

and that he never would have another like opportunity. A few years after this, Gallio was summoned to Rome. He then shewed how little principle he had. He was there and then ready to sacrifice right to imperial favour. He there became the favorite of the abominable Nero, and pandered to the atrocious crimes of that wicked man. He met with a natural punishment, for, according to most accounts, he was put to death by Nero's orders. If so, St. Paul the Apostle, and Gallio the Proconsul, both fell by the same bloody hand, but they did not meet in Rome, and Gallio died two years before St. Paul visited the imperial city for the second time. It would seem, I think, that such a character as that of Gallio belongs particularly to a high state of outward refinement, and an artificial condition of society. Such was the character of Roman society at that time. Such a period as that to which this age belongs, abounds in Gallios. Their samples are numerous and perhaps even increasing. The Romans professed toleration, and toleration is a right, a generous, and even a Christian principle. Would there were more of it in the world. But it is an abuse, or more strictly, a perversion of toleration; it is a mere pretext for concealing indifference, when all views, principles, and religions are elevated or