THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE   
   
   
 TO THE   
   
   
 ROMANS.   
   
   
   
   
 AUTHORIZED VERSION. AUTHORIZED VERSION REVISED.   
 I.' PAUL, a servant of |, 1 Paun, \*a servant of Jesus Christ, «Actsix.15:   
 Jesus Christ, called to be}, © Rots   
 called to be an apostle, °set apart ,Ssiz%s.   
 xxii.14: Heb. v. Acts xiii.   
 Cuap. I, 1—7.] Appruss oF THE EPIs- subject of that Gospel: 3. the nature and   
 TLE, WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF PatL’s aim of the apostolic office to which Paul   
 CALLING TO BE AN APOSTLE OF THE Gos- had been called,—ineluding the persons   
 PEL OF THE Son oF Gop. It has been addressed in the objeets of its ministra-   
 remarked by Calvin, that this Epistle tion. 1, a servant of Jesus Christ’   
 is exquisitely and skilfully arranged, so So also Phil. i. 1, and Tit. i, 1 (“a@   
 that its great argument seems to flow out servant of God, and an apostie of Jesus   
 of the natural and rational progress of its Christ”),—but usually “an apostle of   
 ordinary thought. Beginning with the Jesus Christ” (or, “of Christ Jesus”)   
 proof of his Apostleship, St. Paul thence (2 Cor., Eph., Col., 1 Tim., 2 Tim.): “a@   
 comes to the eommendation of the Gospel : [called] apostle of Jesus Christ” (1 Cor.),   
 this in its turn brings on a disputation —simply “an apostle” (Gal.),—“ a pri-   
 coneerning faith; to which then, as if led soner of Jesus Christ” (Philem.). The   
 to it by the context, he gives himself. expression ‘servant of God” is the especial   
 And thus he enters on the grand subject Old Test. title Israel, and of individuals,   
 of the whole Epistle, justifieation faith, as Moses, Joshua, David, Daniel, Job, and   
 which employs him as far as the end of others, who as prophets, kings, &e., were   
 the fifth chapter. St. Paul in the ad- raised up for the express work of God.   
 dresses of his Epistles never uses the eom- Servant must not be rendered “ nor   
 mon Greek formula “greeting” (James merely “ pious worshipper :” because the   
 i, 1), but always a prayer for blessing on formerexcludes the element of freewill,   
 those to whom he is writing. In all his the latter does express the entire   
 Epistles (and in hoth those of Peter, in tion to Christ. called to be an apostle}   
 the Apoealypse) this prayer is for “grace In naming himself a servant of Jesus   
 and peace,” exeept in 1 and 2 Tim., where Christ, he bespeaks their attention as a   
 it is for mercy, and peace,” as in Christian speaking to Christians ; he now   
 2 John. In Jude only we find “mercy, further speeifies the place which he held   
 peace, and love.’—The address here differs by the special calling of God; called, and   
 from those of most of Paul’s Epistles, in that to the very highest office, of an   
 having doctrinal clauses parenthetically apostle; and even more—among the   
 inserted :—such are found also in the Apostles, not one by original seleetion,   
 address of the Epistle to Titus, and (in one specially called. “The rest of the   
 much less degree) in that of the Epistle to apostles were educated by long intereourse   
 the Galatians, These doctrinal clauses with Jesus, and were ealled first to follow   
 regard, 1. the fore-announcement of the Him and obey Him, then put forth as   
 Gospel through the prophets : 2. the de- Apostles. Paul, beforetime a perseeutor,   
 soription and dignity of Him who was the was suddenly made an Apostle by special   
 yy Vou. II.