ST. MATTHEW. xX,   
 66   
   
 ner of disease. 2 Now the names of the twelve apostles are   
 1 John 43. these; The first, Simon, ! who is called Peter, and Andrew   
   
 tinctly by the Evangelists. i. 13. All seem to follow common out-   
 of We have in the N. T. four catalogues line, but fill up very differently.   
 those at Mark iii. vi. 14,—Acts and differences   
 [Matthew x.2. | Mark ili.16. | Lukevil4. | Actei.   
 1| 1 Simon Peter   
 2 | Andrew | James Andrew 1 John   
 3 | James | John | James | James   
 4| Joho | Andrew | John | Andrew   
 5] Philip   
 6| Bartholomew | Thomas   
 7 | Thomas Matthew | Bartholomew   
 8 | Matthew \_ Thomas | Matthew   
 9| James (the son) of   
 10 | Lebbsous Thaddeos Simon called } Simon Zelotes   
 Zelotes   
 11] Simon the Cananzan I Judas (the bro.) James.   
 12 | Judas Iscariotes | Judas Iscarioth | Vacant   
   
 From this it (1), that in all the identity of Lebbwus with Thadasus,   
 three classes are enumerated, and that and with Judas (the of James,   
 each class contains (assuming at present of Simon the Cananzan with Simon Zelotes.   
 the identity of Lebbeus with Thaddsus, These will be discussed the names,   
 and of Thaddeus with Judas (the brother The first] Not only as regards ar-   
 of James), the persone in all but rangement, or mere priority calling,   
 in different with the following ex- as first rank among equals. This clearly   
 ceptions :—that (2) Peter, James shewn from James and John and Andrew   
 (the son ?) Alpheus, and Judas Iscariot being set next, and Judas Iscariot the   
 hold the same places all four. (3) last, in catalogues. We find Simon   
 in the firet the two arrangements are Peter, not only in lists the Apostles,   
 (a) that of Matt. and Luke (Gospel),— but aleo in their history, on   
 Peter and Andrew, brothers; James and various occasions before the rest. Some-   
 John, brothers ;—i.e. according to their times he speaks in their name (Matt. xix.   
 order of calling and connexion, and with 27: Luke xii. 41); sometimes answers   
 reference to being sent out in when all are addressed (Matt. 16 ||);   
 Mark vi. 7: (6) Mark and Luke (Acts), sometimes our Lord addresses him as   
 —Peter, James, John, (the three princi- principal, even among the three favoured   
 pal,) and ;—i.e. according to ones (Matt. xxvi. 40: Luke xxii. 31);   
 personal -eminence. In the second sometimes he is addressed by others as   
 class (c), of Matt., Mark, and Luke representing the whole (Matt. xvii. 24:   
 (Gospel),—Philip and Bartholomew, Mat- Acts ii. 37). He appears as the organ   
 thew and Thomas,—i.e. in conples: (d) of the Apostles after our Lord’s ascen-   
 Luke (Acts),—Philip, Thomas, Barth. sion (Acts i. fi. 14; iv. v. 29): the   
 Matthew (reason uncertain). In the first speech, and apparently that which   
 class (e), Matt. and Mark,—James (the decided the Council, is spoken him,   
 son ?) of Alpheus and (Lebb.) Thaddeus, Acts xv. 7. All this accords with the   
 Simon the Cananaan and Js Iscariot bold and energetic character Peter, and   
 i.e. in (f') Luke (Gosp. Acts) originated in the unerring discernment   
 James (the son ?) Alpheus, Simon Zelo- appointment of our Lord Himself,   
 tes, Judas brother ?) Jamesand Judas who saw in him a person adapted to take   
 Iscariot (uncertain). Thus in all recedence of the rest in founding of   
 the leaders of the three classes are the ‘is Church, and shutting (Acts v. 9)   
 same, viz. Peter, Philip, James (the and opening (Acts ii. 41; x. 5, 46)   
 son?) of Alphaus; and the traitor is doors of the kingdom of Heaven. That   
 always last. (4) It would appear then however no such idea was current among   
 that the only difficulties these two: the Apostles as that was destined to be