§1.] TO WHOM WRITTEN. {ayrropucrion.   
   
   
 time. We find him in close companionship with the Apostles, but that   
 is all we can say. He was certainly converted by means of St. Paul   
 himself, from the words “my true child” in Tit. i. 4.   
 4, Our next notice of him is found in 2 Cor., where it appears (ch. xii.   
 18) that he, with two other brethren, whose names are not mentioned,   
 was sent forward by St. Paul from Ephesus, during his long visit there,   
 to Corinth, to set on foot a collection (ch. viii. 6) for the poor saints at   
 Jerusalem, and also to ascertain the effect of the first Epistle on tho   
 Corinthians. St. Paul, on his departure from Ephesus, waited at Troas,   
 where great opportunities of usefulness were opening before him (ch. ii.   
 12): but so anxious was he for the return of Titus, “ Zitus my brother,”   
 that he “left them and passed into Macedonia” (ib. 13). There he met   
 with Titus, who brought him a satisfactory account of the effect of the   
 first Epistle (ch. vii. 6—15) : and from that which St. Paul there says of   
 him, his effective zeal and earnestness in the work of the Gospel is suffi-   
 ciently shewn, Further proof of these is given in his undertaking of   
 his own accord the delicate task of completing the collection (ch. viii. 6,   
 16, 17 ff.): and proof also of the Apostle’s confidence in him, in the   
 terms in which he commends him to the Corinthians. He calls him his   
 own “partner and fellow-worker” (ch. viii. 23) : appeals to his integrity,   
 and entire unity of action with himself (ch. xii. 18).   
 5. From this time (a.p. 57: see Introd. to 2 Cor. § ii. 3), to the   
 notices furnished by our Epistle (a.p. 67), we know nothing of Titus.   
 At this latter date we find him left in Crete by St. Paul, obviously for a   
 temporary purpose ; viz. to “carry forward the correction of those things   
 which are defective” (ch. i. 5), and among these principally, to establish   
 presbyteries for the government of the various Churches, consisting of   
 “bishops” (ib. ver. 7). His stay there was to be very short (ch. iii. 12),   
 and he was, on the arrival of Tychicus or Artemas, to join the Apostle at   
 Nicopolis. Not the slightest trace is found in the Epistle, of any inten-   
 tion on the part of St. Paul to place Titns permanently over the Cretan   
 Churches: indeed, such a view is inconsistent with the data furnished   
 us in it.   
 6. Titus appears to have accordingly rejoined the Apostle, and after-   
 wards to have left him for Dalmatia (2 Tim. iv. 10). Whether from   
 this notice we are to infer that he had been with him in Rome, is quite   
 uncertain. It would seem more probable that he had gone from Nico-   
 polis, or at all events from some point on the journey. We can hardly,   
 on mature consideration of the expressions in 2 Tim. iv. 10, entirely get   
 rid of the impression, that Titus had left the Apostle of his own accord.   
 There is, as has been above observed, an apparent contrast intended   
 between those who are classed with Demas,—they being even included   
 under the word is gone, without another verb expressed—and Tychicus,   
 who had been sent on a mission by the Apostle. Still, it would be unfair   
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