THK ACTS. 657   
 5—9.   
   
 devout men, out of every nation under heaven, 6 Now   
 8 when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together,   
 and were confounded, beeause that every man heard them   
 b syeak in hisown language. 7 And they were 44 a//amazed   
 and marvelled, saying »4 one to another, Behold, are not all   
 these which speak ‘ Galileans? § And how hear we every ten.i.n.   
   
   
 man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?   
 9 Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in   
   
 & render, when this sound (Viterally, voice) took place.   
 h render, speaking. omit.   
   
 Holy Spirit : see above. 5.] De Wette So that we may safely decide for former   
 maintains that dwellers at Jerusalem reference. The noise of the rushing mighty   
 cannot have been persons sojourning for wind was heard over all the   
 the sake of the feast, but residents : but probably over all Jerusalem. the mul-   
 see above on ver.1. I see no objection to titude] including the seofters of 18, as   
 ineluding both residents and sojourners in well as the pious strangers: but these latter   
 the term, which only specifies their then only are here regarded in the deseription   
 residence. devout men] Not in refer- that they were confounded, and that every   
 ence to their having come up to the feast, man heard &e. On these latter words, see   
 nor to their dwelling from religious above on ver. 4, Each one heard them   
 at Jerusalem, but stated as imparting a speaking—i.e. either various disciples   
 character and interest to what follows. speaking various tongues, each in some one   
 They were not merely vain and curious only: or the same persons speaking now   
 listeners, but men of piety and weight. one, now another, tongue. The former is   
 out of every nation under heaven] more probable, although the latter seems to   
 Not perhaps used so much hyperbolically, agree with some expressions in 1 Cor. xiv.,   
 as with reference to the signifieance of the e.g. ver. 18. were confounded] The   
 whole event. As they were samples each same word, both in the LXX and in our   
 of their different people, so collectively English version, is in Gen. xi. 9.   
 they represented all the nations of the 7.) They were not, literally, Galileans ;   
 world, who should hear afterwards in their but certainly the greater part were so,   
 own tongues the wonderful works of God. and all the Apostles and leading persons,   
 6.) Whatever this sound (literally, who wonld probably be the prominent.   
 voice) may mean, one thing is clear,—that speakers. 8—11.] As regards the cata-   
 it cannot mean, ‘ this rumour’ (‘when this logue here given,—of course it cannot: have   
 was noised abroad, A. V.): which would been thus delivered as part of a speech by   
 be unexampled. We have then to choose any hearer on the oceasion, but is inserted   
 between two things to which the word into a speech expressing the general sense   
 voice, or sound, might refer :—(1) of what was said, and put, according to   
 “sound as of a mighty rushing wind” of the usage of all narrative, into the mouths   
 ver. 2, which would hardly be used of a of all. The words in our own tongue   
 speaking which was still goizy on when (literally, wherein we were born   
 the multitude assembled;—and (2) the are very decisive as to the nature of the   
 speaking with tongues of ver. 4. To this miracle. The hearers could not have thus   
 reference, besides the objection just stated, spoken, had they been spiritually uplifted   
 there is also another, that the voices of a into the comprehension of some ecstatic   
 number of men, especially when diverse as language spoken by the diseiples. They   
 in this ease, would not be indicated by the were uot spiritually aeted on at all, but   
 singular number, voice, but by voices: spoke the matter of fact : they were sur-   
 comp. St. Luke’s own usage, even when prised at each reeognizing, so far from his   
 the voices cried out the same thing, Luke country, and in the mouths of Galileans,   
 xxiii. 23, “They were instant with loud his own native tongue. 9. Parthians]   
 voices, requiring that he might be cru- The catalogue proceeds from the N. E. to   
 ecified. And the voices of them and of the the W. and S. Mede notices, that it   
 chief priests prevailed.” And when he follows the order of the three great dis-   
 uses the singular, he explains it, as in ch. ions of the Jews, the Chaldean, As-   
 xix. 34, “ All one voice . . . out.” , and Egyptian. Medes} Media,