$Psalme\ 29$

King Dauid by voice and inftrument rendereth thankes to God for his peacable ftate in the kingdom, 5. inuiteth others to reioyce in Gods benefites, teaching by his owne example that God fometimes geneth more comfort fometimes sheweth his wrath, but al for our good.

Dauid rendereth thankes for his eftablifhment in his kingdome. The 8. key.

A ${\rm a}) P {\rm falme}$ of Canticle, ${\rm b}) {\rm in}$ the dedication of Dauids houfe.

wil ^c)exalt thee ô Lord, ^d)becaufe thou haft receiued me: neither haft ^e)delighted myne enemies ouer me.

 3 Ô Lord my God I haue cried to thee, and thou haft $^{\rm f)}{\rm healed}$ me.

⁴ Lord thou haft ^g)brought forth my foule out of hel: thou haft faued me from them that goe downe into the lake.

- ^d for his deliuerie from manie trubles, and dangers.
- ^e Not fuffering his enemies to be delighted in his ruine.
- ^f Conferued my bodie in health amõgft innumerable dangers.
- ^g Preferued my foule from greater dãgers of finnes, and fo from hel.

^a The general name of Pfalme common to this whole booke conteyning in al 150. is more particularelie appropriated to fome, which more fpecially were playde vpon mufical inftruments as on the Pfalter, Harpe, &c. Others are called Canticles, which were moft vfuallie fongue with humaine voices. So this, called a *Pfalme* of *Canticle*, fignifieth that voyces begane the mufike and inftruments were adioyned. As contrariwife others are called *Canticles* of *Pfalmes*, where inftruments begane and voices folowed.

^b After manie great tribulations, King Dauid profpering built an excellent houfe or palace. (2. Reg. 5. v. 11. Paralip. 14. v. 1.) And at his firft dwelling therein, made this Pfalme, beginning himfelfe to fing the fame with voice, other multitans ioyned with him in the praifes of God and thankefgeuing for his benefites.

^c Though God in himfelfe is moft high, and neither nedeth, nor can be exalted by men, yet the royal prophet knew it vvas his dutie to fing thankes and praifes to him,

⁵ Sing to our Lord ^a)ye his fainctes: and ^b)confeffe to the memorie of his holines.

 6 Becaufe $^{\mathrm{c})}\mathrm{wrath}$ is in his indignation: $^{\mathrm{d})}\mathrm{and}$ life in his wil.

At $^{\rm e)}{\rm euening}$ shal weeping abide: and in the morning glad neffe.

 7 And I faid in my abundance: $^{\rm f)I}$ wil not be moued for euer.

 8 Ô Lord g) in thy wil, thou haft geuen ftrength to my beautie. Thou haft ^h) turned away thy face from me, and I became trubled.

 9 To thee ô Lord $^{i)}\mathrm{I}$ wil crie: and I wil pray to my God.

 $^{10\ {\rm j})}{\rm What}$ profite is in my bloud, whiles I defcend into corruption?

Shal duft confeffe to thee, or declare thy truth?

¹¹ Our Lord hath heard, and had mercie on me: our Lord is become my helper.

¹² Thou haft turned my mourning into ioy vnto me: thou haft cut my fackcloth, and haft compafied me with gladnes.

¹³ That ^k)my glorie may fing to thee: and I be not compunct: Lord my God for euer ¹)wil I confeffe to thee.

^a Ye that are iuft and holie praife God for it, from vvhom it cometh, and not from your felues:

^b confeffe his mere goodnes vvithout your defertes.

^c VVhen he is angrie,

^d yet he meaneth vvel vnto vs.

^e The ftate of a iuft mans life is often changed from forovv to comforte, and from conforte to forovv.

^f Though vve fuppofe our felues firmly eftablished:

^g yet God of his good vvil tovvardes vs fometimes geneth *ftrength*, and corege,

^h fometimes fuffereth vs to our ovvne vveakenes,

ⁱ therfore we muft ftil *crie and pray* for Gods helpe,

^j in manner here expreffed or the like.

^k Finally in this my good ftate

¹ I fhal alvvayes confeffe and praife thee.