

accustomed to talk and act like ordinary mortals. There is nothing that so fully links the present with the dim and mighty past, and proves the sameness of the great human family, as the sight of the dolls and toys in the British Museum, which were the playthings of the sons and subjects of the Pharaohs some three or four thousand years ago. These lines I write are an attempt, from the standpoint of a lawyer, to bring before the minds of today the actors in that wonderful drama of events that cluster round the great Apostle of the Gentiles in his several arraignments before the courts of the Roman province of Judæa. A certain familiarity is useful in casting back the drapery that hides the past, so that we may see the very pressure of the body of Time, and have before our mind's eye the very play of feature, and hear, if we can, the very rustle of the robes of the men that have made history. But yet let not such familiarity degenerate into a license, and let no man dare, with tongue or pen, cross the limit that bounds reverence, and trifle with the sacredness of history. There is, doubtless, a difference between an Athenian and a Canadian jurymen, but in many respects their offices were similar, and a modern reader would have a far clearer idea of a scene presented in a court of justice at Athens if we render "*O andres Dicastai*" by "Gentlemen of the Jury" than if we style them "O Dicasts." But yet I shrink with awe from following the example of the Dutch commentator, who always translated the word "consul" by "burgomaster."

A study of these events in Paul's history furnishes, moreover, internal evidence of the authenticity of Luke's second book, which contributes much to the apologetics of our system of Christianity. The subject is not, however, *res integra*; it is not one "unattempted yet in prose or rhyme," and to many of the readers of THE MONTHLY it may be nothing but an old tale twice told. If, however, to some it may be a help in their study of the old Acts of the Apostles, my object will be accomplished, for then the new Acts of the apostles of the nineteenth century will be all the better acted.

The first step which brought Paul into contact with Roman authority, and which ultimately led to his formal arraignment as a criminal, was his arrest by Claudius Lysias, the commandant of the Imperial garrison at Jerusalem, as described in Acts xxi. 33. It was then that the measured tramp of the Roman cohort, with