. THE ACTS, XIII.   
   
 man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to   
 - hear the word of God. 8 But !Elymas the sorcerer (for so   
   
 is his name by interpretation) withstood them, seeking to   
 turn away the deputy from the faith. ®Then Saul, (who   
 m ch. iv. also is called Paul,) ™ filled with the Holy Ghost, set his   
 eyes on him, Mand said, O full of all subtilty and all   
 n Matt, 33, mischief, "thou > chedd of the devil, thou enemy of all   
 Sohn viii.   
 2 Jobs   
 D read, SON.   
 retained five or even more years. The was called Paul.’ It signifies that Paulus   
 imperial provinces, on the other hand, was a second name horne by Saul, in   
 were governed by a military officer, Pro- conformity with a Jewish practice as   
 pretor or Legatus of the Emperor, who old as the captivity (or even as Joseph,   
 was girded with the sword, and not re- see Gen. xli. 45), of adopting a Gentile   
 vocable unless by the pleasure of the Em- name. Mr. Howson traces it through the   
 peror. The minor districts of imperial Persian period (sce Dan. i. 7; Esth. ii.   
 provinces were governed by Procurators. the Greek (1 Mace. xii. 16 ; 11; 2 Mace.   
 Nothing more is known of this Sergius iv. 29), and the Roman (ch. i. xiii. 1;   
 Paulus. Another person of the same name xviii. &c.), and the middle ages, down to   
 is mentioned by Galen, more than a century modern times. Jerome has conjectured   
 after this, as a great proficient in philo- that the name was adopted by Saul iz me-   
 sophy. He was of consular rank, and is mory of this event; the subjugation of   
 probably the Sergius Paulus who was con- Sergius Paulus to Christ, as the first   
 sul with L. Venulcius Apronianus, A.D. fruits of his preaching—in the same way   
 168, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. as Scipio after the conquest of Africa was   
 8. Elymas] See above on ver. 6. 9. called Africanus, and Metellus was called   
 who also is called Paul] This notice Creticus after the conquest of Crete. 1t is   
 marks the transition from the former part strange that any one could be fonnd   
 of bis history, where he is uniformly called capable of so utterly mistaking the cha-   
 Saul, to the Raa. and larger portion, racter of St. Paul, or of producing so un-   
 he is without exception known as Paul. fortunate an analogy to justify the mistake.   
 I do not regard it as indicative of any It is yet stranger that Augustine should,   
 change of name at the time of this in- in his Confessions, adopt the same view:   
 cident, or from that time: the evidence “ He who was the least of Thine Apostles,   
 which I deduce from it is of a different ... loved to be called Paul, instead of   
 kind, and not without interest to en- Saul, as before, to commemorate so great   
 quirers into the character and author- a victory.” So also Olshausen. A more   
 ship of our history. Hitherto, our Evan- probable way of accounting for the addi-   
 gelist has been describing events, the truth tional name is pointed out by observing   
 of which he had ascertained by research that such new names were often alliterative   
 and from the narratives of others. But of or allusive to the original Jewish name :   
 henceforward there is reason to think that —he who was Jesus as a Jew, was called   
 the joint memoirs of himself and the Jason or Justus, Col. iv. 11: see other   
 great Apostle furnish the material of the examples in my Greek Test. set his   
 book. In those memoirs the Apostle is eyes on him] It seems probable that Paul   
 universally known by the name Pavt, never entirely recovered his sight as before,   
 which superseded the other. If this was after the “glory of that light” (see ch.   
 the first incident at which Luke was pre- xxii. 11). We have several apparent allu-   
 sent, or the first memoir derived from sions to weakness in his sight, or to some-   
 Paul himself, or, which is plain, however thing which rendered his bodily presence   
 doubtful may be the other alternatives, contemptible. In ch. xxiii. 1, the same   
 the commencement of that part of the expression, “fixing his eyes on,” “ear-   
 history which is to narrate the teaching nestly beholding,” A. V., “the council”   
 and travels of the Apostle Panl,—it would occurs, and may have some bearing (sce   
 be natural that a note should be made, note there) on his not recognizing the   
 identifying the two names as belonging high priest. See also Gal. 13, 15; vi. 11,   
 to the same person.—The also must not and 2 Cor. xii. 9, and notes. The tra-   
 be understood as having any reference ditional notices of his personal appearance   
 to Sergius Paulus, or as meaning that represent him as having contracted and   
 the Apostle ‘also (us well as Sergius) overbanging eyebrows. — Whatever the