THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. A
JUSTIFICATION OF ITS NATIONAL TITLE AND
CHARACTER, AND AN EXPOSITION OF
CONTROVERTED PASSAGES IN CONFORMITY
THEREWITH. THE DONNELLAN LECTURES,
PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF
DUBLIN, IN THE YEARS 1871 & 1872

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649575770

The Epistle to the Hebrews. A Justification of Its National Title and Character, and an Exposition of Controverted Passages in Conformity Therewith. The Donnellan Lectures, Preached before the University of Dublin, in the Years 1871 & 1872 by John Leech

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JOHN LEECH

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. A
JUSTIFICATION OF ITS NATIONAL TITLE AND
CHARACTER, AND AN EXPOSITION OF
CONTROVERTED PASSAGES IN CONFORMITY
THEREWITH. THE DONNELLAN LECTURES,
PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF
DUBLIN, IN THE YEARS 1871 & 1872



THE

DONNELLAN LECTURES

FOR

1871 & 1872.

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

A Instification

National Title and Character,

AND AN

EXPOSITION OF CONTROVERTED PASSAGES IN CONFORMITY THEREWITH.

THE DONNELLAN LECTURES,

PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, IN THE YEARS 1871 & 1872.

BY

JOHN LEECH, M.A., T.C.D.



DUBLIN:

HODGES, FOSTER AND CO., PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY. LONDON: RIVINGTONS, WATERLOO PLACE. 1874.

PREFACE.

THE writer, while preparing many years ago to take Holy Orders in the United Church of England and Ireland, felt dissatisfied with the explanations hitherto given by Commentators to Heb. xiii. 10-17, and framed an explanation contained in a letter published in "The Christian Examiner," Jan. 7, 1860. This exposition he subsequently supported by another letter, published in the same periodical, in reply to a serious objection raised by a learned Divine,-an ornament of the Church of Ireland. The principle laid down in those letters (embodied and expanded in the sixth lecture) is,-that the passage refers to the Hebrew people, and not to any Christian Church. This principle has been in the following pages extended to the Epistle itself,-by attempting (as in the first lecture), to shew that the Epistle (to whomsoever sent) was designed for the benefit of the Hebrew people, and not for only the believing section thereof, and by explaining in that sense, portions of the epistle, which in their ordinary

application have been encompassed with considerable difficulty.

To the kindness of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College in the University of Dublin, the writer is deeply indebted for the favourable auspices under which he is enabled to bring these lectures before the public.

The views advocated in the following pages are, he confesses, new; and run counter to those found in even the latest and most esteemed commentaries; but the author would respectfully ask of his readers the favour of a patient and impartial hearing before the verdict is pronounced.

MITCHELSTOWN, April 10, 1874.

CONTENTS.

1

LECTURE I.

Indicate I	Page
Heb. i. 1, 2. "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the Fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son."	2
The epistle to the Hebrews was designed for the Hebrew Nation and not for the believing section merely	9
LECTURE 1L	
Heb. vi. I, 2, 3. "Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment. And this will we do, if God permit."	
"The foundation" and "the first principles of the oracles of God" (Heb. v. 12) refer to the Hebrew rather than the Christian faith: —'The principles of the doctrine of Christ' are a mistranslation: —the 'perfection' is misapplied	
LECTURE III.	
Heb. vi. 4-8. "For it is impossible for those who were once enlight- ened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good Word of God, and the powers of the world to come, if they shall fall sway, to renew them again to repentance; seeing they crucify to them- selves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. For the earth which drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it, and bringeth forth herbs meet for them for whom it is dressed, receiveth blessing from God; but that which beareth thorns and briars is nigh unto cursing; whose end is to be burned."	
This passage refers to the Hebrew nation hastening, at the date of the epistle, to consummate its apostacy, and finds its contrast in 9th verse, where the believing class is mentioned	
LECTURE IV.	
Heb. iv. 9. "There remains the therefore a rest for the people of God."	
The rest not yet entered into by the people of God (the Hebrew people) will be enjoyed at their conversion and restoration	68

LECTURE V.

Heb. viii. 8-12. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their Fathers in the day when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt, because they continued not in my covenant, and I regarded them not, saith the Lord. For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts; and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people; and they shall not teach every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, know the Lord; for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest; for I will be merciful to their unrightcousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

The covenant, promised in this prophecy, belongs to the Hebrew people and predicts its national conversion

LECTURE VI.

Heb. xiii. 10-17. "We have an altar, whereof they have no right to cat who serve the tabernacle. For the bodies of those heasts, whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by the high Priest for sin, are burned without the camp, wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. Let us go forth therefore unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach. For here have we no continuing city, but we seek the one to come. By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to His Name; but to do good and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

"An altar"—the sacrifice of the great day of atonement among the Jews is typical of the sacrifice of Christ. Such meanings as the cross, the Lord's Table, &c., subsequently ascribed to the word—"altar," were unknown at the date of the epistle ... 10:

mroel i

LECTURE I.

A JUSTIFICATION OF TITLE.

"God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds."—Hxs. i. 1, 2.

IN the first of this course of lectures we shall endeavour to ascertain 'for what readers the Epistle was designed;' for this question once settled will materially aid us in our subsequent investigations.

Commentators have carelessly treated as one the two very distinct questions,—'To whom was the Epistle sent?—and, 'For what readers was it designed?' In our search for the answer to the latter question, we shall endeavour to avoid this confusion.

In their views with regard to our question expositors seem to us to be as inconsistent with the truth, as they are divergent from each other: they have not even noticed the only answer, which appears to us to satisfy the question, 'For what readers was it written?'—an answer, nevertheless, suggested by the very title, which for ages the Epistle has borne, 'The Epistle to the Hebrews.'