about its literal and grammatical ſignification. St Jerome, who translates it by Qui *mittendus est,* manifeſtly reads Shi*loach* “ ſent,” inſtead of *Shiloh,* The Septuagint have it F.jj∙ a» eλ⅛n *τa a-ra×uμ(ytc aυτω',* or, Eως∙ *a∕ ι,λ,⅛n a a^o×fiτxι.* (as iſ they had read l⅛w inſtead of n⅛w), *i. e.* “ Until the coming of him to whom it is reſerved ;” or, “ Till we ſee arrive that which is reſerved for him.”

It nruſt be owned, that the signification of the Hebrew word *Shiloh* is not well known. Some tranſlate, “ thc ſceptre ſhall not depart from Judah, till he comes to whom it belongs ;” ∏lw or inſtead of I1?\* 't, Others, “ till the coming of the peace-maker ;” or, “ the pacific ;” or, “ of prosperity,” ∏bu, *proſperatus est. Shalah* signifies, “ to be in peace, to be in proſperity ;” others, “ till the birth of him who ſhall be born of a woman that ſhall conceive without the knowledge of a man,” flli' or *ſecundina, fluxus@@\**; otherwiſe, “ the ſceptre ſhall not depart from Judah, till its end, its ruin ; till the downfal of the kingdom of the Jews,” ⅛κu' or rife- *it has ceased, it has finished* @@\*. Some Rabbins have taken the name *Siloh* or *Shiloh,* as if it ſignified the city of this name in Paleſtine : “ The ſceptre ſhall not be taken away from Judah till it comes to Shiloh ; till it ſhall be taken from him to be given to Saul at Shiloh.” But in what part of Scripture is it ſaid, that Saul was acknowledged as king or conſecrated at Shiloh ? If we would understand it of Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat, the matter is ſtill as uncertain. The Scripture mentions no aſſembly at Shiloh that admitted him as king. A more modern author derives *Shiloh* from ∏bu∙, *ſatigare,* which ſometimes figniſies *to be weary, to ſuffer ;* “ till his la­bours, his ſufferings, his paſſion, ſhall happen.”

But not to anruſe ourſelves about ſeeking out the grammatical ſignification of Shiloh, it is ſufficient for us to ſhow, that the ancient Jews are in this matter agreed with the Chriſtians : they acknowledge, that this word ſtands for the *Messiah the King.* It is thus that the paraphraſts Onkelos and Jonathan, that the an­cient Hebrew commentaries upon Geneſis, and that the Talmudiſts themſelves, explain it. If Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles did not make uſe of this paſſage to prove the coming of the Meſſiah, it was becauſe then the com­pletion of this prophecy was not ſufficiently manifeſt. The ſceptre ſtill continued among the Jews ; they had ſtill kings of their own nation in the perſons of the Herods ; but ſoon after the ſceptre was entirely taken away from them, and has never been reſtored to then ſince.

The conceited Jews ſeek in vain to put forced mean­ings upon this prophecy of Jacob ; ſaying, for example, that the ſceptre intimates the dominion of ſtrangers, to which they have been in ſubjection, or the hope of fee­ing one day the ſceptre or ſupreme power settled again among themſelves. It is eaſy to perceive, that all this is contrived to deliver themſelves out of perplexity. In vain likewiſe they take refuge in certain princes of the captivity, whom they pretend to have ſubſiſted beyond the Euphrates, exerciſing an authority over their nation little differing from abſolute, and being of the race of David. This pretended ſucceſſion of princes is per­fectly chimerical; and though at certain times they could ſhow a ſucceſſion, it continued but a ſhort time, and their authority was too obſcure, and too much li­mited, to be the object of a prophecy ſo remarkable as

this was.

SHINGLES, in building, ſmall pieces of wood, or quartered oaken boards, ſawn to a certain ſeantling, or, as is more uſual, cleft to about an inch thick at one end, and made like wedges, four or five inches broad, and eight or nine inches long.

Shingles are uſed inſtead of tiles or ſlates, eſpecially for churches and ſteeples ; however, this covering is dear ; yet, where tiles are very ſcarce, and a light co­vering is required, it is preferable to thatch ; and where they are made of good oak, cleft, and not ſawed, and well ſeaſoned in water and the ſun, they make a ſure, light, and durable covering.

The building is firſt to be covered all over with boards, and the ſhingles nailed upon them.

SHIP, a general name for all large veſſels, particu­larly thoſe equipped with three mails and a bowſprit ; the maſts being compoſed of a lowermaſt, topmaſt, and top-gallant-maſt : each of theſe being provided with yards, ſails, &c. Ships, in general, are either employ­ed for war or merchandize.

*Ships oſ War* are veſſels properly equipped with ar­tillery, ammunition, and all the neceſſary martial wea­pons and inſtruments for attack or defence. They are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their ſeveral ranks or claſſes, called *rates,* as follows : Ships of the firſt rate mount from 100 guns to no guns and upwards; ſecond rate, from 90 to 98 guns ; third rate, from 64 to 74 guns ; fourth rate, from 50 to 60 guns ; fifth rate, from 32 to 44 guns; and ſixth rates, from 20 to 28 guns, See the article Rate. Veſſels carrying leſs than 20 guns are denominated sl*oops, cutters, fire-ships,* and *bombs.* It has lately been propoſed to reduce the number of theſe rates, which would be a ſaving to the nation, and also productive of ſeveral material advantages.

In Plate CCCCL. is the repreſentation of a firſt rate, with rigging, &c. the ſeveral parts of which are as follow :

Parts of the hull,—A, The cathead ; B, The fore­chain-wales, or chains ; C, The main-chains ; D, The mizen-chains ; E, The entering port ; F, The hawſe- holes ; G, The poop-lanterns ; H, The cheſs-tree ; I, The head ; K, The ſtern.

I, The bowſprit. 2, Yard and ſail. 3, Gammon­ing. 4, Manrop. 5, Bobſtay. 6, Spritsail-ſheets. 7, Pendants. 8, Braces and pendants. 9, Halliards. 10, Lifts. 11, Clue-lines. 12, Sprit ſail-horses. 13,

Buntlines. 14, Standing lifts. 15, Bowſprit-ſhroud. 16, Jib-boom. 17, Jibſtay and ſail. 18, Halliards. 19, Sheets. 20, Horſes. 21, Jib-guy. 22, Spritſail- topſail yard. 23, Horſes. 24, Sheets. 25, Lifts. 26, Braces and pendants. 27, Cap of bowſprit. 28, Jack ſtaff. 29, Truck. 30, Jack flag.—31, *Fore- mast.* 32, Runner and tackle. 33, Shrowds. 34, Laniards. 35, Stay and laniard. 36, Preventer-ſtay and laniard. 37, Woolding of the maſt. 38, Fore­yard and ſail. 39, Horſes. 4c, Top. 41, Crowfoot. 42, Jeers. 43, Yard-tackles. 44, Lifts. 45, Braces and pendants. 46, Sheets. 47, Foretacks. 48,. Bow­lines and bridles. 49, Fore bunt-lines. 50, Fore leech­lines. 51, Preventer-brace. 52, Futtock-ſhrouds.— 53, *Foretop-mast.* 54, Shrouds and laniards. 55, Fore- top-ſail yard and ſail. 56, Stay and ſail. 57, Runner. 58, Back-ſtays. 59, Halliards. 60, Lifts. 61, Braces and pendants. 62, Horſes. 63, Clew-lines. 64, Bow­lines and bridles. 65, Reef-tackles. 66, Sheets. 67,