786 THE ACTS. XIX. 38—41.   
   
 are neither robbers of ¥ churches, nor yet blasphemers of   
 your goddess. 38 Wherefore if Demetrius, and the ecrafts-   
 men which are with him, have a matter against any man,   
 Y the law is open, and there are deputies : let them implead   
 one another. °9 But if ye enquire any thing concerning   
 other matters, it shall be determined in 2a lawful as-   
 sembly. 40 For we are in danger to be called in question   
 for this day’s uproar, there being no cause whereby we   
 may give an account of this concourse, \*! And when he   
 had thus spoken, he dismissed the assembly.   
 XX. 1 And after the uproar was ceased, Paul called   
 unto him the disciples, \* and embraced them, and ® departed   
 for to go into Macedonia, ® And when he had gone over   
 those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he   
 came into Greece, 3and there abode three months. And   
 > when the Jews laid wait for him, as he was about to sail   
 21 Cor. 5. into Syria, he purposed to return through Macedonia.   
 1 Tim. i. 4 And there accompanied him into Asia > Sopater of Berea;   
   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 X better, temples. Y render, court-days are held.   
 Z render, the.   
 8 ead, and exhorted them, and bade them farewell.   
 » read, Sopater [the son] of Pyrrhus, a Bercean.   
   
 proceeded at Ephesus with the same able to give ean account, i.e. ‘no ground   
 caution as at Athens, and bad not held up whereon to build the possibility of our   
 to contempt the worship of Artemis, any giving an account.”   
 further than unavoidably the truths which Cuap. XX. 1—XXI. 16.] Jounnry oF   
 he preached would render it contemptible. PavL To MACEDONIA AND GREECE, AND   
 This is also manifest from his having THENCE TO JERUSALEM. 2.] Notices   
 friends among the Asiarchs, ver.31. Chry- of this journey may be found 2 Cor. ii. 12,   
 sostom, however, treats this assertion of 13; vill. 5, 6. He delayed on the way   
 the town-clerk merely as a device to ap- some time at Troas, waiting for Titus,—   
 pease the people: “this,” he says, “was a —broke off his preaching there, though   
 lie, and was suid only for the populace.” prosperous, in distress of mind at his non-   
 38. court-days are held] The sen- arrival, 2 Cor. ii. 12, 18,—and sailed for   
 tence implies that they were then actually Macedonia, where Titus met him, 2 Cor.   
 going on. They were the periodical assizes vii. 6. That Epistle was written during it,   
 of the district, by the proconsul and from Macedonia (see 2 Cor. ix. 2, ‘I am   
 his assessors (see below). deputies] boasting’). He seems to have gone to the   
 i,e.,—see on ch. xiii. 7,—proconsuls: the confines at least of Illyria, Rom. xv. 19.   
 fit officers before whom to bring these them] The Macedonian brethren.   
 causes. So the Commentators generally. Greece] Achaia: see ch. xix. 21.   
 But perhaps the assessors of the proconsul 3. there abode] This stay was   
 may have themselves popularly borne the made at Corinth, most probably: see   
 name. Jet them implead one another] 1 Cor. xvi. 6, 7: and was during the   
 i.e. let (the plaintiffs defendants) winter; see below on ver. 6. During it   
 plead against one another. 39.] The the Epistle to the Romans was written:   
 definite article points out the regularly see Introduction to Rom. § 4. as he   
 recurring assembly, of which they all knew. was about to sail] This purpose, of going   
 40.] He here assumes that this from Corinth to Palestine by sea, is   
 assembly was an unlazful one. The ch. xix. 21, and 1 Cor. xvi. 3—7.   
 meaning is, There being no ground why 4. into (as far as) Asia] It is not hereby   
 (i.e. in consequence of which) we shall be implied that they went no further than to