. 1. feven spirits, and the seven stars. And there were Chap. 3. 1. feven lamps of fire burning before the throne, which Chap. 5.6. are the feven Spirits of God: and Christ himself is represented, as having seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God, (ent out into all the earth. 'Tis certain, that these seven spirits, are the fame thing with the seven thunders of the 10th Chapter, i.c. the feven words or Oracles, which found like thunders. Now'tis clear, that by these feven spirits, we ought to understand the Divine Oracles, which were intpired into the Prophets and Apottlesby the Holy Spirit; First, becaufe these are joyn'd with the feven stars; be that bath the feven (pirits Ch. 1. 20. and the seven stars; for the seven stars are the Anrels of the feven Churches, i.e. the feven Pattors, and this fignifies the feven Oracles, which proceed rom the feven stars. Secondly, these feven (pirits ire called lamps; be had feven lamps, which are the even (pirits; and this is the proper title of the word of God : Thy word is a lamp unto my feet. And Pf. 119. tis the proper office of the word and Oracles of God, to ferve as a lamp, to enlighten fouls and he world. Lastly, 'tis faid, that these seven spirits of God are fent into all the world : This can fignify othing but the facred Oracles, which are fent and preacht by the Apostles through the whole earth. Tis in this fense, that our Saint John takes the vord spirit in the fifth Chapt. of this first Epistle: There are three that bear record on earth, the spirit, he water and blood. By water and blood I cannot oubt, but that the two Sacraments of the (hurch re understood, Baptifm is the water, the Eucharif

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Part 2. is the blood ; and the third, or rather the first and principal of these witness is the spirit, i.e. the word. Lastly, this is the name which Saint Paul

2 Cos. 3. 6. often gives to the Gospel; the Letter kills, but the Spirit quickens : we are Ministers, not of the Letter, but of the Spirit : 'Tis certain, that the Letter fignifies the word of Moles, and the Spirit the word of Jesus Christ.

The three spirits of Antichrift, are oppofed to the feven spirlis of J. Chrift.

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I cannot therefore doubt, but that the Holy Ghoft, by these three unclean spirits of the Beast, and the false Prophet, intends the false and impure Oracles of popery, opposed unto the seven Spirits of God, who are before his Throne, and go forth from him. The opposition is fo fensible, that it cannot but be discerned; the Spirits of God are sent out into all the Earth; the fpirits of the beaft likewife go unto the Kings of the Earth. The Spirits of God are tamps, which being fet on fome high place, do give light : but these are like the froggs, creatures of the night and of darkness, that croak in the night, and love the bottoms of waters. As therefore the Spirits of God, are undoubtedly his Oracles : there is no cause to doubt, that those unclean spirits of the beast and false Prophet, are the false Oracles of Antichrift.

The Spirit coming out of the ways figni-fies words. See allo 2. 15. Ila. 11. 4.

In the third place, Spirits coming out of the mouth, fo clearly denote words, that it cannot be mouth, al- enough admired, that none hath feen this. First, every thing which comes out of the mouth in a figurative ftyle, fignifies words. 'Tis faid in the Ch. 1.16. 19. Chapt. v. 15. that out of his mouth came a twoedged (word. All know that this fignifies the word of God, that comes out of the mouth of Jefus Chrift. Ifaiab faith, that the Meffiah shall fmite the Earth with the rod of his mouth, and flay the wicked with the breath of his lips, a notable passage for explaining

plaining that, upon which we now are; fpirit or Part 2. breath is there taken in the fense that we lay down, the spirit of his lips, is the speech of his lips. And the rod that comes out of the mouth of the Meffiah, is alfo evidently his word or speech. This is usual in all languages : 'twas faid, that lightnings came out of the mouth of Pericles; we fay every day, there come flames, arrows, &c. out of the mouth of fuch or fuch : every one understands that this fignifies words; but (above all) the spirit of the mouth is nevertaken in any other sense. Saint Paul faith, that Jefus Chrift will come and deftroy that wicked one by the spirit of his mouth : we have even 2 Thef. 2. now heard Isaiab call the word of the Messiah, the 8. breath or spirit of his lips. The Prophet David PS.33. 6. faith, that the Heavens were made by the word of the Lord, and all their hoft by the breath or (pirit of his mouth. There is none who is not perfwaded, that the word that formed the heavens, and the breath or spirit of the mouth of God are the fame thing. Befides, the figure is fo natural and comely, that we neceffarily fall upon it; speech or words are formed in the mouth, by the wind, the breath of the lungs; thus it is the breath or spirit of the body: bcfides this, it discovers the sentiments and thoughts; and thus it is, the breath or spirit of the foul. After all this, I do not think that any can in the least doubt, but that these three spirits, that come out of the mouth of the false Prophet, are the false Oracles and Laws of this false Prophet. These things are like those riddles, which when they are unriddled, we wonder that they were not fooner guefled; for there was never any thing more easy to be underftood.

The third expression, which God made use of to enlighten my mind, is that of Armageddon, which Saint

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was called Hebrew.

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Part 2. Saint John faith is a Hebrew word : the learned The syriak know, that the Hebrew language in the time of St. in the age foly, was Syriack and Chaldee. This is the language that our Saviour spake; 'tis that which is called the Hebrew tongue, Acts 22. 2. where 'tis faid, that the people of ferusalem kept filence while St. Paul spake to them in the Hebrew tongue : He would not we are fure, fpeak to them in Bible-Hebrew, for they understood it not at that time. 'Tis this language, which in the Gospels is often cal-

Armageddon fignifies a cut-Anathema.

led Hebrew, and yet the expressions fet down, are found to be Chaldee, or Syriack : as, Golgotha, Talitha kumi, Gabbatha, &c. Now the word Arting off by mageddon, without any ftraining, fignifies in the a Curle or Chaldee, or Syriack, Cutting off by a Curfe, or Excommunication. Gedad, fignifies to cut off, to cut

asunder; Giddou ilana, cut down the tree, faid the Angel in the vision related in the third Chap. of Daniel, fo Geddon fignifies cutting off. The word Herem in the Hebrew, and Harma in the Chaldee. is a word which we find in our Bibles at every ftep. under the phrases of curfing, abstaining from the curfed thing: This is accurfed, which the 70 have every where translated anathema: this is the term which the Apostle Paul uses, when he would ext communicate all those who love not the Lord Jesus Let him be Anathema Maranatha, let him perish in Armageddon; and'tis the fame word that the few used in the time of Saint John, and which they still use, to lignify their great Excommunication. Thu if you joyn these two words Harma and Geddon you have exactly without any alteration. A cut ting off by a Curfe, by Excommunication, or an Ana thema. Now what can be meant by the spirit which come out of the mouth of the falle Propher and which are gathered or placed in Armageddan (i. (hap. 9.

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e. under the shelter, and under the defence of a Part 2. atting off by a Curfe, or an Anathema) but the orrs, laws, and false Oracles of the Popedom, and the ntichristian head ? 'Tis known that there is a urfe and a Armageddon at the end of every mon. 'Tis known that the Canon Law faith, We Decret. clare to be anathema, and accur fed for ever before caufa 2. od, and a prevaricator against the Catholick Faith, quest. 1. very King, Bishop, or other Magistrate, who shall gen. olate and suffer to be violated in any kind, the Cen-res of the Popes of Rome. Behold, the feale of all e papal Laws. Lafly, 'tis known, that through he of the forest judgements of God that ever was It, the subjects of the Popedom fuffer'd themselves be feized with fuch a fear of these Armageddons, Excommunications with a Curle, that this very ing was a rampart, and an inviolable afylum to otect all the attempts, and all the crimes of the ergy. The whole itrength of the Ecclesiasticks nfifted in Armageddon; but this fupply never I'd them whatever they did, whatever they unrtook, men endured every thing, out of fear of e Anathema and the Curfe. To avoid thefe imagiry thunderbolts, Subjects revolted and broke eir Oath of Allegiance, Kings abandoned their rowns, as John King of England did, who that might obtain of Innocent III. the taking off of Excommunication or Interdict laid upon Enand, furrendred himfelf and all his Subjects to be e Popes flaves. All publick fervice of God was ade to cease in a great Kingdom, Churches were it up, the fick died without Sacraments, the dead nained unburied; Excommunicated person, ough a ridiculous fillyness of the people, beme odious to all that were not. It matter'd not hether the Excommunications were unjust or no.

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no, 'twas enough that they were denounced. By means of this the Clergy defended their plunders and robberies : as Father Paul hath excellently remarkt in his Treatife of Benefices. The people (faith he) were so afraid of Censures, that nothing did terrify them more. 'Twas even amazing to see, that Captains and Souldiers, who plunder'd any man, without the least concern at the fin committed against God; as desperate and profligate wretched as they were, yet with great respect pared whatever belonged to the Church, only from the aread which they had of its Cen. sures. And on this gound many ordinary people, gave their goods to the Church, that fo they might shelter themselves from the rapine of the Souldier. Thu the Laws and Ordinances, and goods, and crimes and enterprises of the Church, were all under thelte and in a place of fatery, in Armageddon. I do no think, that there can arife any doubt in any one mind, concerning what we have now faid. But to give the fuller confirmation to these truths, let u go over all the expressions used in this Prophecy.

these three of the three of the

And I faw three unclean fpirits like froggs come on of the mouth of the Dragon, and out of the mouth of the Beast; and out of the mouth of the false Prophe The Dragon is the Devil, the Beast 1s the Empuof the Popedom, and the false Prophetis the Pope these are the three springs of false Oracles. The Devil is he, who intpires them; all those decree and those Canons, which overthrow the true Rel gion of Jesus Christ can come from none but his They likewise come out of the mouth of the Beast for 'tis the Church of Rome that makes them : hen they are called the Canons of the Church, the Lav of the Church and its decisions. And lastly, the come from the false Prophet; ror the Pope is the mouth of the Church, he is infallible when ne speak Chap.9.

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c Cathedra; all his decifions are feafed with the Part 2. ord Armagedidon, and of the grand Excommuniation.

These spirits or Oracles are three in number, not why three f the number *feven*, for this number is facred, and unclean roper to fignify the facred perfection of the Diine Oracles, which thing the Holy Ghoft intihates not only by feven spirits, but alsoby feven nunders. Nevertheless, seeing the Oracles of the lie Prophet, of Antichrist, are perfect in their ind, i.e. they are at the height of impurity, there suft have been a number denoting perfection afgned to them; now no other could be found, but hat of three. Belides, these unclean spirits are of he number three, because of the three springs, or ources, the Dragon, the Beast, and the false Prohet, as if every one must have one of his own. And urther, 'tis a wonderful providence of God, that he body of the Canon Law, which is the beap of he papal Laws, is divided into three parts, which ppear'd in the World at three different times. the Decree, of Gratian is the first part, and it was Threeparts ompiled in the twelfth Century. After this, came of the Ca-ne fecond part, under the title of the Decretals of that an five iregory IX. The third part is made up of the Bulls to thefe f Popes, called Clementines, publisht at the Coun- clean spiil of Lions, by Clement V. of others called Extra-rits. agants, others called common, and common extraagants. These are the three parts of the Canon aw, which are in truth three unclean firits; for here is nothing fo monstrous, and so contrary unto he spirit of Christianity. The papal

Laws have Lastly, these papal Laws are set forth by the num- three uner of three unclean fpirits, because there are in clean spi-rits, prides fest three spirits of impurity, that do reign in coverous nem; Pride, Covetoufneß and Unchastity; nels, unchaftity.

Pride,

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Pride: for first, nothing is more proud then the defign of the Popes in general, to give Laws to the World, to make Emperors, to give a body of Laws, which all shall use, to call themselves infallible, to pretend to pronounce Oracles, to thunder out Balls upon the heads of Kings, and of all men.

Coverousness: for in the papal Laws, every thing tends to profit; the Rules of the Roman Chancery and Penetenciary, do make up a part of the Roman Laws, and in them every thing is fold, not the most abominable crimes excepted. If we would examine the Laws of the Popedom, they are all for gain, and tend to the exercise of a most abominable fimony. They that will, may confult the first part of our prejud. against popery, without reckoning up many other books, where the fame matter is treated.

-Unchastity hath its share : for in these Laws such filthiness is to be found, as cause horror; the rules of the Penitenciary do enough prove this : This fame is found in the Decree of Gratian, in Buchard the famous Canonist, and in such like Authors. I have. given fome fpecimen's in my Prejugd. and in my Apology for Theodore Beza.

Tistor this reason, that the Oracles of the false Oracles of Prophet are compared to Frogges; the Oracles of. God are Eagles, that flye in pure air; but the Orasompared to Froggs. cles of popery and false Religion, are creatures that

love the dirt, that defcend into pits, and live there. They make a great noyfe in times of darkness, as Froggs do in the night, but will immediately be filent as foon as the Sun of grace is rifen, that is, when it shall diffipate all the shadows of falle Religion.

These are the spirits of Devils, working miracles. For these papal decisions, these orders of the Antichristian

chap. 28. Apolog. for the Reform. Vyby the popery are

First part,

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christian Kingdom, that they may establish the ado - Part 2; ration of idols, the invocation of Creatures, the idolatry of bread, are supported by figns, and a thoufand lying miracles. But 'twill be objected, these decifions do not work miracles; whereas the Text. here faith, that these three unclean spirits work miracles : A very flight difficulty ! For feeing the Holy Ghost represents these Laws of the Popedom, as spirits, i. e. as persons, and as intelligent existing (ubstances; there must be actions ascribed to them : Actiones funt suppositorum; fay the Schools. Thus Saint John ought necessarily to speak of miracles, wrought in favour of the papal Laws and Papifts, as of miracles that are wrought by them. They go forth unto the Kings of the Earth and of the whole World, to gather them to the battel of that great day of God Almighty. The Bulls of Popes are as fo many thundering messengers, who are fent to Princes, and who threaten, order, and command them to make Croisades, to destroy pretended hereticks; and to employ temporal weapons, to execute the orders of the fpiritual Authority : and also command them to enjoyn the observation in all places of idolatrous worship, wicked Canons, and the proud government which the Popedom hath establisht by its decrees. All this unitestogether, and gathers the Kings of the Earth, makes one body, one army of perfons joyn'd in a bond of a most real conspiracy, who fight against God, and seek to rob him of his honour and glory. Interpreters have entertain'd The day of a false notion, in imagining that by the day of battel battel is is to be understood; the very time in which Anti- duration of chrift muft be deftroy'd. For 'tis the whole time of the Antithe Antichristian Idolatry and Tyranny, though Kingdom. especially of the last period of Antichrist, i. e. of . Antichrift declining or approaching to his fall. Hh This 1 2 20,

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This time is called the day of God Almighty, becaufe at the end of this day or time, God fhall difplay his vengeance against these Kings, who are leagued against him, through means of the papal and Eccletiastick Laws and decrees. During three parts of that day and battel against God, his Church is worsted; but in the last part of the battel, God shall overcome.

These Kings of the Earth are gather'd together in Armageddon. The place Armageddon, is the place from whence the thunderbolts of excommunications and curfes do come forth; *i.e.* the See of Rome, and of the Pope or the Vatican, whose thunderbolts have so often confumed whole Countries. All the Kings who are subject to the Popedom, are gather'd, leagued and united, in this place, and by this place. Seeing the Prophet had represented the papal Laws as spirits and perfons, he ought in the same manner to represent the Excommunication or Curfe, as a place which unites and gathers together the men who are contain'd init.

Behold, I come as a thief, bleffed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, left he walk naked, and they fee his shame. This is a Parenthefis, which hath relation to the battel, that the papal laws, cenfures, interdicts, anathema's, decilions and Papifts do fight against the Truth and the Faith, to admonish the faithfull, that they be upon their guard against formany affaults, and for many lying Oracles, which deceive the minds and hearts of men.

why God Which decerve the minds and hearts of men. places There remains only one difficulty, and that is, to thefe three know why the Holy Ghoft places thefe papal fpifpitits of rits or Laws under the fixth viol: but the reafons p.pery unare evident enough.

fixth viol. This fixth viol begins its period in the year 1390; First reaton. when the Turks began to pass over the Archipely and

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and the Bosphories, they went still forward, untill Part 2. the year 1526. when they ceafed to gain ground upon the West. Now'twas at this time, that the body of the papal Laws, (ftyl'd the Canon Law) was compleated; the Clementines had been publishit by John XXII, about the year 1320. he likewife publisht the Extravagants. But the Common, or the common Extravagants appeared not, nor were compiled till the end of the fifteenth Century: So that, 'tis properly in this fixth period of the viols, that this work of darkness was wholly finisht. Now 'tis natural; when fomething is to be brought upon a great Theatre, that it maybe flown, to ftay till it be finisht; and therefore the Prophet ought not to speak sooner of these papal Laws.

Befides, there never had been any age, or time, second wherein there were more Armageddons, Anathe- reason. ma's and Excommunications, then in this period. Censury The Popes at Rome and Avignon did excommuni- was an Age cate one another. Within this period, the Councils municatiof Pisa, Constance, Basil, Florence, and the Lateran ons. under Julius II. and Leo X. were held; and it was nothing but anathema's, excommunications, canons, decisions, censures, either against Popes or pretended hereticks, as the Wickliffites, Bohemians, Taborites, and laftly against Luther, &c.

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Lastly, these spirits are most fitly placed under the Third Reaperiod of the fixth viol, because then the Bulls, deci- fon. lions, decrees of the Church of Rome, gathered the Kings of the Earth to battel against the Bohemians. And Zifca having gain'd fuch fignal victories, that they might well be called the battels of the great day . of God Almighty; a Croisade was publisht against him, and all those who stood for the Truth in Bohe mia, and the neighbouring Countries.

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The feventh plague is the preaching of Luther, and other Reformers, by which the Latin Church was divided into three parts, Papifts, Lutherans, and Reformed.

A Nd thus behold, we are come to the feventh and last viol.

V.17. And the seventh Angel pour'd out his viol into the air, and there came a great voyce out of the Temple of Heaven from the Throne, saying, It is done.

This expression, It is done, hath deceived all the Interpreters; who have confounded this moment or space of time, with that of the seventh trumpet, when it must be proclaim'd, It is done, the Kingdoms are brought under our Lord Jefus Chrift; The great Babylon is wholly deftroyed, &c. They have believed, that this expression, It is done, fignified the total destruction of the Antichristian Kingdom, at that very moment. But certainly, they are mistaken. It is done, is nothing elfe; but It is done with the viols; this is the last, this is the last period of the Antichristian Kingdom, and which Ihall comprehend its total ruin. We have remarkt already, that every period contained in every viol, took in a confiderable fpace of time, a hundred, a hundred and forty, a hundred and fifty years, and Therefore, there is no reason not to allow more. fome length of time to this feventh viol, it ought to have as much at leaft as the others; yea, more, becaufe 'tis the laft; and confequently it must have about

It is done, does not fignify the final ruin of Antichrig.

The viols comprehend and fignify periods of fome length.

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about two hundred years allowed to it. And this Part 2. is the period that comprehends the total ruin of Antichrift; which ruin (as we fhall fee anon) is divided into two parts, the harvest and the vintage; the harvest hath been in the age last past, the vintage must be at the end of this, and the beginning of the next age. This last viol begins exactly at the preaching of Luther, and as an hour-glass must run untill the total destruction of popery: And I hope none will doubt of this, when we shall have made out, how exactly all that follows in the Prophecy, agrees with the times and things which have been feenfince the Reformation.

This *feventh viol* is pour'd not upon the Earth, or the Sea, or the Sun, or the Seat of the Beaft, as the others were; but *on the air*, which is the feat of the voyce of founds, and thunders, and we shall prefently give you the reasons.

V. 18. And there were voyces, and thunders, and lightning, and there was a great Earthquake, such as was not fince men were upon the Earth, fo mighty an Earthquake and so great. These voyces, these the feilightnings, and these thunders, are the voyces of raiseth Preachers, who labour'd in Reforming the Church Spreachers and voyces we shall afterward fee, that there are three ways for the of Reforming the Church, the way of Infpiration, Antichris. the way of Authority, the way of Preaching : this last is fignified by voyces and thunders : And'twas this way that God used, to reform the Church in the last age. These voyces glittered like lightnings, and passed with a prodigious swiftness from one end of the Antichristian Kingdom to the other. All men faw them, and would fee them, men fludied Religion. The very Grandees of the World (perfons who despise knowledge) were concerned in chese affairs, Henry VIII, wrote a book against Hh 3 Luthers

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Luther, Charles the fifth made Laws about Religion : now on the account of these lightnings, i.e. the voyces of Preachers, this seventh viol is faid to be poured on the air; for the air is the feat and vehicle of the voyce. There was a great Earthguake. In the Prophetick style, this signifies a change of the face of the World: the Earth plainly fignifies here the frame and face of the Antichriftian Kingdom. We have already feen, and shall afterward have occasion to see, that Earthquakes in the figurative ftyle of the Prophets, always fignify a change of the face of the World : becaule Earthquakes do overturn not only Cities, but Mountains, Forrefts, hilly Countries and Vallies: they fet Mountains where Vallies flood, and Vallies where Mountains flood; in fo much that the face of a whole Country is changed. Now all know what a change the reformation made in the face of popery. It took away from it at one clap feveral Kingdoms, and a great number of Soveraign States." And this Earthquake, i.e. this change of affairs was fo great, that there had not been fuch fince men were upon the Earth. This may" be truly spoken without any exaggeration. For we must observe, that this last period comprehending the harvest and the vintage, the first and last destruction of Antichrist; 'tis undoubted, that the face of the World was never fo changed, as it shall be changed after the total ruin of Antichrift, the time of the first establishing of Christianity not excepted. For at that time, there were great numbers of men converted, up and down among the Nations : But at the time we speak of, all the Nations and whole Nations shall submit themselves to the Faith.

And thus, this period shallmake greater changes

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in the World, then were ever feen. Nay, if we Part 2. fhould interpret thefe changes which ought to happen, onely by those which fell out in the laft age; furely we may fay, that never were greater and more furprizing alterations. In less then twen- The Earthty or thirty years, a great part of the Christian nities the World was Reformed. And at the fame time there great were dreadfull wars, troubles, and iheddings of the world blood, in Germany, in Flanders, in Holland, in Eng- by the Reformation,

V. 19. And the great City was divided into three parts. Behold, something which does furnish us with a plain Character of this last period, and of this last viol. These words have not hitherto been understood, but I perswade my self, that it will be judged, that they can be understood. We have already faid, and shall hereafter prove it, that the great City is not Rome strictly taken, but Rome, made up and joyn'd with its whole Empire. In a word, this City is the Antichristian Kingdom, other- A remath-wife called the Latin Church. This City upon the able predi-pouring out of the feventh viol, was to be divided division of into three parts. This is exactly come to pass at the the Latin Churchinto preaching of the Reformers, the Antichristian King- three prindom was divided into three : one part remain'd cipal parts, with Antichrift, one part did separate from him, therans, and under the name of the Ausburg Confession. A third Reformed. part did separate under the Confession of those who are barely ityled the Reformed; Sweden, Denmark, and a great part of Germany make the fecond part. England, the United Provinces, the reformed part of France, a part of Germany, make the third part. These are the three grand parts, that divide the Wefern Church, which is the great City. Let this be attentively minded; for I affirm, that this passage does as it were speak with a tongue, and is able Hh 4 alone

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alone to convince, that our System of the feven plagues is a most undoubted truth. This division of the great City into three parts, so clearly points out the three Communions of the Latin Church, that to deny it can proceed onely from unreasonable passion, and opiniatrety. And if we have hit upon the truth in this point, we have done so in all; for if this Character of the seventh plague is true, and is already accomplisht, all the other plagues are also accomplisht; and if they are accomplisht, I do boldly affirm, they cannot be apply'd to any other events, then those to which we have apply'd them.

And it must not be hoped, that to obscure this. evidence, a fourth part may be made, viz. the Church of England, because of the controversies about Church government; for the Church of England never refused to receive other Reformed ones into her Communion, nor have these again ever refused to receive her into theirs. We have alway professed the fame Religion with the Church of England, on the account of the perfect agreement of our Doctrine, notwithstanding the difference of discipline and government. When as the Lutherans have constantly refused to receive the Reformed into their Communion. There is among the Lutherans themselves a difference in point of government. Sweden hath Bishops, Denmark hath none, at least not fuch Bishops as those of Sweden and England; and neverthelefs, this makes not a different Sect. There is also the same difference among the Reformed on this lide the Sea, for the Superintendants, who are in many Reformed Churches of Germany, are real Bishops ; and notwithstanding the Reformed are not divided one from another. Thus in truth, there are but three isu i's 1 1 -1 grand

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grand parts, into which the Latin Church is divi-Part 2. ded, *i.e. Papifts*, Lutherans and Reformed; as they are called by one another; or Catholiks, Reformed, Evangelici, as they ftyle themfelves. And the Cities of the Wations fell; *i.e.* they fell with refpect to Popery, they departed out of the Antichristian Kingdom, in the fame fence that in the eleventh Chapter 'tis faid, that the tenth part of the City fell.

And great Babylon came in remembrance before. God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fercenels of his wrath. These words let us see, that the expression, It is done, did not fignify the very point of the final ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom. For behold, after'twas faid, It is done, Babylon comes in remembrance before God, to give her the cup. Now these expressions fignify both the future, and the prefent time. And indeed 'tis within the duration of this *period*, that God will remember *Babylon*, to give her the last cup of his wrath. And observe it, that the great Babylon comes. not in remembrance before God, to give her the cup, i.e. the last cup of her ruin, till after her dividing into three parts. This division is not her total ruin; but after that fhe shall be thus divided, into Papists, Lutherans and Calvinists, then God will prepare to give her the last cup of his wrath. Which fignifies, that the division of the Latin (hurch into three parts must continue, untill the compleat ruin of popery.

V:20. And every Island fled away, and the mountains were not found. This is nothing but a Paraphrase, and a description of the Earthquake, which he had spoken of a little before; for these are the effects of Earthquakes, where mountains once tood, they are not to be seen: new Islands are produced,

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Part 2. duced, and the old ones are often swallowed up. But yet if any will interpret Mands to fignify leffer States, and Mountains great ones; Idonot contradict it; for'tis really true, that the Reformation hath already taken away from the Popedom, and shall yet take away all States both small and great.

V.21. And there fell upon men a great hail out of Heaven, i.e. upon the Subjects of Antichrift: this fignifies the judgements of God, which fall upon this Kingdom; and thefe judgements are well known, for it hath fuffered of all kinds, wars, famines, pestilences, mortalities.

And men blasphemed God, because of the plague of the hail. The Subjects of the Popedom have not hitherto been converted by all these chastifements, but have always fluck firm to the Kingdom and Seat of the Beaft, whose head is cover'd with names of blasphemies.

This is the feventh and last viol, or hour-glass,

The feven hour-glafwhich, thanks be to God, will in a little time be fes being run out, the run out; now we have that which we feek, name-Kingdom its end.

of Antichrift ly, an evidence that the Antichriftian Kingdom is must be at near its end. We need not longer wait for the accomplishment, either of all the seven plagues (as some of our Interpreters say,) or of some of the seven plagues (as others fay,) It is done, all is accomplisht, we are in the last period of the seven; yea, we are at the end of the seventh period. I am informed, that fince the first Edition of this work, fome perfons, that they might be taken notice of, will yet affirm, that not fo much as one of these leven plagues is hitherto come to país; This lingularity is neither too edifying nor too comfortable. I earneftly entreat them to lay alide the defire of contradicting, and to confider without prejudice thefe

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these two things. First, that in the whole expli-Part 2cation of this 16th Chapter, there is not the least forced application; the Emblems which the Prophet makes use of, do exactly refemble the events set down in History. The second, that in the application of these seven plagues unto the events, every thing does hang together, no part of this System contradicts another. This being supposed, I entreat them to confider, if chance can do this, and hath ever done it; chance may hit right in some points, but never does fo in all.

I fay again, that we are at the end of the fevently period: for it ought to be well observed, that there is not one viol, which diffinct and seperated from others, lasts 200 years, the greatest part does not come near that number. This hath already lasted 170 years, it cannot last much longer. 'Tistrue, the papal authority, whose beams so scorched men under the fourth viol, lasted above 200 years; but this was, becaufe it was inlayd or jointed in those that preceded, and those that followed. And its particular strict period, must be reckon'd to be onely 108 years, which begun at the year 1270, when the Croifades ended, and continued untill the grand Schisme, which happen'd in the year 1378. for then began the diminishing of the papal authority, and the darkning of the Kingdom of the Beast. The feventh viol hath already lasted longer then any of the reft, and 'tis probable, that it must last about 200 years, which none of the others hath done; but we shall see the reason of this in the next Chapter, where we shall shew that this (eventh period is it self divided into three other periods, the harvest, the vintage, and the time that is betwixt the harvest and the vintage. The harvest is already paft; the time betwixt the harvest and the vintage

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Part 2, is almost expired; we are approaching to the vintage, and at this day ought to fay, Come Lord fefus, come; but within a little while we shall fay, He is come, he is come.

CHAP. XI.

The explication of the 14th Chapter. The vifion of the harvest, and the vintage: the barvest of the Reformation, made in the age last past ; the vintage is the Reformation, which shall be made this prefent age.

THe fourteenth Chapter, is the fecond of those wherein we find the circumstances of the fall of the Babylonian Kingdom. In the beginning of the Chapter, we find the 140 thousand marked ones, who are the fame with the two witneffes, (whom we fhall discourse of hereafter,) the small number of faithful ones, whom God preferved in (piritual Babylon, and who did not partake of her Idolatries. We find them, I fay, who fing a fong which none was able to learn, but they; i. e. they taft peculiar joyes and pleafures, which the Antichristian Christians were notable to tafte.

In the following verfes an Angelappears, flying in the midst of heaven, Chap. 14.6. having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. This is the preparative unto that preaching of the Gospel, which must be made to all Nations, when the Antichristian Kingdom shall be abolisht. This preaching is faid to be of the everlafting Gofpel, because it shalllast untill the end of the Chap. 11.

of the Prophecies.

he world. All Nations shall be converted, and Part 2, heir purity shall suffer no alteration, as long as the vorld shall last. And to signify that the Kingdom of Antichrist shall fall, through the preaching of his everlasting Gospel; immediately after, anoher Angel cryes Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that reat City. Which proves, that in the vision that ollows, the harvest and the vintage are the two arts of the fall of the Babylonian Kingdom.

In the third place, we have in this Chapter an The perfeingel who denounces the terrible judgments of the Waldeniod, that muft fall on those who worship the Beast, fer, & Allind his image, and receive his mark in their foreheads, told in the r in their hands. And at the fame time, by these rath Chapvords, here is the patience of the Saints, is fignified 11.

fore persecution that must go before the fall ot Antichrift; not that perfecution, which we fuffer t this day, and which must be the last; but that which the Church endured in the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Bohemians, &cc. For this is the percution which happen'd before the Reformation of he last age, because the fall of Babylon, which is poken of in this Chapter, begins by the Reformaon made in the last age. Therefore the perfect. on here spoken of, must be that which went bepre our Reformation : but there is no other, befides hat against the poor Waldenses, which lasted a full co years, before the preaching of Luther. All thefe nings are onely a preparative unto the last vision of nis Chapter, which contains a new prediction of ne fall of Antichrift, with new circumstances : and is this

V. 14. And I lookt, and behold a white cloud, nd upon the cloud one fate like unto the fon of man, aving on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a earp fickle. V. 15.

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V.15. And another Angelcame out of the Temple, crying with a loud voyce to him that fate on the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle and reap, for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe.

V.16. And he that fate on the cloud thrust in his fickle on the earth, and the earth was reaped.

V. 17. And another Angel came out of the Temple, which is in Heaven; he also having a sharp fickle.

V. 18. And another Angel came out from the Altar, which had power over fire, and cryed with a loua cry to him that had the sharp fickle, faying, Thruft in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; for her grapes are fully ripe.,

V.19. And the Angel thrust in his sickle into the earth, and gather'd the vine of the earth, and cast i into the great wine-press of the wrath of God.

V.20. And the wine-press was trodden withou the city, and blood same out of the wine-press, eve. unto the horse bridles, by the space of a thousand an fix hundred furlongs.

diffin. ction of circumflances, and fubftance in

In this vision there are circumstances and sul stance; the circumstances are these; the Angel wh fits on a white cloud, and his cloathing; anothe Angel who bids him thruft in his fickle; anothe this vision. Angel who appears likewife having a fickle; tl ripeness of the corn and grapes; the wine-press the wrath of God; the blood that flows out by the space of 1600 furlongs. These, I fay, are circur fances. The substance is the harvest and the vi tage, which are reapt at two different feafons, by t Angels who have commission thereunto. They deritanding of the circumstances, depends upon t understanding of the substance ; therefore this las must be explain'd, before we go about to expl Íć the former.

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I cannot tell by what spirit it is , but at last I am Part 2. frongly perfwaded, that the harvest and the vin- The harage, are the Reformations of the Church, that willion is which happened, the last age, and that which shall the Reforhappen in the end of this age, and the beginning of ready the next. The barvest therefore is past, the vin-made; the age must prefently come. In this matter, foseph the Refor-Mede feems to be not more happy in his conje- mation, Aure, than others: He makes the harvest fignify be shortly the ruin of the city of Rome ; and the vintage, the made. cotal ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom, which must happen a little while after Rome shall be fackt. But I am perfwaded, that they who will read me with fome attention, and without prejudice, will prefer my thoughts before his.

The word harvest in the style of the Spirit, some-Harvest times fignifies good, and sometimes evil. God taken in an speaks by feremy, The daughter of Babylon is like a Jerem. 51. threshing floor, it is time to thresh her; yet a little 33. while, and the time of her harvest shall come. And the Prophet Isaiah speaking of the desolation which should befall the ten Tribes by the Allyrians, faith, And it shall be, as when the harvest- Ita. 17.9. man gathereth the corn, and reapeth the ears with his arm. The Prophet foel also represents the day of Ioel 3. 13. Godsvengeance, Put in the fickle, for the harveft is ripe; come, get you down, for the press is full, the fats verflow; for their wickedness is great. In all these places, the word harvest fignifies destruction and luin.

In other places, harveft fignifies fourething that s good. The harvest is great, faid our Saviour; Mat. 9.33 but the labourers are few, speaking of the converion of the Gentiles; Lift up your eyes and look on be fields, for they are white already to harvest. I sent Ioh. 4.35; on to reap, that whereon you bestowed no labour. 38. Laftly.

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Matt. 13. 30.

Theword

cvil.

1fa. 63.

Laftly, sometimes barvest fignifies both Good and eviltogether. As in the Parable of the Tares in the field. Let them grow both together until the harvest. And at the time of the harvest, I will fay to the reapers, Gather first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them, but gather the wheat into my barn. The harvest is the end of the world, the tares are the wicked; the wheat is the good, the reapers are the Angels, the fame barvest that shall calt the chaff into the fire, fhall lay up the corn in the garner. The fame judgment that fhall adjudge the wicked unto Eternal flames, fhall gather the elect into glory. The harvest therefore may fignify fomething that is good; but we cannot find, that any where the term vintage is taken in a good fenfe. The juyce that comes out of the grape, hath the colour of blood, which comes always fig. out of the veins of them that are murthred. For this reason vintage always fignifies anger; wrath, destruction, vengeance, shedding of blood. I have trod the winepress alone, their blood shall be (prinkled upon my garments ; my own arm faved me, my fury it upheld me. In the 19 Chapter of the Revelation, 'tis faid of him, who fits upon the white horfe, that be treadeth the winepress of the wrath of God Almighty. The term vintage, that is never taken in a mild fenfe ; in this place: determines the fense of the harvest ; that it must: likewife fignify a time, or fealon of destruction; And these are the two parts of the fall of the

Antichristian Kingdom. Already one half almost of its subjects hath been taken away, in the last age; the other part shall be taken away, in this, and the next, which is the vintage.

But observe: God hath exactly put the distance between these two parts of the fall of the Popish King-

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Kingdom, in proportion unto that which is between Part 2. harveft and vintage. In our climates, harveft or-The di-dinarily begins at the end of Iuly, the vintage at the the two Reformed middle of September; The fame proportion is every Reformewhere found : where harvest begins fooner , the fivers to vintage begins fooner alfo. They are about fifty that ofhard days diftant one from another, or a little more; vintage. let us take fifty, which is a facred number, made up of seven times seven. Fifty days make the feventh part of a year, (which is the period of the fowing, budding, fpringing, growth, and ripenefs of grains and fruits) only there are ten days over. Now divide the period of 1260 years, which is that, of Antichrift's reign, of hisbudding, his first birth, his progress, his confummation, the fleps of his declining, and his destruction; divide, I fay, these 1260 years into feven parts, and every feventh. part makes exactly 180 years. If now you reckon theie 180 years, from the year 1517. in which Luther began to preach against popery, this brings us to the year 1697: If you reckon them from the year 1520, the date of Leo the tenths Bull, this will bring us to the year 1700. from which last if you take away ten years; becaufe feven times 50 make but 350 (whereas the prophetick year is 360 days, or 360 years) this will exactly fall upon the year 1690. And this is the time that I judge, must be the beginning of the vintage : for the witnesses shall then rife : after which France must break off from the Pope, in my opinion before the end of this age; and in the beginning of the next, the remainder of the Antichristian Kingdom shall be every where abolisht. Thus every thing. agrees with my calculation, viz. that we cannot be far from the end of the Kingdom of Pe-FRY.

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Part 2. vintage refpace of time. The cond Reformation must alfo take up fome ipace of time.

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"Tis alfo to be observed, that barvest and vin-Harvest & tage are not gathered in a day, there must be quire fome fome time fpent in reaping and gathering in the corn, as also the grapes. The first ruin of the Anfirst and se- tichristian Kingdom in the last age, took up about 20 or 40 years; Germany began in the year 1520; Denmark and Sweden followed in 1525, and the following years. England drove out the Pope in 1534. France embraced the Reformation under the reign of Henry II. In the fame manner, without doubt, will the Reformation that we expect, be carried on. All those Countries, that remain under the papal Empire, will not fall off allat the fame time : this shall be done in the space of several years. Spain, in all appearance will be the last. And as Peter de Lune, after he had been deposed by the Council of Constance, went and held his Seat in the mountains of Arragon, where he continued a Schi/m ten or twelve years; fo'tis probable that the Popes being driven out of the reft of Europe, will fhelter themselves among the Spaniards, from whose hearts it will be a hard matter to pull popery

away.

Lastly, it must be observed, that 'tis true, the harvest does spoil the Earth of a part of her fruits, but it doth not of all, it remains to be a fair and pleafant seafon; the Autumn which follows, hath its beauties, its profits, and advantages; it is a fecond Spring, the medows are crown'd with an aftergrowth, the trees put forth new flowers. But the A lively Emblemin vintage makes all waste, it spoils the Earth of the harvestand very remainders of its fruits and beauty, and imvintage of mediately Winter comes, that puts on the Earth what hath happen'd, the very complexion of death and deftruction. This and shall happen in is an Emblem of what fell out in the first destructithe ruin of on of popery, and of what shall in the ferond. The popery. Refor-

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Reformation cut down feveral fair Countries in the Part 2. last age, but notwithstanding many were left to it, inay, it had great fucces, massacred an infinite number of the faithful, procured to it felf the confirmation of a famous Council, engaged those Kings who were its vassals, to double their endeavours, for the prefervation of its Worship and Doctrines. It hath gain'd ground in the East, in China, in the Indies, in the West, in America, by the conquests of the Spaniard and Portuguese. It hath fent Millions, even to the end of the World, hath made an infinite number of false Christians, it hath regain'd on one fide as much as it had loft on the other; and hath made its worship and Idolatry to reign as much as ever. For Spain and Italy were never more deeply plunged in Idolatry, then fince the Reformation. It hath ftrengthned its tyranny; for the Popes fince the Council of Trent have domineer'd and acted as Soveraigns over Kings, and as Superiors over Councils. In the reforming of the Calender, Gregory XIII. did an act of an Universal Monarch; which the Popes had never done in the ages of their greatest infolence. They have deposed Kings of England, and in France Henry III. and Henry IV. They have laid an Interdict upon the Commonwealth of Venice, and the Kingdom of Portugal. In a word, Popery hath had great prosperities, that have comfo ted it under its difgraces. But as for the blow or ftroke which God is ready prefently to give it, it will be a dispatching blow, it will be a vintage that shall spoil it of all its fruits, and utterly take away all its beauty, the Winter shall come upon it, and its defolation shall be irrecoverable. This is the *fubstance* of the vision, let us view the circumstances.

And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and Liz upon

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Part 2. npon the cloud one fate like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand

J. Chrift himfelf of ren appears probably the Son of God, found in fashion as a in the vifi- man, on the account of his Incarnation; the golons of the Revelatiman that 'tis be; though he executes his judgements by his Angels, notwithftanding he often himfelf appears on the fcene of the World in the book of the Revelation.

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He is probably the Heroe in the fixth Chapter, who appeared fitting on a white borfe, and had a bow, and a crown was given him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer. He is the fame who appears again in the 19 Chapter, sitting a second time upon a white horse, and was called faithful and true, and in righteousness doth he judge, and make war. He always fits upon fomething that is white; fometimes upon a white horfe, fometimes upon a white cloud. White is the fymbol of innocence and mercy. A white cloud is a throne of mercy, a red cloud is that of justice. But mark, it must be fome grand work, for which Jefus Chrift himfelf comes; for the Holy Ghoft does not bring him upon the stage for fome mean matter. Now fince the Apostles age, no work had been done fo great as that of the last age. He had a sharp sickle in his hand. He comes upon a white cloud, intending favour to his children, but with a fickle for his enemies. 'Twas a great mercy to his own, when he took them out of Bahylon, the last age. But 'twas a terrible stroke of a fickle to Antishrift.

And another Angel came out of the Temple, crying with a loud voyce to him that fate on the cloud. Thrust in thy fickle, and reap, for the time is come for thes

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thee to reap, for the harvest of the Earth is ripe. He Part 2. who fits upon the cloud, gives out orders to the Angels, and receives none from them: but he receives from his Father, and the Angels may be charged to carry these orders to the Son. Thus the Angel, who here gives orders to Jesus Christ, speaks not in his own name, but in the name of him that senthim. The time to reap is come. Their iniquity is come to its height : Their measure is full.

Another Angel came out of Heaven, he alfo having a sharp fickle. This is the deftroying Angel, who went through Egypt, the executioner of the judgements of God; this Angel comes onely as a fecond; for he who fits upon the white cloud, difappears not, he is the Mafter, and 'tis under his direction that this fecond Angel gives the laft blow to popery.

Another Angel came out from the Altar, which had power over fire, and cryed with a loud cry to him that had the sharp fickle, &c. Here mention is made of an Angel who hath power over fire, and in the i6. Chapter, we find the Angel of the waters. Shall we conclude, that every Element hath its Angel, who presides over it, and the events which fall. out by its means, fo that one Angel prefides over. the Sea and shipwracks, another over fire and burnings ?. This feems very probable tome, for the providence of God makes the winds his Angels, and a flame of fire his Ministers. The Angel of the fire comes out from the altar, which popery had prophaned by its prophane facrifices and falfe. worthip. And ?tis the Angel of the fire, who is here employ'd; to fignify, that now the fire shall confume the Amithriftian Kingdom, without any hopes of recovery.

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The wine-press was trodden without the City, and blood came out of the wine-press, even unto the horses bridles, by the space of a thousand six hundred furlongs. 'Tis a great question whether the Antichristian Kingdomschall be destroy'd by fword, fire, and bloodfhed. I fee nothing in the whole Revelation, which obliges us to believe fo : for though in this and feveral other passages; the ruin of popery is painted out, in expressions borrowed from war, flaughter, and bloodshed; yea, in the most terrible and high expressions; nevertheles, this may very well be underftood figuratively; for the destruction of Paganisme is painted out in almost the fame expressions by the Prophets, though it was brought to pass without bloodshed. As the Kingdom of the Beaft was formed without war, by the lottish complaisance of the Kings of the Earth, who fuffered their power to be fnatcht from them, or rather did voluntarily furrender it; fo this Antishristian Kingdom may perish without weapon, by a word of two Letters. The Princes of the Earth need onely fay NO, and the tyranny of Antichrift will fall to the ground. And as for Idolatry, which is the other part of Antichristianism, the word and grace of God must destroy it. Neverthelefs, I am willing to fubmit to the general confent of Interpreters of both Communions, who unanimoufly hold, that in the ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom, there shall be a great effusion of blood, and that Babylon, the capital City of that Kingdom, shall be laid in ashes. I am willing therefore to believe, that there shall be some bloodshed, not for any passages in the Revelation, but for these two Reasons. I. The first, that'tis not probable that' Rome muit be milera- the Pope and his Partifans will yield without refiftance; they will ftand out, and in defending themfelves

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felves will attaque; in which attaque they fhall Part 2. perifh. 2. The fecond, it feems agreeable to the Divine juffice, that the City of Rome, that for two thousand years is the Mistress of the World, the tyrant of the universe, which hath shed fo much blood, and has bin delug'd with so many impurities, should be overwhelmed, and the World be avenged. Ierusalem who was not guilty of such excess, is ruined by a dreadful deftiny.'Tis not probable, that God makes ready a less destruction for the City of Rome.

If this be fo, this passage without doubt is one Here the of those that foretell this bloody Tragedy. The laft lacking of Rome is City which is fpoken of here, without the City, must fore-told, be Rome. But we have faid before, and shall hereafter prove, that this word ought to be taken only for Rome, in conjunction with her Empire. Here'tis Rome alone, and not her Empire. 'Tistrue, but the reason is, that when she shall be laid waste (in the manner that is mention'd here) fhe shall have nomore any Empire, all her Provinces shallberevolted, fhe shall be left alone of her whole partya fo that in this place fhe ought to appear all alone. And the City cannot fignify any more then the City. of Rome; because the shall have no more any dependent Provinces, excepting that which is called the patrimony of St. Peter, which Joseph Mede believes, is meant by these thousand fix hundred furlongs. For he faith, that the Countrey that reaches from the walls of Rome unto the river Po, contains 200 Italian miles, which make exactly 1600 furlongs. If this conjecture be true, (as'tis, probable) this fignifies, that all the forces which the Pope shall be able to get together, shall be wholly deftroy'd without the City, i.e. without Rome, in that part of the Country which lyes betwixt Rome and the River Po.

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The explication of that part of the eleventh Chapter, where the last perfecution made by Antichrist is fore-told, which is the present perfecution in France; The death of the two witnesses, who shall not be buried, by means of the succour brought by the enemies of France.

THe first Chapter in the Revelation, where the ruin of Antichristianism is fore-fold; is the eleventh. We passed over it, for the reasons above mention'd. We come again to it at present, and place it the last, that we may place it according to the order of events, We have observed, that there is found in it an Epitome, or short draught of the whole History of the Church, from the refurrection of Jefus Chrift, untill his coming into the World to erect his Kingdom there. The pure Church of the three first ages is hid under these words, measure the Temple and the Altar, and those that worship therein ; And the corrupted Antichristian one under the Gentiles, who must tread under foot the holy City forty and two months. That is, the outward Court; but the Court that is without the Temple, leave out, and measure it not, for it is given to the Gentiles. This outward Court, as Usher hath divinely explain'd it in his Prophecy; signifies Christians in appearance, whose Religion confifts in the performance of some external duties of Christianity, without having the inward life, or the true

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rue Faith, which should unite them to fesus Christ. Part 2. But those who worship in the Temple, and before be Altar, are those who sincerely worship God in spiit and truth, whole fouls are his Temples, in which, e is adored and bonoured with the most inward boughts of their hearts, and who offer unto him a onstant sacrifice, not onely of their lusts, but of their vhole felves. Thus this holy man speaks, and I conefs, that I fee in his words the Character of the fpiit of God. These are the true worshippers, vhom God does meafure, and whom he makes account of , and these are those who possessed the church, during the three or four first ages. But fterward, the Church became an outward Court, was filled with feigned worshippers, who made Christianity to confist in an appearance of piety, and n external Ceremonies. Then God pronounc'd concerning this Court, let it be given to the Geniles for forty and two moneths. Then Paganism, Idolatry, the worship of fubordinate Gods, Mediaors, and a thousand heathenish Ceremonies were introduced into Christianity. And this outward Court, these formal outfide worshippers, were given up to a fpirit of error and fuperstition, to begin Antichristianism, and make it continue twelve hundred and fixty years. We have also in this Chapter the Church under the Cross, perfecuted, and hid in Babylon, in the two Witnesses, who proobefied, cloathed in fackcloth, athou fand two hundred and fixty days. We have in it the found of the last Trumpet, and the thousand years reign of Jesus Christ and the Church : For at the found of the feventh Trumpet, the Kingdoms of the Earth become Gods and his Christs. Lastly, we have in it a remark-able event, which must come to pass at the end of thereign of Antichristian popery, and tis expressed in these terms. V.7.

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V.7. And when they shall have finisht their testimony, the Beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit, shall make war against them, and shall overcomethem, and kill them.

V.8. And their dead bodies shall lycin the freet of the great (ity, which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified.

V.9. And they of the people, and kindreds, and tongues, and nations, shall see their dead bodies three, dayes and a half, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put into graves.

V.10. And they that divell upon the Earth shall rejoyce over them, and make merry, and fend gifts one to another, because these two Prophets tormented them that dwelt upon the Earth.

V. II. And after three days and an half, the fpirit of life from God entred into them, and they flood upon their feet; and great fear fell upon them which faw them.

V. 12. And they heard a great voyce from heaven, faying unto them: Come up hither; and they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, and their enemies beheld them.

V.13. And the same hour was there a great earthquake, and the tenth part of the City fell, and in the earth-quake were sain of men seven thousand, and the remnant were affrighted, and gave glory to God.

As to what concerns these two witness, i.e. The Wite what is fignified by them. I have not changed neffes who prophecy cloathed in my opinion fince I wrote the book intitled, Lawfull prejudices against popery: Though as to all the fackcloth, are the reft, the studious attention which I have used in faithful, who preach reading these Prophecies, hath given me quite difunder the ferent apprehensions; I do therefore still believe, Crois. that these two Witneffes, who must prophely 1260

days.

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lays, gloathed in fackcloth, are the finall number Part 2. of the faithfull, who during the reign of Antibriftianifm, must keep themselves from its corruption, and condemn its idolatries and tyranny. God alls them witneffes, because these are they who pore witness to the Truth, which, but for them vould have been forgotten. They prophely cloathed. n fackcloth ; i.e. they preach under the Crofs. For ve must well observe, that these two Phrases, one used in our language, the other in that of the Holy Shoft ; to prophefy cloathed in fackcloth , and to reach under the Cross, are absolutely of the fame ignification. He makes them onely two in numer, to express that those faithfull, who shall preerve themselves from the corruption of Idolatry, hallbe but a very fmall number. And indeed, exerience hath too much verified this prediction. Nevertheless, he makes them two in number, to ignify, that however fmall the number of true briftians is, it shall notwithstanding be great. nough to support the Truth, and keep it from faling; for in the month of two witnessevery word hall be establisht.

God afcribes to these two witness, power to How these hut Heaven, that it rain not in the dayes of their winefies rophefy, and power over waters to turn them into er to lood, and to smite the Earth with all plagues as often change was they; will. Joseph Mede gives a very ingenious blood, and eafon of this, which I believe is very folid, viz. shut up That the Holy Ghost borrows his Emblems from v.6. he histories of the Old Testament, and alludes nto several Pairs of eminent witnesses, which God raifed up at feveral times : as Aaron and Mofes t the coming out of Egypt; foshua and Caleb at he conquering of the promised Land; Elijah and Elisha at the time of the grand Schifm of the ten tribes.

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Part 2. tribes. Zerubbabeland Jehoshua, at the return from the captivity. Among thefe witneffes Elijah and Elisha had power to thut Heaven, to hinder rain for three years, and to make fire come down from Heaven. Moles and Aaron turn'd the waters of Egypt into blood. Joshua and Calebbrought the people of Ifrael into the Land of Canaan, and finote the ancient Inhabitants with a fore plague. To this the Holy Ghoft alludes.

But we must further add, that God aferibes to these witnesses. I. The shutting of Heaven that it rain not in the days of their prophecy, to fignify, that during the 1260 years of their Prophecy, and of the reign of Antichrift, there should be a great drought of grace, and a barrenels of virtues and gifts in the Church. 2. The turning of waters into blood, and the smiting of the Earth with all plagues; Because all the heavy judgements of God, that during the course of these 1260 years, came upon the Antichristian Church, were sent on the account of these two witnesses, and to punish the oppression under which it held both the Truth and those who were willing to profesit.

Here is fore-told a zion that must hap. the end of reign.

The feven verses which we even now have read. Last perfecu- concerning the perfecution, which these two with neffes must fuffer, and the consequent of that perpen before fecution, contain a grand event, which must come Antichrifts to pass before the last fall of the Antichristian King. dom. And 'tis one of the principal circumstances o First, we must observe the circumstance this fall. of time, and when they shall have finish't their testi. mony. Mark, this teftimony must last a thousand two hundred and fixty days. My two witneffes shall prophely a thouland two hundred and three [core days cloathed in fackcloth. Now these thousand two hundred fixty days, of the prophefying of the wit meffe.

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reffes, are the forty two moneths of the Antichrifti-Part 2. In reign; for forty two moneths make exactly 1260 tays. All the World is agreed, that thefe are the hree years and a half of the reign of Antichrift, and that Antichrift and thefe two witneffes are abfolutely and exactly contempories. 'T is therefore the very fame, as if the Holy Ghoft had faid, And when the Beaft, or the man of fin, shall have finisht hisreign of 1260 years, it shall make war against the two witreffes. This is therefore a perfecution of Antichrift igainst the faithfull, and a perfecution that must happen before the end of Antichrifts reign.

These words, when they shall have finisht, must not be understood as if the Holy Ghost would fay, when the 1260 years shall be finisht. For after the 1260 years are finisht, there can be no perfecution, feeing the Beaft shall have lost his power. So that this perfecution must begin and end within the 1260 years, but yet at the end of them, 'tis the ordinary custome, not only of Scripture, but of all men, to fay, that fomething comes to pass, when this or that is finisht; because it happens when that thing is finishing, and very near its end. This is therefore the last perfecution of Antichrist against the Church : This perfecution hath its Characters; 1. It must continue a long time; for 'tis compa- of the last red to a war: The Beaft that comes up out of the bot-perfecutomless pit, shall make war against them. 2. This war or perfecution must end in a victory over the two witneffes, and shall overcome them and kill them. Mark, that God does not reckon the death and martyrdom, which the faithfull suffer for the Truth, as a victory, that the Devil gains over them; (on the contrary, hereckonsthele to be a victory, which they gain over the World and the Devil: He speaks of Martyrs, when he faith, He that oversomes, I will make

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make him sit down on my Throne.) So that when 'tis here faid, that the Beaft shall overcome the witneffes', this fignifies, that he shall make them fains under the tryall. Which thing ought to be well observed, that we may discern the singular Chara-Eter of this present persecution, that hath conquer'd and overcome above a million of fouls. 3. This victory of the Beast must prevail, even to atotal extinction of profession : there shall remain no more figns of outward life in the faithfull, who shall stand for the Truth : they shall lye on the ground as dead bodies. 4. This murther and the effect of this persecution shall be done in the freet of the great City. 5. The death of these witnesses must last three years and a half, denoted by three prophetick days and a half. 6. During these three years and a half, the Truth shall remain as it were dead, but notwithstanding not buried : men shall not dare to make profession of it; notwithstanding it shall be visible; the people who are neighbours of them, who shall have flain it; shall hinder it from perishing and putrefaction, to which the bodies that are in the grave are obnoxious. 7. At the end of these three years and a half, the faithfull. who are opprefied, and whole proteflion fhall have been violently fuppreffed; fhall rife again; aftern that, fhall afcend to heaven, and fhall be exalted in the world. 8. At the fame time, and after the exaltation of the faithfull, there shall be an Earthquake, i.e. a great emotion and trouble in the World, and in the Antichristian Kingdom. 9. Ino this emotion, a tenth part of the City shall fall, i.e. a tenth part of the Antichristian Kingdom shalls be taken away from it. 10. Seven thousand ment shall perish in this Earthquake, and be buried under the ruin of the City, i. e. that this shall be brought

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brought about with fome blood fhed, (though not Part 2, confiderable) in that part of the City, which shall be taken away from the Pope and the Popedom. 11. And lastly, within a little while, this tenth part of the City, which shall be taken from the Popedom, shall give glory to God and be converted. Behold, what are the Characters of this last Antichristian perfecution. Now, when I fearch after the time in which this perfecution must happen, I cannot doubt but that it is that in which we now are. After this perfecution shall be over, God will begin to strike those fore blows to destroy the Antichristian Kingdom, which must be destroyed within 25, or 30. years.

That none may wonder; that I fpeak to politively That the bout a thing which feems to be as yet hid in futuri- prefent y; I entreat all equitable minds to confider, that I on is the have (as I think) with great evidence proved; laft. 1. That the reign of the Popedom must last 1260 years. 2. That these 1260 years began about the ear 450, or 455, and confequently they must end bout the year 1710, or 1715. this being fo, we are but 25 or 30 years from the end of the Popish Kingdom. And if this be so, the present persecution nuit needs be the laft, fince there is no probabiliy, that this prefent perfecution being ended, the alm restored to the Church, should leave room for nother perfecution, which must happen before he fall of the Popish Kingdom. For we must alow the space of at least 20, or 25 years, in which opery shall be perfecuted and attacqued, and not be he aggression and the persecutor. And certainly, fhorter time cannot ferve, for the utter deftrution of this vaft Kingdom. For it shall not be de-roy'd in a way of violence, but in a way of perewalion; and because the charm that holdsmen en-

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Part 2. enclianted, cannot cease in a moment.

I have further proved, that the fall of this Popish The harvelt long while and Babyloman Monarchy is divided into two parts, the barvest and the vintage; that the harvest is the ago, the vintage must come Reformation of the last Age, and the vintage is the Reformation that must be made in this that is present. fpeedily.

Now, the space of time that is already run out fince the Reformation of the last Age, does already equal the proportion of time, that is between the natural harvest and vintage : and consequently we must be very near the vintage, i. e. the time wherein God will begin the first blows, in order to the final deftruction of the Babylonian Kingdom. Thefe things being fo, this perfecution must be the last, and immediately after it shall be ended begin the first events, which shall bring the Popish Kingdom to its final fall.

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I have laftly observed, that the Holy Ghost hath ftyled these two parts of the fall of the popish Kingmuft be af- dom, harvest and vintage; to let us understand, that, figned for as the harvest and the vintage are not reapt in a moof popery. ment, but require many dayes, nay, weeks : fo the

two overturnings of the Babylonian Kingdom, muff not be made in the twinckling of an eye, but in feveral years. This hath been already verified in the harvest, i.e. the fall which happened to popery in the laft Age; for this took up five and twenty of thirty years, and more. And no fewer can ferve to compleat the ruin of this Kingdom. But if this be fo, this must needs be the last persecution; yea, it cannot last a great number of years longer. For i the Babylonian Kingdom begin to decline 25 or 30 years before its last and final destruction, it must be gin to decline and fall within four or five years supposing that it be true, that it cannot last longer then the year 1710, or 1715. We must therefore fec.

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fee, if the Characters of this present persecution that Part 2, the Church fuffers, agree with those of the last perfecution which the Church must fuffer from the Beast, according to the Text of the Revelation. And we are about to find these Characters so agreeing, and like, that what at first seem'd only a conjecture, will be able to become a kind of certainty.

The last Antichristian persecution, of which this Chapter speaks, must happen when the witneffes shall be almost at the end of their testimony, and Antichrist near the end of hisreign. Now we have proved, by the Predictions and Types of the foregoing Chapters, that Antichrift is finishing his reign ; therefore this must be the last perfecution : It hath already lasted 30 years; for it began in the year 1655. when the Duke of Savoy undertook to deftroy the faithfull of the Vallies of Piedmont; he fent thither Souldiers, who made a great malfacre; but because the time of flaying the Witneffes was not as yet come, God raifed deliverance for them : they defended them felves with fuccess; and all the Protestant States of Europe, did concern themselves to obtain from the Dake a Peace for those poor people. A persecution began in Polance a while after, and the Reformed were involved in the fame ruin with the Hereticks, Socinians, and Antitrinitarians : they were driven out of that Kingdom, and were scattered in Transilvania, Hungary and Germany. At the fame time a perfecution begun in France : immediately after the Pyrenaan peace, the project of the ruin of the Protestants was laid at Court, and hath been proecuted, till it hath been executed, as we fee at this lay. In the year 1671. began the persecution of he Churches of Silesia, Moravia, Hungary; the confequents of which are, the almost utter extin-K k Eticn

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ction of the true Religion in the Territories of the Emperor. The two witneffes will in a little time be dead, through the total extinction of the profeffion of Religion.

The Beaft that afcendeth out of the bottomlefs pit, shall make war againft them. 'This Beaft is the papacy where ever it is; for'tis not only in Rome that the Beaft is found; but'tis in the whole extent of the jurifdiction of the ten Kings. 'Tis not therefore neceflary, that a perfecution fhould be exactly rais'd by the Bishop of Rome, that foit may be afcribed to the Beaft: 'tis enough that it beraifed in the extent of the popish Kingdom.

And their bodies shall bye in the fireet of the great City. 'Tis evident from these words, that this last persecution must be rais'd only within the circumterence of the great City, i. e. the Babylonian and popish Kingdom, in the Countries where it reigns. On this account, probably those Kingdoms, Countries and States, who are out of the jurifdiction of the Popedom, and whofe Soveraigns are Protefants, must have no share init. Further, the Prophecy faith, that the war mult be made again ft the two witnesses, that prophely cloathed in fackcloth; which is the fame with what we call preaching under the Cross : this therefore only concerns the faithful, who preach and are under the Crofs; fo that the perfecution must onely be rais'd within the bounds of the City, i. e. the Babylonian Kingdom, and against those who preach under the Cross. Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and all other States, which have Reformed Princes, and where the Reformation is the ruling Religion, shall not feel it. And we have ground to hope, that the torch of the Reformation shall not be extinguisht. And though at prefent the King of England is of the Romish Religion.

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Religion. I dare notwithstanding perswade my Part2, felf, that his Kingdom cannot be reckoned as one of the freets of the great City; feeing popery is not the ruling Religion there, though it be the Religion of him that rules. Therefore I do not believe, that we must understand the prophely of Usher in the letter, or strictest sense, who says, that the persecution must be general over all the Churches of Europe; for we may understand it of all those where popery does rule. 'Tis true, he fore-tells a maf-facre in England; but besides that, those who wrote this prophefy from his mouth might be miltaken ; 'tis alfo poffible, that this holy man, through the violence of his forrow, went further than the Spirit did carry him. Notwithstanding, the English ought to remember the massacre in Ireland : circumstances then were not near fo favourable to popery, as they are now. Men must not trust to this, that the King of England will never confent to fo barbarous an action : I believe he will not; but the Papists do not trouble themselves about the pleafure of their Soveraigns, when they fee any prospect of advancing their cause by any kind of Methods. Therefore, if the Protestants be wife, they will not put weapons into the hands of their enemies.

The bodies of the two witneffes shall lye in the ftreet of the great City. 'Tis to be observed, that in the Text, 'tis not in the ftreets, in the plural, as the French translation reads; 'tis in the ftreet, in the fingular. And I cannot hinder my felf from believing, that this hath a particular regard to France, which at this day is certainly the most eminent Countrey, which belongs to the popish Kingdom. Her King is called the eldeft Son of the Church, the smost Christian King, i.e. the most popish, accor-Kk 2, ding

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not be bu-

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ding to the dialect of Rome. The Kings of France have by their liberalities made the Popes great at this day; it is the most flourishing State of Europe. It is in the middle of the popish Empire, betwixt Italy, Spain, Germany, England, exactly as a freet or place of concourse is in the middle of a City. 'Tis also foursquare, as such a place, i. e. almost as long as broad. In a word, 'tis the place or street of the great City. And I believe, that 'tis particularly in France, that the witheffes must remain dead; i.e. that the profession of the true Religion multbe utterly abolifht. This is already done by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and by the enormous cruelties of the Souldiers, who have bin let loofe upon the Protestants, of what foever fex, quality and condition. If any stand firm, they must either leave the Kingdom, or be deftroyed. Thus within a little while, the external profession of the Reformed Religion will be wholly abolisht there.

And they of the people, and kindreds, and tongues, and Wations, shall see their dead bodies, and shall not suffer their dead bodies to be put into graves, i.e. The Truth shallbe flain, but it shall not be buried. Burial is a degree beyond death, and is always joyn'd with a total corruption and destruction. And fo 'tis not an office of charity, which is denyed to these two winnesses; but a degree of ruin, from which they are exempted. And observe who they are, who hinder their burial; they are not the fame neffes shall with those who killed them : Those who killed them, are the Inhabitants of the freet of the great City, i.e. those who dwell in the most eminent part of the popish Kingdom; which at this day is France. Those who hinder their burial, are the Tribes, Languages, People, and Nations, i.e. feveral neighbour nations; yea, its to be observed, that the Prophecy Chap. 12. of the Prophecies.

Prophecy faith not fimply, The Tribes, Lan-Part 2. guages and Nations; but they of the Languages, Tribes and Nations, i.e. fome chosen and elected out of the Nations; the faithfull scattered in all the Nations of Europe, thall hinder the burial, and total destruction of the Reformation in France.

Neverthelefs, this does not wholly exclude those. among the Tribes, Languages and Nations, who are not Elect. For 'tis probable, that all Europe. shall contribute to hinder France from executing her design of extirpating the Truth. But this fignifies, that the Reformed and the true Christians shall awalten Europe, (as well that part which is Roman Catholick, as that which is Protestant) to oblige it to look to it felf and its own fafety. Languages, The ene-Tribes and Nations, always fignify feveral Peoples, Framesshal and never one only people. Thus it is evident by hinder the this Prophecy, that the people who are neighbours of the Res to France; nay, those who are distant from her, formation. shall stop her in this furious delign, of destroying the Reformed Religion. But after what manner they shall binder her, this Prophecy speaks not ; perhaps it shall be, by causing some trouble to France, during which the perfecuted faithful ones shall have opportunity of breathing, and of giving a new birth to the *Truth*. We shall quickly know whe-ther God is preparing this already; all the *Prote*stants every where, have united their Interests; and it cannot be doubted, this good understanding between them which appears, is owing unto the persecution in France. The house of Austria it felf begins to understand its true Interest. There is ground to hope, that the late Truce, which gave opportunity for this perfecution will not be calm enough to give the Perfecutors leafure wholly to extin-Kk 2

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extinguish the Truth. Perhaps, it shallbeby another Method, that the feveral Nations shall hinder the ruin of the Reformation in France. Without doubt, they do something toward it, by the shelters and fuccors, which they afford to the fugitives, and particularly to the Passors, whom God referves, that they may again kindle the torch of the Doctrine of Truth.

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> Yea, in France it felf, which is the freet of the great City, God will preferve a number of the faithfull, who shall hinder the burial of the two witnesses, and the utter perishing of the Truth. There have been perfecutions; in which the Truth hath been as it were quite funk to the bottom, and buried in certain places. This muft not happen in this last perfecution. The truth will be opprefied; yea, supprefied: but it shall be most clearly discerned, and those who shall hold it in their hearts, shall be most evidently seen and known. As in dead bodies unburied they are dead, and yet men do fee them as clearly as if they were alive. This perfecution shall not come as far as a final suppression of the Truth, as happened in the time of the Albigenses, when not only the Witneffes were killed, but were buried, and difappear'd for feveral Ages : for tho fome of them being difperfed did preferve, and carry the Truth into several defert places; nevertheless, the body of them was buried, and disappeared in the streets of the popish Kingdom; which shall not happen in this last persecution.

> And they that divell upon the Earth shall rejoyce over them, and shall fend gifts one to another, because these two Prophets tormensed them that divell upon the Earth. Observe it well; these are not the same with those who hindred the dead bodies of the two wit-

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witnesses from being buried. Those are called, Part 2. They of the people, and kindred, and tongues: these are called, They that dwell upon the Earth: the formerhindred the burial out of piety; these rejoyce over their death out of impiety. In this whole Prophely, the Earth always fignifies the territories and excent of the papacy and Antichristian Kingdom. They are the Inhabitants of these ter-ritorics of the Antichristian Kingdom, who rejoyce. At this day we fee this Prophecy fulfilled. Popery triumphs every where; yea, they who live in Protestant States are full of hopes, to fee quickly their Religion uppermost, and nothing is more arrogant and infulting than their carriage. But in a few years, they shall see their pride brought very low; which we are about to fhew in the following Chapter.

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The refurrection of the two Witneffes. The Reformation shall within a few years rife again in FRANCE : after that, it shall be eftablisht by Royal Authority. FRANCE shall renounce Popery, and that Kingdom shall be converted.

The bodies of the two Witneffes must remain dead only three days and a half, and after these three days and a half, the spirit of life from God shall enter into them, and they shall stand upon their feet. In my Prejud. against Popery, I fixed these three days and a half, upon K k 4 that

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Part 2. that space of time which lasted from the Council of Bafil, and deftruction of the Taborites, untill Luther : during which time it feem'd as if the witneffes had been dead : But I have wholly abandoned that conjecture, after I had ferioufly confidered it. First, because in that space of time, the Witnesses were buried as well as flain ; 'tis true,' there continued fome remainders of Calixtins in Bohemia, but they deferve not to be reckoned as a body : Again, 'tis not usual in Scripture to take a broken number, as this of three years and a half, to denote an uncertain and indefinite number, as I observed above : fo that I am perfwaded, that these three days and a half, are three years and a half; a day standing for a year, as the three years and a half are 1260 years, taking a year for a day. 'Tis therefore three years and a half, during which the external profession of the Truth must be altogether suppressed; and after which it Thall be rais d again to life. And as I reject my own notions, I would not that any should embrace those of Dr. More, who hath lately wrote upon the Revelation. He will have the three days and a half here to fignify the fame thing, which the three years and a halfdo, viz. 1260 years of the reign of Antichrift.' But truly, he did not well confider this point, when he wrote this; First, this would be an affected and very profound obscurity : after he had reduced the 1260 years, to 1260 days, which make three years and a half, then to reduce the fame 1260 years to three days and a half. We cannot find an example, where the Holy Ghoft fets forth the fame space of time, and in the same place, after so different a manner. But above all, we must take notice; that the Holy Ghoft does here in a moft exact manner diflinguish these four things. 1. The preaching of the

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the Witneffes, they shall prophefy cloathed in fack-Part 2. cloth. 2. The death of the Witneffes; and after this, their bodies lye dead in the Breet of the great City. 3. The duration of their Prophecy and testimony, they shall prophefy cloathed in fackcloth 1260 days. 4. And laftly, the duration of their death; they shall see their dead bodies in the streets of the City three days and a half. He that will confound the two last of these, viz. the 1260 years, and the three days and a half, must also confound' the two first, viz. the prophesying cloathed in fackcloth, and the lying dead in the freet of the City: but certainly, nothing is more different then to prophefy, and to lye dead: at least, it must be fupposed, that the Witneffes prophety while they are dead. For their prophefying and their death, being exactly fixed on the fame period, denoted by 1260 days, and by three days and a half, they must happen at the same time. But how can it enter into any mans head, that dead men can prophefy? And who fees not, that their death does imply a ceffation, and interruption of their teftimony? But what need is there to reason about this thing, when the Text faith expreshy and in plain words, that the death of the Nitneffes must not happen, untill after their prophefying, and their witnefs-bearing 1260 days ? And I will give power to my two witneffes, and they shall prophefy t thousand two hundred and threefcore days, cloathed in lackcloth. And when they shall have finished beir testimony, the Beast, &c. shall kill them. And beir bodies shall lye dead three days and a half. There needs no commentary, to let us fee that here s spoken of a persecution, that must happen at the end of the 1260 years, in which the faithful, who well within the bounds of the Babylonian Kingdoma

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dom, mustbe brought to an extremity that may be called death.

We are in my opinion certainly in this perfecution, which must extinguish the true Religion for three years and a half: if we will reckon thefe three years and a half, from the abrogating of the Edict of Nantes, in the moneth of October 1685. the deliverance of the Church, will fall out in the year 1689, and this is abfolutely the conjecture of Monsieur du Moulin, in his Accomplishment of Prophecies; he hopes, that the perfecution of the Church by the Antichristian party, shall cease in the year 1689.

A cobicin Moulin, which may ibo built mon falle foundati-CDS.

If this should happen, it would be a purely ca-Aure of M. fual event; for the foundation on which he builds, is altogether void of folidity: he takes these three prove true, days and a half, for fix hundred and thirty years. He supposeth, that the whole duration of Antichrists reign (which is 1260 years) is confidered as one week : now a week is seven days, the half of seven days is three days and a half; and if this fignifies the half of 1260 years, it is 630 years. He supposeth therefore, that the Holy Ghost intended to fay, that the perfecution made by Antichrift, shall laft the half of his reign. After this, he finds that the first perfecution for the fake of Religion, was that which was rais'd against Berenger in the eleventh Age, on the account of his fentiment, concerning the real presence, in the year 1059. Add to 1059 the number 630, this makes 1689, in which year all perfecution must cease, so as never to begin again : though in his opinion, Antichrifts Kingdom and the Papacy must continue still after this above 300 years; for he makes them laft untill the year 2015. 'Tis plain, his fuppolitions deftroy themselves, or are not ftrong. First, 'tis not true, that the first perfecutions

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tion on the account of Religion was that, which Part 2. the Popes rais'd against Berenger : that which was rais'd by the Image-worshippers, against those whom they call'd Iconoclasts, or Image-breakers, was more cruel, and happened a long while before. Again, what probability that the Popedom can reign or sublist 326 years without perfecuting the true Christians, as this hypothesis suppofeth ? Befides, what is meant by that which is faid, that the Witneffes after three years and a half, must ascend into heaven? After the year 1689. the faithfull shall reign and be exalted; and notwithstanding the Popedom shall last still 326 years, these things are incompatible. Lastly, to take three years and a half, for 630 years, is a thing that hath no example in all the Prophecies.

Nevertheles, after all this, 'tis not wholly im- The perfeprobable, that the perfecution may cease in the year cution may. 1689. but this depends upon reasons much diffe-year 1689; ring from those now mentioned. For God, if he pleafeth, may reckon the three years and a half, of the death of the Witneffes, from the time of the re-vocation of the Edict of Nantes, made in the year 1685. in the moneth of October: but we have no We know not from certainty that God will do fo. Who knows whe-what time ther God will not extinguish the Reformation in God will reckon the all the Countries, where the Dominion of France three years does, or shall reach. Without doubt, the Prote- and a half. stant Religion will be extinguisht in Strasburg; which depends upon France, and in other places. But this not being as yet done, the death of the Witneffes in the reckoning of God, perhapsmust not begin till the time in which this work shall be finished. The Court of France defires also to extinguish the Protestant Religion in the Vallies of Piedmont, which are under the Duke of Savoy, and ٤, this

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Part 2. this is now a doing : France making herfelf the executioner of those thundring Arrests, which she had procured at the Court of the Duke : which perhaps is the most fingular example of the spirit of persecution, which was ever icen. All other persecutors have been content to perfecute their own Subjetts, or Countrey-men. But behold perfons, who after they have reduced the Subjects of their own King, to the utmost extremities, go and make themfelves the Hangmen & Murtherers of the Subjects of Forreign Princes. If the three years and a half of the death of the Witneffes, must be reckon'd from the destruction of these Waldenses; here is one years delay of the deliverance of the French Churches. Who knows, whether there be not other Countries, which we do not know, or are not willing to name, in which the Profession of the Truth must be extinguisht, before we enter upon the three years of the death of the Witneffes? Who knows, if God will not reckon these three years and a half, from the time in which there shall not be fo much as one in France who stands firm, and is not fallen? We know not, whether fuch a mifery must come, tho I hope it shall not. There are as yet in France more then a hundred thousand persons, who either have not signed, or have repented after their figning. If all theie must fall off, there is yet a long time to tar. ry. Lafly, who knows, whether God will not begin to reckon the three years and a half, untill other Princes have wholly extinguisht the Reformation in their Dominions? 'Tis therefore rathness to after firm, that deliverance must exactly come in such a year. But that which I am perfwaded of, and be lieve that others may be perfwaded of without rafhnefs, is, that we are now in the last perfecution in that this perfecution shall be most effectual, as it is th.

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he most terrible that was ever seen ; that the Wit-Part 2. effes of the truth, that is to fay, all preaching of the urity of the Gospel under the Cross, and under ppish Princes, will shortly be suppressed: that, from hat time, the three years and a half must be recon'd, at the end of which we shall see come to pass he most wonderful events of our days. Many now ive, fhall without doubt fee them : for I believe he thing is very near at hand.

Among the confiderations laid down by me in he Preface, which induce me to believe, that this erfecution is the last. I mention'd the fingularies of it, Inamed feveral fuch; Behold one, which in my judgement deferves to be added to the reft. T is the horrible *Edict*, which commands, that the lew Converts being fick, shall communicate after ne popish way: This is the worst effect that ever vas produced by the spirit of rage and reprobation. and 'tisnot conceivable, how a Clergy that will be alled *Christian*, can do fuch horrible actions. The *idili* ordains, that they who will not *communicate*; riall be fent to the Galleys, if they recover. There s none who is fo mortally fick, that is fure that he nall dye, and fearing to recover, he will also fear to o to the Gallies; and this affrighting object, is ple to induce a fick man to communicate without aith, and to worship that which he judgeth to be a siece of bread : that is to fay, to commit a horrible periledge, and an act of Idolatry, and confequently o damn himfelf certainly. So that properly this Ediff is a trick of the Clergy, to procure the damation of all the new Converts. This is perfectly to nitate that Italian, who, that he might take a ompleat vengeance, having his enemy in his powr, promis'd him his life, on condition, that he yould deny God; which having done ; he murther'd

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ther'd both his body and foul. Will men ne-ver open their eyes, to behold fuch objects as thefe?

TheReformation is foretold by three figures, fignifying three Methods.

And the firit of life from God entred into them. These words teach us, how the Reformation shall be re-establisht in France : for in these Prophecies I find three ways, by which the Truth is eftablifht, or re-establisht; The first is by lightnings; voyces and thunders; thus after the feventh viol was pour'd on the air, the Reformation in the last Age was made by lightnings, voyces and thunders, i.e. by the preaching of the Divine Oracles. And the feventh Angel pour'd out his viol into the air, and there were voyces, and lightnings, and thunders. In this Prophecy thunders always fignify the Divine Oracles. The seven thunders that uttered their voyces in the tenth Chapter ; are the Oracles of God, which ought to be uttered in the fequel. Thus the Reformation was made in the last Age, in a most fenfible manner, by the preaching of the word.

TheReformation into France by way of Internal grace.

But behold a lecond way of reforming : A Spirit shall come of life from God enters again into the dead Witnesses; i. e. those who are at this day under oppresfion, shall fuddenly rife up again by a fecret operation of grace, and an extraordinary motion; not by the means of preaching the word, not by the ministry of some new Preachers, but by a heavenly operation, that shall open the eyes of them who are as yet in darknefs, and ftrengthen again the hearts of those who at this day have fallen through weak-. At that time in all appearance, the yoke nefs. of the Persecutor shall be broken, a time of ease shall, come, and all those who at this day groan under the Captivity of Babylon, shall lift up their heads, and shall improve that season of calm to repair that which they are now forced to do by violence. 'Tis' thefe

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thefe words fignify, a Spirit of life from God, not Part 2. from any man, nor by the ministry of any man, but from God, entred into them, and their zeal was enlivened again. But things shall not stay there, God is preparing other wonders. There is a third Reformation, which shall be set on foot by way of Authority, by the Royal power, and this is expressed in the words that follow.

And the Witnesses heard a great voyce from heaven, saying unto them, Come up hither; and they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, and their enemies beheld them. In the ftyle of the Prophets, heaven, what here and lifted up to heaven, is the Throne, and to be lifting up exalted to dignity, greatness and power, even in to heaven the language of heathen Prophets : for Apomafar the Proin his Apostelismata infomniorum, faith, If a King phecies. dreams that he sits upon the clouds, and is carried where ever he pleaseth, this signifies that his enemies shall serve him. But if he fancieth; that he is carried up to beaven, where the stars are, this presages that he shall be lift up above all Kings. The Prophets of God do also make use of these representations to fignify the fame thing. Isaiab defcribes 16a. 14. 13. the exaltation of the King of Babylon, by an alcending up into heaven. I will ascendinto heaven, I will exalt my Throne above the stars. And Jefus Chrift faith of Capernaum, that she had been lift up unto heaven, but should be brought down unto. hell. 'Tis therefore evident, that God does here fignify, that fome time after these three years and a half of death, the Reformation shall be lifted np to a great glory, but not every where; 'tis only in that place, which is called the freet of the great City, and is after called the tenth part of the City : for the total destruction of the Antichristian Kingdom must not happen untill some years afterward.

And

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Chap. 13. And after; These words fignify, that when the There will Reformation shall be establisht again in France, by a Reforma- way of Divine immediate operation, by which the tion in France, by zeal of the Apostates, and of others who know the the Royal truth, but with-hold it in unrighteoufness, shall Authority. be quickned again; fome fpace of time shall pass,

probably fome years, before France shall wholly throw off the yoke of popery. That Kingdom shall not be entirely Reformed by way of Authority, immedately after our Reformation shall be again fet on foot by way of infpiration, and recovering of zeal. For, and after, fignifies an interval of time; but whether it shall be short, or long, is not expressed: notwithstanding, I fee no likelihood, that it shall be very long, nor do I believe fo. They heard a great voyce from heaven. Yet once again, Heaven is the Throne, 'tis the Soveraign dignity, which in a State is exactly the fame : that Heaven is to the Earth, in light, in luftre, in good or bad influences; in scituation, and in elevation. From Heaven, i.e. from Authority, and the Prince who reigns; they heard a voyce, they received an order ; not a small clandestin silent voyce, but a great voyce, i.e. a publick command, a folemn Edict; and this voyce faid to them, Come up hither. Then the Truth shall get up into the Throne ; and as God hath contrary to all probability ; given a popish Prince to England; fo God will give a Protestant Prince to France, in spight of all oppositions of the Papists. And they ascended up to heaven in a cloud, i.e. Their elevation, and that of the Reformed Religion, shall be made publickly; as the elevation of Elijah, and of Jefus Chrift, who were lift up above the clouds. And their enemies beheld them. Popery shall not as yet be deftroy'd in France, when this shall hap-The Priefts, the Clergy, and Monks shall be pen. - spectators

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spectators of this great work : But the end of par Part 2; pery in France shall come quickly after. For, the fame hour there was a great Earthquake; mark, the Same hour; he faith not, and after, as he had faid, to express a space of time between the refurrection of the witneffes, and their afcending up even to the Throne. But he faith, the same hour, to fignify, that affoonas the Reformation shall be establifht by a folemn Edict of the Prince, asby a great vovce from heaven, the total destruction of popery fhall happen, as we are about to fhew.

And the lame bour there was a great Earthquake. I will not fpend time upon the fignification of this representation, an Earthquake : For'tis known by all who are versed in the Prophets, that in the Pro- see Ifa. 174 phetick style, an Earthquake signifies a great com- 13, and 24. motion of Nations, that must change the face of the Jer. 4. 24. and 49, 20a World: because Earthquakes do overturn Cities, Mountains, and wholly change the face of a Countrey, make Valleys where there were Mountains; and Hills where there were Valleys; and Lakes which were dry Landbefore, and deferts of Countries which were inhabited; fo that 'tis certain, that according to this Prophely, in a very few years, the face of the Antichristian Kingdom shall be changed, but not every where. It shall be only in the tenth part of the City, which shall fall by this Earthquake.

And the tenth part of the City fell. This is a paffage fignifies where Interpreters have been short fighted, not ex- the Roman cepting our fofeph Mede, who often hath foquick Antichria fight. To understand this, we must first know, pire, and what the City is. Joseph Mede is mistaken, toge- atone. ther with all the reit, when he understands this to mean precifely the City of Rome. 'Tis a truth, which muft be held as certain, (being one of the keys of the Reven

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Revelation) that the City, the great City, fignifies in this book not Rome alone, but Rome in conjunction with its Empire. The name of this great City is Babylon. Now 'tis clear, that Babylon is the. whole Babylonian Kingdom. Come out of Babylon my people. 'Tis not from the City of Rome that the Holy Ghost invites his Elect to come out; 'tis from the Church of Rome, from the Babylonian Empire. This passage alone, together with that in this eleventh Chapter, v. 8. And their dead bodies shall lyc in the street of the great City, which firitually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified, are enough to prove, that the Babylonian City, is not Rome alone. Our Lord was not crucified in Rome; and if we should here take crucifying in a figurative fense, for the crucifying of the Religion of Jefus Chrift, this hath been facrificed at Rome no more than in other places of the Latin Church. In the 14th Chapter, the Holy Ghoft describes the fall of this City of Babylon; Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great City; and in the fame vision, he fore-tells the ruin of the Antichristian Empire, under the Metaphors of an barveft, and a vintage; which proves that this City is nothing else but the intire Kingdom of Babylon. In the 18th Chapter the Prophet makes a long defeription of the defolations of this City, under the Metaphors, of a City of Merchandife, which had a great traffick, and was fill'd with pleafures and delightfull things. Now 'tis certain, that the fhamefull fimony, the wicked pleafures of the Papacy, have not reigned less in the Provinces of the Babylonian Kingdom, than in the Capital City; from whence'tis again evident, that the City fignifies the whole Antichristian State. Lastly, the constant opposition, between the Holy City, and the great City, proves that

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that the City includes the whole Antichriftian Part 2. Church, even as the Holy City fignifies the whole Christian (hurch. De Launay hath confessed this in the eleventh Chapter of the Revelation, and in the 16th : but no exception is to be made; every where the City, and the great City Babylon, fignifies the intire Kingdom of the Papacy. And the reason of this is evident, old Rome made her whole Empire to be one only City, by means of that right of citizenthip, which the bestowed on all who were of fome confiderable quality, though they dwelt in the Provinces. The citizens of Rome dwelt in all Countries; now where the citizens of a City dwell, there is the City: this made Rutilius fay,

Dumque offers victis, proprij confortia juris Urbem fecisti, quod prius Orbis erat.

Thus it goes exactly in the Church of Rome, which hath re-establisht the Roman Empire. All those who are members of this Church, are citizens of her capital City. Perfons of all Nations are admitted into The church of her Senate, or Colledge of Cardinals. The Tribunal, Rome, is which is called the Rota, is conftituted of Coun-City. cellors, taken out of all the Frovinces, which pay subjection to Rome. Every Forreigner may come to be a Cardinal, and every Cardinal may come to be Pope. Therefore, there are properly no Forreigners in that State, no Papist is a Forreigner to the Church of Rome, and that which they call the holy Sce.

That which hath deceived Interpreters 3, is the v. 9, 18 17th Chapter, where the City is called the Woman, which sitteth on seven Mountains; and that great City, which reigneth over the Kings of the Earth. This, fay they, is the City of Rome, and the Papists themselves do grant it, and without doubt 'tis Rome, and we have above proved it; but'tis Rome L12 cen-

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always be

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conjointly with her Empire. Babylon fignifies the whole Antichristian Empire, and this Antichristian Empire, is faid to fit upon seven Mountains, and to Reme must rule over the Kings of the Earth, because this is true of its Capital City. Nothing is more ordinary (not confidered to add, that'tis constantly used) than to denote a whole Kingdom by the ruling City. Thus, men always spoke of Rome; Rome hath conquered the Nations; Rome hath enlarged her Empire to the end of the World; this fignifies, that the Roman Empire hath fubdued all Nations, and extended its bounds even to the utmost parts of the Earth.

Thetenth part of the City is one of the ten Kingdoms, that make pire of the Papacy. Chap. 17. 12, 13.

This being supposed and proved, that the City is the whole Babylonian and Antichristian Empire; it must be remembred, that this Empire of Antichrift is made up of ten Kingdoms, and ten Kings; up the Em- who must give their power to the beast: The ten horns which thou fawest are ten Kings. These have one mind, and shall give their power unto the beaft. From which 'tis clear, that the tenth part of the City fignifies here one of those ten Kingdoms, under the authority of the Antichristian Kingdom. A tenth part of the City fell, i.e. one of these ten Kingdoms, which make up the great City, the Babylonian Empire shall forfake it. This therefore, is exactly that, which must happen within a little while after, the three years and a half of the total fuppression of the Truth shall be exspired; and a while after that the Witneffes shall be rais'd, i.e. after the profession of the Truth shall be rais'd to life again in France and elfewhere.

And then, the fame hour, immediately after that, the Reformation shallbe establisht by a Royal Edict, without delay; There shall be an Earthquake; and a tenth part of the City shallbe overturn'd. Mark that, the Earthquake, i.e. the great alteration of affairs

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affairs in the Land of the Papacy, must for that time Part 2. happen only in the tenth part of the City that shall fall : for this shall be the effect of this Earthquake.

Now what is this tenth part of this City, which Frakteshal fhall fall ? In my opinion, we cannot doubt that fall, not by tis Erance. This Kingdom is the most confidera- a ruin of the Monarble part, or piece of the ten horns, or States, which chy, but by once made up the great Babylonian City: it fell; this a run of Popery. does not fignify, that the French Monarchy shallbe ruin'd; it may be humbled; but in all appearance, Providence does defign a great elevation for her afterward. 'Tis highly probable, that God will not let go unpunisht the horrible outrages which it acts at this day. Afterward, it must build its greatnefs upon the ruins of the papal Empire, and enrich it felf with the spoils of those who shall take part with the Papacy. They who at this day perfecute the Protestants, know not whither Godis leading them : this is not the way by which he will lead France to the height of glory. If the comes . thither, 'tis because the thall thortly change her road. Hergreatning will be no dammage to Protefant States; on the contrary, the Protestant States shall be enricht with the spoils of others; & be strengthned by the fall of Antichrists Empire. This tenth part of the City shall fall, with respect to the Papacy; it shall break with Rome, and the Roman Religion. One thing is certain, that the Babylonian Empire shall perish through the refusal of obedience by the ten Kings, who had given their power to the Beaff. The thing is already come to pass in part. The Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, England, and feveral Soveraign States in Germany, have withdrawn themselves from the furisdiction of the Pope. They have spoyl'd the harlot of her riches. They, L13

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Part 2. They have eaten her flesh, i.e. feiz'd on her Benefices and Revenues, which the had in their Countries. This must go on, and be finisht as it is begun. The Kings, who yet remain under the Empire of Rome, must break with her, leave her folitary and defolate.

> But who must begin this last revolt? 'Tis most probable, that France shall. Not Spain, which as yet is plunged in superstition, and is as much under the tyranny of the Clergy as ever. Not the Emperor, who in Temporals is subject to the Pope, and permits that in his States the Archbishop of Strigonium should teach, that the Pope can take away the Imperial Crown from him. It cannot be any Countrey but France, which a long time ago hath begun to shake off the yoke of Rome. 'Tis well known, how folemnly and openly war hath been declared against the Pope, by a Declaration of the King, (ratified in all the Parliaments) by the decifions of the Affembly of the French Clergy, by a Diffutation against the Authority of the Pope, managed in the Sorbon, folemniy, and by order of the Court. And to heighten the affront, the Thefes were posted up, even upon the gates of his Wantio. Nothing of this kind had hitherto happened, at leaft in a time of peace, and unless the Pope had given occafion by his infolences.

> Befides this, Superfition and Idolatry lofe their credit much in France. There is a fecret party, though well enough known, which greatly defpifeth the popular Devotions, Images, worship of Saints, and is convinced that these are humane infitutions; God is before-hand preparing for this great work.

To this it may be objected, that for the last hundred and fifty years, the Popes Empire hath not been

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been made up of ten Kings, because the Kings of Part 2. England, Sweden, Denmark, &c. have thrown off his Government; and confequently, France is not at this day the tenth part of the Babylonian Empire; for 'tis more then a tenth part of it. But this is no difficulty : for we must know, that things retain the names which they bore in their original, (without regarding the alterations which time does bring along.) Tho at this day, there are not ten Kingdoms under the Babylonian Empire, 'tis notwithstanding certain, that each Kingdom was called, and ought to be called in this Prophecy, the tenth part; because the Prophet having defcribed this Empire in its beginning, by its ten horns, or ten Kings, 'tis necessary for our clear understanding, that every one of these ten Kings, and Kingdoms, should be called one of the ten Kings, or of the ten Kingdoms, with respect to the original constitution of the Antichristian Empire.

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Seeing the tenth part of the City which mult fall, is France, this gives me fome hopes, that the death of the two witneffes hath a particular relation to this Kingdom. 'Tis the freet or place of this City, i.e. the molt fair and eminent part of it. The Witneffes mult remain dead upon this Street, and upon it they mult be raifed again. And as the death of the Witneffes and their Refurretion have a relation to the Kingdom of France, it may well fall out, that we may not be far diftant from the time of the Refurretion of the witneffes, feeing the three years and a half of their death, are either begun, or will begin fhortly.

And in the earthquake were stain seven thousand; in the Greek it is, seven thousand names of men, L14 and

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and not feven thousand men. I confess, that this feems fomewhat mysterious : in other places we' find not this phrase, names of men put fimply for men. Perhaps there is here a figure of Grammer called, Hypallage cafus, fo that names of men, are put for men of name, i.e. of raised, and confiderable quality, be it on the account of riches, or of dignity, or of learning. But I am more inclined to fay, that here these words, names of men, must be taken in their natural fignification, and doeintimate, that the total Reformation of France, fhall not be made with bloodshed, nothing shall. be deftroyed but names, fuch as are the names of Monks, of Carmelites, of Augustines, of Dominicans, of Iacobins, Franciscans, Capucines, Iefuites, Minimes, and an infinite company of, others, whose number 'tisnoteasie to define, and which the Holy Ghoft denotes by the number. leven, which is the number of perfection, to fignify, that the orders of Monks and Nuns, shall perifh for ever. This is an Institution fo degenerated from its first Original, that 'tis become the arm of Antichrift; These orders cannot perish one without another.

If any will have it, that thefe feven thousand, flain, fignifie, that there shall be bloods bed, it, shallnot be great; for the number seven put for an indifinite number, never signifies a great one. De Lannay is very much mistaken when he sayes, that the seven thousand, who had not bowed the knee to Baal, signified a great multitude; on the, contrary they signified a very small number, indeed the number was so small, that Elijab did not know of them: he sayd, Lam left alone.

The Kings of France at this day, do lift their suthority to high, that nothing can reliftit. Tis there.

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therefore probable, that every thing will bend Part 2. under the yoke of their Will when they thall refolve The authority of the to break with Rome: and it feems as if the Pro-Kings of vidence of God was preparing the way unto this Franceshall thing, by the Clergies Declaration, confirmed by over the that of the King, viz. that Kings depend on none in fuling Religion. any thing which concerns Temporals; and that 'tis never lawful to deny obedience to them upon a pretext of Religion. For if this be once fixed, when ever it thall pleafe the Kings of France to forfake the Communion of Rome; (by this Principle of the prefent Bishops) it cannot be allowed, that the People should rebell against them. I look on that which is happened in England, as another prepa-

ration unto this Event : A King of a Religion contrary to that of the State reigns peaceably; the reason is, that Providence will accusteme the subjects to pay subjection to Princes who are cnemics of the Ruling Religion.

And the remnant were affrighted, and gave glory to the God of heaven. This is the total conversion and reformation of the tenth part of the City, i.e. of the Kingdom of France, that shall quickly follow, after the Kings of France shall have broken with the Bishop of Rome.

V. 14. The fecond Wo is past, and behold she third Wo cometh quickly; namely, the fecond of the three Woes, which had been denounced after the found of the fourth Trumpet. And I heard an Angel Chap. 3. slying through the midst of Heaven, crying with a loud voyce. Wo, wo, wo to the inhabitants of the earth, by reason of the other voyces of the Trumpet, which are yet to sound. The first of the fethree woes was the Grashoppers, who came up out of saracens the bottomless pit with their Head Apollyon, and denoted in Hebrew Ahaddon. These Grashoppers are plain hoppers,

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Part 2. ly the Saracens, Arabians with their Head Mahomet. The fecond Wo, is the domination of the Turks, who passed from the other fide of Euphrates at the found of the fixth Trumpet. And the third Wo is the fall of the Antichristan Empire.

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These three great events deserve to be distinguisst from all others; for they have changed, or shall change the whole face of the world.

And the feventh Angel founded, &c. this which follows, concerns the Kingdom or reign of Iefus Chrift and the Church, and confequently, must be referved to another place,

CHAP. XIV.

Observations upon the 17, 18, 19, Chapters of the Revelation, concerning the fall of Antichrist's Kingdom. A brief Methodizing of the events, which the Holy Ghost had displaced in the Visions.

The feventeenth Chapter contains fomething that relates to the destruction of Antichrists Kingdom.

V.16. And the ten horns which thou fawest upon the beast, these shall hate the whore, and make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn her with fire.

V.17. For God hath put in their hearts to fulfill his will, and to agree and give their Kingdom unto the beast untill the words of God shall be fulfilled.

There's nothing in this passage, that hath not been opened, or is obscure. 'Tis clear, that these Kings, who through ignorance, or weakness, fuffer'd-

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fer'd their power to be usurped by the Empire of Part 2. the papacy, shall take it again; they shall eat her flesh, i.e. shall enrich themselves with her benefices & revenues; and burn her with fire, i.e. shall abolish the the memory of this Romish Empire, fo that nothing but assessful remain of it.

The 18th Chapter is a long defcription of the ruin of the Antichristian and Babylonian Empire. I have no need to enter into this Chap. because I find nothing in it of that which I principally feek, which. is, those certain characters which can inform us of the time of this fall; namely, whether it benigh at hand, or afar off. There is nothing there concerning it, except that which is general. As to this Chapter, I will fay only. Firft, We muft remember the remarque, which hath been often made by us, that Babylon here does not fignify ftrictly the City' of Rome, as most have imagined. 'Tis the whole Babylonian Empire, as appears from these words, Come out of Babylon my people. I do not think, that any great number of Gods people, hath come out of the City of Rome; hitherto we have not feen it. My second remarque is, we must not (as is usually done) over much press the mystical sense of divers merchandifes, which are reckon'd up, and were fold in that City. I do not bèlieve, that there is any vve muß other mystery in this thing, than that this Babylonian much seek Empire being set forth under the Emblem of a great mysteries City, it was necessary to represent it as a City of ticular great commerce; for that is infeperable from great merchandifes of Cities. Not but that these merchandises, and the Babylon. many inftruments of Luxury and pleafures, which are faid to have been in this City, do not very fitly fignify, and according to the defign of the Holy Ghost, both the Simony and debaucheries of this corrupted Church in the general. But I believe not that

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Part 2. that 'tis neceffary to enquire particularly what is meant (for example) by the filk, the precious ftones, the fine linnen, &c.

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My Third Observation upon this 18th Chapter The burn ing of Ba-sylva muft is, we muft not interpret literally the Metaphors of not beun-burning, fire, blood, and flaughter, which the Holy derstood Ghoft sets before us. Certainly, these are not the literally. Methods which God makes use of to establish his - Kingdom. I think indeed, as I have already faid, that God will fuffer Rome to be fackt, as he fuffer'd fernfalem to be: I further believe, that this great change in Religion, will not be made without blood thed, as it hapned in the laftage. But feeing the City, in this Chapter, and generally in the Revelation, takes in the whole Babylonian Empire, we must not imagine that all this great circuit of Countries shall be laid defolate.

The 19th Chapter is the laft in which mention is made of the deitruction of Antichrifts Kingdom. The ten first Verfes of this Chapter must not be difjoyned from the fore-going Chapter, for they are only the continuation of it; The folemn rejoycings of the Elest, after the ruin of Babylon, and, the confummation of the Christian Church, here below upon Earth.

The eleven last Verses of the Chapter, contain a wonderful vision, wherein fess Christ appears fitting upon a white Horse, having the titles of faithfull, of true, of the word of God, of King of Kings, of Lord of Lords. He gathers his armiest ogether, to fight against the Beast, and against the false Propher. An Angel stands in the Sun, and calls to all the fowls of Heaven, to come and eat the flesh of those men that must be flain in that great battel, which was to be fought. On the other fide, the Beast and Chap. 14. of the Prophecies.

and the falle Prophet gather their forces; the battel Part 2. is fought; the Beast and Kings are overcome; he is taken with his falle Prophet; both are calt into the lake offire and brimitone, together with all those who had worthipt the Image of the Beaft. All this is magnificent, and the Figures are lofty. But there is nothing new in this; and in my judgement, 'tis nothing but a recapitulation of the fore-going vifions, concerning the ruin of Antichrifts reign, The vision of the eleventh Chapter is an Epitome of the visions that follow, and this is properly an Epitome of the visions which went before; therefore I do not judge it necessary to infift upon it. Efpecially, feeing nothing is found of that which we feek for; namely, the figns and marks by which it may be known, when and at what time the reign of Antichrift must end. 'Tis in the 11, 14, and above all in the 16th. Chapter, that we find the Charafters of this end, and of the time in which it must come to pass. Therefore it was necessary only, that we should infist upon those Chapterser.

I will only make the observation upon this The flangha Chapter, which I made upon the fore-going. That murthers we must not understand literally the expressions of in the 19th Chapter, war and destroying, that are used here: for exam- must not ple, that Iefus Chrift must tread the wine press of the food lite. wrath of God, that he must give to be eaten by the tally. foruls, the flesh of Kings, of Captains, of mighty men; of Horfes, of free, and bond, &c. These are Metaphors borrowed from war, and must be understood futably to the nature of this (piritual war, which Jefus Chrift must make against Idolatry, Superstition, Heresies, and Tyranny : his quarrel is with these, and not with men! Befides the reasons alledged, we have here a convincing one, that the

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the Instrument of so many victories, and which must make fuch a flaughter, is the sharp fword, that comes out of the mouth of him who litteth upon the white horse. And the remnant was flain with the fword of him that fat upon the borfe --- and all the fowls were filled with their flesh. Now all know, that this sharp sword, that comes out of the mouth of Jefus Chrift, is the Word of God; a spiritual fword, which must act only spiritual flaughters, and which does not deftroy the lives of men, but their manners and Idolatries. So that I fear, left those are mistaken, who hope to render to Babylon that, which we have received from her; and in the cup which she bath filled, to fill to her double, i.e. to give her blood for blood, torment for torment. This is not the fpirit of the true Church.

I have now done with this fubject, and I think there remains but one thing to do, that I may give a clear Idea of our prophecies, and that is, to Epito-mize and rank, according to the order of time, the various events which relate to the ruin of Antichrists Kingdom, which the Holy Ghost displaced and confounded; to the end that the prophecies might not be clearer than God did intend they As for the seven plagues of the seven fhould be. viols, they are perfectly ranked according to their order, and according to their times.

1. The first plague of the first viol, begins about A compendious Me-thodizing the year of our Lord 900. it lafts almost 150. years, of the e- and ends under the Popedom of Leo IX. about the must bring year 1050.

Antichrift's 2. The fecond and third plagues, which are the Kingdom to its ruin. Croifades, begin at the end of the eleventh age, and end at the going out of the thirteenth, in the year 1270. or 1292. For till then fome of the Latins kept possession in Palestine, fo that they take

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up the space of about two hundred years. Part 2. 3. The fourth plague begins before the Croifades; but if we please, we may place its beginning where the foregoing ends. This fourth plague is the encrease of the Papal yoke, and this Period beginning at the year 1270, shall continue untill the year 1378, when the consequent of the fifth plague begins, namely, the weakning of the Papal reign by the schifth. Therefore this Period will contain 108 years.

4. The *fifth* plague is the removing of the *Popes* to dwell at *Avignon*, and the grand *Schifm* of the *Weft*. It begins in the *year* 1305 and lafts untill the *year* 1440. This *Period* being a little jointed within the former, fhall laft 130, or 135. years.

5. The fixth plague, which is the passage of the Turks into Europe, and the defolations which they made in the Popes Dominion, and in the Latin Church, beginning towards the end of the fourteenth Age, about the year 1370. and lasting untill the fiege of Vienna under Charles the fifth in 1529, this Period will be 150 years.

6. The feventh plague beginning about the year 1520, and lafting untill the end of our Age, and the beginning of the next, must last about 190 years. This last Period is longer then the rest, because God intended to subdivide it into three other Periods.

7. The first Period of this last viol, is the harvest which lasted 30, or 40 years, from the year 1520, untill 1560, when all the Countreys, which were to be Reformed, had embraced the Reformation.

8. The fecond period of this feventh viol, is that feafon and flate of reft and victory, which the *Papacy* regain'd, and this period laits from 1560, or 1570; for fince that time *Popery* hath received no

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2. no confiderable check, but rather hath much prevailed; it hath made war against the faints, and hath overcome them.

9. Towards the conclusion of this *fecond* period of the *feventh* viol, a fore *perfecution* must happen. The Witneffes clothed in Sackcloth, *i.e.* the faithful, who are under the Crofs, fhall be oppressed, and remain dead in the *freet* of the great City for three years and a half. That is, the profession of the Truth shall be wholly *suppressed*: but the Truth it fell shall not be buryed, nor layd in the grave, nor forgotten.

10. At the end of the three years and a half, shall begin the third period of the feventh viol, which the Holy Ghost calls the vintage. This is the total rain of Antichrists Kingdom, and this period shall last 20, or 25 years; 'tis probable that it will begin about the year 1690, or a little while after.

11. The first thing, which shall be done in the third period of the *feventh* vial, is the Fall of the tenth part of the City, *i.e.* of the Kingdom of France, which shall break with the Kourt of Rome, and wholly change the face of Religion in that Kingdom. This is the first action of the vintage.

12. The Beast and the false Prophet, the Pope and his Agents, shall rally all their forces: but Goc shall muster all his together, and give the last blow to Popery: then the Beast and the false Prophet shal be thrown into the lake, and plunged into the bot tomless pit: Babylon shall wholly fall; and it shal be faid, she is fallen,

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The Reason why in this work we speak of some things so positively. The linking together of our Principles, suffers us not to doubt, that we now are at the end of the reign of the papacy.

IN the first Edition of this work, I did bere finish I what I had to fay about those events past and future, which concern the ruin of Antichrifts Kingdom. Second Editions have this advantage, that they may be futed to the pallates of the Readers, of whom a tryal hath been made. And (were it poffible forme to do it) I would gladly use this piece of prudence, with respect to a Remarque, which very many have made ; namely, that in this discourse . we speak over positively, and with too much confidence, concerning things which at the most ought to be propounded only as conjectures. Perhaps some time or other men shall know the principal reas fon, which made me speak in so confident a manner, and with fuch tokens of affurance. In the mean while I defire their attention to feveral things which I have to fay.

The first is, That I do not speak so confidently, as there are vis believed, concerning the most part of those things fome thines, which are yet to come: for example, I lay not down that are the exact time of the resurrection of the witnesses. I propunded only as do not fay, that it shall be exactly in such a year; for strong con-I have declared, and do still declare, that I know jectures, not from what time God shall please to begin, M m the

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Part 2. the reckoning of the three years and a half ; Not but that I strongly hope, that God intends to begin it at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes : but this doth not rife to a full assurance. That which concerns the rifing again of our Reformation by way of inspirations, the approaching Reformation of France by way of Authority, the fall of the tenth part of the City, i.e. of France, which shall forfake the papal Kingdom; this I fay feems to me to be more than a conjecture, I confess it; and if things should fall out otherwife, I should be very much mistaken. But however, if the fall of popery thould begin in fome other place, I would ingenuoufly confess that I was deceived, which is not impossible. That which I faid, That the Countries, Kingdoms, and States, which are not under the papacy, ought not to be accounted the streets of the great City, and that they must not feel any perfecution, feems to me more than probable, and I believe it. But notwithstanding, I declare, that I do not make it an Article of faith; and if it fhould fall out; that God thould fend his defolating fcourge upon all the Reformed Churches in Europe, without excepting the places where our Religion at this day bears sway; I grant that men will have right to accuse me, that I have guefs'd wrong, but not that I made rafh conclufions. And truly, when I confider the horrible loofeness, which every where prevails, I confeis, that I cannot but fear left God fhould throw all into the fame furnace.

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Behold therefore, what I affert, namely, that this is the last persecution, which Antichrist must raise against the Church, and that we are near the end of the twelve hundred and fixty years (which is the Period of his Empire,) and that in the beginning of the

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the next age, this Empire must see its end. If I Part 2: should be mistaken nine or ten years, and that this Empire should (instead of ending in the year 1710, or thereabouts) run on untill the year 1720, Ido not think that any could justly treat me as a false Prophet, and accuse me of rashness. Many will not forbear to judge me rash, because I propound my conjectures about these things as certain conclusions. To this I have a fecond thing to fay, That none hath reason to be offended, that I am posses with, and persuaded of that, which I think I evidently see, and that I find the proofs of what I propound convincing to my felf. I should do ill to demand of others the fame affurance, and oblige them to entertain the fame perfwafion'; I declare the contrary in express terms : I am well content (as I have faid) that my Readers fhould account. these affertions to be conjectures, provided that I may have the liberty to believe what I fee, or what I believe I see in the writings of the Prophets. Befides, it feems that there is no great necessity of punishing me for this pretended rashness; seeing if fo be that I am mistaken, Time is preparing for mea mortification fore enough. Let us leave Providence to work: it will discover who is guilty of rashness and fond credulity.

The last thing which I would fay for my justifi- Our princation is, that before any condemns me of railinefs, be confias to what I hold, that we are at the end of the dered. 1260 years of Antichrifts reign, my principles must be duely weighed, and that not each apart (as perhaps fome have done) but conjointly. Behold the principles and their connexion. I. The first is, that the papacy is the Antichristian Empire of which these Prophecies speak. 2. That Idolatry is be principal (baracter of this Antichristian Empire. Mm z 2. Thet

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3. That this Empire of the Beast must begin when the Roman Empire was divided into ten Kingdoms, and when that Head (the Emperors) which was in the Apostle Pauls time, was destroyed. Here are three principles, which I know not how any Protestant can doubt of: We shall presently see whither they will lead us. 4. My fourth principle is, that I have hit the truth in the explication of the feven viols, fo that the flinking ulcer in the first is the horrible corruption of the Church of Rome in the tenth Age. The Sea and rivers of blood in the two following plagues, are the Butcheries afted by the Croifades, The encrease of the Sun's heat in the fourth plague, is the encrease of the papal authority: the Ecclipfe and darkning of this Sun in the fifth plague, is the grand Schifm between Rome and Avignon : the Kings of the East, who pass ever Euphrates, in the fixth plague, are the Turks, who pass over the Bosphorus to invade the remainder of the Greek Empire, and a part of that of the Latins : and lastly, the dividing of the great City into three parts; in the feventh plague, is the dividing of the Latin Church into three Communions, Papists, Lutherans, and Reformed. I lay down as a principle, which I cannot doubt of, that I have hit the mark in the explication of these plagues. But this ('tis faid) icems rash, to affert fo confidently that which can only be a ftrong conjecture. Men may object what they please against this exposition, but I cannot. recant it. And I defire the World ferioufly to confider only these two things. 1. That my explications very well agree with the words and Metaphors of the prophecy. 2. That 'tis impossible that chance should produce an explication fo univerfally lucky. It must be remembred what we faid concerning the Epistles to the seven Churches, on the question, whether

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whether they are Prophetical? We granted, that Part 2. there are fome paffages that agree well with the applications which are made: but we observed, that these applications are far from being univerfally true: 'tis therefore chance that produced those lucky agreements. But if any one comes, who shall make such a measured division of times, and such a just application of these times, and the events in them', unto the Characters with which these feven Churches are marked, so that nothing is defective; then I shall remain perfectly fatisfyed, that this last Interpreter hath exactly hit the truth; it will be no longer a conjecture. Let me therefore be permitted to remain perfwaded, that I have bit the truth as to the feven plagues, feeing they so perfectly agree with the events which are past.

My fifth Principle is, that I have not been lefs happy in hitting the true fenfe of the harvest and vintage in the fourteenth chapter. A man mult be blind, if he sees not, that these are the two parts of the fall of Babylon." Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city; and immediately after, this fall is divided into harvest, and vintage: I cannot hinder my felffrom seeing, that this signifies the first fall of Popery, by a first Reformation, which certainly is come to pass: and the final fall of Popery, by a fecond Reformation, which must come to pass. None can, I think, seriously consider the perfect agreement between the representations and the Original, but he will be perfwaded that tis so.

6. My fixth and last Principle is, that we are in the last Perfecution which the Church must fuffer, from the Kingdom of Antichrist. And this last conclusion, to naturally and necessarily flowes Mm 3 from The Accomplishment Chap. 15.

from the foregoing ones, that none can acknow-ledge the preceding, but he must likewife own Part 2. the truth of this. Let us now fee whither thefe

Allour Principles lead us unto the eighteenth Age to find the end of Antichrists reign.

Principles do lead us. If the Papacy be the Antichristian Kingdom, then certainly the period of 1260 prophetick dayes, or 1260 years (which are affigned to the duration of the Kingdom of the Beaft) belong to it. If the principal Character of this Kingdom is Idolatry, 'tis clear, we must begin to reckon the duration of this Kingdom from that time in which Idolatry was fet up in the Church. Now 'tis certain, that the Idolatrous worship of Reliques and of Saints was fully eftablisht in the fifth Age: Reckon 1260 years fince the fifth Age, this will bring you to the beginning of the eighteenth Age.

If the Empire of the Papacy be the Empire of the Beast, we must begin it at the time when the Roman Empire was divided into ten Kingdoms. For the Holy Ghoft fpeaks fo in express and clear terms. Reckon 1260 years, fince the division of the Roman Empire into ten Kingdoms, which was done in the fifth Age, and this will lead you to the cighteenth Age.

If the Roman-papift See is that man of fin, of. whom St, Paul speaks in the 2d Chap. of the Epift. to the Thessalonians, we must reckon the 1260 years (affigned to his Empire) from the time that the Imperial dignity which held at Rome, ceased to hold, or withhold, which happened in the fifth Age. Reckon again your 1260 years fince that time, and you will fee, that you fall upon the eighteenth Age.

If we have hit right in explaining the feven viols, and the feven plagues, the last viol hath been peured out fince the time of Luther, and its influence

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influence is running ftill, according to the pro-Part 2. portion of the preceding viols; it cannot be running out above two hundred years. Reckon again by this rule, and you will fall into the eighteenth Age.

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If the harvest and the vintage in the fourteenth. chapter, are really the first and second part of the fall of the Antichristian Papacy, which must be produced by as many Reformations, then the Reformation in the last Age must have been the harvest: lengthen as much as you please the space of time between the harvest and vintage, you cannot make it longer than two hundred years. Reckon, and you will fall upon the eighteenth Age, to find there the vintage, and the final ruin of the Papacy.

Lastly, if all that we have faid is rational, 'tis impossible that this should not be the last perfecution: for the Reformation cannot be raised again fo as to fall down a fecond time, seeing we have proved, that the Period of 1260 years is about to expire: therefore reckon this perfecution as the last, and make it to be as long as you will, provided you observe the measure which God hath set to the longest perfecutions that the Church hath suffered, and this however will bring you unto the eighteenth Age.

Obferve, I pray you, how many things do bring you to this eighteenth Age. Admire the meeting of fo many paths, which do all bring you to the fame point. And remember this undoubted Principle, that 'tis impossible that false conjectures should hitright in everything.

I entreat above all, the Roman-Catholicks to confider ferioufly this Principle. How can they perfwade themfelves, that a fystem of lyes and falle Mm 4 fup-

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fuppolitions should hang well together? That we should find in their Roman See exactly all the Characters, which are given to the man of fin, to the Beast in the Revelation, to spiritual Babylon, to the whore clothed in (carlet; that we should. meet with the Characters of the Papacy in its birth, exactly in the time that the Prophets. have markt out for the birth of the Antichristian. Kingdom ; that we should find so exact these seven great judgments of God, denoted by seven plagues; that God should exactly at this time permit, that F. Maimbourg should publish one history upon another, of the declining of the Empire, Of the Croifades, Of the Schifm of the Greeks, Of the great Schifm of the West, Of Lutheranism, and Of Calvinism, for this purpole, to raife our attention unto these great events of the seven plagues, which without this, perhaps none would have thought of. I earneftly befeech them (I fay) feriously to confider this heap of circumstances, and to tell me in their Consciences, whether Chance can produce: an agreement of above a bundred or two hundred points, relating to the same subject. None can ever make this reflection ferioufly, but he must be convinced. . . ? .

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CHAP. XVI.

Ghap.16.

Of the thousand years reign. That in all the past time, there is not a time to be found, wherin Satan hath been bound. Four heads of arguments to prove this reign. The first is, the fifth Monarchy, so plainly promised to the faints.

W E have done examining that which relates to the fall of the Antichristian Kingdom. That we may keep our word, that we gave in the Title of our second part, we must now enquire, what must happen to the Church after that great event. This is laid down in the 20 chapter of the Revelation, in these terms.

v. 1. And I faw an Angel come down from beaven, baving the key of the bottomlefs pit, and a great chain in his band.

v. 2. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old ferpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound bim a thousand years.

v. 3. And cast him into the bottomlefs pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled; and after that he muss be loosed a little scafon. v. 4. And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the solution of them that were beheaded for the witness of lesus; and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years.

v. 5. BHE

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v. 5. But the rest of the dead lived not again, until the thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection.

Behold the Text, which is the fubject of fo many doubts, and fo many controverfies ! Behold that which hath made the pretended Hereticks, who are call'd Chiliasts, and Millenaries. I mean not those Chiliasts, who have believed a thousand years reign of the Church, during which time it must enjoy (according to their opinion) the carnal and finful pleafures of the world : these were filthy fpirits, which came out of the Dragons mouth.

A diffin-Gian bewween carwal and; piricual Millenaries.

But as for those, who believe, that after the min of Antichrift, and before the end of the world, God referves to himfelfaperiod of athousand years, in which he must reign by himself and his people, pour out upon them an abundance of his fpirit, bring all Wation's to his knowledge, govern them with a golden fcepter, and no longer with an iron one, fecure them from all evil, and from all danger of corruption : as for these, I fay's the time is coming, and that very fhortly, that men shall be ashamed that they have branded them with the names of Chiliasts, of Millenaries, and fifth-Monarchymen. I have formerby observed, that there is something that is furprizing and divine in the due understanding of Prophecies. We wonder at the strange stupidity of the fews, who do not discern in their own Oracles, our Jesus and their Messas. We are Aftonisht at the difinal blindness of the Papifts who do not fee the Beaft and Antichrift in that which they call their Holy See, and their Holy, Church. God hath had reasons, why he hath given these men eyes that they should not see, and a heart void of understanding. Certainly here is the fame

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me thing. There must be a blindness greater then Part 2. in be imagined, in those who see not this Kingdom 'Tis surpri-fing that 'Iesus Christ, and the Church, which must make men have ne seventh Period of the world. There is some-not serip-ning supernaturall in this blindness.' I had this fa- ture the Reserve the series of the second our from God, that I faw this Reign in the Scri- Reign ures, ever fince I was able to read and understand Chuft on 1em, without having read either any Commen- the earth. ries upon the Revelation, or writings of the Milnaries. I hope to make out the truth of this Reign ith fuch clearness, that it shall be difficult to ake any doubt of it.

First, it is agreed on all hands, that within the It is imaration of the Church, we must necessarily find find in the Period of a thousand years, in which it may be time by-id, that Satan bath been bound, i.e. hindred in for the Pes defigns, which are seduction and persecution. riod of a his it too plain to be denyed. But where shall years, in e find this Period ? I am forry to fee fo great, which Salearned, and so holy a person as Usher Arch- bebound. shop of Armagh, to place this period of a thou-

nd years within the time of Chrifts Incarnation, d the eleventh Age. How can any one fay, at the Devil was bound during that space? it with respect to seduction ? In the three first ges did he not feduce men? Were not the Pans feduced? Their Religion, was it not the Rug Religion? There were Christians, I grant; but am perfwaded, that they were not the fiftieth rt of the whole Roman Empire.

In the fucceeding Ages, hath he not fet on foot at grand feduction, that is called the Beast, the ile Prophet, the Kingdom of Antichrift? Hath not brought Idolatry into the Church, the aboination into the fanctuary, fuch tyranny, pride, d corruption of manners, that there was never greater

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Part 2. greater among the Pagans? With refpect to per-fecution, hath he been bound; how much blood hat he shed? how many Butcheries hath he acted? how many Maffacres ! what a great number of Martyrs! Can it enter into any mans thoughts, that this should be called the Period of Sasan's binding? He was never fo broken loofe.

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The fallity

What do those gain, who come three hundres of their hy- years lower, and hold; that Satan began to be who begin bound at the time of Conftantin? They must upor them at confrantin, that principle, place their ending at the year

thirteen hundred, and fo include within their Period of the thousand years the rage of the Beast. who hath fed upon the blood of the faints, the feductions of the falle Prophet, who makes the Image of the Beaft to be worthipped, and the whole world to run after him, who obligeth al men to bear his mark upon their forcheads. who makes war against the Saints, and overcometh them. In one word, they must take in, into their Period of Satans binding, that space of time. in which the Revelation fets forth the Dragon as broken loofe, giving his power to the Beaft and devouring the whole world. Once again, this is a blindness-which I cannot conceive.

If there was no other argument against these two Hypotheses, this alone would be enough to convince me of their falfity; namely, the terrible confusion into which these Authors do pu the Visions of the Revelation. To any one who hath Hudyed them, it is evident, that the Prophe hath observed the Order of History, at least in the gross of events. He had several visions concerning the fame thing; and in the order of these vi-fion, the order of all their circumstances does no alwayes, in every thing, agree with the order of events.

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events, and this we have observed, and cleared. Partz. But I fay it again, the grofs is alwayes according to the order of hiftory : this order is observed in the Revelation, that the birth and progreffes of Antichrists Kingdom are laid down before its fall. Now the Authors we have fooken, do make St Iohn guilty of a Parachronisme of two thousand years. After he had finisht the narrative of the ruin of Antichrift, and gone through a Period of 1260 year's, which if weadd to them the space from the Incarnation of Chrift, unto the revelation of the fon of perdition, make almost two thousand years. After this, I fay, they make him on a fudden to go back as far as the beginning of the Christian Church. Is there any other inftance of fuch confusion in this book ? Let them fhew it. What mean those words, After this (so the French version) which begin the 20 Chapter, and denote always not only the fucceffion of visions, but of times? This work is already larger than I intended to make it; but notwithstanding I cannot forbear to lay down a few of our arguments, there are fo many, that one might crush the contrary opinion with number: But I thall only urge the principal ones. I shall dpen as it were four springs of arguments, Four which I shall leave every man liberty to sound and arguments dive into, contenting my felf with producing that dethem, and drawing from them the principal evi- monstrate dences, which clearly discover this future reign of of Christs our Lord Iesus Christ. carth.

My first fpring, or fource of arguments, will The first be in the Prophecies that speak of a fifth Monarchy spring is referved for the Saints. 'Tis impossible to find a Monarchy, rational sense in them, without supposing this promised thousand years reign. There are two remarkable saints; ones in the book of Daniel; In the 2. Chapter Nebu-

reign npon

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Dan. 2. V. 41, 42.

Part 2. Nebuchadnefar sees a statue, whose head was of gold, the shoulders of filver, the belly of bras, the leggs of iron, the feet and toes partly of iron, and partly of earth. The Prophet interprets to him these four metals of the statue, that they are four great Monarchies. The iron leggs; by confent of all, fignifie the fourth Monarchy, which is the Roman. The feet and the ten toes; partly of iron, and partly of earth 5 fignifie the ten kings or Kingdoms, which were to divide the Roman Empire, and weaken it at the fame time. And wheras thou sawest the feet and the toes; part of potters clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided, but there shall be in it of the strength of iron, fora (much as thou fawest the iron mixt with miery clay. And as the toes of the feet were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken. These ten toes are the ten Kings, which were to make up the Kingdom of Antichrift, and reign together with him, in the last Period of the Roman Empire; during the 1260 years marked in the Revelation. Now what happens at the end of the reign of these ten Kings; and of the fourth Monarchy? And in the dayes of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed; and the Kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and confume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

The Monarchy promifed ro Chrift, cannot be placed in the Ages bypaft.

8.44.

Behold a fifth Monarchy, different from the ten Kings, which must break them in pieces, and must continue after them for ever, i.e. untill the end of the world. 'Tisgranted, that this Kingdom' that shall never be deftroyed, is that of Iefus Christ. But is it not as clear as the day, that this Kingdom must not appear untill after that the ten

Kings

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Cings and the ten Kingdoms shall have been bro-Part 2, ien in pieces by this fifth Monarchy. I confefs, I iave nothing to fay to them who are incapable if beholding this evidence; and I do not coneive how it can be faid, that we must go ack beyond the ten Kings, that we may place he Monarchy of Iefus Chrift before them, when he Prophet fo plainly placeth it after the ten Kings. Is it not expressly faid, that this fifth Moarchy must break in pieces and deftroy thefe in Kingdoms? How therefore can it go before hem, or have its duration parallel to theirs?

In the feventh Chapter of the fame Prophecy; ve have the fame four Monarchies, under the mages of four Beasts. "Tis confelled, that the burth Beast, that had ten horns, is the Roman Emire. All our writers grant, that these ten borns, hat fignifie ten Kings, are the ten Kingdoms, into. thich the Roman Empire was divided after the me of Valentinian the third, and that those ten orns reign together with the little horn, which Antichrift. When the Prophet had feen bothe fourth Beaft, and the three first wholly destroyed, ad their bodies burnt with fire, he adds, And I Chap. 7w in the night-visions, and behold one like the v. 13. on of Man came with the clouds of heaven, and me unto the Antient of dayes, and they brought mnear before him, and there was given him doinion, and a glory, and a Kingdom, that all peo-. e, nations, and languages should serve him: his minion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not is away, and his Kingdom that which shall not destroyed. And to the fame purpose in the explition of the vision. And the ten borns out of this v. 24.25; ngdom, are ten Kings that shall arise, and another all arise after them, and he shall be diverse from the

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v. 26.

4. 27.

The fifth Monarchy cannot be underftood ofthe Kingdom of giory after the day of juagment.

against the most high, and shall wear out the faints of the most high, and think to change times and lawes; and they shall be given into his hand, untill a time, and times, and the dividing of times, Gc. All are agreed that Antichrift is here intended, and all Protestants grant that this is the Papacy, and that its reign is to last 1260 years. Now what is to happen after this time, and times; and a dividing or half a time ? But the judgment shall fit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume, and to destroy it unto the end. Behold the destruction of Antichrists Kingdom. Immediately after the Prophet adds; And the Kingdom, and dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole beaven, shall be given to the people of the faints of the most High, whole Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him. Behold the reign and Kingdom of the Saints, and a reign which fucceeds to that of Antichrist. In truth, we must give the lye to the Holy Spirit, if we suppose, that we must go back two thousand years before the end of Antichristsreign, to place the beginning of this reign of the Saints and of Jefus Chrift. Here we have the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven, after that the four Beasts, i.e. the four Empires, have been broken to pieces ; to receive the Kingdom from the hand of God his Father, and reign for ever untill the end of the world. We must fpeak without any judgment, if we fay, that this everlasting Kingdom of Jesus Christ, is to be understood of the heavenly reign, after the end of the world, and the last judgment. For the Apostle St Paul faith in plain terms, that Jefus Christ shall then reign no longer, and that he (hall !

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shall deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Fa-Part 2; ther. Befides', Daniel ipeaks of a Kingdom that is to be under the Heavens, and not of one that is above them. Further,'tisa meer triffling, to mingle eternal things with temporal, and bring down the Heavenly Kingdom of Paradife into the rank of earthly and temporal Monarchier; by making it to be a fifth Monarchy. Thus 'tisplain, that the Prophet treats here of a Kingdom, that indeed is heavenly on the account of its purity, but is earthly on the account of its Seat, and becaufe it must be upon earth.

I am willing to joyn unto these Prophecies, only that in this 20th Chapter of the Revelation, which is fo clear, that it needs not any commentary. The Prophet faith expresity; After this (so the first verse is rendred in the French) i e. after the last victory over the Beast, and his falle Prophet, the Devil shall be bound, and the Saints shalllive and reight with Christ a thousand years. But 'twill be objected; that this passage is too plain, and this very thing makes our sense of it fuspicious. The Prophets are not wont to express future things fo clearly. But if this reason holds, the lews are not to be blamed, for rejecting our Oracles concerning lesus christ; for example, this, A Virgin shall conceive a Son; and this other, And thou Bethlehem --- out of thee shall come a Ruler, &c. and the whole 53. Chapter of Isaiah, and that Prophecy of Daniel, that Meffiah must be cut off, but not for himself; And that very clear Oracle, he shall make his soul an offering for sin. For 'tis evident,' that these Oracles, are not less plain in speaking of Christ, and the circumstances of his birth, his life, and his death; than those in Daniel and the Revefation, which speak of the thousand years reign. Nn Others

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Partz. Others inftead of confeffing, that this Text is too clear to be underftood in the literal fenfe; fay, that it is too obscure, and must be explained by others that are more clear. Truly I do not conceive, how men can speak at this rate. 'T is obscure, because it faith the contrary to that which these Gentlemen imagin, and because 't is inconstant with their Hyphotheses.

CHAP. XVII.

The fecond spring of Arguments to prove the thousand years reign, is the reign promifed to the lews. The promises made to them, have not been fulfilled, but must be. The conversion of St. Paul is a Type of that of the whole Nation.

THe fecond spring of my Arguments shall be the Prophecies and Oracles, which promise unto the Iews extraordinary bleffings, a reign upon Earth, a prosperity that shall be visible to all Nations; yea, an elevation to a Kingdom unto which all Nations must pay homage. These Oracles are without number: we must only produce fome of them. And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the Mountain of the Lords house shall be establisht in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all Nations shall flow unto it. 3. And many people shall go and fay, Come ye and let us go, up to the Mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Iacob, and be will teach us of his ways, &c. 'And he shall judge among the Nations, and rebuke many people. And in Chapter 25, v.8. He will swallow up death in victory, and the Lord God will. wipe away tears from all faces, and the rebuke of his people

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people shall he take aiv ay from off all the earth, for the Pert 23 Lord hath foken it. And in the beginning of the 32 Chapter. Behold, a King shall reign in righteoufness, and Princes shall rule in judgement. And a man shall be a hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the tempest. And in the 41 Chapter, v.8. But thou Ifrael art my fervant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the feed of Abraham my friend, &c.v. 10. Fear not, for I am with thee, be not difmay'd, for I am thy God, I will ftrengthen thee; yea, I will help thee, yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righ-teousness, v.12, Thou shalt seek them, and shalt not find them, even the men that contended with thee,&c. v. 15. Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing Instrument having teeth, thou shalt thresh the mountains, and shalt make the hills as chaff. In the 42. Chapter, verf. 1, 2, 2, &c. But now thus faith the Lord, that created thee O Jacob, and he that formed, thee O Israel, Fear not, for I have redeemed thee; I have called thee by name; When thou passelt through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee ----For I am the Lord thy God, the holy one of Ifrael thy Saviour ---- Fear not, for I am with thee, I will bring thy feed from the East, and gather thee from the West; I will fay to the North, Give up; and to the South, keep not back; bring my fons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the Earth. And in the 44 Chap. v.2, 2. Thus faith the Lord that made thee, and formed thee from the womb, who will help thee. Fear not O Jacob my servant; for I will pour water npon him that is thirfy, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my fpirit upon thy feed, and my bleffing upon thine Off-fpring. And in the 45 Chap. v. 14, 15, 16, &c. Thus faith the Lord, the labour of Egypt, and merchandise of Ethiopia, and of the Sabeans, men of Nn 2 Staturo

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Part 2. Stature, shall come over anto thee, and they shall be thine, they shall come after thee in chains, they shall come over, and they shall fall down unto thee, they shall make supplication unto thee, sying, Surely God is in thee, & there is none elfe, &c.v.23,25. I have fworn by my felf, the word is gone out of my mouth in rightsousnes, and shallnot return, that unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall fivear. In the Lord shall all the feed of Israel be justified, and glory. In the 49: Chapter throughout, and especially from the thirteenth Verse. Sing, O Heaven, and be joyfull, O Earth, and break forth into finging, O mountains, for God hath comforted his people, and will have mercy upon his afflicted. But Sion bath faid, the Lord hath forsakenme, and my Lord hath forgotten me: Can a woman forget her sucking child, &c. Thy children shall make haste, and thy destroyers, and they that made thee waste shall go forth of thee. Lift up thine eyes round about and behold, all these gather themselves together, and come to thee; as I live, faith the Lord, thou shalt surely cloath thee with them all as with an ornament, and bind them on thee as a Bride doth, &c. Then shalt thou (ay in thy heart, who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children and am defolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? and who hatbbrought up these? Behold, I was left alone, these where had they been? &c. And Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and Queens thy nursing mothers, and they shall bow down to thee, with their face toward the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet, and thou shalt know that I am the Lord, for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me. One might transcribe the whole Prophet, for he is filled with these great promises. Read the 54, the 61, the 65, the 66, and above all the Go Chapter, where he speaks to Ierus alem, Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is rifers

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"ifen upon thee; For hebold, the darkness shall cover Part 2. the earth, and gross darkness the people, but the Lord shall arife upon thee, S his glory shall be seen upon thee. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and Kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about and see : all they gather them selves together, they come to thee; thy fons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nurfed at thy fide. Then thou shale fee, and flow together, and thine heart shall fear, and be enlarged, because the abundance of the Seashall be converted unto thee, and the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee, &c. And the fons of the firangers shall build up thy walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee; for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favour have I had mercy on thee. All the reft of the Chapter hath the fame itrength, and the fame fenfe.

Weask, when these Oracles have been fulfilled) These Orawas it, when this people was brougt back out of the be applyed, Babylonian captivity? But how can any man speak to the te-at this rate? what extravagant figures would these this people be? Because this people rebuilt the City of Ierusalem, after the and the Temple, and formed a perty State in Syria, captivity. under the Maccabees; could any one fay, that their. Empire thould be as large as the whole world, that all the Kings of the earth fhould pay them homage, that their children should be without number, &c? Belides, have not all these Oracles a Character of (pirituality, which shews us, that God promiseth to give the lews light, knowledge, holinefs, righteoufnefs? Thy people alfo shall be all righteous, faith the Prophet. But 'tis well known the government of the Maccabees was not of this nature. Tis therefore certain, yea, 'tis owned by all that are able to pierce int o the ipirit of the Prophets, that all these bleffings have relation unto the times of the Messiah.

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Let any one tell us, what bleffings the Nation Part 2. of the Iews hath received by the Meffiah? For al-Thefe Oraeles have most two thousand years, this miserable Nation is not been fcatter'd throughout the Earth, it is the excreaccome plisht fince the coming ment, the curfe & off-fcouring of all; it fighs under of the a long and cruel captivity. Matters shall they then Eleffiah. go off thus, the end of the World will come; the Tews shall perish in their miseries ! If this be fo, certainly all these Prophecies are cheats; the Holy. Spirit hath deceived this Nation, all their Oracles are falfe, and God hath born them up with vain

hopes; for this is trifling with God and men, to fay, that thefe promifes were accomplifit in that finall number of *lews*, who were converted to *Chriftianity*: When those *lewish Chriftians* were fo bad Chriftians, that they only ferved to found a curfed *herefy*, and fect; which hath born the name of *Ebionates* and *Nazarens*.

'Twill without doubt be faid, that the Iews. shall have the fulfilling of these great promises, through their return and calling, which will be at the end of the World. Indeed 'tis a Polition in true Christianity, that the leavs shall be called again. A thousand Oracles (fome of which we have cited) promise this. The Miracle, by which Goddoth preferve this Nation, proveth it, as I think most irrefistably. For lafty, 'tis a thing that hath no. example, and cannot be imagined, that God fhould for two thousand years preferve this people, scatter'd among other Wations, yet without mixing it felf with them, or learning their manners, their Religions, their fashions, which all other dispersed Nations do. This plainly speaks, that God preferves them for fome great work. Now this being supposed, that the Iews shall be converted, if prefently after, the World shall end, and if neither the

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the present lews nor their posterity do enjoy the Part 2; glorious advantages that are promised to them, how shall they see the effects and accomplishment of so many Oracles?

Here are infinite millions of *fouls* of *lews*, which perifh for feventeen hundred *years* together, only a fmall number of this people shall be faved in the last *years* of the World. Is this enough to answer those great Idea's, raifed by the magnificent *promises* made to this *Nation*?

Befides, we must observe, that the Messiah be- The Meslongs to the Iews, he was promifed to the Iews; promifed this Nation from its very original hath been fed to the Jews with the hopes of the Meffiah's coming, as of fuch to he hath a good, which was too great to be defcribed. At brought last he comes, and this people (instead of feeing evil upon those great promises accomplisht) fees their Temple them. burnt, their capital City razed, their Service abolifht, their posterity disperst throughout the world, and made the execration and contempt of mankind. Thus the Meffiah, the glory of their Nation, brings them nothing but shame, desolation, and infinite miferies, which have no parallel in any other people. All the advantage they have is, that at the end of the world; fome thousands of Iew's shall be converted, and escape the being damn'd. If this be fo, I confess that I understand nothing in the Providences and Oracles of God.

There must therefore come a time, that shall be the reign of the Messiah and the Iews, in which this Nation shall be exalted (as hath been promifed them) above all the Nations; they must reign in their Saints, Prophets and Apostles. Otherwise I am bold to fay, that all the Oracles given to this people are cheats, and were given only to be a fnare to them.

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But some will fay, all these glorious promises have been accomplisht in the Church, which hath been gather'd among the Gentiles. 'Tis she, who hath enlarged the cords of her tents; whole children the Church have been called from all the parts of the World. taken from To her must be applyed every thing which is faid, to make the Church great and glorious. But do

they not perceive, that in the Oracles before us, the Gentiles are evidently diftinguisht from the people of Israel : Israel rules over the Gentiles; the Nations must rejoyce in her light : All Nations must come day and night unto mount Sion; and to the City of ferusalem. The Kings of the Gentiles must be her Protectors, her nursing Fathers: Sion must such their milk; Sion must be served, the Gentiles must serve ber. In a word, let all these Oracles be viewed,. and it will be feen that the people of Israel must be the ruling, the chosen, the Holy people, and that the Genuiles must be made happy, because they shall be incorporated into this Ifrael.

Befides this, how can this thought be entertain'd, that all the terrible threatnings, that have been denounc't against the earthly Ierusalem, (and against the people of Ifrael, according to the flesh) have been accomplisht in the literal and strict sense, upon her and her children : and that the promifes of grace and glory have not, must not be accomplisht, but only sypically in those forreign Nations, with whom she hath really no communion. I should as foon choose to fay, that some advantagious promises made to the French were fulfilled, because they were made good to the Spaniards : Iews, and Gentiles have always been in a direct opposition : the grace promised to the one, is not the grace belonging to the other. 'Twas fore-told to Ifrael, that God would scatter them in his anger, and disperse them Chap.17. of the Prophecies.

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them throughout the Earth, that they should fee Part 2. fad days, in which they should be without a King, Hol.3.4. and without a Prince, and without a Sacrifice, and without an Image, and without an Ephod, and without Teraphim. This hath been fulfilled in the letter, and itrictest sense. At the foot of these threatnings (which are in almost every page of the Prophets) we likewife read of great and emphatical promises of resettling, return, of a glory, areign, and of an Empire. The threatnings have had their accomplishment upon the lews, and shall the promises have theirs only upon the Gentiles ? This is not probable at all. And that certain calling of fome lews, which (they fay) must be at the end of the World, is not fufficient to falve the veracity of God.

We need only confult the 63 Chapter of Isaiah, where the present State of the lews is painted in fuch lively colours, that 'tis not poffible to miltake. But they rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit; there- Cha.63.10. fore he was turned to be their enemy and fought against them. Behold their fin , 'tis the fin against the Holy Ghoft; this is to be well observed. To vex the Holy Spirit, to quench the fpirit, to fin against the Holy Ghost, to do despite to the spirit of grace, are the fame thing in the ftyle of the new Testament. And here Isaiah fore-tells, that this people in their Apostacy from God, will vex his hory pirit, i.e. will fin against the Holy Ghost. This is exactly the fin with which our Saviour reproaches them, in the 13th of Matthew. 'Tis an unpardonable fin, that is not forgiven either in this World, or in that which is to come. That Generation which was contemporary with Iefus Chrift, hathbeen punish'd with eternal torments; their crime was never pardon'd to them; yea, their children bear their iniquity

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quity in the wilderness, for forty years. See, in what language the Prophet paints out the punishment, which the lews lie under at this day. Why haft those made us to err from thy ways, and hardned our heart from thy fear ? The people of thy holiness have posfeffed it but a little while', our adversaries have trodden down thy Sanctuary. We are thine, thou never bare f rule over them, they were not called by thy name. Here we have 1. The difinal hardning into which God fuffer'd them to fall. Why hast thou made us to of the jews forceold in err from thy ways. 2. Their long expulsion and an admiraexile out of their own Land ; the people of thy holiness have possessed it but a little while; our adversaries have trodden down thy Sanctuary. 3ly The total abandoning of this nation by God; We are as. those among whom thou bearest no rule (so the French. version) 4ly And lastly, the continuing impiety of this Nation; Thy name is not called upon by us (fo the French version.) Nothing of all this agrees to the Babylonish captivity, it was not long, it lasted but 59 years, it was not attended with Induration; on the contrary; this people was fo touched with this terrible correction, that after that time they never returned to that Idolatry, which had brought fuch great punifhments upon them. And those records which we have concerning their conversation in their captivity, (as the books of Ezra, Nehe-miah and Esther) inform us, that they repented very ferioufly, and in their captivity did not partake of the impurities of the Gentiles; It can't therefore be faid, that God did not bear rule over them, and that his name was not call'd upon by them during this captivity. 'Tis therefore the prefent. captivity of the lews, which the Prophet describes here.

But what faith he afterward, and as a confequence

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nence of this captivity, I will mention the loving Part 2. adnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord, After the cording to all that the Lord hathbestowed on us: present d the great goodness toward the house of Israel, thate of the hich he hath bestowed on them according to his promiseth ercies, and according to the multitude of his loving glorions ndnesses. For he faid, surely they are my people, estate. .

bildren that will not lye, so he was their Saviour. the fews have nothing elfe to look for, but the nversion of some thousands of them who shall ot be damned; could it be faid, that the good. is is great that is bestowed upon the house of Israet. id that God will deal with them, according to the ultitude of his loving-kindness? If we compare he whole Nation, which for almost two thousand ars was to be loft, would fuch a conversion derve to be counted any thing?

Above all, we must take notice in this 63 Chapr, that the fix first Verles, represent in a magnicent manner, the bloody victory of a Conqueror. Tho is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garients from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his aparelstravelling in the greatness of his strength. I that eak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore rt thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like im that treadeth in the wine fat? I have trodden he wine-press alone, and of the people, there was one with me : for I will tread them in mine anger, ndtrample them in my fury, and their blood shall be rinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my aiment. For the day of vengeance is in my heart, nd the year of my redeemed is come. And I looked, nd there was none to help, and I wondred that there vas none to uphold : therefore my own arm brought alvation unto me, and my fury it upheld me. And, svill tread down the people in my anger, and make ibem

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Part 2. them drunk in my fury, and I will bring down the ftrength to the earth. Ordinarily this passage is in terpreted of the Paffion of Jefus Chrift, and I don oppose that it should be apply'd to it by a pion allufion.

But I much wonder that none hath diferyed i The victoiver An- true meaning, and that none hath perceived the told in the the fame event exactly is fore-told here, and in the 63 of Ifai-ah. and in 19th of the Revelation from the 11th ver/e to the the 19th of end. Tis fo plainly the fame thing, that the en the Revepreffions are in a manner the fame. 'Tisclear the Janon.

the Holy Ghoft alludes to this paffage of Ifaian Revel. 19. when he faith, And he treadeth the wine-press the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. Thei gures are the fame, borrowed from war, flaugh ter, combats, and bloodfhed. So that without doubt, the fame thing is fignified in both places Namely, that great withory that the Lord Jefu must gain over all the enemies of the Church; (bu fore the period of the thousand years.) An unbloc dy victory, and which must be gain'd by the fwor of hismouth, i.e. his Word : But'tis represente under the figure of war, according to the cultom of the Holy Ghost, who paints out spiritual vi ctories, with colours borrowed from tempore ones.

> Now I would fainknow, for whom this witter difcribed by Ifaiab, must be gain'd? Without doubt, 'tis on the behalf of the people of the lews 'tis to the Jews that he speaks, the year of my Re deemed is come; and prefently after followeth that which we have cited, I will mention the loving-kina neffes of the Lord, &c. which belongs to the people of the Jews, and can't belong to any other. "I'i therefore for the Jews , and on their behalf, that th great battel in the 19th of the Revelation, shallb fought

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sught; 'twill be to get a crown for them, and to Part 2. ife them upon a Throne. Therefore this Nation not in fo great an error, as men have hitherto nagined upon the fubject of the nature of the sign of their Meffiab.

It is certain, that it mult advance their Nation to cry great glory. But they are miltaken. r. In nat they have not own'd the Meffiab in his flate f Humiliation, and will not, till his glorious ppearance. 2. They doubtless miltake in the ature of their Kingdom, fixing thereto too much of vhat is Temporal; whereas it thall be very Spiritual, nd not at all confift in commanding over Nations, o affemble them for War, to receive of them Triute and Subjection. It will rather confift in this, hat this Nation fhall be the most glorious of any in he World, the most zealous, the most Holy, which hall give Pastors, and it may be, Governors to all other People.

In this we have the true reason, why in the book of Revelations there is nothing formally spoken of he Recalling of the Iews. It would have been a ery furprizing thing, that the Holy Ghoft fhould have omitted one of the most confiderable events of he Church, in a book of Prophecies, containing he History of it. So our Interpreters would wilingly find it every where, and really can find it but n very few places; The reason is, because 'tis only to be met with in the 20th Chapter of the Revelations, and in the 11th Chapter of that Book. The Kingdom of the Meffiah and of the Saints, which is spoken of in those places, is that Kinglom which is to be given to the Holy People, according to the Prophecies of Daniel; for in the tyle of the Prophets, there is no other Holy People, out the People of Israel : So that the Terus are to

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Part 2. to be the principal part of the fifth Monarchy.

This is the Kingdom that was promifed to Jef Chrift by the Angel, who fore-told his birth to th B. Virgin. God will give him the Throne of Dav bis Father. I would teign know how that Orac hath been accomplisht. The converted Gentile of whom Jefus Christ hath been King for fixted hundred years, are they the Kingdom of Davie while the fews, who are Children and Brethren David, are the avowed Enemies of this Kingdom It may well be faid, that Jefus Chrift hath received Kingdom, whereof that of David was the figure but that doth by no means fatisfy.

I. Chrift promis'd his Apoeftablish the Kinglen's.

Buc what doth the Answer of our Lord Jefu Chrift to his Apoftlesfignify? They demanded d him, Wilt thon at this time reftore the Kingdon again to Ifrael? Jefus'replyed, by remitting ther files to re. to another time; 'Tis not for you, faith he, t know the Times and Seafons, which the Father hat domofthe put in his own Power. If the Kingdom shoul neverbereftored to Ifrael, why dothnot our Lord tell them fo? and why doth he hold them in fu fpence? if the Kingdom of Ifrael be nothing elfe than the Calling of the Gentiles and our Christian Church, why doth he refer them to a longer time faving, that God hathreferved to himfelf the know ledge of that Time? that was a thing should be ef fected within a few years, in their own time, be fore their eyes, and by themfelves. Laftly, why hath he commanded us to pray daily, Thy Kingdon 'come, fince that Kingdom is already come? for by that Kingdom cannot be understood the eterna Kingdom of Paradife, where Jefus Chrift, fo far a: man, is only the first Subject. They fay, 'tis the Kingdom of the Father we pray for, i.e. of the Heavenly Paradife; the Eternal Kingdom. But we need

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ed only read what follows in the Lords prayer, Part 2. be affured that it must be understood of a King-om upon earth. Thy Name be hallowed, Thy will e done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. That clause on arth, as in Heaven, is common to all three Petiions. Thy Kingdom come upon Earth, as it is already ome in Heaven.

So great a difficulty have these Gentlemen, the 'Tis rea-Antimillenaries, to conceive a Kingdom of God up- think, that n earth; and for my own part I find as great a God hath me, not to conceive it. How can we reconcile time for t to the wildom and goodnels of God, to have aban- the Kinglon'd and forfaken the World, thorowout all the grace, luration of it, without preferving a certain time which hath n that duration for himfelfand his own Kingdom? ken place. Now when was it, that God did reign in the world by his Kingdom of grace? It was not in the first World before the Flood, where wickedness prevailed to that degree, that obliged him to deftroy t by the Deluge. It was not in the Time from Noah to Moles; for in those Ages Idolatry forung up, increas't and multiplied. Much lefs in those Ages from Moses to Iefus Christ; for the Devil reigned every where, oftentimes not excepting that little corner of the Earth , which God had referved to himfelf. It is not from the Appearance of Chrift to that of Antichrift; for faving about one hundred years, fince the Emperors were Christians, Paganism hath always been uppermost, and the prevailing Religion. It cannot befince the birth of Antichrist; for the 1260 jears of his reign, are the Empire of the Beaft, and of the Dragon; and this will lead us even to the end. of the World, according to these Gentlemen. And the course of the World will be finisht, and God and his Kingdom of Grase have found no place . .

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place in it. I confess, that in all ages God hath iaved fome perions, but that is not to Reign; for Truth and Grace have never yet ruled, and been appermoft. They never had the Empire, the number, and the multitude of their fide. The number of wicked and worldly men hath always carried it. How much more reasonable then is it to conceive; that God, after having abandon'd fix periods to the World and the Dragon, hath at least referved one feventh to himfelf, wherein Truth and Grace fhall rule and prevail, whereas in the other preceding they have been fuppreft.

The converfion of the nations and of the Jews, shall form the Kingdom of Chrift.

I find nothing more odd and fingular than the Hypothesis of these Gentlemen ; They acknowledge that all the Nations; hitherto under Infidelity; shall be converted; St. Paut hath expreshy faid it, in the eleventh Chapter of his Epiftle to the Romans; according to them alfo; the lews are to be Behold the fairest Empire of Grace converted. which can be imagined ! why fhould we make it fall affoon as it is raifed, and make the World it felf to end foon after? Is it not more reasonable to conceive, that God will preferve the Church in that glorious state for several ages, to injoy as it were the fruit of his Labours, and fee the Intelligible World compleated, and brought to its pertection.

Since the *Iews* & the fulliefs of the *Gentiles* are to bebrought in to *f. (brift*, as all the World grants, is it not reafonable, that in that period of the reunion of all People, that they who have been an *boly People*, to whom we owe the *Patriarchs*, and the *facred Oracles*; for obferve it, there is no one *book* of the *N*. *Teftament*, any more then of the Old, but was made by a *Iew*; is it not juft, I fay, that that *Nation* thould then have the Pre-cminence above

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all other Wations? There is then, in my opinion, Part 2. a Kingdom of God to be expected, and this Kingdom is that of the Meffiah , the Kingdom of the lews, The Reign of the Meffiah, which is not yet come; for to speak properly, we cannot fay that Christ hath hitherto reigned upon Earth : His party as yet hath been in no place or part of the World the prevailing ruling Party; the wheat hath been always buried in the Tares ; The Kingdom of the lews, promifed by the Prophets fo often, and in fo many different manners. And these two Kingdoms, that of the Meffiah; and that of the Iews, are to take place at the fame time. 'Tistrue, we may compute the beginning of Chrift's Kingdom, from the fall of the Kingdom of Antichrift : and'tis manifest, that from that point God will reckon the thousand years. Nevertheless the Kingdom of Christ cannot be well faid to be come, tillall 2Vations shall be converted; now the lews are not to be conversed till the last of all People.

Iofeph Mede hath a reflection thereupon, which J. Christ I confess I am pleased with. 'Tisbut a Conjecture, yet reigned but I find it tobe very wellframed : 'Tis this, that upon earth, the Conversion of St. Paul, a zealous and bigotted fonfe. Iew in the highest degree, is the Type of the future conversion of the whole Nation. I. He was a great zealot for the Law, and a furious Persecutor of Christianity. The Tews are allo very zealous for Moles, and irreconcileable enemies to Ielus Chrift. 2. Paul was converted, not as other men, The con-by the bare preaching of the Gospel, and the fight of s. Pauls a Miracles, but by the glorious appearing of Christ type of that to him from Heaven. 'Tis likewife very proba- ish nation. ble, that the Conversion of the Iews will not be in an ordinary way, as by preaching; for the Hearts of that People are under an invincible obdu-O o

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racy.

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Part 2. racy. So that 'tis likely that Christ will convert them by fome glorious and furprizing apparition, and will appear clothed with those Characters the Prophets have given him, that they may no longer be able to difown and refuse him. 3. Those who accompanied St. Paul faw indeed the Light, but Christ did not appear to them : the Genules and Christians, who shall then be, may have some part in that glorious Apparition, but it may be shall not fee it all. 4. Paul was instructed by way of in/piration in all Mysteries, affoon as Iesus Christ had appear'd to him. The lews thall have their minds inlightned, and the vail which is now on their hearts shall be taken away; and on a fudden shall fee clearly into the Oracles of their Law and Prophets. 5. St. Paul was the last of the Apostles who was converted : the *Iews* will be called the last of all People. 6. Paul after Conversion was the most zealous of any : the lews when converted shall be the most affectionate and zealous of all Christians. 7. St. Paul converted, becomes an Apostle, and the instrument of the conversion of the Gentiles: the converted lews shall compleat the conversion of the most remote Pagan Nations; in the utmost corners of the World.

This doubtlefs is that admirable return of the lews, and their advancement to the Soveraign dignity of the Church, which Ezekiel represents in the 37. Chapter of his Prophecies, under the Image of a Refurrection. This also is that which St. Paul calls Life from the Dead. Ezekiel faw a large Valley covered with dead Bones. Thefe dead Bones are the House of Israel, faith the Holy Spirit. They came together, and finews and flefh came upon them, and the Spirit of the Lord entred into them. The Prophet speaks farther, in the

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the following Chapters of the Victories this re- Part 2. newed Ifrael thould obtain over Gog and Magog, the Enemies of the Church. After which in the nine last Chapters, he makes a figurative description of this Kingdom of the Iews, and of the Meffab, and of the Church perfected upon Earth, under the Emblem of a magnifick Temple, whereof he describes the Parts, the Apartments, and seweral Buildings, the Altar, Priefts, Victims, the Land of their possession, and a new division of it. This in my opinion is the mystery of the nine laft Chapters of Ezekiel, which have appeared fo un- Chap. 45. intelligible to most Interpreters. I conclude this Chapter, by faying, that the Papifm makes it hereby plain, that it is the true Kingdom of Antichrift, by their cruel persecution of the Iews.

That Mystery of iniquity comprehends nothing of the Mystery of Godlines, and sees not that God hath referved that Nation, to manifest in them his greatest wonders, and consequently that they ought not to be destroyed by flames, as in Spain, and in those Countries where the inquisition is in force.

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CHAP. XVIII

Chap. 18

The third Head of Arguments for the future Kingdom of Christ and the Church. So many Prophecies which concern the compleat Victories of Jesus Christ, the Holiness of the Church, and its perfect prosperity, which have never yet been accomplisht.

MY third Head of Arguments, to flow, that we are to expect a Kingdom of Christ upon Earth, are the Prophecies not yet accomplisht, and which cannot be fulfilled, unlefs fuch a Kingdom do come. This would be a large fubject, and yield matter for feveral books, and those good ones too, whereby the World might be informed of feveral things they know not. But this Book is larger already then I would have had it. I shall therefore content my felf briefly to flow, and endeavour to perswade, that there must be a Time which we have not yet feen, for the fulfilling of feveral Prophecies, which were delivered on purpose to describe the Kingdom of our Lord Iesus, and give us the Characters of it.

The moft ancient Oracles are not perfilled.

The most ancient and most remarkable of all the facred Oracles is that, which God himfelfpronounc't to Adam, The feed of he Woman shall fedly tul-bruife the Serpents head, and the shall bruife his

heek. 'Tis agreed that the Head fignifies Empire and Power. So that Prophecy imports the victory of Christ and his Children over the Kingdom of the Devil, and that they shall destroy it. Now this is a promise not yet accomplisht in the History of

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the Church; we have no age wherein it could be faid, Part 2. that the Kingdom of Christ prevailed over that of Satan. It is an observation we cannot mind too much, that we must carefully diftinguish here between Life, and Kingdom or Reign. Life fignifies existence; but Reign imports actual Domination and Rule. Iefus Chrift, 'tis true, in every age hath had a party fublifting in the World, and in that respect hath been victorious over all the attempts of Satan, whose end was to destroy him: and 'tis fomekind of victory over an Adverfary, to prevent him from attaining his end; but this can never be called a full and compleat Victory. It is neceffary to that, to be the predominant prevailing Party, whereas that of Jefus Christ hath alway. been opprest, either by Paganism, or by Mako-metanism, or by Antichristianism. Such a time. therefore is to be expected, wherein the party of true Christianity shall prevail over and utterly extinguish the Empire and Kingdom of the Devil.

The fecond Prophecy is that which was given All the na. to Abraham, In thy feed shall all the Nations of the tions of Earth be bleft: which fignifies, that the righteousness have not of Chrift, shall spread it self over all Wations; to the been bleffame fense is that other Prophecy, Shiloh shall Christ. come, and to him shall the gathering of the People 49 Gen. belong. 'Tis true, almost all Wations have been invited to the knowledge of God : many have been actually brought to it; but many have not yet been called, much lefs converted. And among those Nations which have been converted, the Bad hath fo far exceeded the good, that it cannot bestruly faid, that the multitude of the People belong to Chrift. Neverthelefs, I am confident that shall come to pass, and that the number. O o z of

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Part 2. of the Good shall one day as much exceed that of the wicked, as now the number of the wicked doth that of the Good.

But that these Oracles are not accomplisht, we shall be fully convinc't, if we proceed to those Prophets who were sent on purpose to Characterize theKingdom of J.Chrift. Among whom the Prophet Isaiah shines as a Sun among the Stars. It would be neceflary to make a just Commentary on all his Book; to make it plain, that what he fore-told is not come to pass: For most of his Prophecies have for their object this glorious and bleffed state of the Church, in its last Period. But to be as short. as may be, I shall reduce all that he hath faid of the Church under the Meffiah, to these two Articles. 1. Its Righteousness and Holiness. 2. Its Peace and Prosperity ; and shall make it evident, that neither the one or the other have been fulfilled to that degree which they ought to be fulfilled, according to those Prophecies.

Chap. II. 6, &cc. Prophecies of the future Holinels of the Church.

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For the Righteousnels and Holinels of the Church, the Prophet Isaiah faith, That the woolf shall feed with the Lamb, & the Leopard lie down with the Kid; the Calf, and the young Lion, and the Fatling together, and a little child shall lead

them. The Cow and the Bear shall feed, their young ones shall lie down together; and the Lion shalleat straw like the Ox; And the sucking Child shall play on the hole of the Asp; and the weaned Child shall put his hand on the Cockatrice den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy Mountain: for the Earth shall be full of the Knowledge of the Lord, as the waters sover the Sea. Behold the most ravishing and fair description of it that can be seen. It amounts to a return of the State of Innocence. "Tis plain the Prophet borrowed his Chap. 18. of the Prophecies.

his Characters of it from that Happy ftate of the Part 2.] first Man, wherin he was filled with the knowledge of God and his Righteousness. And during which the brute Animals were innocent, kind, and gentle, as himself. 'Tis also undeniable, that this Prophecy respects the days of the Messaha.

But I would fain be told fincercly, whether this oracle hath ever yet been accomplisht? in what time, in what place, in what age or generation of the world? It will doubtless be answered, that it was in the Apostolical Church, and in the time of the Apostles; for only in that new-born Church could it be faid, that there was none to hurt or deftroy, that Wolves, and Lions, and Bears became Lambs. Yet even in that new-born Church The Pro-Wolves and Lions might be found. But it cannot phecies which forbe of that Church which the Prophet there speaks, told the because he speaks of a time, when the knowledge great holi-of the Lord should fill the Earth, which then it Church are did not. For this great Holinefs, this admirable plisht. union is represented to us only in the Church of Ierufalem. Moreover, we fee not that this lasted for any confiderable time. There is a great deal of difference between the Church, in the first (hapters of the Alts, when Believers had but one heart and one foul; and the Church we read of towards the end of the fame Book, where were false zealots who opposed St. Paul for having preached to the Gentiles. Belides, Ifaiah speaks not of the Holiness of some particular persons, but of a general Sanctification. That a time shall come, when Righteousness shall universally cover the focieties of men, as the waters cover the bottom of the Sea. I know well enough that the Prophets do oftentimes make use of the figure called Hyperbole, But in truth, the Hyperbole here 004 would

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would be forc't, and carried too far, and would Part 2. not be intelligible, if the Holy Spirit should fo describe the Church of the first Ages, where were fome Incestnows, fome Adulterers, fome Heretiques, Schismaticks, Apostates, and all forts of crimes. Be Lapfis. We need but read the writings of St. Cyprian, to be affured, that in the good days of the Church, there were already things very horrid and abomi-

> nable. Every one may think as he shall please, but for my own part, I expect from this prophecy, fuch an age wherein Holiness shall as much exceed vice, as vice now doth exceed and overtop vertue.

Chap. 32. v. 15, 16.

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21,22.

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We read alfo in the fame Prophet, that the Spirit shall be poured from on high upon us, and the wilderness be a fruitfullfield, and the fruitfull field a forrest. Judgement shall drugll in the wilderness, and Righteousness remain in the fruitfull field. The work of Righteousness shall be Peace, and the effect of Righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever. An high way shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of Holinefs, the unclean shall not pass over it, but it shall be for those: the way faring men, though fools, shall not err therein. No Lion Chap.35. shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon, it shall not be found there. All thy Chil-Chap. 54. dren shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the Peace of thy Children, thou shalt be establisht in Righteousness. This is the Covenant I willmake Chap. 59. with you, faith the Lord, my Spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy month, or out of the month of thy seed, nor of thy seeds seed, faith the Lord, from henceforth and for ever. And they shall call them, the Holy People, the redeemed of the Chap.62. Lord; and thou shalt be called, fought out, a City Chap. 31. not forfaken. Add to this the Prophecy of Ieremy. This

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This shall be the Covenant that I will make with Part 2. the house of Israel; I will put my Law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts, and will be their God, and they shall be my People, and they shall teach no more every man his Neighbour, and every man his Brother, faying, know the Lord, for they shall all know me from the least of them unto the greatest, faith the Lord. These Prophecies speak four things; I. They paint out the State of the Church under the Mefstah. 2. They describe it by a more then ordinary Holinefs, that shall every where be poured out. 2. By a perfevering Holinefs to which no return to vice, or no apoftacy shall succeed. For 'tis faid, the Spirit of God shall not depart from them, or their feed, or feeds feed. 4. Lastly, This is a Holinefs, whereof the fervish Nation is to have the chiefest part. For its to that People, and concerning them that God speaks.

Now Idemand, whether any one can fhow me that age of the Church, wherein fuch an Holinels, which answers the Idea given us by these Prophecies, can be found, where we shall meet with a perfevering Holinefs? If the Church for any time hath been pure, that hath not continued from one Generation to another; yea, let fuch an Age be naned, wherein the Israelitish Wation did pertake. of this Evangelical Holines. Hath not that People peen always obstinate; unbelieving, Enemies to Chrift, without faith in respect of men, as well as n reference to God? we must than open our eyes, ind confess, that there shall be a Kingdom of Holirefs, fuch a one as shall fill all Nations, and not fubect to those unhappy Revolutions, that by corruption have changed the face of the Church from year to year. Thus far Righteousness and Holiness. Next

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Next we are to confider the Peace and Proferity,

Part 2. Glorious Prophecies of the Church.

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C. 41.18, 19.

C. 49. 10, ¥ 7,

C. 55. 12,

of the Church , whereof the Prophets speak more. largely, and in an higher strain, because under the peace of the Images of Temporal Prosperity, they set forth that Spirinual Prosperity, which we have spoken of under the names of Holinefs and Righteousnefs. Concerning Peace, the Prophet Isiah faith, that they shall beat their swords into Plough-shares, and their Spears into pruning-books : that Nation shall not. rife against Nation ; neither shall they learn war any more. Concerning its future Prosperity, he faith, The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstop't, the lame shall leap as the Hart, and the tongue of the Dumb shall. fing for joy. I will open Rivers in high places, and Fountains in the midst of Valleys. I will make the wilderness a Pool of water, and the dry Land. springs of water. I will plant in the wilderness the Cedar, the Pine, the Myrtle, and the Olive-tree; and I will fet in the defert the Fir-tree, the Pine, and the Box-tree together. They shall not hunger, nor thirst, neither shall the heat or Sunsmite them: for he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall be guide them. I will make all my Mountains a way; and my high, ways shall be exalted; ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace. The Mountains and the Hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the Trees of the Field shall clap their hands. Inflead of the Thorn, shall come np the Firr-tree; and instead of the Bryer, shall come up the Myrtle-tree : and it shall be to the Lord for a Name, and for an everlasting Sign, that shall not be cut off. The Sun shall be no more thy Light by day, neither for brightncfs shall the Moon give Light unto thee; but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting Light, and 1by

1.60.19.

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thy God thy Glory. The Sun shall no more go down, Part 2. neither shall thy Moon withdraw it felf: for the Lord shall be thine everlasting Light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended. This shall be as the IC,54.9,10. waters of Noah unto me; for as I have sworn; that the waters of Noah shall no more go over the Earth, so have I sworn that I would not be wrath with thee, nor rebuke thee: for the Mountains shall depart, and the Hills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the Covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord, that hath mercy on thee.

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All these and the like Expressions, which we what is read in the Prophets do import. 1. A profound all these Peace, which shall never be interrupted by war. propheces. 2. Plenty and Abundance of all forts of Goods. 3. An Exemption from all Evils. 4. Such a Prosperity, where are Riches, and Plenty; and Joy. 5. A Felicity that is not to be interrupted by the return of Calamities. This must be fixt, that all these Prophecies respect the State of the Church under the Mession is for as to those who endeavour to turn them to another sense, and apply them to the Temporal bleffings of the Iews, I cannot confider them as Christians, but reckon them enemies to Christianity.

We must therefore fearch for the accomplishment These proof these Prophecies in the History of the Church: miles have not been that no such thing can be found there, the Antimilenaries themselves confess. For they constantplisht. plisht. y tell us, that these thousand years of Rest are alogether inconsistent with the orders of Divine Providence, and the condition of the Church, which is appointed to be always calamitous and aflicted upon Earth; that Sorrow and Suffering, Perfecution and the Cross, do inseparably belong 320

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Part 2.

to it ; that we must judge of what is to comeby the History of what is pait. 'Tis true, in the three first Ages, the Church was under the Crofs of the Pagans, in the fourth under that of the Arrians, in the fifth the began to fink into superstition, and hath remain'd overwhelm'd with it during the whole reign of Antichrift. Where then shall we place those happy days the Prophets promise? 'Tis trifling to apply those promises of Peace and Tranquillity to certain little intervals of Quiet, which from time to time the Church hath had in fome places; for it would be a very ill use of Rhetorick, and a strange force put upon figures, to reprefent fo imperfect a calm, by fuch terms as give us an Idea of the greatest and most perfect Prosperity imaginable. Moreover, the Prophets speaking of an endless Peace, to which no affliction shall succeed, it must be such a one as is like the waters of Noah, which shall never return to cover the, Earth, it must be a peace fo firm, that though the Mountains be overthrown, shall never be changed.

phecies plisht by the fpiriwhich the Church ved.

Thefe Pro-We may not fay, that all this hath respect only to not accom- spiritual Graces, the stability of God's Covenant, and the Joy of the Faithfull. I will not deny but! tual graces the Holy Spirit may have fome reference thereto ; but it is false, that those spiritual favours (in that hath recei- weak degree wherein we fee them at this day) can-

comprehend the full fignification of fuch great, Expressions, which clearly import a peace in reference to Earth as wellas Heaven. Add to this, that though these Promises should not be applied but to Spiritual Bleffings, there must yet be a new Kingdom and a new Age for the fulfilling of them ; for we have never yet feen any, wherein. Spiritual Peace and invisible Graces have been fo abun

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abundantly poured out, to fatisfy in any measure Part 2. the greatness of such Expressions.

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CHAP. XIX.

The fourth Head of Arguments, for the reign of a thousand years, are the Types. Four Types of this Period; the Principal is the seventh day of the Creation, which is not an immediate Type of Eternal Rest, but of the Peace of the Church on Earth.

I Come now to the fourth Head of Arguments: viz. the Types. They as well as the Prophecies are Pictures and representations of future Events. They are not vain speculations of Divines : and the Great wits that look upon them to be fo, approach very near to Impiety. 'Tis very certain, that God hath been pleased to shadow forth his Mysteries in certain dispensations of his Providence. Saint Paul teacheth us, that Hagar the fervant of Sarah, Sinai a Mountain in Arabia, were Types of the legal Inftitution. As Sarah and Sion were also Types of the Covenant of Grace. That Melchisedeck was a Type of our Lord lefus Chrift : and in general, that the Law had shadows, of which the substance is to be found in Chrift. The Types therefore are no false or deceitull Light whereby to judge, in cafe they be rightly ifed. Now I pretend, that all the Types make for he Reign of Christ before the end of the World.

We may find a great number of them. The Cabrivity of Ifrael in Egypt was certainly a Type of that

Part 2. The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt, figured that of the Church from under the bondage of Antichrift.

that bondage under which the Church should groan, during the Reign of Antichrift. The Antichristian Empire is therefore called Egypt. Now after the Ifraelites were come out of Egypt, they entred into Canaan, the Land flowing with Milk and Honey; which did certainly prefigure the happy State of the Church, after all her enemies should be subdued. 'Tis supposed, that the Land

of Canaan was the Image of that great and Eternall Dwelling, to which the faithfull should be transported, after the last judgement. I deny it not. r. Types the But you must know, that in the Old Testament the

Canaan,

Reft in the descriptions of the future Blessedness of the Church, by Emblems, Types, Figures, and metaphorical resemblances, have not their immediate relation to Eternal Bleffedness. St. Paul hath told us, that eye hath not seen it, nor ear heard it, nor canitenter into the heart of man to conceive: and confequently 'tis not that which the H. Ghoft would immediately describe, because he would that we should be kept ignorant of it. So that those Descriptions have an immediate relation to the flourishing State of the Church in the last Period; and by analogy they may be transfer'd to the bleffings of Paradife.

2. Type; the Rest after the Babylonish captivity.

The Captivity of Babylon was doubtless another Type of the Captivity of the Church under Antichrist; and therefore the Papacy is called the City of Babylon : and after that Captivity, the People returned to their own Land, and lived peaceably there. So doubtlefs the Church being delivered from the bondage of Antichrift; shall return to its 3. Type; the reft here on Earth.

Rest after The Perfecution of Antiochus was also a Type the perfecution un- of the Perfecution which the Church hath fuffered der Antio- under Antichrift. Now after the three years and half Chap. 19. of the Prophecies.

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half of that Perfecution, the People of the *Iews* Part 2. returned to the posseful of their *Temple*, and rose to a more flourithing condition than they had ever been in fince their coming out of *Babylon*.

I leave thefe and many other Types which may be 4, Type; the found, to infift on one which I find to be very evi- feven, dent and convincing. 'Tis that which may be which is fo often meafound in the number of feven. "Twill be granted tiened, that this is a mysterious and facred number, and that it fignifies perfection : 'Tis on this account it is mentioned fo often in the Apocalypse; There are feven Churches, feven Stars, feven Candlesticks, feven Spirits, feven Lamps, feven Eyes, feven Horns of the Lamb, feven Plagues, feven Trumpets, seven Thunders, seven Viols. So in the Books of Moles, the feventh day is Holy; and the feventh year, was the year of Reit; and the feven times seventh year , was the great fubilee ; The living Creatures entred into the Ark by fevens; the first-born of every beast remained seven days with its Dam; the male Children were to be seven days old, before they were circumcifed; the Candlestick of the Tabernacle had seven Lamps; a Woman after her uncleannefs; a Leper after he was cured of his leprofy, were to be purified for seven days. It would be too long to recite all the Examples of this nature which might be mentioned; for the number feven is almost every where to be found.

For what reason is it so? who sees not that this number fignifies Completion and Perfection? and of what can it fignify the Perfection, if not of the greatest work of God, that for which all his other works were wrought, that is, the Church? If then the 7th be every where facred, why is not the feventh Period, reckoning from the creation of the World, also

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Part 2. also facred, and a Period of perfection ? It will be faid, the number *feven* is facred because of the *feventh day*, which was confectated to the fervice of God: but why hath God chosen the *feventh day* to be holy, and a day of rest for man? is it not plainly to signify, that the *feventh day*, or the *feventh Period* of the *Church*, shall be a time of *Holinefs, Tranquility*, and *Peace*?

The 7th The feventb day, they farther tell us, was conday of the fecrated to Reft and Holinefs; becaufe God creacreation, a type of the ted the World in fix days, and refted on the fefeventh pe-venth. Behold, now we are at the Spring Head, riod of the church, and can rife no higher; but here alfo we fhall find

an excellent Type of our feventh Period. 'Tis here I would ask with boldnefs; Wherefore God created the World in fix days, and refted on the feventh? Why did he not imploy five days, eight; ten, or twelve in the work of Creation, but precifely feven? Certainly; the infinite wifdom of God will not permit that he fhould do any thing without reafon. Here is this reafon, becaufe he intended to hold the Church in an imperfect flate for fix Periods of Time, labouring in that great work for which he made all others, and caufing it fucceffively to pafs through feven degrees.

We must not fay that the Sabbath, the feventh day, on which God refted, was the image of that great Reft into which the Church is to be brought; after he shall have compleated it upon Earth; for the feventh Period ought to bear proportion to the other fix; whereas Eternity hath none with Time, much lefs with one day. So that the feventh Period cannot be the Eternal Rest. It must be a Time that bears proportion to the fix preceding Periods; As then after fix days of labour; God finisht his work, by a day to which he affixt Holinefs and Rest

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as its Characters, there must likewise be for the Part 2. Church , after fix days of fins and fufferings, one last day, that is to be diffinguisht by those two Seals, Peace and Holinefs , upon Earth. Not but that the Sabbath is also a figure of the Eternal Reft; but 'tis because these thousand years of Feace and Holiness on Earth, shall be the image of that perfect Peace and Holine's which the Church shall injoy in Heaven; and so 'tis a mediate Type' of the Eternal Reft. These thousand years, I confess, have no proportion with Eternity, but it is not to be a Type in the duration of the Time, but in respect of the state of Peace and Holines, Images of the Coeleftial Peace. So these thousand years may be Types of the Heavenly Glory : but the feventh day could not be the immediate Type, because of what was faid before. Because the sevenih day of the Creation is a Period of the fame nature with the fix preceding, and which by confequent ought to bear proportion to them.

It will be faid , that Tis eafy to make these suppositions, but difficult to prove them. But I have a fure Method for the proof of this, when the feveral parts of a System support one another, even therein they are proved : in an Hypothesis that is false, there is alway some part inconfistent with it felf. Now I will make it evident, that the seven Hay's of the Creation, do perfectly answer to the feven Periods of the Church; that in every one of those days fuch works were wrought, which were exact Emblems of the Events which have happened, and of the things which were done, in every Period of the Church ; answering to every day. If I make it evident, that in the fix Periods of the duration of the Church which are past, we have feen those things which were painted out by the fix Pp days

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days of the Creation ; fo that the first Period con-Part 2. tains that which was figur'd by the work of the first day, the fecond Period that of the fecond, and to of the reft; if, I fay, I can do this, methinks it will then be proved, that what was done in the (eventh day of the Creation is the image of that which shall be done in our feventh Period of the Church. The parts of this System do admirably fupport one another, the System it felf will be its own proof. This is that I am about to do , by giving here the full explication of this wonderfull Type of the Creation, in which we may fay, that God hath concealed fome of his greatest mysteries under an adorable obscurity, which hath never hitherto been perfectly cleared.

СНАР. ХХ.

The Type of the Creation hath not been well explained : IVe must make a System of it. Principles to establish that System; the divition of the duration of the Church into Seven Periods, answering to the seven days of the Creation.

The Type of the Creation is difficult to be expounded.

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TT must needs be, that the Mysteries of the Type L of the Creation are not obvious, and easy to be explained, fince from the time they have been inquired into, they have not hitherto been perfectly discovered. There are many things sensible therein, that appear at first view, and are obvious to all the World; as the Light of the first day, fignifying firitual Illumination; the Sun of Righteousuefs, in the Sun that was created on the fourth day.

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day. Adam as the figure of the fecond Adam. Part 2. Eve, the Image and figure of the Church. There needs no labour to fearch into those Mysteries, for the Holy Scripture doth clearly enough instruct us therein. But for the doubtful Mysteries, those especially of the fecond, third, fifth, and fixth days, I know not whether they have hitherto been met with.

There hath nothing appeared on this fubject fo Ajudge-handfom and ingenious, as that which hath been the Type done by *Placaus*. However I may be confident, Of the Creation, withont being rash, that he hath not discovered as explain-the true Mysteries thereof. The first fault he is guil- ed by Platy of, is, that he did not make a System of those Mysteries, and of the seven days of the Creation. This is the reafon why he doth not maintain his ground, but runs prefently into things improbable. There is nothing more lively or more taking than that which he hath conceived concerning the first three days. In the first he finds the Illumination of man being ignorant : in the fecond the work of Justification of man being a finner: in the third the Sanctification of man being unholy : and it must be confest, that so far nothing could be more happy, and argue greater ftrength of Imagination: These are excursions out of the way, 'tis true; but they are ingenious: They are perticularly fur-prizing to those, who know that this great man always addicted himself to disputations against Hereticks, which he managed after the way of the Schools, than which nothing doth more dull the fancy, and caufe a barren imagination. When he comes to the fourth day, it is no longer fo; and he is not fo happy, he cannot but fee there Jefus Christ and the Church, in the Sun and Moon; as all others pretend; but he is fufficiently puzled to Ppz make

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make the connection between this fourth day and the preceding ones. He is yetlefs happy as to the two laft days. He would have the Birds and the Fishes of the fifth day to fignify the fervice of God 3 that the Fishes do fignify good motions of the heart, and the Birds visible and outward acts. In the Beafts of the field created on the fixth day, he finds the Christian vertues. All this istorced, and however he firetcheth his fancy to get through it, yet he doth not fucceed. It may be taid, without doing him any injuffice, that except the three first days of the Creation, there is nothing at all well conceived in that work of the Types.

The other fault of Placaus, is that he took for the object of his Type of the Creation, Man to be delivered from mifery, Homo à miseria liberandus : whereas 'tis certain, we must look there for the Church to be establisht, Ecclesia Constituende. This is the great work of God, next to his own glory; tis the chief and only end of his works: 'Twas for the fake of the Church that he created the World, and made all things; about this he hath been imployed from Everlaiting, and will be fo to Everlafting. 'Tis the Spouse of Christ, tis his other felf:we ought to find her every where, as God hath given her some place in all his works. Particulars were made for the Church, and not the Church for them. Therefore we ought not to look for the Type of the deliverance of Man in the Creation, any farther then we can therein find the Church, in which men are re-effablisht and delivered. I therefore find my felf obliged to proceed farther in this inquiry, finding nothing at all in that which hath been faid by others, wherein I can perfectly acquiesce. But that I may not fall into the fame faults which I have obferved in others, 'tis neceflary that good Principles

ples be laid down, and a well connected System Part 2. inade.

I. The first of our Principles is this, That every there is thing is full of mysteries in that great work of the certainly Creation. I suppose this principle, because it will some my-tery in the be generally granted by those for whose fake I work of write : as for those who will have nothing to be Creation. found here, but the Letter, and the History; they deserve not to be confidered. If their opinion be no Herely, it comes very near one: 'tis unworthy of a Divine, and I am bold to fay, unworthy of an understanding Christian. He must very little have ftudied the Divine conduct, who doth not take notice of its depth, and that incomparably more is concealed than discovered. Methinks the lewish Cabalist's have a good remark upon it: they fay, God hath made three Worlds for one another : and that he hath put his Signet and his Seal upon the fuperior World, in fuch a manner and with fuch a force, that its impression descends to everything, even to the lowest in this inferior World. I leave the proof of it tomen of Contemplation, and am not at leafure for the present to make it out, but it seems certain and apparent to me, God himfelf in his effence is that exemplar and original feal, he hath every where imprinted the feal and image of his effence; in the World of Glory, in that of Grace, and in the lowest also that of Nature : therefore'tis thatthe Divine image appears every where, and every where the fame; for 'tis the fame feal hath penetrated all those different things. Deus folet uno figillo varias materias signare, faid Renchlin. There, are three forts of People who read the Scripture. The fimple and ignorant, who are altogether fo; studied and deep Divines, who only are truly Divines; and those who are but superficial ones. The

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first are the Lambs, born to eat the grass which grows on the furface of these fields : I do not impute it to them as a fault not to penetrate farther. But I know not how to pardon those pretended Divines, who tear out the very heart of the facred Scriptures, in the Mysteries and Divine depths therein, and leave it nothing but a bare fuperficies. Let us give but two Examples of this Maxim of the Cabalists, that God hath imprinted a feal of himfelf and of his Mysteries, which reacheth to all matters. The first is that of the Trinity of Perfons in a unity of essence, whereof we have a lively image in the World of Spirits, by the effence, intelligence, and will, which is found in every Spirit, whether separate or united with matter : and another lively image of it in the three dimenfions of matter, longitude, latitude, and profundity, which are three diftinct dimensions, and yet make but one only and most simple extension. The other instance is in the mystery of the Incarnation, and the perfonal union of the Divine uncreated mature with the humane; a mystery whereof we fee a lively image in the Incarnation of those fouls which God unites with matter. These things deferve very well to be thought of. Belides, that the Holy Ghoft hath fufficiently declared himfelf concerning these Mysteries." He hath shown us one part, that we may imagine the reft. He faith, that the light of the first day, is the image of that Action, whereby God caufeth the light to fhine in the darkness of our ignorance. The Scripture calls our Lord the Sun of Righteon fnefs, by allufion to the Sun in the Heavens; a fecond Adam, with reference to the Creation of the first Adam; the marriage of Adam and Eve an image of Christ and his Church. Heaven is called Paradife, by allufion to the Earthly Paradife.

Paradife. In a word, there are an hundred things in Part 2. the work of Creation, whereof no natural reason. can be given : there must be fome therefore which be are mysterious. Why (for instance) did God create a Chaos, before he put in order the feveral parts of the world ? why he rank't them all in fix days time, no more or lefs? why he created not the Sun but on the fourth day ? why the Plants were created before the Sun? and why the Fishes and Brids before the Beafts of the field?

II. Our fecond Principle is this, that the fer. 2. Prince. fible World is the image of the Intelligible; and this ienfable Intelligible World is not a World of Platonic Idea's. World an image of Tisin the Church, where every thing is to be met the intel, with by analogy that is found in the fenfible World. There is an Heaven , there is an intelligible Sun, which is God, there are Spirits which are the in-telligible Stars, there is an Earth, Plants, Fruits, and alfo wild Beafts, enemies of this World. The Scripture leads us by the hand in these paths, by the continual use of figures borrowed from the fenfible World, to fignify those parts of the intelligible one. From this principle we may conclude, that the creation of the fenfible World is the image and Type of the Creation of the intelligible World. And confequently that the Creation of the World is the Image of the different degrees, by which God hath made his Church to pass through, to bring it to perfection.

III. Our third Principle is this, that in every 3. Princi-Syftem composed of Events, there are several Pe-divided the riods to be confidered. This is the Spirit of the Pro- times into feveral pephets; God divided the times into feven Trum-riods. pets, feven Seals, and feven Viols. Upon this Principle it cannot be doubted, but the seven days of the Creation are as many Periods of this Intelligible Pp4 World,

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World, through which they are to passto arrivea Part 2. perfection.

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IV.My fourth Principle is this, that the H. Ghoft ple; the fame imaought constantly to fix the same Mysteries to the fame Images in all the parts of the Creation. For ges ought Example, the Waters should every where be the fignify the fame thing, and fignify the fame Mystery; which fame mys; is a Principle that was not at all heeded by Placaus. In one place he makes the Waters to be Sin ; in another to be the Paffions, well ordered and gathered together in Christ. In a third place,' tis meant of the Heart fanchified and ferving God; 'tisa fault *.

that is most obvious, and which alone is sufficient to prove that he had no Syftem, that they were only loofe thoughts which fhined feparately, but did not mutually illustrate each other.

V. I will add a fifth Principle, that in this My-The fifth Principle; Stery we should not, as some do, destroy the Hithe myfer fory. There is nothing more dangerous, if a man destroy the gives himself the liberty to deny matters of fact, and to turn all into pure allegory, there then remains nothing certain in the Scripture. Libertins may then doubt of the whole , and we shall no longer be able to diftingnish those places, where the relation must be taken according to the Letter from those where the Letter shall be false, and where there is nothing but myltery. We muft suppose the Type to be in the matters of fact, if the Events prove false, the Type is null.

These Principles being laid down, I thus form my System. The Creation of the fensible World, being an Image of the Creation of the inielligible World, we must divide the time, in which God hath formed the Church into feven Periods; but those seven Periods are not precisely diffinguisht, each of them to contain a thousand years, as hath been

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been formerly supposed, from those words of Sz. Part 2. Peter, a thousand years with the Lord are as one day. There is fome difficulty in the division of those Periods, and after having well condered it, I diyide them thus. I. The first Period is from Adam to Abraham, which is almost two thousand years. 2. The fecond is from Abraham to Moles, which is between four and five hundred years. 3. The third Period is from Mofes to lefus (brift, which is between fourteen and fifteen hundred years. 4. The fourth is from Iefus Christ to the rife of Antichrist, that is between four and five hundred years. 5. The fifth is from the rise of Antichrist to his Completion, that is between five and fix hundred years. 6. The fixth is from Antichrift compleat to his Destruction, which is between feven and eight hundred years. 7. The feventb and last is from the Ruin of Antichrist to the end of the World, this will be about a thousand years.

The great inequality that there is between these feveral *Periods* as to their duration, ought not to make any difficulty. We must not reckon things according to the time, but compute the time according to the things. The time whereinnothing is done is reckon'd for nothing. The *Periods* of the *Church* must be computed by the great changes which have therein happened. Now 'tis exactly in these fix points, that the *Church* hath changed its face. From *Adam* untill *Abraham* there was no change in the face of the *Church*; by *Abraham* it began to assume a new form, she had then *Sacraments*; and the distinction of People began. By *Mofes* the *Church* took another form, quite different from the Preceding. By *Chrift* the became incomparably more perfect. By the rife and grewth 334 Part 2.

of Antichrift, the Church was intirely changed. By Antichrift's being at the Height, the Corruption was also at the Highest; and at length by the fall of Antichrist, the mult put on another face.

This being supposed, that the feven Periods anfwer to the feven days; we must observe in every of those Periods such Events, and such things as answer to the several works of the Greation done on every day; so that what was made on the first day, may refemble that which happened in the first Period of the Church : and that which was done on the second day, be the image of what happened in the fecond Period, and so of the following. If we find a perfect correspondence between the Copies and the Original, between the Types and the things which we pretend were reprefented by them, we thal have reason to believe, that 'tis some what more than a sport of wit, or the effect of Fancy and Imagination, which is the next thing we are to confider.

CHAP. XXI.

The Explication of the Mysteries signified by the Chaos, by the Creation of Light, by the separation of the Waters, and by the Creation of the Plants. The sirst days of the Creation, and the three sirst Periods of the Church.

Intend not to flay long upon what is well known, and hath been faid already: and therefore fhall fpeak but little of the Chaos. We fee plainly, that this confused Mass, without form and void, which was properly nothing but a vaft Aby/s, covered with darkness, was the image of that

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that fad eftate, to which fin had reduced the Part 2. World. It was without form, spoiled and defaced by fin, for it had nothing at all of beauty. It was confused; for every thing there was in diforder, that which fhould have been above was below; God was blasphemed instead of being worshipt, and felf-love had placed the Creature on the Throne of God. It was empty and void; for nothing that was good could be found in the World. " It was covered with darkness; for a stupid ignorance might be observed to reign there. This was the state of the World; out of which the Church wastobe drawn, as a new World. God was doubtlefs the Creator of unshapen Mass; and I doubt not but we have an account of its Creation in the first Verse. In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth. 'Tis not, as is commonly thought, an abridgment of what is more amply and by particulars related afterwards.""Tis the Creation of the Chaos, called Heaven and Earth, becaufe it poffeffed that place which the Heaven and the Earth now do posses, and because it contained the matter of them. This is plain enoughby the fecond. Verse, and the Earth was without form and void, &c. 'Tis the defcription exactly of that Earth, which he was speaking of in the first Verse.

Neverthelefs, though God created the Chaos, Why 'tis 'tis but implicitly faid fo; for Mofes faith not, that expressly God made the Earth without form and void. Which that God may import, that though God do govern that which chaos. we call the wicked World, and that enormous Mais is not formed without his Providence; neverthelefs, he will not be acknowledged the Author of it, because he is not the Author of Evil. God appoints no certain day to this Chaos, which is the Image of the corrupted World. I. Becaufe this Chags.

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Chaos hath its reign and extention during the Part 2 whole fix days of the fpiritual Creation; for 'tis VVhy the no affigned the perpetual fund whence God draws all the parts Chaos hath of the intelligible World, which is his Church, as the Chaos was the fund from whence by little and little God drew all the parts of the Universe. 2. God affigns it no particular day, because 'tis the Empire of darkness, into which the Light and the day cannot enter. He produced not the Chaos by a Fiat, faying, let there be a Chaos, as he created the Light; because the Word of God doth not make the wicked World by its efficacy; this World produceth it felf by its own corruption. Lattly, he gives it not his Approbation, he fays not, and God faw that it was good; he bleffeth it not, ashe did the works of the fix days, becaufe God feeth

nothing good in the carnal World; inftead of blef-

VVaters in all the Type of the Creation fignify. People:

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day.

fing it, it is under his curfe. In the meantime, the Spirit of God moved upon the waters. Waters in the Language of the Prophers and of the Types do fignify People. This we have observed before; and is too well know to need to be proved. This we must remember that Waters fignify People in all the Type of the Creation. The Spirit of God moved on the waters of the Chaos, to prepare that matter, to bruife and reduce it into little parts, and to introduce the dilpolitions to receive that form which he intended to give it. God intending to draw his Church out of the World, and from among the Nations, hath prefided over them by a wife providence. If he had intirely abandon'd the World to it felf, after the enby the Spitrance of fin, it had been impossible to draw thence ving on the the intelligible World. It would have fallen into a total deprivation of Light, Equity, and Goodnefs; and into that Spirit, which the Scripture calls, a spirit Chap. 21. of the Prophecies.

1 fpirit of flumber, past feeling, and a reprobate Part 2. fense; But the Spirit of God hath presided over these Waters; he hath preserved and kept up in the World fome fragments and remainders of Light; Conviction, Conscience, the knowledge of God, the diftinction of right and wrong, and the apprehenfion of future retvards and punishments. We may fee every where this motion; this action of the Spirit of God on the Water's, that is; the People of the World, even to the approach of the fourth Period's which is that of our Lord Iefus Chrift; God was then about to give a Form to the Church, to this intelligible World, which (properly fpeaking) it never yet had. Then he caused in the World such things as would dispose to this great work ; he prepared his matter by the ftudy of Philosophy, which drew men from that flupidity; that before rendred them uncapable of receiving the Light of Truth; He difperfed the lews, who carried every where the knowledge of the true God, and made an infinite of Froselites. He caused the Bible to be turned into the Greek Tongne, which then spread and prevailed in the World; and guided the Heathen infenfibly to a diflike of their Idols, and their Religion. This is the Mystery of the Chaos.

In the first day, God faid, Let there be Light, The Mysics and there was Light. The first day answers to the first day of First Period of the Church, which lasted from Adam the Creaintill Abraham. I. By what did the first day begin? by Light. Jefus Chrift the Meffiah is the Light, which inlightens every man that comes into the World: "Tistrom him that the Creation of the ntelligible World takes its beginning; from the irst moment that Light hath shined in that famous Dracle; The seed of the woman shall bruise the Serpents head. The first day hath two parts, It W2S

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form,

was Evening, and it was Morning; the Light of the Evening was the first, but the dimmer of the two, the Light of the Morning was the fecond, but the cleareft. The knowledge of Chrift began by that Oracle, The feed of the woman, &c. The Period ended in Abraham, by the fame Light, viz. the knowledge of the fame Meffiah, but proposed, less obscurely in that prophecy, And in thy feed shall all the Nations of the Earth be bleft. This was the Morning; for the Light began to increase: 2. By whom was this Light produced? By the Word of God, His Eternal Word. *He faid*, *i. e.* by this Eternal Word, by his infinite Wifdom, by the fruit of this understanding that God manifested to Adam and Abraham, this Light to conduct and guide them. 3. This Light preceded the Creation of the Sun. This knowledge of a Redeemer was given to the first World, before the Messiah its Sun was produc't, before the Word was incarnate. 4. The Light which appeared on the first day is originally the fame with that which was put into the Sun: The feed of the woman revealed to Adam, is the fame with the word made flesh many ages after: 5. The Light of the first day was doubtless obfcure, its feat in the illuminated Waters, was not: yet well prepared; the Earthly parts were not feparated, and the Light could not have a very free: passage through that thick matter. In the first Period of the Church knowledge was but dim, People were not yet well disposed to receive it, it had not yet entred into them: 6. After all, to what purpose was the Light of the first day? to enlighten a Chaos, and an unformed Mass. To what Church be- end alfo was the Knowledge of the first Period. fore Abrafrom Adam untill Abraham? to inlighten a Chaos. bam was and that Chaos was not only in the World, but in the

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the Church it felf; for then the Church had no form ; Part 2. the had no Pastors, no Priests, no Flocks, no Allemblies, no Solemn days appointed, no Sacraments, no Holy Scripture, no Discipline, no Censures. Every head of a family was both Propher and Prief of his own house. Here was an Idolatrous family; there just by was another family where God was worthipt. It was a true Chaos; fo the Iews fay well; that the Church was two thousand years, be thehow; in the Chaos, and two thousand years under the Law. The Patriarchs made their Feafts as they thought fit, on what day they pleased, and invited whom they pleafed. 7. God made the diffinction between the Night and the Day. He feparated the Light from the Darkness; for he is the Author of that diffinction that is between the World and the. Church, between the good and bad; yet'tis not faid that he made the night, because God is not the Author of Evil. 8. He made this diffinction from the first day; because from the beginning of the World, and in all ages. there is a feparation between those who are of God, and those who are of the Devil. 9. He made that separation of that Light and Darkness, of the Night and the Day, but he blessed it not; he faith not, and He faw that it was good. In like manner, God doth not blefs and approve the feparation of the World from the Church, tho he hath made that diffinction, because it carries with it in respect of the World, curses, crimes, and miseries. 10. He began with the Evening, which belongs to the Night, and is a part of it, because he drawslight out of darkness,& begins the composition of the Church by fome degrees of imperfection. The Myfle-

In the fecond day God made the Firmament, or ries of the fecond day; Expansum, that it might separate the waters from the first dithe waters. Here begins the second Period of the vision of the Reople. Church,

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Part 2. Church, which lasted from Abraham untill Moses: let it be remembered that Waters alway fignify People, 'tis neceffary it should be fo, that the Spirit of God may be uniform and like unto it felf. If the Waters are People, the work of feparating the Waters must fignify the division of the People. 1. In the first day the Waters were mixt and confounded both among themfelves, and with the Earth : fo in the first Period from Adam untill Abraham, the People were confused and mixt one with another. God had not yet made choice of any certain peculiar People. Among all Nations there were some Holy, and some who were Enemies of God, were to be found every where. 2. But in the fecond day, God began the work of the feparation of the Waters, i. e. that in the fecond Period should begin the distinction of the People. He took Abraham, drew him out of his own Country; fet him apart, and gave him the feal of his Covenant. 3. But this work of the division of the waters was effected in two days, this work of the division of the People is also accomplisht in two Periods; from Abraham unto Mofes, from Mofes unto Christ. 4. The separation of the Waters made on the fecond day was but imperfect, God only feparated the Waters which were above, i.e. ibe Clouds, from the Waters which were beneath, i.e. the Seas. The diffinction of People in the fecond Period, from Abraham unto Mofes, was but imperfect; for we must not imagine but that God did preferve some Elect from Abraham unto Moses, besides those in the family of the Patriarchs; to think he did not is injurious to the mercy and wifdom of God. There were then at that time fome of the faithfull fcattered in all places. But as the family of Iacobbecame a great People, foby little and

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and little the Spirit of God withdrew from other Part 2. Nations. From the time of Moles there was yet fome little remainder of that Spirit among other Nations ; as is evident by Balaam; who was, 'tis true, a very wicked man, but yet was not a false Prophet. But when the race of Abraham became a great People, and had a Country apart to themfeives, then the Spirit of God withdrew altogether from the other Nations, and then was made a perfect division of the People. 5. In the separation of the Waters that was made on the fecond day, the Waters which were above; i. e. the Clouds, were nothing in comparison with those beneath, i. e. the Seas. So in the fecond Period. wherein was a division of the People, the Superior Waters, which were the family of the Patriarchs, were nothing in comparison with the rest of mankind. And hereby we have the reason why in that great work of the Creation God would make fo much account of fo fmall a matter as the Clouds are in nature, even to affign a perticular day for their creation. 'Tis because they were the Image of the families of the Patriarchs, who were very inconfiderable for their number, but yet were to make is great a figure in the History of the Church. 6. The superior Waters were little or nothing as to their extension, but had this advantage above the waters which were beneath, that they were nearer Heaven : fo the families of the Patriarchs little in number had this advantage; to be admitted to fecret and special communion with God. He converfed with the Patriarchs, as a man with his intimate friend. 7. The Clouds are lifted up to fo high a place by the rays of the Sin, and the attraction of Heaven : the families of the Patriarchs mere advanc't to that glory of being diffinguisht Qq from

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Part 2. from all others, by the mercy of God. 8. The Clouds are the fruitfull fprings, whence proceed the rain, the fruitfullness and bleffing of the Earth : God would make the Patriarchs the fprings of bleffing to the Church, In thy feed shall all the Nations of the Earth be bleffed. Therefore the lews did always in their prayers make mention of the Covenant made with Abraham, Ifaac, and Iacob. 9. God put the Firmament, or Expansium, between the upper and lower Waters; 'tis that large vacuity of Mifery and fin, which feparates the World. from the Church. 10. From the Clouds' tis easy to fall into the lower Waters, but the Waters which are beneath rife, with difficulty to the Clouds. The fall is easy from the Church to the world and fin, but 'tis difficult to pass from the world to the Church.

In the third day was made a perfect separation of the waters, i.e. that work of the separation of the Waters was finisht, and this is the reason why God blefied not the work of the fecond day. We must not look for a Mystery in that, or imagine that on that account the waters must needs fignity fin. God bleffed not the work which he had not yet finisht. We find no Benediction in the second day, but to make amends we meet with two in the third: for those words, and God faw that it was good, are repeated twice; 'tis because in that third day we find two works, the compleating the feparation of the waters is one, and the Creation of Plants another; and God faid, Let the waters that be under the Heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry Land appear. 'Tisan image of a perfect separation of People into one place, i. e. into the World, which is a great and vastabys; full of darkness and impurity: into that I fay, let the

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the Waters run, there let the reprobate People Part 24 gather together. 2. And let the dry Land appear : the holy People who till now had appeared mixt with the men of the World; let them appear seperate from all other People. 2. The World. is represented by the Sea, the Church by the Earth and dry Land, fo fince that time in the stile of the Prophets, and of Preachers, the Sea hath always been an image of the World. The Arkof Noah. which floated on the waters of the Deluge; is the Emblem of the Church beaten by the waters of this world. Flefus Chrift fleeping in the Ship which was toft by a Tempest, is the Image of the Church, where Chrift feems to be afleep while the is beaten and afflicted by the World. 4. The Sea is the habitation of Monsters, the world is the relidence of the wicked, where we may fee Monsters of covetousness, of Ambition, of Impurity, and violence. The greatest Animals upon Earth are not to be compared with those which live in the waters. There are diforders to be found in the Church, 'tis true; but they are nothing in comparison with those which are in the world. 5. The face of the Waters is barren, and produceth nothing, whereas the superficies of the Earth is fruitfull. The World doth inwardly nourish Monsters, and in its outside produceth no folid good, or true vertue. 6. The Earth is the Synagogue of the ancient Church; the is incompast with waters on allfides, the People and Nations of the World. 7. She is continually afflicted by them; and if we regard the violence of the waves, one would think the fhould be overwhelmed. 8. Neverthelefs fhe ftands her ground, and remains victorious. 9. The waters of the Sea have no fetled foundation; they are always in motion, but the Earth is fixt, the People of the world Qq2 are

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are unstable, always changing. The Church is a Land that hath its roots in the foundation of the world, in God's eternal decrees. 10. The Sea makes a frightfull object, especially in a Tempest; but the Earth prefents our eyes with an agreeable diverfity of Mountains and Hills, of Trees and Flowers, of Fruits and Bloffoms. The world is a deformed spectacle by reason of its disorders, and uniformity of its faults. But the Church shows us an agreeable diversity of gifts, greater and lefs, of vertues, of good works, of good Fruits; for the Plants and Fruits are to the Earth, that which vertues and good works are to the Church. The Plants have their roots in the bowels of the Earth, they appear on the outfide of it, they ferve for ornament and use, and need the kind influences of Heaven to make them grow: All this agrees well to the vertues and good works of the Church. God faid, Let the Earth bring forth Grass, as if the Earth produced Plants by its own vertues: 'tis because he will have us act, as if our vertues proceeded from our felves; asif we were the Authors of'em, that he might thence take occasion to reward us for'em. But among the Plants of the Earth which are thus good & ufefull, there are fome hurtfull ones, fome poilons among the good Fruits of the Church, there are some wicked works. 12. Lastly, the nearer any Land is to the Sun, the better its Fruits; the nearer any Church to God, the Sun of Righteoufnefs, the better its works.

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CHAP. XXII.

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Explication of the Mysteries of the four last days of the Creation,

The fourth day answers to the fourth Period of the Church. 1. In this fourth day God created the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars. 'Tis eafy to take notice therein of Christ the Sun of Righteousness, of the Church who derives all her Light from the Sun, and the of Teachers of the Christian. Church, which are as the Stars of the Intelligible World. This alone fhould open all mens eyes, and make it evident, that we ought to fearch after the Church throughout the whole work of Creation : for this is the Key of the whole Mystery. This fourth Period is from Jesus Christ unto the birth of Antichrift, i.e. till the middle of the fifth Century. In this Period we have the Sun of Righteousness, fo Jesus Christ is called by the Prophets, and Evangelists, The Light which inlightens every John c. 1. man that comes into the world: So by the Apostles, The Father of Lights, in whom is no shadow of change, James 1. i. e. a Sun that hath no Tropicks. The Parrallel The Parralbetween Iesus Christ and the Sun is too manifest let of the and eafy to make, to be long infifted on. I will Moon with the Church rather speak somewhat of the Moon, which is an admirable Emblem of the Church. I. The Moon hath all her Light from the Sun; The Church hath all her Beauty, Holinefs, Vertue, and Glory from I. Christ. 2. The Moon retains fome spots, and those confiderable ones, in her borrowed Light; the Church hath many great and plain defects in her Qq3 vertues.

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vertues. 3. The Moon hath no fixed Light , the often changeth, and is fometimes more and fometimes less inlightned. The Church remains not long in one state, she is always rising or falling, she loofeth fome of her Light, and then receiveth more; the defiles herfelf, and then is cleanfed, and hath Periods almost as regular as those of the Moon. 4. The Moon, befidesher constant and periodical decrease, suffers Ecclipses, and sometimes total ones. The Church , besides her ordinary declensions, is fometimes fo Ecclipst, as not to appear, which is more or lefs according to the inundations of Herely, or the corruption of manners. 5. 'Tisnot the fault of the Sun, but of the Moon it felf, that thefe Ecclipfes happen, the plungeth herfelf in the shadow of the Earth, and so deprives herself of the Sun. The Ecclipfes of the Church by the loss of Truth or vertue happen in like manner, becaufe the falls into fin and falshood, which is shadow and darknefs, the product of Earth and Hell. Your fins have separated between God and you. 6. When the Moon is Ecclipft, fhe becomes black, and puts on a frightfull Afpect; when the Church fuffers herfelf to lose the Light of the Sun, her vifage becomes deformed by her diforders and crimes.

Why doth not the Church appear but in this fourth Period, fince the was created from the beginning of the World? fo the Moon which was a figure of the Church, should have been created on the first day. I answer, that the Church may also be found in the three preceding Periods: but in the first and second day, 'tis a Land covered with wa-ters. The Church is mixt and confounded with the People of the World, and even covered and hidden among'em. In the third the appears as a dry Land that is visible, but as yet it is but Earth, producing Plants

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Plants and Fruits. In our *fourth Period*, fhe isad-Part 2. vanc't from the quality of *Earth*, to the dignity of the *Stars*, fhe becomes a *Moon*, a luminous body, which may be feen afar off, which fpreads its rays throughout all the *world*.

In the fourth day there were also Stars, which Stars of fix are of fix different magnitudes, from the first to the tudes imafixth. In our fourth Period we have feveral Tea- ges of the chers, as fhining Stars, but they leffen by degrees. of Tea-The Apofles are the Stars of the first magnitude, chers. Apostolick Persons were Stars of the second magnitude, their Disciples who lived in the second Century, were Stars of the third, the Doctors of the (burch in the third Century were Stars of the fourth magnitude. Those of the fourth Century were of the fifth magnitude. Laftly, in the fifth Century when the good days of the Church ended, there were more Teachers, more Stars in number, but they were but of the fixth magnitude ; their Light began to be obscured by mixing with the darknefs of Superstition and Herefy. After them in the following Ages, we seeno Stars but under a Cloud, the witneffes covered with fackcloth, Christians concealed and hidden among the multitude of those who were funk into error and Idolatry.

In this Period there is alfo another fort of Stars; viz. Confeffors and Martyrs, who fhined as Stars of the first magnitude, and the common fort of the Faithful, who are truly Stars, though but of the fixth magnitude. Laitly, in the fourth Period, we find Planets, wandring Stars, Apostates, Indas's, and such as Hymeneus and Philetus, who concerning the Faith made shipwrack.

We proceed to the fifth day of the Creation. The Mysteries fifth Period is that from the rife of Antichrift to his day.

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Completion, from the fifth Century to the eleventh. In the fifth day God faid, Let the waters bring forth Fishes abundantly, (or moving Creatures which have life,) and Forul that may flie above the Earth in the open firmament of Heaven. Behold, two forts of Creatures, Birds and Fishes, and they are to be Emblems of men, who should rule in the fifth Period of the Church. It may be the name of Bird may prove a good Omen to fome, one would think we fhould find fomething of good there, because Birds are a kind of Coelestial Creatures; but we must remember, that in the two following Periods, we shall meet with nothing that is good, because they belong to Antichrist. If there be any thing good in these two Periods, 'tisthe remnant of the fourth, for all is evil that belongs to their perticular Character. So that by Birds we under-Itand men of rash and daring spirits, who would pierce beyond the Clouds, attempting to reach unto God himfelf, and have done violence to his Holy Mysterics by their bold Inquiries. Such was Arrius, who would dive into the mystery of the Eternal generation of the Son, and was there ftumbled: Such was Macedonius, who would fathom the Mysteries of the Procession of the Holy Spirit, and not being able to effect it, made him a Creature, as Arius did the Son. Such was Eutyches, who not being able to fathom the Mysteries of the union of the two natures in Chrift, did confound them. Such was Nestorius, who lost himfelf in fearching into the manner of the Union of the humane Nature with the Divine Person, and fo establifht two Perfons in Chrift; and I know not how many more fuch Birds there were, men of bold and daring spirits, who did great mischief to the Church. We need but confult Hiftory to be informed. 'Tis

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'Tis true, among those Birds there were fome Part 2. whose flight was happy enough. The fourth and fifth Centuries produced fome Eminent Doctors in comparison of the preceding. The first Doctors of the Christian Church after the Apostles were but poor Divines, they could flye but a little way. There is more Divinity in one piece of Sz. Austin, then in all the three first Centuries, Origen excepted, who was the Eagle of his Age. But those Birds who made fome happy flights, were yet guilty of great faults, and often lost themselves by endeavouring to go too far.

The other fort of Creatures are Eishes. Creatures The Fish that make their abode in the waters, that fwim and day are Andescend into the Deep ; Creatures among whom tichrift and his fol. there are fome of a monftrous bignefs; Creatures lowers. that live upon filth and mud, and are the lively image of the fecond fort of People to be feen in the fifth Period, which is that of Antichrift rifing and growing to perfection. We there fee the great Leviathan of the Abyls. Antichrist himself the Monster of the great waters, who devoursall the other Fish, and fubjects them to his Government; There we fee all the followers of Antichrift, Fifnes of the fecond order. All these Creatures, i. e. all these men, I. Have their abode in the waters, which denotes a Collection of much People: they have the multitude on their fide; they reckon it their honour, they glory in it. 2. They descend into dark Abysies; for whereas the Doctors of the fourth and fifth Century would be too knowing, those of the following ages fell into a most stupid Ignorance; They defcend into the darkness of superstition : and as for the most part Fishes adhere to the rocks or to the mud; fo those false Doctors addict themselves to Creatures, and rife not towards Heaven, where 21

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Part 2. is the Creator. In those times forung up the ador ration of Reliques, the invocation of Saints, the worship of Images; and even the fublime wits, who are the Birds of the fifth Period, who flie to high by their lofty speculations, as did Gregory of Nazianzen, and Ambrose of Milan, do sometimes fall from their elevation into the mire of a carnal and superstitious worship, as Eagles after a flight into the highest regions of the Air, fall down, as it were in a moment, to fix upon Carrion.

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Laftly, Fishes puddle and roll themfelves in the mud and flime: a good Emblem of that dreadful corruption into which the laft ages of this fifth Period were plunged, viz. the nineth and tenth: we have already ipoken of that corruption; and you need but look back to what hath been faid, to perceive how juftly we may compare the men of those Times to Fishes that live in mire and dirt.

Some will doubtless make an objection here on this account, that God is faid to be the Author of these Birds and Fishes. Which there is no reason for in the thing represented by the Type, because God is not to be lookt upon as the Author of the Herefies, Idolatries, and corruption of the Papacy. I might reply, that no Typical relations ought to hinder, but that God may be faid the Author of, and give his bleffing to those Creatures which were good, in respect of their natural being; he did not bless the Chaos, 'tis true, but it was because that in its natural being it was neither fair nor good, no. more than in its typical relation. But if any will that the mystery be carried farther, it may be observed, that God faith, Let the waters bring forth every. moving Creature, &c. 'Tis the waters that immediately produce'em. To the fame effect as he faid before, Let the Earth bring forth Plants. For this enda

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end, that God would our works should be reckon'd Part 2. as our own, that we might receive the rewards of'em. So the waters, i.e. the multitude of degenerate mankind, are faid to produce those corruptions, and falle Doctrines, that they might fuffer the punishments annexed to'em, and that it might not be imputed unto God. But it will be faid, that God blessed these works, He faw that it was good. Once more I may ask, why should not God approve those Creatures, which in their own natures were good; and which were typically to represent such Events as the Providence of God would appoint for his own glory? For doubtlefs the false Teachers, who corrupted the Christian Religion in the fifth Century, must come within the decree of God, as fuch things whereby he would glorify himfelf.

In the fixth day God made two works; I. In- Mysteries feets, creeping things, and four-footed Beafts. 2. The of the fixth Man and the Woman. This fixth day answers to the fixth Period of the Church, from the tenth Century to the Period of the Reign of Antichrift. These four-footed Beasts, Insects, and Creeping things cannot be thought to fignify any thing that is good; under Creeping things are comprehended Serpents, venemous and the most accursed Creatures : among Infects, are Caterpillers, and a thoufand other hurtfull Creatures : among four-footed Beasts are Wolves, Lions, Tygers, Leopards, and Bears, all crueland bloody Creatures, which live upon prey. This is the true Character of the Men, who lived in the fixth Period of the Church, which is the second of the Antichristian Empire. There we meet with Men like Bloodfuckers, Caterpillers, Worms, devouring Infects, that ravage, and sonfume, and deftroy, and gratify their Covetoufnels

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Part 2. nefs by a curfed Simony. There we meet with Doctors like Serpents and Basilicks , who poifon by their very breath, and spread the venom of their falle Doctrines, with piercing, fharpened tongues; I mean the Schoolmen, who with fubtile Argu-ments, whetted and fet in order, as formany darts and spears, diffuse Herefy, Impurity, Poifon and Idolatry.

Moreover, we there meet with wild Beafts, bloody and cruel Men, who delight in blood and flaughter, and glut themfelves therewith, as fo many Lions and Tygers. We may there feemultitudes ingaged in an Holy war against Infidels; who went to the Holy Land to conquer it, but carried with them the Lions Tooth ; for they rent and devoured every thing which came in their way. Especially may we there take notice of those cruel Persecutors of the Church, killing, burning, and committing outrage and maffacres in all places. This should be carefully observed, that we meet with Birds and Fishes in the fifth day; answering to the first Period of Antichrist, or the fifth of the Church ; and fome of those Creatures live upon the spoil, but do not prey upon Man. We do not see that Birds and Fishes go out of their own Element, to fall upon men, and deftroy them. So in the fifth Period there were, 'tis true, fome Hereticks, and a great corruption; but there was not much perfecution, little blood spilt at that time upon the account of Religion. That fort of rage began not to be much imployed; but fince the eleventh Century, in the fixth Period.

In the fame day God created the Man and the Mysteries of the crea- Woman, who are the Images of Christ, and of the Man and Church his Spoufe. The Parrallel between the Woman. first and second Adam, and between the Womas g - 001 and

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and the Church , hathbeen made fo often, and is fo Part 2. easy to make, that I need not dwell upon it; and therefore shall only take notice, that the Type doth exactly correspond with the Mystery. At the end of the fixth day God finisht his work, he then gave the last stroke to it, by the Creation of the Man and the Woman, an Emblem of Chrift and his Church, and of their Union. In the fixth Period (near the end whereof we now are,) God will compleat his Church by the ruin of Antichrift; and bring the Kingdom of Christ upon Earth to its perfection. This should be well remembred, that the Church in the Type of the Creation appears under four Emblems. I. As the Earth buried, and covered under waters. 2: As a dry Land; above the waters, and bearing fruit. 2. As a Moon inlightened by the Sun. 4. And laftly, as the Woman. And our Lord Jefus appears there under three Emblems: 1. As the Light of the first day, without or before the Sun: 2. As the Sun. 3. Under the Emblem of the Man. The Church in her first state, before the Law, was as the Earth under water, the was obfcure, and as it were buried among the Nations. In her fecond state, under the Law; the was as a difcovered Land, diftinguisht, and known, and bearing fruit; but yet the was but Earth, i.e. not very confiderable. In her third state, under the Gospel, she appears as a Moon, a rival of the Sun, imitating his Light; and therein the is more glorious than the Earth. This is the Apostolical Church fo glorious, and full of knowledge. In the fourth state, she appears as the woman, taken out of the fide of Adam, closely united with him, being one Body and one Flefh. "Tis in the last Period that she shall be more united to Chrift than before; . In the fourth Period the 15

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Part 2. is as the Moon, and notwithftanding the neareft approaches of the Sun, there remain vaft diftances between them. But towards the end of the fixth Period, and throughout the feventh; her union unto Chrift shall be immediate and intimate as that of a Wife with her Husband; therefore the Church in this feventh Period is represented as a Spouse which was to be brought to the Lamb.

Lamb. On the other hand, Jesus Christ appears under three Emblems. In the fourth Period, as a Sun, which scatters the darkness of Idolatry, Paganism, and Ignorance, that covered the face of the Earth. This Sun is plac't in the fourth point, just in the middle of the seven, to let us know, that he is the Center of the Church; the Sun which gives light before and behind, to the preceding Ages, and to those which follow him. Towards the end of the fixth Period, and throughout the seventh, he is A man, to whom God gives dominion over the Fouls of the Air; the Fish of the Sea; and creeping things; and four-footed Beasts, i.e. That Christ in this last Period shall be Lord and King, who shall rule over the Birds, tame the boldeft and most aspiring spirits, who mount even unto the Heavens, he shall humble them; and keep'em within the bounds of their duty: over the Fish of the Sea, to deliver 'em from their corruption; over Greeping things, to deftroy the influence of their poifon : over wild Beafts, to tame their fierceness, and render them meek as Lambs. In the first day Jefus Christ was figured but by a dim Light, because in the first Period of the Church, he vouchfaf't herbut a very imperfect knowledge of himfelf.

This methinks is the Mystery of the fix days; which Chap. 22. of the Prophecies.

which way well ferve as a favourable omen in re-Part 2 ference to the *feventh day*, because every thing The myfte-therein feems to accord well; what then is wanting feventh to the World, after the works of the fix days; to day of the Creation. render it perfect ? Holine(s and Reft; and thefe are the two Things which God added on the feventh day. Holines, for he Sanctified the feventh day, and thereby the rest of the World. Rest, for till then God had been at work, and the Worldin Motion. Now God gave the World that Reft which it wanted, in that he himfelf rested on the seventh day. All this is an admirable Emblem of our feventh Period, for the fake whereof all this explication of the Type of the Worlds Creation hath, been given. During the fix days; God made the Church to pass through several changes, he will bring it to perfection at the end of the fixth, by the ruin of the Antichristian Kingdom, and by the. Conversion of all Nations. What then is wanting to it? Reft and Holinefs. Reft, for hitherto fhe hath always been in toyl and Travel. Holine(s; for she hath alway been imperfect. We must therefore look for a feventh Period, which shall be a Kingdom of Rest and Holiness, wherein the Church shall no more be persecuted, either by Fire and Sword; or by Herefy and Idolatry; wherein alfo there shall be a plentiful effusion of the H. Spirit; to produce a great degree of Holinefs and Sanctification among men.

We must not fay; that the accomplishment of This mythis Type will be found in Heaven, where is Reft be accomand Holinefs, and that therein is the mystery of plisht upon the feventh day. I fay again, that cannot be Earth, meant; because this feventh Period must be of the fame kind and order with the other fix. We even now observed, that the Sun was created on the fourth

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Part. 2. fourth day, there are three days before, and three after, exactly in the middle of the feven, to fignify that Christ the Son of Righteousness is the Center of the intelligible World. If hebe the Center of the leven Periods, he must certainly have an equal reference to all the points of that Circumference. Now what relation can he have to the feventh day, if Eternity be meant by it? In that Eternal abode Christ shall have no more the relation of a Center, a Sun, and a King. For St. Paul tells us, that then God shall be all in all, and Christ shall deliver up the Kingdom again to his Father. Moreover, 'tis certain there ought to be a proportion between the feventh Period, and the fix fore-going ones: Now there is none between Eternity and the duration of the Church upon Earth. And laftly, I am bold to fay, that the ancient Types were not establifht by God immediately, to figure Heavenly Things, but only the Graces and Favors of God in this World, under the Kingdom of the Meffiah; You cannot show me any one of the ancient Types; which hath an immediate relation to the glories of the Heavenly Paradife. The marriage of Adam and Eve was the immediate Type of the Union between Christ and his Church, in the Kingdom of his Grace. It did only mediately typify their Union in the Kingdom of Glory. By confequence this feventh day, which all acknowledge to be Typical, must have its immediate relation not to the Sabbath. of the Church in Heaven, but to its State of Reft upon Earth.

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of the Prophecies.

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CHAP. XXIII.

A farther Confirmation of the future profperity of the Church upon Earth. The 21, and 22. Chap. of the Apocalypse interpreted: that in those Chapters the Church is described as victorious upon Earth, and not as Triumphant in Heaven.

E may not pals from the Apocalyps, without faying fomewhat concerning the last Chapters. If we needed another Head of Arguments to prove our notion of the Reign of Christ for a thoufund years, and the Triumphant state of the Church upon Earth, before its final glorious Triumphin Heaven ; we might be furnisht from these last Chapters. For they are not, as is commonly fuppofed, a description of the Church in Heaven. They The Pro-exactly answer to the nine last Chapters of the Pro-thenine last phecy of Ezekiel. That Prophet in those nine last Chapters Chapters, fets forth in a figurative manner the con- is the fame dition of the Church of Ifrael after its reftoration; with that their glorious Kingdom, and the wonderful Peace Chapt. of they thould injoy after their return; which return the Apole, or recalling was to be after the fall of Antichrift. St. John gives an account what the Church shall be after with relation to that Fall, after it shall have bin accomplisht; fo that both these Prophets describe the Church, as to the fame Period, and the fame condition. This will eafily appear, if we briefly run over that which remains of the Apocalyple. It cannot be questioned, but that our Prophet con-Rr cludes

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Part 2. cludes the 20th Chapter with a description of the last day of Judgement. The war of Gog and Magog follows upon the reign of a thousand years, to the revolt of Gog and Magog fucceeds their defeat, after their defeat there is nothing but the last day, which shall come and surprize the World in the twinkling of an eye. This is fignified by those words:

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V.11. Then I faw a great white Throne, and him that fat on it, from whole face the Earth and Heaven fled way, and there was found no place for them. White as well as Purple is a Royal colour, and withal a Prieftly; for the Priefts were clothed in white. The Holy Prieft's garments on the day of Explation, according to the tradition of the Iews, were called Bigdet Lavan, white garments. In like manner he that fat upon the Throne is our King and Priett. The Earth and the Heaven fled from his face; for they shall be burnt, that they may be renewed.

V. 12. And I fair the dead small and great fland before God, &c. 'Tis a description of the last Judgement, to the end of the Chapter; all this is plain.

Ý. I.

The first vision of 21 Chapt. to the 9th that which follows the world.

The 21. Chapter begins with these words, And I faw a new Heaven and a new Earth; for the first Heaven and the first Earth were passed away. These words do evidently allude to what he had faid juft before, and the Heaven and the Earth fled away. v. respects As that was interpreted of what should happen at the last day of Judgement; it is clear, that these end of the new Heavens and this new Earth must be underftood in a literal, and not a figurative fense, for the new World, after it hath been refined by fire. And fo the defcription we read of here, even to the ninth Verfe, is that of eternal Rewards and Punifr-

of the Prophecies.

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Punishments. 'Tis true, that which is spoken of Part 2.' the H. City, of the new Ierusalem coming down from V. 3, 42 Heaven, prepared as a Bride adorned for her Hus-band; of the Tabernacle of God with men, of his dwelling with them, and they with him, and that God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and that there shall be no more death, or forrow, or crying, or pain : All this, I fay, might very well be applied to the Church as victorious upon Earth; but this description is determin'd, by what precedes and by what follows, to Eternal Glory; by that which precedes, which is the decription of the last day of Judgement, and by that which follows, which is the description of everlasting Punishments; but the fearful and unbelieving, &c. shall ¥. 8. have their part in the lake which burns with fire and

brimstone, which is the second death. The ninth Verse begins a new Vision, and a The isther more perticular description of the blessed Reign of begins a newvision Christ upon Earth. In the same manner, as the H. Spirit, after he had in the 13th Chapter given an enigmatical and general description of the Antichristian Empire, under the image of the two Beasts, gives a more ample account of it in the 17th Chapt. So having in the 20th Chapt. described the reign of Christ, though in few words, he set forth that reign more at length afterwards, that state of the delivered Church, under the image of a great City, called Ierusalem, as after having set out the Antichristian Church under the image of a Beast, and of an Empire, he represents it under the Emblem of a great City, called Baz bylon.

V.9. And there came unto me one of the feven Angels, which had the feven Viols, full of the feven last plagnes; and talked with me, faying, come Rr 2 hither;

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Part 2. bither; I will show thee the Bride; the Lambs wife. 'Tis in all likelyhood the last of those seven Angels, who had poured out the Viols, and the same who show'd unto the Prophet the great City, the Cha. 17.1. mother of Fornications. Then came one of the seven Angels unto me, which had the seven Viols, and talked with me, saying; Come hither, I will show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show thee the fudgement of the great Whore, that show the set fudgement of the great Whore with and last Angel, who had the Viols, by whom the runn of Antichrist was effected; it doth most properly belong to him to show Babylon faln, and Ierusalement.

rebuilt. V. 10. And he carried me away in the Spirit to a great and high Mountain, and showed me that great (ity, the Holy Jerufalem', descending out of Heaven from God. This is fomewhat like what the Devil did unto Jefus Christ, when he carried him up into an high Mountain, and shows him all the Kingdoms of the world : what the Devil makes appear by illusion, St. John fees by vision. That he was carried, or leemed to be carried, up into an high Mountain, makes it plain, that the Ierufalem he was to be made see from thence, was here upon Earth, and not the Triumphant Churchin Heaven, though it be called the Holy Jerufalem descending out of Heaven from God. She shall be descended from Heaven, because she shall abound in Graces which come from thence: she is called the great City, and 'tis the first time she is so called. "Tis a deteftable name, which in all the preceding Prophecy is given only to Spiritual Babylon. But 'is on this account, that then the Church shall possies the multitude of the Nations, as Antichri-Kianism dothat present.

V.11. Having the Glory of God, and her Light was

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wus like unto a fone most precious, even like a Iasper Part 2. Aone, clear as Cristal.

V. 12. And had a Wall great and high, and had twelve Gates, and at the Gates twelve Angels, and names written thereon, which are the names of the welve Tribes of the children of Ifrael.

V. 13. On the East three Gates, on the North three Gates, on the South three Gates, and on the West three. Gates. In the description of this City, we have every thing that is rich and precious, all fignifies its great Holinefs, excellent Vertues, and perfect Peace; for they are the fubstantial Goods and real Treafures of the Church. It had a great & high Wall; by that is meant Divine Protection; which flows: alfo that 'tis the Church upon Earth, which is spoken of; for the Church in Heaven hath no need of walls, being out of the reach of Enemies.

And had twelve Gates. We have observed before, that the number Twelve is frequently to be met with in this description, and that it is a facred. number becaule of the twelve Patriarchs, the twelve Tribes, and the twelve Apostles; the Gates are the entries into this City, and fo denote the recalling of the lews according to their twelve Tribes, from that great difpersion they are now under. That these twelve Gates have a particular The recal-relation to the People of the *Iews*, is plain by what Jews forefollows, That on the twelve Gates were written the told. names of the twelve Tribes of Israel. For by those - Tribes of Ifrael, we may not understand the Church of the converted Gentiles, they have a diffince place in what remains of the description of the new Iernfalem. So the twelve Gates at the four Cardinal . points of the World, East, North, South, West, are to the fame effect as what God had faid in another place, I will call my Sons from far, and my Daugh-Rr 2 ters

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Part 2. ters from the ends of the Earth; I will say unto the North give up, and to the South keep not back.

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At every one of those twelve Gates are twelve Angels; These are the twelve Apostles, called Angels or Pastors, who whether they shall be raifed from the dead or no, shall by their preaching and Doctrine guide the *lews* to enter again into the *Church*, and open the gate unto them. For they are here described as Keepers of the Gates, who both open and shutthem.

V. 14. And the Wall of the City had twelve Foundations, and in them the names of the invelve Apofles of the Lamb. The protection, fatery, and the Wall of the Church, depends on the foundations whereon the shall be built. Those foundations are Articles of Faith and Christian Venities, according to the Idea of St. Paul, who faith, there is but one Foundation, which is Jefus Christ; but on this foundation fome build Hay and Stubble, but other's Gold and precious Stones. These precious Stones and this Gold, fignify Pure Doctrine, as the Apostle doth sufficiently explain it. These are the foundations of the Church, which is built upon Truth. The Prophet gives twelve for the number of these foundations, because of the twelve Articles of Faith contained in the Creed; on thefe. foundations were written the names of the twelve. Apostles; because they were the persons who pu-. blifht the Gofpel, and maintained those Articles of faith by their preaching, and by their blood.

The Holy Ghoft in what follow defcribes thefe foundations, and affigns a precious Stone to each of'em.

V.19. And the foundations of the Wall of the City evere garnished with all manner of precious Stones; the Chap. 23. of the Prophecies.

the first foundation was lasper, the second Saphire, Part 2. the third a Chalcedony, the fourth an Emerald.

V.20. The fifth a Sardonyx, the fixth Sardius, the feventh Chryfolite, the eighth Benyl, the ninth a Topaz, the tenth a Chryfoprafus, the eleventh a Iacinth, the twelfth an Amethift.

If we had leafure and time to spare, we might compare the twelve Articles of the Christian Creed to those twelve Stones, and see wherein every Article of Faith might fymbolize with every Stone. Supposing that the Holy Spirit had regard to the order, in which the Church hath plac't the twelve Articles. But I fear left we should herein go beyond the intention of the Holy Ghoft, and deliver things rather curious than folid; for the true defign and fcope of Figures and Mysteries is lost by ftretching them too far. I suppose the design of the Holy Spirit, is only to fhow usin general, how valuable and precious are the Christian Verities. They who let go those Truths unto Hereticks, and reckon the Sociaian Herefies to be tolerable, are far from effeeming them thus precious; and do not fufficiently understand the worth and excellence of Truth. I now return to the description of the Heavenly Ierufalem, i.e. of the Church in its last Period here on Earth.

V. 15. And he that talked with me had a golden Reed to measure the City, and the Gates thereof, and the Wall thereof.

V.16. And the City lyeth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth : and he measured the City with a Reed, twelve thousand furlongs : the length and the breadth, and the beight of it are equal.

V.17. And he measured the Wall thereof 144 cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is, of the Angel.

V. 18.

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V.18. And the building of the Wall of it was of Iasper; and the City was pure Gold, like unto clear. Glass.

What it is to measure in a prophetical fease.

Tomeasure, is to make account of, to esteem, to reckon among things that are confiderable. Wherefore in the eleventh Chapt. St. John was ordered, 10 measure only the Temple and the Altar, and those who worshipped there. Not to value or make account of any but true Believers. But for the outer Court, it was faid unto him, Measure it not, I bave left it unto the Gentiles. As to the outward part of the Church, make no account of it, for the Paganism of Antichrist and Poperyshallbe there establifht, and shall reign for the space of 42. Prophetic moneths, i.e. 1260 years. Here the H. Spirit measures the Holy Ierusalem throughout, not only the Temple and the Altar, but the Court that was before abandon'd to the New Pagans; and not only the Court, but the whole City : to measure the City, the Gates thereof, and the wall thereof; 'Tis to fignifie that in this last Christian Church of the last Period, every thing therin shall be Great and Good, worthy to be effected, and measured, and reckon'das things of value and confideration. Men do not measure waste and barren Heaths, fands, and rubbish; 'tis not worth the while: but Palaces, and fruitfull grounds, vineyards, and orchards, and the buildings of a City. This is the mystery of the measure.

But observe the difference between the Circumstances of the *first* measure in the 11th. Chap. and those of this *second* here, besides those we have already taken notice of.

1. That the first measure reacheth only to the Court and the Altar, that was the Christian Church for the 3 first ages, as hath been faid; but here the Chap. 23. of the Prophecies.

the measure extends to All, and even to the City, Part 2. which denotes the Primitive Christian Church to be very inconfiderable, compared with the Church of this last Period.

2. 'Tis S. John that received the Reed in the 11th. Chap. to meafure the Temple and the Altar; there was given me a Reed like unto a rod, and the Angel stood, and faid, rife and measure the Temple. But here 'tisan Angel that measure the; an Agent of an higher order than the Apostle.

3. Laftly; S. John hath only a rod given him, a reed to meafure with; a weak Juftrument and of little value: but here the Angel meafures with a Golden reed. All which fets forth the great excellence of the Church in this laft period, that it fhould furpafseven the Primitive Church, as much as a city exceeds a Temple, an Angel a man, or a Golden Rod an ordinary cane or reed.

The city was built foursquare; the square is an emblem of Rest, because that figure of all others is most proper to keep firm; which signifies the tranquility and immutable Peace of this Church. The square alforelates to the number Twelve, which occurs so often in this description: for 12 is a square number, that shows three on all sides. Three, a number of perfection as well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, to fignifie that on what side so well as seven, this Church, whether in regard of its Holines, or Knawledg, or Peace, or Glory, she shall be every way perfect. These are the four sides of the square, Holines, Knowledg, Peace, and Glory; and this Perfection she hath from the number Twelve, viz. from the twelve Apostles.

He measured the City with the Reed 12 thousand Furlongs. This is not to be understood of the circumference of her Walls, or of their diametera The Accomplishment Chap. 23.

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Part 2. ter, or their Heighth, but of the whole Body of the City taken together, as a Cube that contains 12 thousand furlongs, counting every thing. There are 12 foundations which are the 12 Apostles, or rather the 12 Articles of faith. Every foundation answers to a thousand Cubits, *i.e.* that every of the Apostles by his doctrine and preaching, did increase the Church, and contribute to its building, and to the gathering of the faints, in the same proportion, which a foundation of one cubical foot, or therabouts, hath to a thousand furlongs. This signifies the great Increase and multiplication of the Church.

The length, the breadth, the Heigth of the City. were Equal, that is, it was in all accounts a perfect Cube: throw a Die where you please, it will alway find a place to reft. So shall be the Church of the last period, what ever Commotions may happen, the thall not lose her reft, nothing thall be able to deftroy or hinder it. Interpreters have no reason to make an objection here, that a City that is as high as large would be a monstrous pile; for every thing here is beyond the ordinary rules among men, to lignifie that this Holy Society thall not be governed as Humane focieties now are. Befides this, the great Equality of this City in all its dimensions, feems to me to denote that admirable Equality between all the Saints, which fhall take place in the *leventh* period of the Church ; not that all difference of Conditions shall be abfolutely laid afide; there shall stillbe Superiors and Inferiors, Rich and Poor, fome to. Govern, and others to obey; but those great distances between mens conditions shall then be . filled up by Charity and Love; wheras now they are inlarged and widened by Pride and vanity.

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Then he measured the Wall, 144 Cubits. Here Part 2. is the number 144, which is facred because of the number 12 which is its Root; 'tis easie to apprehend why the Wall is 144 Cubits, 'tis because it is raifed upon 12 Foundations; and the wall of the City had uvelve Foundations. Build upon twelve, raife another number by multiplying this by it felf, and you make 144. for 12 is the fquare root of 144. Every building of the Church is raifed upon the 12 Apostles, and in its raising fhe is multiplied, as in building upon 12; you make 144. and these 144 Cubits are not to be taken for the fame thing with the 144 thousand who were marked, which are the whole body of the Saints. These 144 (ubits are in the walls of the City, and not in the whole City. This wall is that which gives protection to the City and the Church ; it is Truth , and the Holy Ministry, by whom that Truth is preached; fo that the 12 Foundations are the Principal Pastors with the Truths they teach, viz. the 12 Apostles : and the 144 Cubits are the whole Evangelical Ministry, built upon the 12 Apostles as their first Teachers. He measured the wall, according to the measure of a man, i.e. of the Angel: that denotes, that the Angel in giving to a wall one hundred; forty four Cubits, founded upon twelve, hath therin followed the ordinary way of Computation among Arithmeticians, who by multiplying twelve by it felf, make one hundred forty four.

And the building of the wall was of laspar, and the City was of pure Gold like unto clear glass. The diffinction of men according to their different qualities is conveniently and commonly enough made by the Emblem of Metals; men of low and base Spirits, funk into degeneracy and vice, are

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Part 2. are well represented by Lead. Iron is the Emblem of Cruel and hard-hearted perfons, who are void of Pity. Brass doth well enough represent such as glitter and make a flow of more than they are or have : for Brafs imitates the colour of gold, but is fhort in value. Silver is an Emblem of those who are in some fort vertuous, but not in the first rank. Lastly, Gold is the Emblem of fuch spirits as are pure, folid, firm, and truly vertuous. This is that which the H. Ghoft would teach us, that the Church, in this last Period, shall be made up of fuch perfons, as are of fincere and approved piety, of a vertue that is bright and folid; therfore the City is faid not only to be of Gold, but of gold clear as Crystal. Neverthelefs, asin every Church, the Ministry ought to possels a more eminent degree of Christian vertues than others; the wall, which fignifies the Ministry of the Church in the feventh Period, is faid to be of Iaspar, and precious stones, more valuable than gold.

V. 21. And the 12 Gates were of 12 Pearls, every feveral gate was of one Pearl. We have feen how the 12 Gates fignifie the 12 Apostles; the Guards, Guides and Porters as it were of the Church: we might eafily discover a resemblance between the Apostles and Pearls; but 'ris' sufficient to underitand, that the defign of the H. Ghoft is to show that these 12 Men are of an inestimable. value. All the riches of the world cannot be a: fufficient price for 12 Pearls, big enough to make 12 Gates of Cities : and herewith we must know, that when the spirit of God puts fo: high apprice upon weak men like our felves, when he calls them Iaspars and precious flones, the Gates and Foundations of a City, he doth not look: upon

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upon 'em in themfelves; but confiders them with Part 2. that treasure of the Gospell committed to their charge.

This Gospell is the Pearl of great Price, which when one had found, he went his way, and fold all that he had to purchase it. This is the Treasure of which S. Paul speaks, when he faith, we have this treasure in Earthen vessels. The Apostles, with Evangelical truth in their Breafts, are the 12 foundations, the 12 Gates, and the walls of the City. They are Every thing with this; for Truth is everything; and without it they are nothing.

V. 22. And I (aw no Temple therin, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are its Temple. This must be understood as the words of another Prophet, who speaking of the Church in this period, faith, Every man (hall not teach his Neighbour, for they shall be all taught of God ; which doth not import that the Ministry shall be abolisht, but that the increase of Knowledg shall be fo great, that ordinary men might rather be Teachers, than need to be taught : doubtless there shall be Temples to the end of the world, and places fet a part tor publick worship. But it shall hardly be neceflary to diffinguish places for divine fervice, becaufe God fhall be every where ferved in perfection. The Lord and the Lamb (hallbeits Temple. God fhall dwell in them, and they in God; the union of holy fouls with God shall be most intimate and reciprocal.

v.22. And the City had no need of the fun, nor of the moon to (hine in it : for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light therof. Here the fun and the Moon do fignifie created lights, which cause a succession of day and night, and thefe

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Part 2. these Luminaries are Emblems of the manner wherin the light of Grace is now dispensit. There is now a mixture of Light and Darkness, of Day and Night, in the same Church, and in the same foul. It shall no more be thus in the Church of the seventh Period; The air of that Church shal be always full of Light. God shall abundantly impart knowledge to the Souls of the Saints; in a more immediate manner, without any created Luminary.

> V. 24. And the Nations of them which are faved; shall walk in the Light of it : and the Kings of the Earth do bring their glory and honour into it.

> V.25. And its Gates shall not at all be shut by day: for there shall be no night there.

> V. 26. And they shall bring the glory and honour of the Nations into it.

> V. 27. And there shall in no wife enter into it any thing that defileth, or that worketh abomination, and a lie, but they who are written in the Lamb's book of Life.

> Here is the perfect and compleat calling of the Gentiles, who shall joyn themselves with the converted *lews*, to compose this glorious *Church*. The Holy Ghost seems to intimate, as if there should be none but the Elect, and no Reprobates. At least, if there be any Hypocrites ; that their number shall be fo small ; as not worthy to be counted.

> Then he shewed me a pure River of water of life, clear as Chrystal, proceeding out of the Throne of God; and of the Lamb. 'Tis fo well known that water in the Scripture stille signifies grace and the Divine Spirit, that 'tis needless to remark it. Ho every one that thirsts, come to the waters; out of his belly shall flow living waters: but he spake of the Spirit,

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Spirit, which they should receive who believed on Part 2. htm. So that the River which proceeds out of the Throne of God, is that vital Spring of Spirit and Grace, which God will most plentitully diffense to this Church. It is the fame River which the Chap. 47. Prophet Ezekiel faw coming out of the Temple: at first it was no higher then the anckels, but by little and little the increase was such, that you must be obliged to first to pass over it. 'T is the Emblem of that measure of Grace, which is always progreffive, and in these last and happy days, shall flow as the Sea.

V.2. In the midst of the street of it, and of either fide of the River, was there the Tree of Life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every moneth, and the leaves of the tree were for the bealing of the Nations. This is almost copied from Ezekiel, fo that we may fee it defcribes the fame thing. Ezekicl laid, that on the bank of the River; were very many trees on the one fide and the other, . fruit trees, whose leaves shall not fade, neither shall the fruit thereof be consumed, it shall bring forth new fruit every moneth. This farther denotes Grace; which is our meat and drink, to fatisfy our hunger, and quench our thirst, which is the Mannain the Wildernefs, and Water out of the Rock. The fruits of this tree shall be for the healing of the Nations. Ezekiel faith, the leaf thereof shall be for medicine. That Grace which shall be our food, shall also supply the use of Physick. Every one may seehere a manifest allufion to the Earthly Paradife, to its Rivers, and to the Tree of Life that was there. To denote that the Church in this her last Period shall be a true Paradife, where plenty and abundance of all bleffings may be met with. 'Tis of this reign, and of this last Period of the Church , that the last part of

V. 12,

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Part 2. of the eleventh Chapter, is to be underflood. We have already feen how that Chapter is an Epitome of what fhall befall the Church. In the first part, we have a flort account of the happy flate of the Church during the time of its purity. In the fecond, the reign of Antichrist is defcribed, and the last perfecution which the Church fhall fuffer. And in the Third, we have the glorious flate of the Church after she hath subdued her enemies. This is the Prophecy.

Chap. 11.

V. 15. And the feventh Angel founded, and there were great voices in Heaven, faying, the Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Chrift, and he shall reign for ever and ever.

V. 16. And the four and twenty Elders, who fat before God on their feats, fellupon their faces, and worshipped God.

V. 17. - Saying, we give thee thanks O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come, because thou hast taken to thee thy great Power, and hast reigned.

V.18. And the Nations were angry; and thy wrath is come, and the Time of the dead that they should be judged, and that thou should figive reward unto thy Servants the Prophets, and to the Saints, and them that fear thy name; smal and Great, and should st defroy them which destroy the Earth.

V. 19. And the Temple of God was open'd in Heaven, and there was feen in his Temple the ark of his Testament, and there were lightnings, and voices, and thundrings, and an Earthquake, and great Hail.

We have observed, that the seven Trumpets followed upon the seven seals; and were not contemporary with'em : the seven seals carry the ProChap.23. of the Prophecies.

Prophecy almost as far as the fall of Paganism unto Part 2. Constantine, the first Christian Emperor.

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The feven Trumpets divide the reft of the Time, between Constantine, and his Christian Succeffors, to the end of the World. And the feventh Trumpet that founds here, is the beginning of the last Period; which comprehends the fall of the Empires of the World, and particularly that of the Antichristian Kingdom, or the Papacy.

The feventh Angel founded, and there were great voices. These are voices of Acclamation and joy. That Thunders and Lightnings are joyned to those voices, fignifies the preaching of the Gospel.

And the four and twenty Elders, who satbefore God on their feats, fell upon their faces, and worshipped God, saying, we give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, &c. 'Tisthe Song and subject matter of thankfgiving, wherewith the Holy People thould praise God, during the reign of a thousand years, when God shall have fubdued all their Enemies. Observe here, that the four and twenty Elders appear alone, and begin the Song; whereas in the first Vision the living Creatures begun the Song; and the Elders followed'em. 'Tis not to exclude the living Creatures and the Ministry, in the last Period of the Church ; but to fignify, that then the People shall be fo filled with the Divine Spirit, that they shall not need to wait the inspiration and affistance of the Holy Ministry, to ingage them to praise God, and perform holy duties.

The Nations were angry, and thy wrath is come; i. e. the Nations of the Antichristian People, have executed their malice and fury, and thou hast avenged it by destroying their Empire. And the Time of the dead that they should be judged, and that thou should off give reward unto thy Servants the Pro-Si phets

The Accomplishment Chap. 23.

Part. 2. phets, and to the Saints, and them that fear thy name, *fmall and great*. This doth not fignify the last judgement, or the last Refurrection.

'Tis the first Refurrection, the Deliverance of the Church, her coming to the expected King. dom. This is fet forth after the fame manner in the 20th Chapter of the Apocalyps, as hath been already feen, The Time of the Dead to be judged; he faith not, the Living and the Dead, or all the Dead; but fpeaks of the Church, which lay as dead during the reign of Antichrift, and shall rife again when that Kingdom is destroyed. The Dead shall be judged. And how? 'tis God will reward the faithfull and the Church by giving them Peace and a Kingdom. "Tis a judgement of Grace, and of Beneficence. He speaks not of eternal Rewards, as appears by what follows : and to destroy those, who destroyed the Earth. Which is not a properterm to fignify eternal punishments, wherein nothing is deftroyed: men continue under them for ever : fo that the ruin of the Antichristian Empire must be here meant.

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V.19. And the Temple of God was opened in Heaven, and there was seen in his Temple the Ark. of his Testament. The Ark is the fign of God's Covenant with the *lews*; fo this Prophecy of the Ark in the Temple of God, fignifies the recalling of the Iews. The Temple of God was open: The Church thall be open to all Nations, all People thall refort to it; and among others, we thall see that People, who derive their Glory from the Ark of the Covenant.

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of the Prophecies?

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CHAP. XXIV.

Chap. 24.

The Characters of the Kingdom of the Church. Eight are certain, and five doubtfull. What shall happen after this Kingdom. What is meant by Gog and Magog. There shall probably be a leffer kind of Antichrift a little before the end of the World.

I Aving confirmed the Truth of this Reign of L Chrift upon Earth', we ought now to confider the Nature and Characters of it; they may be divided into two Classes; fome that are doubtful, and others certain. It is fit that we begin with the certain. We are not to reckon among the Characters of this Reign, either the fall of the Babylonish Empire, or the conversion of the lews, or the conversion of the remaining Gentiles. For these things are to go before it. They can never be brought about, but with confusion and Tumult. The Popish Empire cannot fall, but it must cost blood, and make a mighty noife. The conversion of the lews mult needs be attended with great Commotions among the People, and it may be violent contradictions. 'Tis likewife impoffible to conceive that the Conversion of the Gentiles can be brought about, without the utmost endeavours of the Devil to hinder it : he will raife all his forces every where, to hinder the laft eftablishment of this Kingdom of Christ, as he did in the first Ages of the Christian Church. So that we cannot doubt; but he will cause great opposition, not only by words, but it may be blows. Now this cannot belong to Sí2 the

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the Kingdom of Christ, whereof the principal Character is Soveraign Peace. Infomuch that we thus conceive of it. 1. The Papal Empire shall fall. 2. After that fome years will be necesfary to abolish Sects and Parties, and compose the differences among Christians. 2. That after this, many Heathen Wations, and the Iews shall be converted; for it cannot be thought, that they should be converted, while Christians are fo much at variance among themfelves, and feeking the deftruction of one another. 4. After the Conversion of the *Iews*, the remainder of the most remote Nations shall also be converted ; New for all this there must be time; for should we think that God will act in a more miraculous manner in this, than in the establishment of the first Christian Church, Wherefore as the Christian Church was near an hundred years in its first setling, no less will be neceffary perfectly to refettle it; and then shall that bleffed Kingdom come, which we expect; not but that there is fome probability, that God may begin to compute the thousand years from the fall of Antichrift, even before the Conversion of the lews and Gentiles, and fo the fall of the Antichristian Kingdom, and the Conversion of the Nations, may in fome fort be comprehended within the Reign of Christ, for a thousand years. But when we ipeak here of the Kingdom of Christ, we ipeak of it as in its perfection, which will not be till after these things are come to pass.

An extrathe Spirit the first certain Chap. z. 28, 29.

The first certain Character of this reign of Chrift, ordinary effusion of is the plentifull effusion of the Spirit of God upon men. The Prophecy of Icel to this purpose, is one of those, which is but in part accomplisht hitherto, I Character. will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your Sons and your Daughters shall prophecy, your old Men shall

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shall dream dreams, and your young Men see visi-Part 2. ons; also on the servants and the hand-maid in those days will I pour out my Spirit. That lesser effusion of the Spirit, which the first Christians experienc't, is not enough to fill up the Sense of this Prophecy. I. Because that did not extend very far; the number was not great of those who did pertake of it. 2. That did not last but a little while, for even before the death of the Apostles, the extraordinary gifts of the Spirit became rare; So that what was then, was properly but a presage and type of that large effusion of the Spirit, which should be in the last Period of the Church; not that all men shall then become Prophets, and be inspired; but all shall be affisted and led by an extraordinary and all-powerfull influence of the H. Spirit.

2. From this first Character will arise a fecond, Thesecond viz. great Holines. Great in respect of the de-great Holig grees, and of the extent of it. In respect of de-neis. grees; for fuch as shall then be Holy, shallbeincomparably more fo than any are now, who are reputed fuch : and as to the extent of it, because the number of Holy perfons shallbe greater. Neverthelefs, 'tis not to be understood, as if men shall then be altogether without fin, for they must dye. There must therefore be some remainders of sin; even the Holy Apostles did not cease to be Men, bybeing Saints. The like shallbein reference to men in this last Period. Neither isit to behop't that all men without exception, shall then be holy; but 'tis credible, that the number of the Good shall exceed that of the Wicked, as much as'tis now inferior to it. By Good men, I intend not those who are commonly called Honeft men; of fuch there is yet a confiderable number in the World; but fuch, as shall be diffinguisht by an extraordinary Piety, Sí2 and

Part 2. and Holinefs ; The number of fuch is now but very fmall; but the greatest part of Men shall then be fo. And for the Men of another Character, they fhall then be as rare as now they are common. This great Holinefs of Men in those days, is abundantly proved by the many Prophecies already mentioned, and which certainly have not hitherto been fullfilled.

The third Character, Purity of

3. From thence follows a third Character, viz. Purity of worship and Doctrine. Corruption in Reliworship & gion follows the corruption of manners. God cannot permit that any *Church* which is greatly cor-rupted in manners, fhould for any long time preferve Purity of Doctrine and worship; and therefore we find in the Papacy that natural conjunction of a great Idolatry, with a great corruption in manners. So on the other hand, God cannot fuffer that a Church that is eminent for Holines, should decline from the Purity of Religion; wherefore we may be confident, that the Church in its last Period, shall not admit any alteration in the purity of its worthip, or of its Doctrine, or in any thing of its Religion. There shall no Herefy be received in that Church; and I am perfwaded, that Pelagianifm, which is now fo common, fhall be quite extirpated; for then all men shall be full of God, and perceive and acknowledge him in every thing. Whereas the Pelagians, who prevail in fo many places, do not fee and own him any where, but make a Ged of Man, by making him Independent. These men are far enough from having a right Idea, of a Being infinitely perfect. I dare fay, that God is not much in those men, who feel and perceive fo little of God.

4. The fourth Character of this Reign of Chrift, is a Soveraign Peace. This is plainly revealed by 4. Chara-Ster. Great Peace. many

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many express Prophecies. That the Wolf shall feed Part 2., with the Lamb, and fivords be turned into ploughshares, and men shall not hurt or defroy one another. The Art of War which fprung from Hell, fhall return thither. Nothing but the corruption and wickedness of the World doth now make it neceffary. The Devil of Covetousness, and of Ambition, the spirit of Revenge, and the like, shall return to the bottomless pit, whence they came. And it shall no more be a point of honour to know how to massive mankind, to ftorm Towns, and gain Battels, and deftroy Countries, and cover the Fields with dead Bodies.

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5. This shall be a Kingdom of Humility. All s. Charadeer, Decep. those vain Titles, which now ferve for ornament Huminy. and pride, shall then be vanisht. Brotherly Love shall make all men equal; not that all diffinction, and all dignities among men shall cease. This Kingdom is no Anarchy; there shall be fome to govern, and others to obey. But Government shall then be without Pride and Infolence, without Tyranny, and without Violence. Subjects shall obey their Rulers, with an humble spirit; and Governors shall rule their Subjects, with a spirit of meekness and gentleness.

6. All those Arts which now ferve the Pride and 6. Chara-Vanity of mankind, shall then be abolisht. 'Tis amytherious and deep defign of God, that his Providence permits the Reign of Vanity, in the place of full & vain Arts.' Charity, which is retired and gone. What a multitude of People are maintained by this Reign of Vanity? for how could the Poor fublift, without the vanity of the Rich, who will have flately Houfes, gawdy furniture, pompous garments of Gold, Silk, Point, Lace, and fair delicioufly, and keep many attendants, and domeflick Servants? by all thefe doth Sf 4 fublift

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fublist that great Company of Artificers, Gold-Smiths, Painters, and those that work in Tapiftry, in Stuffs of Wool, Gold and Silk, Cooks , Pastrymen, Architects, Taylors, and fuch as make Point and Lace, &c. These comprehend above three quarters of the World, and all these must dye of hunger, if the feveral branches of humane vanity were not as fo many fecret and under-ground chanels, whereby Divine Providence distributes food and nourish-ment to fo many perfons. They therefore who would cut off all this Vanity, before the feason of returning Charity, do confound the times and Charatters of the different Periods of the Church. These are the Vanities of the World, and while the World reigns, they must have their course; but 'tis certain withal, that affoon as the Reign of Charity shall return, all these shall be quite banisht.

7. Charaeter, The return of Charity.

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7. And this is the feventh Character of the reign of Chrift on Earth, that fervent charity shall be restored, and supply all the necessities of inferior perfons. By this athousand Channels shall be opened for the relief of the Poor, like those of vanity : And they who now live upon the Vanity of worldly men, shall then live upon the charity of the Saints. Inferiors are now vain and proud as well as Superiors, they learn and derive their vanity from that of those above 'em : and as Diogenes trampled under his feet the Houshold-stuff and pride of Plato, with a greater Pride than his, fo oftentimes the Pride and vanity of those, who grow rich by the vanity of others, is greater than that of the Rick themselves. It shall not then be thus; Every man shall be content with what is necessary : fo that they to whom God shall have given plenty of wealth, shall make no difficulty therewith to fupply the neceffities of the Indigent. A community of Goods shall then take place.

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place, like that which was feen in the first years of Part 2. the Church at ferusalem. Not that Men shall lose their property in the Goods they have, but every one shall dispense largely to such as need. As they who gathered more Manna than the reft had nothing over, and those who gathered less, had no want: That which thus happened in the Wildernefs, was not only an Emblem, but a true Type of what shall be in this last Period of the Church. They who have more than others, in regard of poffeffion, shall have no more than others, in respect of Ule.

8. The face of the Church , as to the external 8, Charapart of it, shall be uniform in its worship, in its Go- der. Uni-formity, ig vernment and Ceremonies. For that diversity and worship & mixture of colours which is at present, proceeds not Religion. from the Spirit of God, This uniformity it may be shall not be such as to remove every little difference : but there shall be none left that is esfential, none that may be called evil; all that which favors of Pride and Tyranny, shall be banisht from the Government of the Church; and that which ferves only for Pomp, shall not be admitted into its Ceremonies. Thus much for the certain Characters.

I. The doubtful Charactersare; First, The Def- I. Doubtcent of Christ into this World, to reign visibly here. full Chara-ter. Christ The Prophecies of Saint Iohn and of Daniel seem to shall defimport thus much. The latter faith, that the Son of Heaven. man, i. e. Jesus Christ, came to the ancient of days, and that Dominion and a Kingdom was given him. And St. Iohn faith, that the Saints shall reign with Christ a thousand years. I would not be too confident, that this ought to be understood of a visible descent and abode of Christ upon Earth; yea, I do not believe it probable. But to me it seems very Evident, that this Reign shall begin with fome mirasulous

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Part 2. culous appearance of our Lord in his Glory. After which he shall go back to Heaven, and from thence govern this victorious Church. Mr. I. Mede, and others after him, would make this reign of Chrift for a thousand years, tobe the Day of Indgement, and that within this time shall be the Refurrection of the dead. Others fay, that the Refurrection, and last Indgement, shall be before this Reign of Christ; but I dare not determine that.

3. Doubtcter, whether all earthly Powers shall be abelisht. 12.00

2. It is likewife dubious, whether all the Powers of full Chara- the World must then be abolisht. Which those words of Daniel feem to fignify, The Beast was stain, and his Body destroyed, and given to the burning flame. Concerning thereft of the Beasts, they had their Do-Dan.7. 11, minion taken away; yet their lives were prolonged

for a season and a Time. Beasts do certainly denote States and Empires; fo that it feems as if all Soveraign Power, i. e. Monarchical, should be taken away; and that Chrift alone should rule by his Vicegerents. I leave this undefided. But to me it feems probable, that the government of the World, shall assume the ancient form of the Commonwealth of Ifrael : That it shall be a Theocrafy : that God will establish Judges and Governours, by a a perticular inftinct of the People and their guides; that he will inftruct them in his will by infpired Perfons, whofe orders shall be punctually followed.

2. Doubtcter. whether the Martyrs shall be raised. Ber. 20.4.

3. Tis also uncertain, whether the Martyrs shall full Chara- rife, to be the Administrators of this Kingdom. 'Tis true, St. Iohn feems to fay fo in express words, & the Souls of those who were beheaded for the Testimony of lefus, &c. shall live and reign with Chrift a thousand years. Though I have some difficulty to be of that opinion, yet I know not what to answer to that Text; for if it intend only the deliverance of the Church in general, under the Emblem of a Re-(urrection ;

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furrection; what need was there to mention only Part 2. the Martyrs? It is faid, that the difcourse is not of Bodies, but of Souls : and that the original word doth not fignify to rife again, but only to live : and the Souls of those who were beheaded shall live. But firft,'tis well known, that Souls dye not, and confequently cannot be faid to rife, but as they reaffume their Bodies. 2. The learned know alfo, that the Soul is often put for the whole perfon, especially when the refurrection is spoken of, witness that paffage, Thon wilt not leave my Soul in the Grave. Laftly, I am not fubrile enough to difcern the difference, between living again, and rising; I always thought they were two words of the fame import. And I think it were easy to prove, that those who have been beheaded, cannot live again but by a Refurrection. 'Tis true, in the fourth Verse' tis only faid, they shall, live; but'tis plainby the fifth Verfe, that to live and to live again, in the Text are the fame thing, For'tis added, that the Rest of the dead should not live again, till the thousand years were accomplisht. The other dead men spoken of, v.4. must then live again at the beginning of the thousand years. Farther, without this, I know not what our Lord Jefus Chrift would fay to his Apostles in. those words. Verily, I fay unto you, that you who Matth. 19. have followed me in the regeneration, when the Son 28. of man is fat on the Throne of his Glory; you shall sit upon twelve Thrones, judging the twelve Tribes of Ifrael. What ever fense is given to these words, I cannot find any thing that gives me fatisfaction. Should it be understood of the last Indgement, to the fame effect, as St. Paul speaks, We shall judge the. World, and we shall judge the Angels; that feems to be but a small matter, that deserved not to be fo. folemnly ushered in, with a verily I fay unto you. For

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For after all, 'tis but in a figurative fenfe that we fhall then judge the World, by approving the fentence of Chrift, who alone fhall be the Indge. Moreover, I know not why our Lord fhould reftrain that judgement to the twelve Tribes of Ifrael, judging the twelve Tribes of Ifrael; for the Saints, as the words are taken, fhall judge the whole World: even the wicked too. Wherefore it cannot be faid, that the Church is to be underflood by the twelve Tribes of Ifrael. Once more, the Saints fhall judge the World more than they fhall the Church; for befices their approbation of the fentence given againft the World, they fhall bear witwefs againft them, which they fhall not doin reference to the Church.

I do not find much more reason for another sense. of this Text, which fome of late have given it. They fay the Time of the Regeneration, is the Time of the Church from Jefus Chrift to the end of the World. That during all that time, for 1600 years, the Apostles have fat as it were on Thrones, to judge the Church, because we confult them, and have recourse to their Oracles. But, I. 'Tis a strange abule of words, to callby the name of Regeneration. fuch corrupted times, as those of the Church for the last twelve hundred years. 2. 'Tis to take the words in a very figurative sense indeed, to call that which the writings of the Apostles do at this day, sitting upon Thrones, and judging the twelve Tribes of Ifrael. 3. Laftly, I know not why the twelve Tribes of Israel thould come into this promife, and why they only; fince they are altogether excluded from the Covenant; and are not governed by the writings of the Apostles. I confeis then, that I find nothing therein but what is obscure.

But all is plain, if by Regeneration I understand

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she happy Reign of Peace, and Righteousness, and Part 2. Charity. For the Church must be greatly renewed to reach that bleffed state. Then indeed, the Son of man shall be fat on the Throne of his Glory. He shall then have the full Dominion, whereas now he reigns as it were but by halves : and after the end of this World, he shall reign no longer; for then be shall have delivered up the Kingdom to God his Father. If we suppose that then the raised Apostles, shall be at the head of the twelve converted Tribes, and shall govern them, and fend their orders by them to the rest of the World, according to which all other Governours throughout the Earth shall manage themselves. If I say, this be supposed, no Text can be plainer. The word Thrones will then be taken in its natural fignification, and to Indge will fignify the same, as it doth throughout the Scripture, perticularly in the book of Iudges, where we read that lephta, and Sampson, and Samuel, judged Ifrael fo many years. Laftly, by this means we shall understand why the twelve Tribes of Israel are mentioned : 'tis because the Apostles are to have a perticular care and overfight of them, as being their own People, although their authority shallbe universal. I confess this seems to me most probable. Nevertheless I determine nothing, but fuspend my judgement.

4. I leave it alfo as doubtful, whether Ierusalem 4. Doubt-shall be rebuilt, tobe the seat of Christ's Kingdom; full Chara-to say the truth, as I believe that the Iews shall ther Jetumeet together in their own Country, I fee no reason falem shall why they should not rebuild the City of ferufalem. Which being rebuilt, will doubtlefs be the most illuftrious City in the World; and if you will, the feat of the universal Empire; not of an Earthly Mostarchy, that hath its Armies, Tributes, Customes, Forts.

be rebuilt,

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Part 2. Forts, and Governours, fpread throughout the Earth; but it shall be the principal feat, whence shall flow the Orders and Oracles of Iefus Chrift, whereby the whole World shall be governed.

5. Doubt-5. Lastly, I will not determine, how long this full Chara-Kingdom shall last. A thousand years are exprest: duration of oftentimes determinate numbers are put for indethis King-finite. But I see no inconvenience will follow, if dom. we take that number in its natural fignification, and

I am of that opinion.

After this Reign of a thousand years, there is a great Event to be brought about, set forth in these words.

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V.7. And when the thouland years are expired; Satan shall be loosed out of his prison.

V. 8. And shall go out to deceive the Nations; which are in the four quarters of the Earth, Gog and Magog, to gather them together to battel; the number of whom is as the sand of the Sea.

V.9. And they went up on the breadth of the Earth, and compassed the Camp of the Saints about, and the beloved City: and fire came down from God but of Heaven, and devoured them.

výhat shal happen after the thouland years explained.

I fee but one fenfe can be given to this: that you may comprehend it, you muftknow, that we are not to take those promifes of the conversion of all Nations, and of all men in perticular, in fuch a ftrict and rigid fenfe, as to admit of no exception. I have already told you; that the Church shall then as far exceed the World; and the Good the wicked, as now the World and the Men of the World do the Good. Therefore there shall then be fome remaining people not converted. They shall be suppress and kept under during the thousand years, and shall not molest either the Peace or Purity of the Church. But at the end of this Period, their numbers of the Prophecies.

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bers shall be increased, and become very confidera- Part 2: ble. And before the end of the World, a cruel perfecution against the Church shall arises from them; and because the number of three and half is fatal for perfecutions, 'tis not unlikely that this shall also last three years and half before the end of the World. During three natural years and half, the Sanctuary was thut up, and prophaned by Antiochus. For three years and half, Iefus Christ preacht in an afflicted state : for three prophetical years and half, the two witness prophecied clothed in fackcloth : for three prophetical days and half, i.e. three natural years and half, these two witness for three main dead in the streets of the Cuy.

So to me it feems probable, that the last Persecution, after the thousand years of Rest, shall last three years and half, and then may come the Antichrift of St. Irenaus; whom I will so far honour, as to believe that he had learnt the Myftery of this last Perfecution from fome Apostolical Perfons, which he confounded with the reign of the Apocaliptical Beast, for 1260 days. Neither is it improbable, but that the Ring-leader of this last Persecution may be a lew : tor there is no mean to be found among that People; they are all either very Good or very Bad. They who shall live when the Iews shall be converted, shall be able to Divine fomething of it. For if they then see a remnant of obstinate lews, cantonize themselves in fome corner of the World, and refift the general ftream of Conversion, there will be fome ground to believe, that this shall be the first bud of that Great Rebellion, which the Providence of God referves for the end of the World. And fo it may be there shall arife a Iew, 25

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as St. Irenaus faid, pretending to be the Meffiah, who shall perfecute the Church, and reign for three years and half before the end of the World, and be deftroyed within a few days before the last Indgement : This shall be the Diminutive of the great Antichrift, which should not be confounded with the Man of fin , of whom Saint Paul speaks, nor with the Beast, in Revel. 13. nor with the Woman, chap. 17. nor with Babylon, chap. 18. The Fathers who lived near the Apofles time, it may be heard fome discourse of this, and that probably gave occasion to the mistake. This is the most that can be faid with any pretence of reason, to excuse St. Irenaus; and those of the Ancients who followed him, in the defcription of Antichrift. Gog and Magog are names borrowed from Ezekiel, which in my opinion do not fignify the fame People in both places. Here it denotes in general the Enemies of the Church. Neverthelefs, I know nothing concerning it with any great certainty.

CHAP. XXV.

An Anfiver to the reafons of the Anti-millinaties, against the Reign of a thousand years.

A Ccording to the Method of a Regular Difputation, I come now to answer the Reasons of the Anti-millinaries. But most of them are fo weak, that they hardly deferve to be considered; but that the mention of 'cm will serve as a further proof; to confirm the truth of our seventh Period. For 'tis a very good Argument for any opinion, to be supported

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ported on the one hand by powerfull and weighty Part 24 Reafons, and to be opposed on the other by weak and flender ones. Those Gentlemen have the plurality of voices on their fide, and are doubtless men of worth and learning. 'T is nevertheless true, that they have fuffered themselves to be born down with the ftream, without much minding it.

I. First, they fay, that the Scripture speaking of First obs Christ's second coming, never speaks of any other jection. Christ not than that, when he shall appear in the Clouds of to come, Heaven, attended with Angels and Archangels to day of raise mankind, and judge the quick and dead. Where- jugdment. as we suppose a kind of a clandestine coming of Chrift, to fettlea Kingdom upon Earth, which the Scripture knows nothing of : for it speaks of no future Kingdom of Chrift, that is yet to be, fave that which he shall have in Heaven, after the distribution of Eternal Rewards and Punishments. I and fwer. 1. These men suppose by this Argument, a Kingdom of Christ in Heaven after the last judgement; but there is no fuch Kingdom, neither shall there ever beany; on the contrary, St. Paul doth express tell us, that he shall then cease to reign, and give up the Kingdom into the hands of his Father. 1 Cor. 171 So that fince we are affured from Scripture of Christs coming to reign, it must be before the end of the World; for the Kingdom of Chrift the Mediator shall then be finisht. 2. 'Tis supposed in this objection, that the Scripture speaks of no more than one coming of Chrift, which shall be accompanied with the voice of the Arch-angel, to fummon the Dead to judgement. This is plainly to fuppole the thing in Queffion: and those who have read the fore-going Chapters, with attention, and without prejudice, will still believe, that there TE 16

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is a first coming of Christ, and it may be a first Refurrection. 3. Lastly, who can be certain, that this coming of Chrift, to establish his Kingdom upon Earth, shall not be in that manner, with the voice of an Arch-angel, and in great magnificence and Glory? Who can prove, that at that first coming of Christ he shall not raise fome of the dead, as St. John feems expressly to have fore-told? all the little reafons pretended from Conveniency and Inconveniency, which are here alledged, will have much ado to relift the evidence of fo express a Text; and of that, Matth. 19. Verily, I fay unto you, that in the Regeneration, when the Son of man shall be fat on the Throne of his Glory, you shall also sit on twelve Thrones, judging the twelve Tribes of Ifrael. 2. The next thing alledged, is that the Heaven's

2. Object. Chrift is to remain in the world.

are to contain Jefus Chrift till the restitution of all Heaven, till things. The reftitution of all things, that they fay the end of is the End of the World; and fo Jefus Chrift must be confined to Heaven till the end of the world : and confequently, shall not come to settle a Kingdom upon Earth for a thousand years. If this were true; that Chrift must stay in Heaven till the end of the World, might he not destroy his Enemies, give Peace to his Church; and govern it in Peace by his Prophets and Servants, without coming in Perfon from Heaven? Moreover, in cafe our Lord frould for a short space come down from Heaven, to establitha Kingdom for a thousand years, and to give his feal to the Conversion of all Wations, by fome glorious Apparition, returning back to Heaven immediately after; might it not be faid, not with standing this, that the Heavens shall contain him till the end of Time? So fmall an interruption of his abode in Heaven could not hinder, but that the beavens may still be reckon'd the place of his abode. Laftly,

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Laftly, how will they prove, that by the Restitution Part 2. of all Things, the end of the World is to be understood ? on the contrary, that end is represented as the Overturning, and not the Restitution of all things. The Heavens, the Stars, the Elements shall be burnt up, and destroyed by fire. 'Tistrue, after this there shall be new Heavens, and a new Earth, but the Scripture doth more frequently describe the end of the world, by an universal confusion, and Overturning, than by the new Heavens which shall follow. And the new Heavens in most places of Scripture fignify the Renovation of the Church, in its last Period of a thousand years. So that I hardly make any doubt, but that by the Restitution of all things, Chap. 8. Acts, we are to understand the Establishment of the Church, before the end of the World.

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3. The third Argument of the Anti-millenaries 3. Argum. is this, that fuch a flate of Peace and tranquillity, as we Peace and promife to the Church, doth not at all agree with what are not to the H.Scripture speaks of the Persecution and afflicti- be the Lot of the ons, that the Church and the Faithfull are always to Church. meet with in this World. 1. Ought not this to be mutually granted, that the whole is to be denominated from the major part? for fix thou fand years the Church was to be persecuted, and in a low Condition; and in a feventh Period, the thall have Reft : And shall we count it strange, that the Holy Ghost. doth for the most part, speaking of the state of the Church here below, as a low and miferable condition, and that he faith very little of her state of Glory; fince the difference between the first and second ftate, is as fix to one? 2. I answer, that they suppose that which is not true, viz. that the Scripture speaks of the Church, as being alway in a state of fuffering. On the contrary, more places can be brought. whereinher Proferity and Peace are promised, than Tt 2

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Part 2. of those where the is threatned with calamity and perfecution. We may fee the truth of this in the preceding Chapters, where I have thown that Empire, and a Kingdom, Peace, and Profperity, are promifed to the Church of Christ, in fuch a manner as hath never hitherto been fulfilled.

4. Obje&. VVhen Chrift shal come, the Church shall be moft corrupt.

Math. 24. v. 12. 24. 37. Luke 18. ¢. 8.

4. After this, they tell us, that when God describesthofe Times, which shall immediately precede. the end of the World, instead of representing them as agolden Age, they are painted out as an Age of Iron. and darkness. Iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold ; false Prophets and false Christs shall arife, they shall work figns and wonders, to deceive if poffible the very Elect. The coming of the Son of man shall be as the days of Noah. When the Son of man shall come, he shall not find faith upon Earth. And 2 Ep. Thefal.2. chap ? tis faid, the Lord shall deftroy the man of fin, by the brightness of his coming. But all this is grounded on a falfe supposition; viz. that there thall be no other coming of Christ, but for the last & final Judgement, which is not true : the coming of Chrifthere spoken of, is that to settle the Peace, and Glory, and Kingdom of his Church; and we may be certain, that this is meant in almost all the Passages, where the coming of Christis spoken of. It is true, that when Chrift shall come to destroy the Antichristian Kingdom, he shall not find true Faith upon Earth, that is, very little of it. Experience confirms this; for we are now in that very time. Farther, when Chrift shall come the third and last time, for the last Judgment, it may well be, that there shall be agreat. Icarcity of faith & piety in the World at that time: for Gog and Magog shall be increas't, there shall be a great feduction upon Earth, and a great affliction. upon the Church. So that thefe Prophecies shall have their accomplifhment whenever Chrift comes. They

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They were fulfilled at his first coming, when he came Part 2. in the flesh; for the Church was then exceedingly corrupted; and fo at his second coming, when he shall come to destroy the Antichristian Kingdom: For in our days, there is a very great corruption, and shall be at his third coming; for at the end of the world, there shall be an Insurrection against the Church, and against the Son of God.

5. It will farther follow, fay thefe Gentlemen, 5, Object. The day of Indgement would not then Judgement be unknown, as our Lord J. Christ hath faid it is. For would not if just after the fall of the Antichristian Empire, the unknown. reign of Chrift for a thousand years must take place, we likewife know, that at the end of that Reign of a thousand years, shall be the day of Judgment. First, you muft know, that our Lord J. Chrift faith not, that the day of the last Judgment shall be alway concealed: heonly faith, that no man then knew it; concerning that day, faith he, knoweth no man. That depends on the fixing the time of the 1260 years, for the reign of Antichrift. Now no man knew for certain, at that time, when the 1260 years should begin. God did not permit that it should be well known, till this last Age, which is as also the last of the reign of Antichrist for 1260 years. Moreover, after having well fixttheEpocha of the birth of Antichrift, that we may discover his end, yet can we not thereby come to the exact knowledge of the day of Iudgement. 1. Becaufe we know not whether the thousand years of the reign of the Church, must begin just at the end of the 1260 years of the reign of Antichrist. We may fay the contrary, without faying any thing that is improbable, that the thousand years are not to be computed, but from the compleat establishment of the Kingdom of Christ. 2. We cannot tell whether the Period of a thousand years is to be exactly fo much Tt 2 neither

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neither more or less; for the H. Ghost is not so critical and precife, and often makes use of a round and certain number, to fignify one that is uncertain, unlefs when he makes use of a broken number, as three, and half; for then we cannot doubt, but we are to reckon exactly fo much. So that thefe two things being always doubtfull, we can never know the precife time of the Judgement day.

6. Object. The world would then while.

6. After this, they fay, that if the Church must reign a thou fand years on Earth, the World is yet to last for last a long a long time, which is not likely it should, because

the Apostles even in their days spoke of the end of the world as a thing approaching, and near at hand. We are in the last times, faith St. Paul. The coming of I. Chrift is at hand, faith St. James. My littie children, It is the last time, faith St. John. They ought to confess, that these passages make against them, instead of being for them. The Apostles called their Days, the last times, and the last hour, and yet almost two thousand years have passed fince. Those Texts therefore mult not be taken in too rigid a sense. We have spent one Chapter on purpose in this Book to explain those Passages. 7. Lastly, they tell us, that according to the Scri-

7. Object. The Scripture

ptures, at the coming of our Lord J. Chrift, All the ipeaks but Dead must be raifed at once, the Righteous and the of one Re- Wicked : which agrees not with the fuppolition of furection. the Millenaries, who would make one part of the Dead to rifeat the beginning of the reign of a thoufand years, and the relt at the end of it. But how can any one fay, that the Scripture faith that, when it speaks the quite contrary ; that one part of the Dead; must rife first, which is the first Refurrection; and that the Rest of the Dead are not to rise till the thousand years are fullfilled? There are some passages, 'tis true, wherein the Refurrection of the Good and Bad

of the Prophecies.

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Bad is spoken of, as that which shall be at the same Part 2: time; and fo it shall accordingly be : for this first Resurrection will be but of a very few, viz. of the Ancient Martyrs. The remainder of the Faithful shall not be raifed, till the end of the World. Many Deard were rifen with Christ, when he rose, and are certainly with him, body and foul in Heaven. Notwithstanding this, the Scripture speaks of the Refurrection of all the Dead, as a thing deferr'd and adjourn'd to the last Day: because one little Exception deftroysnot a general Rule. 'Tis strange that these Gentlemen find so much difficulty in this first Refurrection! Methinks they should remember, the many Saints who were raifed with Chrift. Why may not Chrift raile fome of the New Teftament Saints, at the coming of his Kingdom, as well as raise some of the Ancient Patriarchs, when he rose from the Grave? However, notwithstanding all that I have faid on this fubject of that first Refurretion, I once again declare, that I am not follicitons to decide it. Therefore I have and do again place it among those things which are doubtful. I am informed, that the learned and famous Prof. Mr. Witfins of Urrecht, hath thought fit to declare his mind on this fubject, in some publick Lectures. Iam told; that he agrees with me concerning a great change, which is to be in the Church, before the end of the World, with respect to Manners, Union in Do-Etrine, and the spreading of the Christian Faith, as well among the lews, as among the Nations which as yet are Pagan. He is alfo willing, that the *lews* Dex Tri-fhould hope to return to their own Land, and re-bubus If-build *lerufalem*. I would ask no more, and am more 9.1.8 cap. rejoy't to meet with the concurrence of fogreata II. S. 17. man in that which is Effential, than I can be troubled that he differs from me, concerning that first Refurrection

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Part 2. furrection : for I must acknowledge, that I meet with very great difficulties about it. But when I look upon it on that fide, and in that manner, as I have reprefented it, I find it to be very probable: Neverthelefs, I am far from being fully perfwaded of the Truth of it, as I am concerning those Articles wherein we two agree.

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Thefe I think are all the Objections wherewith these Gentlemen oppose us. For I regard not what they fay, when they tell us, That this Re. on of a thousand years is a lewish vision, a Fancy derived from the impure Fountain of their Traditions. This is to declaim; and not to prove. 'Tisnot impossible but there may remain fomething that is good among the Traditions of the lews ; at least, St. Paul and St. Inde believed fo. The first learnt from their Tradition the names of the Magicians of Agypt, who opposed Moles; and likewise those words of Moles, I exceedingly quake and fear, which we no where read in the Old Testament: And St. Inde learnt from thence the combat of Michael the Arch-angel with the Devil, for the body of Moles; alfo the Prophecy of Enoch. They urgelikewife against us a multitude of ancient and modern Authors. But I had rather give credit to Instin Martyr, and Papias, who might have feen St. Iohn, than to all those who have wrote fince. God hath his particular reasons, why he will not that the Propheries should be understood in every Age.

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