XXIV. 1—6. THE ACTS. S09   
 eusers are also come. And he commanded him to be kept   
   
   
 in \* Herod’s 8 judgment hall. x Matt,   
 XXIV. 1 And after \*five days »Ananias the high scx   
 priest descended with »¢de elders, and with a certain 2" ad   
 orator named Tertullus, who informed the governor against   
 Paul. 2 And when he was called forth, Tertullus began to   
 aceuse him, saying, Seeing that by thee we enjoy great   
 quietness, and that very worthy deeds are done unto this   
 nation by thy providence, 3 we accept it always, and in   
 all places, most noble Felix, with all thankfulness. # Not-   
 withstanding, that I be not further tedious unto thee, I   
 pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy clemency a   
 few words. 5° For we have found this man a pestilent © tate x.   
 fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews #2   
   
   
   
 2 Xxi,28.   
 throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the i.°"""™”   
   
 Nazarenes: ®4who also hath gone about to profane the ¢en.xxi.2.   
 & render, palace : see on John xix. 28,   
   
 D read, certain of the. © render, heresy.   
   
 Car. XXIV. 1—XXVI. 32.] Pavt’s enmity by employing bands of robbers to   
 IMPRISONMENT AT CHSAREA. 1 slay and plunder, who sometimes met in   
 after five days] or, on the fifth open battle, and brought back their spoils   
 Paul’s departure for Cesarea. This would tothe procurator. Contrast also Josephus’s   
 be the natural point from which to date aceount of the inhabitants of Cwsarea   
 the proceedings of the High Priest, &c., sending a deputation to Rome to complain   
 who were left in Jerusalem. That it is of the oppressious and enormities of Felix.   
 appears from ver. 11. See note there. There was just enough foundation for the   
 a certain orator] This was an flattery, to make the falschood of its   
 “orator forensis,” or pleader, persous who general application to Felix more glaring.   
 abounded in Rome and the provinces. He had put down some rebels (see ch.   
 Tertullus}] The name is a diminutive from 38, note) and assassins, but, as Wetstein   
 Tertius,as Lucullus from Lucius,—Catullus remarks, was himself worse than them all.   
 from Catius. We are told that many Roman by thy providence] This was with   
 youths, who were studying for the bar, the Latins, as with us, more properly an   
 were in the habit of accompanying the attribute of divinity than of men; but   
 magistrates into the provinces, to practise with other divine characteristics, eome   
 themselves in pleading the causes of the to be attributed to the Emperors. “ The   
 provineials, and thus be preparing for more providence of Cesar” isa common phrase   
 important actions in the metropolis. on their coins. 3.] We receive it, i.e.   
 informed] laid information; and, as it not only here in thy presence, but also at   
 seems, not by writing, but by word of all times and in all places. A refinement   
 mouth, since they appeared in person, and of flattery. 5. the world would   
 Paul was called to confront them. 2.) here mean the Roman empire. Na-   
 Grotius tells us that it is among the pre- zarenes] This is the only place in New   
 cepts of the rhetoricians, to the favour Testament where the Christians areso called.   
 of a judge by praising him. Certainly The Jews could not eall them by any name   
 Tertullus fulfils and overacts the precept, answering to Christians, as the hope of a   
 for his exordium is full of the basest flat- Messiah or Christ was professed by them-   
 tery. Contrast with his “great quietness” selves. 6.] Considerable difficulty   
 and “worthy deeds,” the deseription of rests on the omission of the words here put   
 Tacitus, where he says that Felix, and in brackets. Their absence from the prin-   
 Ventidius Cumanus, who ruled in Galilee, cipal MSS., their many variations in those   
 emulated one another in crimes and enor- which contain them, are strongly against   
 mities. They carried out their mutual their genuineness; as also is the