

THE CROSS
AND THE SPIRIT

*READINGS IN
THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS*

H.C.G. MOULE, D.D.



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BY THE

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE following chapters were first prepared as a series of four Lectures, for delivery before a gathering of clergy at Cambridge, in the summer of 1897. The gathering, arranged by the Divinity Professors, represented various types of opinion. My aim was to enforce and illustrate in some measure the duty and work of expository instruction, in which the pastoral teacher's great aim is to "let the Book speak" as articulately as possible to his people, or rather to the people of his blessed Master.

The fragmentary nature of the Course is obvious. May the little book only be suffered to assist and stimulate the better work of others, and its highest function will be fulfilled.

CAMBRIDGE, *April*, 1898.

“ QUE le changement d'évangile est fréquent aujourd'huy ; et on ne s'en étonne point ! Parôit-il qu'on se souviene que c'est à l'Evangile de Jésus Christ et à la grace chrétienne que l'on est appelé, quand on ne suit que les maximes du siècle ? ”

Père QUESNEL, 1704.

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I

INTRODUCTORY

MY purpose in this and the following "Studies" is simple and strictly limited. I approach the Epistle to the Galatians as a minister of God's Word, essaying to discourse upon that Word to brother-ministers of it. Possessed by this aspect of my task, I aim as directly as I can, and as singly, at such a treatment of the few wonderful pages before us as may (with our Master's mercy) hopefully assist myself and my readers to labour as "shepherds and teachers" for the flock of Christ. As little as possible will be said of the literary and critical aspects of the Epistle, and as much as possible of its spiritual contents.

I need hardly remark how many and how deep are the interests of the

Scope of
the work :
not critical.

The Epistle
rich in
critical
topics.



literary and critical kind which do gather round the Epistle to the Galatians. There is, for one thing, the fact that it occupies, with the three great Epistles, Romans and Corinthians, the curious distinction of having satisfied the critics of Tübingen, half a century ago, of its genuineness and authenticity; where Ephesians and even Philippians were not allowed to pass, Galatians was endorsed as Pauline altogether. This was mainly, no doubt, on a ground the reverse of the genuinely critical, namely, that of its "polemical Paulinism," which the Tübingen theory of "tendencies" was obliged to assume to be the only tone possible for St Paul. But however, so it was acknowledged; an acknowledgment carrying with it, as I scarcely need point out, the admission to the bar of historical enquiry of a primeval witness full to the lips of evidence for the supernatural birth of Christianity and the supernatural directness of the divine revelation of its truths.

The auto-
biographical
element.

Then, again, to a quite exceptional

degree, the Epistle is full of Pauline autobiography. Absolutely, no other Epistle contains so much recorded incident of St Paul's life. Relatively to its total length, the autobiographical contents of the Epistle are not even approached in quantity by any other.

Added to this element comes in the difficult and extremely interesting problem of harmony between the allusions in Gal. ii. and the narrative of the Acts. St Paul (Gal. ii.) refers to two visits to Jerusalem after his conversion, *à propos* of his assertion of the non-dependence of his Gospel message upon a tradition from, or influence exercised by, the other Apostles. And he follows this reference by an account of a visit of St Peter's to Antioch, and St Peter's line of action there, and his own remonstrance with him upon it. The question arises, What incidents and what period in the narrative of the Acts may best be held to answer to these passages in the Epistle? What visit to Jerusalem recorded by St Luke is the visit of Gal. ii., when "fourteen

The
problem of
Gal. ii. and
the Acts.

years after" he went up to see Peter? Is it the great occasion of Acts xv., when the Council was asked to pronounce upon the position and duties of Gentile converts? Or was it the earlier visit, when Paul with Barnabas went up with the relief-fund for the Jerusalem famine, and stayed over the time of James' martyrdom and Peter's imprisonment? In a recent noteworthy discussion on the question, Professor Ramsay defends his view (in *St Paul the Traveller*) that the visit of Galatians was the visit at the famine-time. Professor Sanday—and I cannot but think with stronger reason on the whole, though the question must be confessed difficult to the last—maintains that the visit of Galatians was the visit which led up to the Council. At that Council, and not before, the elder Apostles, themselves long ago preachers of Justification by Faith, were—not first convinced of what they already held, but—brought to assent *ex animo* to its logical practical issue in the admission of the Gentiles to the Church.

I propose to excuse myself the discussion of the exact date of the writing ; and of the geography and ethnology of Galatia ; and of the more recondite problems connected with Judaic Christianity. Every one of these subjects is important in its place ; there are occasions on which the study of them would be imperative. And I well know that in the ideal of exposition we must frequently study, and sometimes expound, the literary and the historical in any book or place of Scripture, with a view to complete presentation of the spiritual.

Chronology
and Geo-
graphy not
our business
here.

But then, if I am right, it is our wisdom not seldom, as "pastors and teachers," not to let "the best" be (according to the proverb) "the worst enemy of the good." We must aim after all at an exposition which shall be ideal, not for ideal circumstances, but for actual. To give a practical illustration of my meaning : clergymen as teachers are severely conditioned by the narrowness of time. The modern pulpit is surrounded, in modern public opinion, by a somewhat strict rule of

Limiting
conditions
of pastoral
teaching.

Acts xiii. 36.

brevery. And the modern preacher, who seeks thoughtfully to "serve *his own generation* by the will of God," must work with regard to that law ; he must (with all reasonable independence, no doubt) consent on the whole to be brief if he would win full attention. But if he would be true also and before all to his Lord and to the commission he holds from Him, he must all the more on that account seek to fill his brief preaching-time not with secondary matter but with primary, to the best of his power. The less the time granted him by usage, the more must he preach the Word, the more must he preach the Lord.

Economy of
opportunity
in the pulpit.

Which of us has not sometimes regretted, in his capacity of hearer, a sermon (perhaps preached by a truly respected brother in the ministry) where this obvious maxim has been forgotten? There is the congregation, and the pulpit, and the preacher, and that inestimable *time* — which must rarely now be longer than half an hour, or we shall offend. Behold the steward

of the mysteries, the ambassador on behalf of Christ, the elder sent to toil in the Word and doctrine, the teacher of the spiritual school, the interpreter of God to man! Let him use his occasion for the *great* things of the Gospel and of the Law. Alas! it is not quite so. Perhaps the sermon is so much of an introduction to the subject that we have scarcely bowed to the subject, which we identify with some difficulty, before we are bowed out; it may be an introduction, but indeed it is not an interview. We have heard something said about times and places, occasions and conditions; an elucidation, perhaps, of our geographical notions, or our chronological; or information more or less complete as to the current literary theories of the composition of the book before us. Only, not much about the message, about the Word of God which liveth and abideth for ever, about the revelation of Jesus Christ, about the life eternal, that supreme requisite for the life which now is. We have listened with regret, and with a sense of mis-

1 Peter i. 23.

placement and mistake ; also, assuredly, with some heart-searchings for ourselves, and a resolution distinct and prayerful to be fully mindful of the eternal scale of things in our own future labour.

Prayer for
the preacher
and the
sermon.

Let me insert here, as I have used the word "prayerful," one remark upon prayer preliminary to preaching. I refer to the important work of prayer in the vestry before and after divine worship. My experience is that very seldom indeed, in forms of vestry-prayer, is any due prominence given to the reading and preaching of the heavenly Word. In a great many churches now I have been privileged to preach, in a ministry of thirty years. And the longer I live the more I covet the support of prayer in the work of preaching. But very seldom indeed (I can say no less) am I assured of that support by anything said in the vestry-prayers. If my experience is representative, this is a grave practical defect, and I venture to appeal to my brethren to contribute, at least in personal usage, to its removal.

But all this is said in connexion with my first point and principle in these Readings; the principle of a comparative avoidance, *for a definite purpose*, of the literary aspects of our Epistle, of almost all that goes under the head of Introduction, in order to present more directly its spiritual message, and some great specimens of its spiritual contents in detail.

The great purpose of the Sermon "Studies."

I have in view not nearly so much my brethren as their flocks. The clergyman is a student by profession; his education inevitably compels his interest in the literary side of Holy Scripture. But the very large majority of nearly all congregations are anything but literary students by profession or by bent, nor shall we ever make them so, even if we had thrice the time. We are bound to remember this in our handling of the Scriptures. It is ours to study, but very largely in order that we may teach non-students the things of eternal life. It is ours to seek to know; but we have so to know as to know among other things what *not* to

Few hearers are students: we must preach accordingly.

say, what *not* to encumber our primary message with. That message is never anything less than God for man, God in Christ for man in his exceeding need, and man for God, man bought for God, and belonging and living to Him, in the redemption of His Son, and by the Spirit of His Son.

Remembering this, I presume in heartfelt humility to present a treatment of some points of the Galatian Epistle with a view just to this—to the setting before the Lord's teaching servants what to me appear to be the main messages of the Epistle for their hearers, not for curiosity, but for life and godliness. Happy shall I be if I may serve the pastors of the flock, in however small a measure, in suggesting, in exemplifying, in reminding; I have no other ambition.

II

THE GALATIANS AND THEIR CONDITIONS

A FEW words about the Epistle as a whole may be first said, almost entirely from the point of view indicated just above.

Preliminaries.

i. *Its Recipients* were the inhabitants of a large highland district of Asia Minor, or rather those of them who had responded to the Gospel preached by St Paul. These were now scattered in many, at least in several, Mission-stations, not massed in a large centre; they formed (i. 2) "the Churches of Galatia." As to race, they were an amalgam more or less complete; a Phrygian substratum, with inserted Greek and Roman and Jewish elements; all affected and dominated by a Celtic

The Galatians.

population, the conquerors of the region about two centuries and a half before. These were the *Galatæ*, sons of the great Celtic family, poured into Asia Minor when the return-waves of the primeval migration westward rolled eastward, first upon Italy, later upon Greece, and now upon the land of the Phrygians. True Celts, they were noble specimens of man in point of ardour, and the enthusiasm of religion and of affection ; but their risk lay in the lack of persistence under common and chronic trial.

St Paul's
illness in
Galatia.

2 Cor. xii. 7.

Among them St Paul had spent some time, a time longer than he had planned, for the stay was due to an illness : δι' ἀσθένειαν τῆς σαρκός (iv. 13), "on account of weakness of the flesh," that is, somewhat obviously here, "illness of body," a frequent and familiar meaning of ἀσθένεια. It was an illness, perhaps, connected with the mysterious "thorn for the flesh" (σκόλοψ τῇ σαρκί) ; for he speaks of it in the next words, if we adopt a very probable reading, as τὸν πειρασμὸν ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου, "your

temptation in my flesh"; as if in its nature it were a trouble which would dispose them to think him, not merely a sufferer, but emphatically not a favourite of heaven. But they had not yielded to the temptation. They had "received him as an angel of God," nay, as the Redeeming Lord Himself, *ὡς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν*. They had infinitely "congratulated" themselves (*ποῦ ὁ μακαρισμός ὑμῶν*;) on their new joy and glory. They were ready to dig out their eyes and give them to the beloved missionary. He on his part had been permitted to impart to them the fulness of Gospel blessing; he had set forth before them with amazing vividness the glory and work of the Crucified; "Jesus Christ had been painted large upon His cross, to their very eyes," *κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς προεγράφη ἐσταυρωμένος* (iii. 1). And Paul had been to them the instrument of a rich effusion of the Holy Ghost, poured out, according to the promise, from the ascended Lord. They had "inaugurated their Christian life (*ἐναρξάμενοι*) in the Spirit" (iii. 5).

iv. 14.

iv. 15.

iii. 1.

iii. 5.

This was in the sense, partially (so it would seem), of a manifestation of miracle such as that which marked to so extraordinary a degree the Mission at Corinth. But far more, surely, in Galatia as at Corinth, it was in the sense of that supernatural fulness of divine life, the life of love, joy, peace, and spiritual power, which is at once the highest and the most permanent evidence of the saving and sanctifying baptism of the Spirit.

The Cross
and the
Spirit in
Galatia.

These were the two outstanding phenomena of the evangelization of Galatia ; the prominence of the atoning Cross and the fulness of the Holy Ghost. And by a necessary consequence the whole spiritual character of the Galatian Mission was profoundly and consciously connected with an immediate hold by faith on the Saviour Himself. For what was, and always is, the supreme work of the Eternal Spirit? Not to generate a new and separate Gospel, as if we were to advance from the School of the Son into that of the Spirit. No ; He is given above all things that He

may glorify Christ. There is no token of the Spirit's mysterious fulness present in our hearts so sure as this, that Christ becomes to us in hallowed consciousness our all in all. The Apostle might paint Christ large before the very eyes of the Galatians. But it would need the fulness of the Spirit in their hearts to make the picture live, to make the Son of God in His dying and rising glory a transfiguring reality to their being. But so it had been. They had begun in the Spirit.

ii. It was into this happy scene of life and gladness that *an alien propaganda* now intruded itself. I shall not attempt at any length to discuss the ideas and watchwords of Judaic Christianity; it would be necessary if I did so to take up among other things the difficult question of its varieties of type and phase; the phenomenon as it was at Colossæ compared with what it was in Galatia. All that I think needful for our present purpose is to remember certain obvious features of the school as a whole. First, it was not ever ex-

An alien
propaganda:
its cha-
racter.

It minimized Christ.

plicitly, perhaps not consciously, anti-Christian, in the sense of denying the Messiahship of the Lord Jesus. In that respect it lay and it worked within, not without, the Church. But then in theory and in practice it minimized Him, and it tended to neutralize Him. It affirmed pertinaciously the permanence among the vitals of salvation of large parts, at least, of the Mosaic covenant and its institutions. It made Moses the porch to the temple Christ, always and for all. The safety of the soul was suspended in an important measure upon the acceptance of circumcision and the observance of the calendar of the Law ; probably also upon just such connexion with the institutions of the priesthood and the altar as was possible to Jews of the Dispersion generally. In short, the man who would be saved must become a proselyte in order to have a true position as a convert ; he could not touch the hem of the garment of the Lord except within the curtains of the Tabernacle.

It is more than probable—we may

say, looking at the history of the Church, it is certain—that these Judaists, these early anti-Paulinists, tended in their belief to very inadequate views of the Christ Himself. When we come to the Ebionism which is so much connected with their school this appears in an extreme form. And in the New Testament itself we have only to consult the Epistle to the Colossians to see from the line of its argument that the errors with which it deals had much to do with a minimizing creed of the Person of the Son of God. The magnificent passage in Col. i., one of the very greatest of the apostolic utterances upon His eternal and universal glory, can hardly be understood aright except as an assertion of truth which was ignored, which was undermined, if not contradicted. But even had it been otherwise theoretically, and no doubt with many Judaists it was so, it would be inevitable that the system as a whole should practically minimize Christ Jesus to the spiritual sight and consciousness of its disciples. For it

It minimized His personal glory.

Col. i. 13-20.

came in upon an evangelization in which He had been the Alpha and the Omega, and undertook to supply its defects and guard against its errors. Obviously *the stress* of the new message would lie somewhere else than upon the glory of Christ in Himself, and the magnificent fulness of His redeeming work, and the divine simplicity of His call, "Come unto Me, believe in Me." The new preachers would gravitate another way for their themes and appeals. Even if no word were ever spoken by them depreciatory of the eternal greatness of Jesus Christ, their message would not be primarily of Him. It would deal with circumcision, and the ceremonial code, and the virtues of the great days of the Calendar, rather than with what Christ is, and what He has done, and is doing, and is coming back to do. He would not be banished from the system, but by no means would He be really set upon its throne.

An illustration.

It would be somewhat as it fared with the Sun in the system of Ptolemy.

The glorious orb was, of course, provided for, in place and sphere, in the old cosmogony; but he was only the most brilliant and powerful of the moving bodies which circled around Earth as their centre. But Christ, in the true system of the Gospel, is the Copernican Sun. He is the immoveable Centre, glorious and supreme; the Lord and Sovereign of the whole moving order, its source of light and source of life; "in all things having the pre-eminence."

I may be allowed to pause here for a passing remark. There is a Judaist element, may we not say, in every human heart. For where is the heart that, even religiously inclined, puts Jesus Christ into His wonderful right place in its inmost creed, by nature? In our ministration of the Gospel, let us remember this. I am strongly persuaded that we take it far too much for granted that habitual worshippers and habitual communicants see Christ aright (I mean in doctrine, in theory), see the personal and ever blessed Lord, in His

The Galatian error is living still in the human heart.

I Cor. ii. 14

incarnate, sacrificed, risen, living, coming glory, as "all their salvation." We do well to instruct them or to remind them, according to occasion and as far as there is time, in truths of the second order. But nothing, literally nothing, must be permitted to minimize our treatment of the supreme things, of the supreme Thing, the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. It is as true as ever that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness, folly, *μωρία*, unto him; they are spiritually discerned." Our duty is not to forget this, and accordingly to lay ourselves out to be, if He pleases, His vehicles for His own spiritual teaching, by making the supreme truths of the supernatural Gospel the supreme thing in our ministry of the Word. They need all the emphasis we can give them.

Cecil's illustration.

In Richard Cecil's fragmentary writings, a storehouse of truth and suggestion, there is a passage to this purpose. It touches on the illustration just given from the Ptolemaic and Copernican

systems. Take a totally uneducated man, he says, and set yourself to convince him of the truth of the true system of the universe ; to make him perfectly sure, against all the evidence of sight, and all the usages of human language, that the sun is stationary to the earth, and that the earth is one of the minor globes which roll round the sun as their imperial centre. You will not find your task easy. You will need line upon line, and explanation upon explanation. You are aiming at nothing short of a mental revolution. Even so it is, says Cecil, with the true preaching of the true Christ. The minister of the great mystery of blessing needs to remember that in more instances than he can guess he has to aim at being the vehicle, under God, of both a mental and spiritual revolution. He has, so far as he may, to show the mighty reasonableness of the affirmation that Christ is, for us sinners, all and in all. He has to speak so that he may ask his Lord to take the words and use them not only for the

illumination of the reason, but for the glorification of Christ to the heart as the Sun and Centre of everything ; Lord, Life, Way, End ; Righteousness, Sanctification, Redemption ; Pardon, and Holiness, and Heaven.

The main
aim of St
Paul in the
Epistle.

I will not apologize for this excursion from our main road. The matter is not irrevelant, though it lies on an off-line. But now I return to the more immediate subject, the Epistle to the Galatians in itself. We have remembered in outline who the recipients of the Epistle were, and their characteristics and their spiritual history ; in particular, the fact that in their evangelization the two mighty factors of the glory of Christ and of the power of the Spirit had been supreme. We have reviewed briefly and simply the nature of the alien propaganda which disturbed them, and which occasioned the Epistle. It has been apparent that the radical error of that propaganda, in St Paul's view, was just this, that it minimized Christ to them. It put the secondary first, and the primary second. It drew them

down to second causes, and to a spiritual life at second hand. Accordingly his intense desire is to write to them so as to redress the awfully disturbed balance; to remind them with all the energy he can of Christ their whole salvation and the Holy Spirit all their power; to paint Christ Jesus again large upon the Cross before their eyes, and to dilate again on the overcoming and delivering power of the Spirit in their hearts, received by faith, evidenced in pure and happy holiness. Incidentally he has much else to say. He has to assert his own authenticity as a real messenger from God, supernaturally informed and accredited. He has to illustrate this by incidents of biography; by the facts alike of his independence of the other Apostles and of his intercourse with them. He has to speak with tender severity of the moral as well as spiritual mischiefs into which the Galatians were drifting; speculative error working itself out into unhallowed tempers; "ye bite and devour one another." He has to denounce in plain terms the immediate

v. 15.

authors of the deplorable change. But all these things lie as accessories around the main theme, the double theme which twines itself always into one—Christ and the Spirit.

III

A PARAPHRASE OF THE EPISTLE

I PROCEED to offer a paraphrase-
outline of the contents of the
Epistle, intended to serve in some
measure as a running commentary.

A para-
phrase.

CHAPTER I

Paul, divinely commissioned Apostle
of the Risen Jesus Christ, greets, along
with his Christian companions, the
mission-churches of Galatia, in the
name of the Father and of His atoning
Son our Lord, who died for us, to set us
free from the power of a sinful world. I
hear with distress that you are lightly
(ταχέως) drifting (μετατίθεσθε) from
Christ's grace to alien beliefs; beliefs
which, because alien from HIS true
glory, cannot possibly be true. Woe

1. 1-10.

to the propagandists of them ; woe to me, woe to angels, should I, should they, preach anything as a substitute for the grace of Christ. For myself, I am absolutely unable to modify my message ; I should not be Christ's bond-servant if I did. It is not my invention ; it is my commission ; I cannot modify it for man, nor plead for any modification of it from God.

i. 11-24.

But be you assured that the message you have heard from me was out-and-out divine, authentic from the throne. It was not even learnt by me from other and original apostles ; the Risen Lord personally unveiled it to me. You will remember my story ; my advanced Jewish studies, and creed, and persecuting Jewish zeal. But then came the hour of grace, the inward revelation to me of the Son of God, that I might henceforth preach Him to the nations. And that crisis was followed not by consultation with mortal brethren ("flesh and blood,") but first by a retirement in Arabia ; then by a return to Damascus ; then, after an interval of

three full years, by a visit—a fortnight's visit—to Peter, including an interview with James the Less. Then came life and work for a long time at Antioch, and in Cilicia, so that mine was practically an unknown face in the missions of Judea.

CHAPTER II

Fourteen years thus passed, and I visited Jerusalem again, with Barnabas, and with the once pagan Titus. I went, obedient to a divine intimation, in order to compare my message with that of the elder Apostles, and so to assure myself whether or no there was aught lacking in my Gospel, intended by the Lord to be supplied by them, and without which supply my efforts would be more or less a failure. But there proved to be nothing of the kind. As to usages and rites, not even Titus, prominent as his position was, and weighty therefore as his case would be as a precedent, was compelled by the Jerusalem Apostles to accept circumcision. The recognized pillars of the mother-church added nothing to me;

1. 1-10.

said nothing to imply that my truth was not the whole truth. A cordial arrangement for the division of labour between me and the three, headed by Peter, was the main result of the meeting ; so little was I, so little was my Gospel, discredited by them, the alleged patrons of the new teachers in Galatia.

ii. 11-21.

True, there was a time when Peter visited Antioch, (that first great scene of Gentile Christianization,) and unhappily wavered there in his line of action, under Judaistic pressure ; even Barnabas was swayed for a while in the same direction. But I openly ¹ challenged the conduct of my great elder brother. I reproved him, on the express ground that our acceptance with God is secured not by a ceremonial discipline but by faith in Christ ; by that acceptance of Him and reliance on Him (*πίστει Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*) which identifies us with Him in His atoning death and in His risen life. In that life now we live, even here below, divinely free and victorious. To

¹ And evidently, as he implies, with a recognized rightness and authority.

go back from this is to return to bondage; it is to return by our own act to unpardoned guilt, it is to reconstitute *ourselves* (ἐμαυτὸν συνιστάνω) transgressors. ii. 18.

CHAPTER III

Now let me come direct to your present case. What has happened to you, after so glorious a beginning—to you, to whom Christ was so vividly presented, the Spirit so richly given in response to your simple faith? Is not your whole experience against the change? Does the *new* Gospel bring, as the old did, the Spirit's hallowing and wonder-working power? iii. 1-5.

Do you want authentic precedent for the distinctive message of my Gospel? You have it in Abraham himself. He received all his vast blessing not as a ceremonialist but as a believer; not by law but by faith. Would you be his heirs indeed? Then take his way to claim the inheritance. iii. 6-9.

Alas for us, otherwise! The awful, inexorable Law has no promise for the iii. 10-14.

sinner ; its very nature is to sentence him to death (*κατάρα*). It was precisely because of this that the Lord died. Against us ran the death-warrant ; and He bought us out from it. He bore our sins, in the sense of taking their sentence on His head, that we might—not only be forgiven, but be Abraham's heirs of amplest blessing, receiving the promise of nothing less than the Spirit, through faith.

iii. 15-18.

And all this is provided for in the very Scriptures of the Law. Before they tell us of the Law, the Covenant of Sinai, they tell us of a free promise, the Covenant of Grace with Abraham (and with his seed, his single line of covenant inheritance, the line of Isaac only, which line is embodied and summed up in Christ). The Scriptures place between the two Covenants a broad gulf of time, four full centuries, in order to bring the lesson home ; as if to say that the eternal antecedent Grace could not really be meant to be abrogated by the long subsequent Code of precepts taken as conditions of blessing.

Yet that Code *had* its sacred work. iii. 19.
 It was, for one thing, a practical curb on transgressions. It was also, and more deeply, a means to conviction of sin and need; "concluding all under sin"; pending the time when the glorious Seed should come to claim the free grace for us.

Notice, further, another difference: iii. 20-23.
 the Law was mediatized, conveyed through Moses, who stood as a third between two contracting parties, God and us. But the Promise was simply *given*, given sovereignly from Him, the ONE Personage in the great act. Without desert, without claim, without goodness on our part, He gave His CHRIST to us.

Thus the whole inmost purport of the iii. 24-29.
 preceptive Law (moral as well as ceremonial) was to school us up to a sense of our need of Christ, in order that, accepting Him, we might be accepted in Him, just as we are. So, in that respect, our days of nonage are over; we have entered on our position and our property. Faith, pure and simple,

places us among the very children of the Eternal. Our baptism, the symbol, seal, and sacred outward counterpart of our faith, identifies us with His Son who died for us, and robes us as it were in Him. As thus identified with Him, we are one with one another; all barriers of rank, race, and sex are fused in Him; we are lawful heirs together of Abraham's blessing.

CHAPTER IV

iv. 1-7.

There was indeed a time, even our unenlightened past, when we were in the slave-like position of pupilage. But the destined crisis came, and with it came the Incarnate SON, Woman-born, perfect Keeper of the Law and therefore perfect Redeemer of us law-breakers, in order now to secure our lawful adoption as God's own children in Him. And then with Him came (you *know* it *has* come!) that blessed gift, the SPIRIT of the Son, crying out in your hearts, *Abba, Father*, to the Father of your Lord. The work wrought for you, the work wrought in you—all combines to say,

"Child of God, heir of God, live thy glorious sonship out."

Alas, why are you drifting now away from such eternal truth and hope? What means this almost return to old idolatries? This salvation by calendars and types? Is all the happy toil of evangelization in vain? I entreat you to be as I now am; for I once stood where you now are. I implore you to remember the first dear days of conversion; your love and tender sympathy for me when ill and prostrate; your joy, your glad congratulation, on your undreamt-of wealth, discovered now in Christ. Are you afraid of me now, because I tell you the old truth? Are the new missionaries able to separate me and you so soon—all for their own ends? Ah, be both more stable and more warm than this. I am in travail with you again, in my longing to see not ceremonialism but CHRIST take shape in you. Oh that I could be again amongst you, and speak with a living voice; but with a voice of warning now.

But once more; are you so anxious

to go back to the Mosaic order? Then listen to a deep parable, divinely planned, taken from the Mosaic books. You remember Ishmael and Isaac; Hagar's son, born in bondage, Sarah's son, born in freedom, and heir to the great inheritance. Here is spiritual teaching. Hagar is Sinai (that hill of wild Arabia, the land never associated with Israel's joys); and her child is Man—man as bound by the violated Law; type of such as they are now who cling to the earthly Jerusalem, and her temple, and her altar. Sarah is the heavenly Jerusalem, the holy commonwealth of God's redeemed in Christ, of every tribe and tongue. Once she was a barren wife, while the pagan world was unvisited by the Gospel; now she is as fertile as she is glorious. Her sons are we; the Isaac of the better Covenant, children and heirs of God in Christ.

iv. 29-31.

Remember by the way the action of Ishmael upon Isaac; his cruel, mocking jealousy. Here too is parable. The false claimant to heirship still hates, mocks, persecutes the true; so let me

not wonder, and do not you wonder, if the would-be Mosaist, with his days and months and years, turns fiercely upon you who meet him only with Jesus Christ, and nothing of your own. What is this but another evidence that you are the children of the free? It is but the prelude to the exclusion of the slave-born from the home.

CHAPTER V

Then hold your freedom fast. It may seem a light thing to add circumcision to the Gospel. But no ; your circumcision will mean for you nothing less than the acceptance of the whole awful legal responsibility. It will mean your saying, "I am now bound *to do*, to do in the Law's sense, that I *may live*." That means self-salvation ; and self-salvation means despair. It means, letting go the magnificent rest and power of grace ; Christ for you, Christ in you. v. 1-4.

Our true position is just this ; justified in the Christ whom we receive by faith, v. 5-6.

See further,
p. 57.

filled with the Spirit whom we receive by faith, we look for that blessed hope, "the hope of righteousness," the coming glory of the justified; [so, surely, we must explain ἐλπίδα τῆς δικαιοσύνης; the hope related to, based on, "righteousness";] and this is still, by faith—that is to say, through Christ accepted, through Christ relied on as our own. In Him, this is all; circumcision, non-circumcision, those differences are *nil* in Him. The one question is faith, a living reliance, made manifest in love.

v. 7-11.

Once more, whence has come this change over you? Not from the God who converted you. Some minute but permeating influence of evil is at work; an individual (ὁ παράστων) is your leaven. I am sure that you will come to your right mind; but great is *his* guilt meantime. Do your new teachers say that I too after all preach circumcision (because I caused Timothy to be circumcised)? My reply is very practical. Why, if it is so, do they thus track my steps and thwart my work? Forsooth the Lord's Cross, His atoning, liberating death, has

ceased to be a stumbling-block to them, if they claim me as their sympathizer !

I could wish that your troublers, with v. 12
their Gospel of circumcision, would cut themselves off from us wholly (*ἀποκόψονται*) ; so truly pagan is their whole conception.

For indeed, brethren, it is to a divine v. 13-15.
liberty that you were called in your conversion ; only, a liberty which is not selfish licence but the love which loves to serve, loving others as the self ; and *that* is the spiritual essence of the Law. Take care of the dreadful opposite condition and temper promoted by this false Gospel. It is showing itself too plainly ; you are quarrelling already ; you will ruin each other soon.

What then is the antidote to it all ? v. 16-18.
It is just this, the HOLY GHOST, received, obeyed, and used. Live in His light and power, and you *shall* (*οὐ μὴ τελέσῃτε*) be emancipated from the cravings of the self-life (see verses 19-21), the flesh. The two powers are both present with you, antagonists eternally, the self apart from God,

and the Spirit of life and power ; a counter - agency continually affecting will and action. Give yourselves to the Spirit's leading, and you shall not be under the Law ; you shall be *in* it, you shall be *with* it, loving the will of God from the heart, but you shall not be *under* it, as Damocles was under the sword.

v. 19-21

You know the works of the self-life ; look around you—are there none of them in view (*φανερά*) ? Impurity, idolatry, wizard tamperings with the unseen, hatred and envy, bloodshed, and debauchery, these are they—things which shut men out for ever, as you know, from part and lot in the kingdom of God.

v. 22-26.

And you know, too, the fruit, the sweet, perfect product, of the power of the Holy Ghost in a believing heart ; love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, fidelity, meekness, self-control. The Law is quite at peace with such lives. Now, if you belong to Christ, you have left the self-life on His Cross, condemned and executed. *It* cost the Lord His death ; what have

you to do with His murderer? If you live by the Spirit, who has joined you to the Lord, see that each step (*στοιχεῖν*) of conduct is governed by Him too. In His power, for you *can* do it in His power, drop the miserable self-spirit, the vanity, the envy, and walk in love.

CHAPTER VI

One word to those who may say, "But we *are* spiritual (*ὑμεῖς οἱ πνευματικοί*), we renounce these legalisms, we know only Christ and the Spirit; we are good and faithful Paulinists!" Is it so? Then prove it by the work of the divine Spirit of *meekness* towards the brother who, you think, has fallen from truth; you are weak enough yourselves, apart from that Spirit whom you theoretically assert. Take another's burthen up (if you *are* so strong); bear it for him, in the sense of sympathy. Do not be self-deceived, as if *you* were great and good; you are nothing—it is all the Lord. Remember, your freedom is not irresponsibility; every individual has his

vi. 1-5

own load of sacred duties (*φορτίον*), and he must give account about it for himself to his Master.

vi. 6. Among other burthen-bearings, support by your willing gifts your pastors, your faithful teachers.

vi. 7-10. Remember the law of spiritual results ; God is not to be imposed upon. No true Gospel ever means real licence to conscience. The self-life and the Spirit-life are both sowings ; each has its infallible harvest. Let us think with joy of the Spirit's harvest-home ; live out His life in you, in watchful, unselfish, helping love, especially to Christian brethren ; and we shall reap indeed.

vi. 11. What large letters I have penned my message in ! I was resolved to write an *autograph*.

vi. 12-16. Once more—the teachers who say, “You must be circumcised,” are men who want to stand well with their own world, which world cannot bear the doctrine of the atoning Cross and its full salvation. They are not real Mosaists themselves ; *I* can say that with authority, for I know what full

Mosaism means in its tremendous reality. They want your names, a list of so many external converts (σάρξ), to glory in. But God forbid that I should glory in anything but in the atoning Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. There, clasping it, nailed as it were to it, in union with Him, it matters little to me how I stand with my world, or any world. In Him, the one question is, not circumcision or uncircumcision, not a list of Judaists or Paulinists, but a new creation, lives born again to HIM. Peace and mercy on all who go by that rule; they are the true Israel, God's own chosen, princes and priests to Him.

Now to close. I claim henceforth a right to have heard the last of this opposition among you. Why? Because I am a lord and autocrat? No, but because I am a slave. My body bears, in many a scar, the brand of my Master, Jesus. And my Gospel is not mine, it is His; I am absolutely nothing but His messenger.

Brethren, His grace, His living peace and power, be with your spirit. Amen.

vi. 17.

vi. 18.

IV

SPECIMENS OF EXPOSITION: THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST IN THE EPISTLE

The Intro-
duction
over.

Specimens
of Exposi-
tion.

Exposition
of Topics.

WE have now taken some view of the Epistle by way of introduction. I have endeavoured to keep close to the announced programme, leaving alone many points of literary and critical interest, and emphasizing only such as may expedite what I would now attempt. That attempt is the exposition of some topics and passages in more detail, with a view to the work of edification, particularly in pastoral teaching.

Without more preface let us enter upon some such work.

I have spoken of Topics and of Passages. Let me proceed to offer

some specimens of exposition under both heads. In the first place, then, I propose to deal with *Topics*, and to select two topics of supreme weight and importance, traced through the Epistle ; the topic of the Son of God, and the topic of the Spirit of God. As we have already seen, these are the divine *foci*, so to speak, of the whole writing. It was to reassert their eternal and overwhelming significance against a ruinous preference for a substituted theory that St Paul wrote to Galatia as he did.

What then does the Epistle say to us about the blessed Name of our Lord Jesus Christ?

The Topic of the Son of God.

We notice first the general fact that the Name appears everywhere. The Epistle contains 149 verses. In these there are at least 45 explicit mentions of our Lord Jesus ; that is, one for every three or four verses on an average. And these figures give an imperfect impression ; for many of the mentions are such that they do not only mark points but cover surfaces, running out into state-

He is everywhere in the Epistle.

ments about the Lord which can again be subdivided into others. This alone is nobly significant, this ubiquity of Christ in the texture of the Epistle. And I hardly need remind you how characteristic it is not of the Epistle to the Galatians only but of the New Testament Scriptures generally. As we read them with that suggestion in our minds, we shall indeed receive an ever-deepening impression that Christianity is in fact Jesus Christ ; the Lord is His own Gospel ; Subject-matter even more than Teacher.

Allusions to
His life on
earth.

iv. 4.

Coming to details, we find some hints here, and we find such hints more fully in many other places of the Epistles, of the human biography of the Lord. We find Him (iv. 4), "when the fulness of time was come"—when the ideal occasion had arrived, foretold and prepared, and He was "sent forth" by the Father, evidently from a pre-existent glory—we find Him *γενόμενον ἐκ γυναικός*, "becoming, born, of woman." Here is an allusion which certainly does not of itself inform us of the virginity of

His sacred Mother, but equally certainly falls in with it, obviously more than *e.g.* *γενόμενον ἐξ ἀνθρώπου* would have done. And the next phrase there, *γενόμενον ὑπὸ νόμον*, "come to be under law," indicates not only His human but His Israelite parentage; as, of course, does also iii. 16, where the Christ is the "seed of Abraham"; so, too, iii. 29, "if ye belong to Christ, ye are Abraham's seed." This, however, is a point almost superfluous, as it is already obviously implied in the term "Christ" itself. Then we have repeated allusions to the fact of His Death; that word so familiar to us that we, and our hearers, only too often fail to realize its abiding mystery and glory. Assuredly no *à priori* and imagined Gospel, conceiving, if it could do so, of a holy Incarnation, would have gone on to make the grand sequel of that Incarnation to be—not a life of splendid and omnipotent achievement, but a death of violence, shame, and indescribable distress. Yet this is just what the true Gospel does. It utterly denies us leave to contemplate the

iii. 16

iii. 19.

His Death.

ii. 21.

ii. 20, v. 11,
vi. 12, 14.

i. 1, ii. 20.

"James, the
Lord's
Brother."

i. 19.

Incarnation out of spiritual reference, in its first regard, to the Cross and Passion. So here we have the incarnate Lord dying: ii. 21: "If by law is righteousness, Christ *died* for nothing." And His death is crucifixion: ii. 20. "I have been nailed to the *Cross* with Christ"; v. 11, "the stumbling-block of the *Cross*"; vi. 12, "persecution with reference to the *Cross* of Christ"; vi. 14, "exultation in the *Cross* of our Lord Jesus Christ, by means of which (or, of whom) to me the world has been crucified, and I have been crucified to the world." Then, consequent on the Death, is the Resurrection; i. 1, "God the Father raised him from the dead": ii. 20, "Christ in me liveth."

One detail of His biography seems slight in itself, but it has manifold importance as we consider it. Quite incidentally, in a purely narrative statement of his own action, St Paul mentions his having seen (i. 19) "James, the brother of the Lord." It is as simple and natural a mention as if he had said, "I saw Timothy," or "I saw

Sergius Paulus." But think for a moment what it suggests ; the recency, and the absolute reality, of the human biography of the Christ. Not now to discuss the question of what the "brotherhood" was between James and the Lord, it was *some* purely human relationship, whether of blood or of convention, which might just as well have subsisted between other two Palestinian men. As such, the allusion carries us far up beyond the natural range of myth and legend ; it places us at once where we can hold intercourse with people who were not only contemporaries of Jesus, but shared a home with Him, and were classed and ranked with Him in human life. Placed immediately beside allusions to the eternal and divine side of His existence, how striking this is ! As we shall see immediately, St Paul pours out, all over the Epistle, allusions to this same Person which assign, to say the least of it, a superhuman character and power to Him. Quite passingly and naturally he speaks of Him as, concurrently with the

Significance
of the allu-
sion.

Eternal Father, sending down "grace and peace" upon the human soul; as being the ultimate and inmost secret of all spiritual life for the world. Yet also he was just James' Brother. May we not say with reasonable confidence, with a faith which feels fact beneath its steps, that this astonishing collocation, so calm, so unexcited, so unforced, one limb of it stated in just the same fact-like tone as the other, can be explained only by fact? Is not this entirely unlike the manner of invention, conscious or unconscious? Written down within thirty years of the Crucifixion (and how luminous a retrospect is thirty years to a man in middle life!) this reference to the family of Nazareth, made without an effort, in the same breath with adoring references to the divine operations and prerogatives of a Member of that family, makes material for much thankful and reassuring thought.

The super-
human
aspect of
the Person.

But we turn now more directly to the assertions of the superhuman, the divine, aspect of Jesus Christ and His work. We find Him first, then, to be more than man:

for (i. 1) Paul is "an Apostle *not* by means of *men*, but by means of Jesus Christ." Again (i. 12), Paul received and was taught "his Gospel" *not* as "transmitted *by man*" (*παρὰ ἀνθρώπου*), but by Jesus Christ's unveiling," *i.e.*, as the context assures us, by means of an unveiling of truth effected by Jesus Christ. More explicitly still, we find Him "the Son of God," and so designated in connexions which fully justify us in saying that the phrase implies a Filiation which means part and lot in the eternal Nature: i. 15, "It pleased God to unveil His Son in me," as a mystery needing the Infinite Hand to lift its veil, and let it shine into the depths of the human soul for its salvation. Again, ii. 20, "What I live in the flesh, I live in, under the condition and surroundings of, my (*τῇ*) faith in (*πίστει* *c. gen.*), my reliance on, the Son of God." Again, iv. 4, "God sent out" (as from the recess of the eternal Presence) "His Son, made of a woman." So before us shines that fair and wonderful light of the Gospel, the eternal Sonship of Him who is also born of woman. It is not

i. 1, 12.

Eternal Sonship.

i. 15.

ii. 20.

iv. 4.

Power of
this truth.

only (if "only" may be reverently said in such a connexion) that GOD becomes man; it is the SON of God. And the words carry with them, let us note, not only an announcement of wonder and glory, but an insight into the very heart of divine love. I know not if it is with others commonly as it is with me; but I must confess for myself, with humble thankfulness, a peculiar power upon faith and love in just this word, "the Son of God," when I ponder it in connexion with the question of personal salvation. It carries with it, to the believing sinner, a supreme guarantee of welcome to the heart of the FATHER. It reveals to me something of the internal love of God for God, and then it carries down to me, in the Christ, incarnate, sacrificed and glorified, nothing less than that very love. I am in the Son; what must I not be to the Father?

Functions
of the Son
of God.

This great Son of God appears in the Epistle in the exercise of many functions. He is the autocratic Master of His follower; Paul is "Christ's bond-man" (i. 10); he "bears in his body the

i. 10.

στίγματα, the servile brand, of the Lord Jesus"; he is shown by the scars of persecution to be not a self-reliant hero but the bought property of his Redeemer (vi. 17). Christ's disciples are "His," vi. 17. belonging to Him: "If ye are Christ's" (iii. 29): "They that are Christ's" (v. 24). iii. 29, v. 24. On the other hand, He is such to them that, as we have seen, being His bondmen they are also, equally, wonderfully, sons of God in Him the Son: iii. 26, "You are all God's sons by means of your faith, in Christ Jesus": iv. 4, 5, "God sent forth His Son that we might get (as our intended portion, ἀπολάβωμεν) our filial adoption" (τὴν υἰοθεσίαν). And iv. 7, "So thou art no more a bondman but a son, and if a son, an heir." Such again is this wonderful Christ that His redeemed are not only in His possession, or under His protection; they are "in Him"; words significant of a union profound and vital, illustrated elsewhere by the imagery of the Head and Limbs, which is here only implied. The Churches in Judea are "in Christ," i. 22. All believers are "one," εἷς, as it were one compound

iii. 26, iv. 4,
5, 7.

See 1 Cor.
xii.; Eph.,
Col.

i. 22 iii. 28.

v. 6.

iii. 27.

ii. 17.

ii. 4.

His Passion
the price of
our bless-
ings.

i. 4.

personality, because their Head is one ; ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ (iii. 28). "In Him" is the sphere where faith works by means of love (v. 6). Those who are baptized in His name are "clothed with Him," involved in Him ; Χριστὸν ἐνεδύσασθε (iii. 27). "In Him" resides our justification (ii. 17) : ζητοῦντες δικαιωθῆναι ἐν Χριστῷ, as much as to say, we must be in Him to get the acceptance which He has won for us. "In Him" His servants have a sacred liberty, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἣν ἔχομεν ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ (ii. 4).

And all this blessing for us has been dearly won for us by Him in whom we are so richly to enjoy it. All through the Epistle, as we have already seen in part, runs this red line of atoning and redeeming Passion (i. 4), "He gave Himself as a sacrifice for our sins (περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν), that He might take us out of this present age so evil" (ἐκ τοῦ αἰῶνος τοῦ ἐνεστώτος πονηροῦ). He lifts us, as it were, above its grasp, so that we are in it and not in it, kept from its evil while enabled in face of it to walk with God ; free in the profound peace of the pardon He

has won, and in the inward power of the Spirit which also is ours because He died in order to pour the gift of Pentecost upon us. Would we enjoy that life of emancipation, and live "in the flesh" (ii. 20) yet as "taken out of the world so evil"? It must be by faith in Him, not as He appears in *any* of His characteristics but specially in *this*, that "He loved me, and gave Himself over (παράδότης ἑαυτὸν) on my behalf" (ii. 20). Would we estimate the awfulness and the love of His dying work aright? We are to remember that when He died (iii. 13), "Christ bought us out from the curse, the death-warrant, of the law, becoming on our behalf a curse" (tremendous words, which would have been denounced as a parody on truth if they were not as a fact found in Scripture); "for it stands written, Accursed is every one who is hung on tree." Nothing short of this was the condition precedent to our receiving the blessing of Abraham, and the promise of the Spirit.

We note, by the way, how unconscious Scripture is of the repugnance of some

ii. 20.

iii. 13.

"He bought us out."

iii. 13, iv. 5

of its interpreters to a so-called "commercial theory of salvation." Twice over does St Paul here use the word ἐξηγόρασεν, "He bought out": iii. 13, iv. 5, ἐξηγόρασεν ἐκ τῆς κατάρας τοῦ νόμου: ἐξηγόρασε τοὺς ὑπὸ τὸν νόμον. For him, such is the Lord's dying work in expiation and in satisfaction, that from one great side it not only *can*, it *must*, be imaged by the transactions of the market-place; the paying down by Him of infinitely valuable consideration that we, altogether on that account, may be released. And the party to whom here the consideration is paid down is surely the Law, violated by us, satisfied by Him for us. In other words, the mystery of His Passion and Death had reference to the awful claims of eternal Holiness with its categorical commands. It dealt so with them that we, because of that Passion, and because of it alone in the sphere of legal righteousness, find the grasp of the Law's arrest and bondage upon us relaxed, and walk out free.

We are the
Buyer's
property.

Let us not forget further that the imagery points on its other side to that

sacred bondage which alone is perfect freedom. For what does it say? Not, "He *delivered* us" (as indeed He did), but, "He *bought us out*." Our release is so effected that by the very act we are acquired, appropriated, possessed. "Not your own, for you were bought for value." "Whether we live therefore or die, we *belong to* the Lord."

1 Cor. vi. 20.

Rom. xiv. 8.

V

SPECIMENS OF EXPOSITION CONTINUED ; THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST (CONCLUDED): THE DOCTRINE OF THE SPIRIT

Justification.

ii. 16

iii. 11.

THIS process of our deliverance by the Son of God is put before us, again, in this Epistle as our Justification. See ii. 16, "Knowing that man does not get justification in consequence of works of law, but only ¹ by means of faith in Jesus Christ, we too believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified in consequence of faith in Christ. . . . But if, seeking to be justified in Christ, &c." And again, iii. 11, "That in law no one gets justification before God,

¹ I unhesitatingly so render οὐ δικαιοῦται ἐξ ἔργων . . . εἰ μὴ διὰ πίστεως. Cp. Rev. xxi. 27 : and see this whole context.

is evident ; because ‘The just in consequence of faith shall live.’” And again, iii. 24 : “The law was our pædagogus up to Christ, that we might be justified in consequence of faith.” And again, v. 4 : “You disconnected yourselves from Christ, such of you as are getting justification in law ; from grace you fell. For we by the Spirit, in consequence of faith, are looking out for the hope of righteousness.” If I at all understand these last pregnant words, they mean that we are looking out, with an expectation sure and certain, for future glory, as the issue of “righteousness,” namely, of our acceptance for Christ’s sake, our justification in Him. Of course I have regard in this interpretation to the large context of St Paul’s language elsewhere, especially in the Roman Epistle (see *e.g.* Rom. iii. 21–24). But I think this is amply enough to secure the interpretation, in view of the *context* of Gal. v. 5. He is thinking here not of our condition, but of our position ; the Lord’s winning for His people this wonderful “extradition” to

iii. 24.

v. 4.

“The hope of righteousness.”

Rom. iii. 21–24, iv. 3, &c.

Rom. viii. 30.

To justify ;
its meaning.

Him, from under the curse of the Law, into the smile and sunshine of reconciliation with the Lawgiver. There they stand, His purchased property, His much more than amnestied, His welcomed and acclaimed, members and brethren ; embraced for His sake, and in union with His person (see ii. 17). And standing there, on the ground where penitent reliance is their foothold, they look up from thence, and, in the same reliance, see the Gate Beautiful from the Hills Delectable, rejoicing, as the justified, in "hope" of glory. For "whom He justified, them He also glorified."

It is almost needless to point out that, as in the more extended discourses of Romans, so in these briefer lines, we have the word *δικαιοῦν* used in its only proper reference. It has to do with law, and tribunal, and a sentence proclaiming that the law is satisfied, and that the accused is accepted by the Lawgiver. "To justify" is a word (we need continually to remember this and to explain it) not of internal condition but of relative position. It denotes not our sub-

jective amendment or cleansing, in the region of will, but our objective acquittal, in the region of law. Only the acquittal is more than acquittal, for it is welcome, it is acceptance. So complete and magnificent is the reason why, the procuring cause, the price paid, the glory of the substituted Sin-bearer, that the sentence of the law, through the lips of the Lawgiver, upon those who (considered in themselves) merited only its "curse," is not merely, "You may go." It is, "You must come." It is a welcome to the embraces of the Judge, and to adoption into His wonderful home.

Very instructive, by the way, is the manner in which in this Epistle the two conceptions of Justification and Adoption are never confused, but—collocated and treated in living relation. Perfectly separable in idea, they are profoundly connected in spiritual fact. And their *nexus* is our Lord Jesus Christ, and our union with Him by faith. He is at once the Son of God and the Sin-bearer for man. And the benefit for us of both His two characters is appropriated

Justification
and Adop-
tion.

The function of faith.

and realized by faith. And faith's revealed efficacy is that it puts us into union with Him, in all He is for us. As we are guilty, it puts us into union with Him who has perfectly satisfied eternal Law as our Representative. But we are also aliens, and He is also the beloved Son. Therefore it also puts us into union with Him in filiation. And so the affiance which receives from the Judge the gift of His more than acquittal receives also, in the same act, from the Father, the gift of His adoption into sonship.

What is faith?

Only in the briefest way need I point out the practical import of the words "faith" and "believe" in all this connexion. Assuredly their great outstanding idea is reliance, affiance, the taking the Trustworthy One at His word. The whole purport of the Epistle leads that way, to say nothing now of the ample proof of such a reference from our Lord's own use, always, of the words *πίστις* and *πιστεύειν* in the sense of personal trust. From one view-point then "faith" is the simplest thing in the world; and

Its simplicity.

happy the soul which remembers this, and acts upon it, in life and in death. From other sides it is the most profound and pregnant thing in the world. As exercised by a sinner in view of His Redeemer crucified and glorified, what does it not connote? It is by its very act a confession of self-condemnation and self-abandonment; and it is by its very act a confession of the glory and all-sufficiency of Jesus Christ. It repudiates utterly all moral merit in itself. By its very nature, faith looks out from and forgets itself; it is occupied with its Object. Salvation by faith is salvation wholly by Christ trusted.

Its depth.

It at once renounces and relies.

In closing this section of our Studies, I note in passing a detail or two in the Apostle's doctrine of Christ.

Details noticed.

v. 1, "Christ made us free"; He is the Liberator obviously from the bondage of condemnation, the internal slavery of the unforgiven and alienated. On the other hand, He is the Lawgiver; vi. 2, "Fulfil the law of Christ." His liberty is on the other side order and loyalty; His freedmen are also, from

Christ is both Liberty and Law.

v. 1, vi. 2.

the point of view of His blessed will and rights, His subjects, aye, His bondmen. Only, His law is now not only the categorical precept, but the formative power.

He is formative Power.
iv. 9.

Lastly, iv. 19: "Till Christ take shape in you." Here is formative power indeed; and it is not an abstraction but a Person. This wonderful Christ, so absolutely One in Himself, so multifarious in His function for us, appears here as living and moving in His disciple, who on the other part lives and moves in Him. He is "Christ, which is our life." And the moral and spiritual development of the Christian is accordingly expressed in this wonderful term, of the development of Christ in him. The Indweller is there, and as it were grows in His dwelling, and fills it more and more. And so the plastic dwelling takes His shape. "The life of Jesus is manifest in the mortal flesh."

Col. iii. 4.

2 Cor. iv.
10, 11.

I have by no means exhausted the references to our Blessed Lord's Person and work in the Epistle. But enough

has been said to suggest a deeper study of a theme always inexhaustible in itself. A few words now upon the doctrine of THE SPIRIT in the Epistle.

The Topic
of the Spirit
of God.

Here again, as in our study of the doctrine of the Son, we begin by remembering how ample is the material. It is not indeed by any means so great in quantity, but it is very considerable, in point of mere mentions. And the mentions, as I said above on the other group of texts, very often not only mark points, but cover surfaces; affecting a whole context.

The Material
ample.

The spiritual lesson of this is deeply important. The Galatian Epistle is on the whole very prominently an Epistle of Justification. Like its great sister-Epistle, Romans, it lays extraordinary emphasis on ideas of guilt and its removal; law, curse of the law, expiation, justification. But is it therefore a *merely* "forensic" tractate? No; like Romans again, it has all along, or at least all underneath, another supreme theme, which is in a sense its ultimate theme. It has the doctrine of the Eternal Spirit.

Significance
of this :
Justification
and its rela-
tion to the
gift of the
Holy Spirit.

Our Justification, in the inspired teaching of the Apostles, is no *mere* legal arrangement terminating in itself, or terminating at best in a conception of mere safety. It is indeed a sublimely legal arrangement, and is indeed God's own method for our blessed safety. But it stands related all the while to something else, as foundation is related to Temple, or as porch to Church. We are justified *that we may be inwardly sanctified*. We are accepted that we may, at peace with God through Christ *for us*, receive from God the Spirit who shall make Christ a power *in us*. The justified man who has not the powerful presence of the Spirit in him is a sorrowful anomaly in the idea of the Gospel. For large illustration, see the Roman Epistle, where the majestic argument leads us to our awful sinfulness first, then to our Propitiation, then to our contact with Him in His death, by faith, then to our union with Him in His life, and then, in the climax of the eighth chapter, to the richness, the exuberance, of our possession in Him

Compare
the argu-
ment of
Romans.

of the Holy Ghost in all His grace and power, making "Christ in us" to be our all in all for life and holiness.

In Galatians, the sacred Spirit is before us (iv. 6) as "the Spirit of *the* Son of God"; unspeakably connected with Him in being and in operation. Those who are Christ's "live by the Spirit" (v. 25), *i.e.*, in view of the context, it is by the Spirit that they possess the eternal life as principle and power; born again by the Spirit, out of nature into grace. And by the Spirit also (*ibidem*) they are called to "walk," στοιχεῖν, "to take *the steps*" of real life; using their possession for their practice, meeting each temptation and each duty with the *recollected* resource of the Holy Ghost given unto them. "By the Spirit" they are to give themselves to be "led" (v. 18), away from self and its will, into and along the will of God. There is present in them always the mysterious "flesh" (v. 17), the self-life in at least its latent possibilities of manifold evil. But then (*ibidem*) there is present in them also the Spirit; not

The topic of the Spirit in detail.
iv. 6.

v. 25.

v. 17, 18.

- here the spirit of man but the Spirit of God ; a positive power antagonistic to the flesh. Let them yield themselves to the Spirit, let them "walk by the Spirit" (v. 16, *περιπατεῖν*), and the Spirit of God shall deal with the self-life as their best and highest efforts apart from the Spirit can never do. Yielding themselves thus to the Spirit, they will produce "the fruit of the Spirit" (v. 22, 23), the whole harmonious product, sweet to God and man, of a life supernatural in source yet beautifully natural in development. Their life of obedience will thus be a "sowing to the Spirit" (vi. 8)—as it were a casting upon the soil of His presence in them the seed of acts of regenerate love, to bear the harvest hereafter of the "Well done, good and faithful." Would they, in ever fuller measure, "receive the promise of the Spirit"? They are to do so "by faith" (iii. 14); relying as simply upon God's faithfulness for *this* gift as for the gift of pardon and acceptance; even as the Lord said (John vii. 39), "He that believeth in Me, out of his belly shall
- v. 16.
- v. 22, 23.
- vi. 8.
- iii. 14.
- John vii. 39.

flow rivers of living water ; and this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believe on Him should receive."

Meantime this wonderful Gift is not necessarily reserved for late and distant stages of Christian life. Nay, the convert is to possess and enjoy it from the first ; "Ye did *inaugurate* your life by the Spirit" (iii. 3). And yet the gift, ever needed, was always ready to be continuously given again, from the eternal springs of God ; God is ὁ ἐπιχορηγῶν τὸ πνεῦμα (iii. 4), "the continual Supplier of the Spirit." In Galatia, that supply, we gather, was often accompanied and attested by δυνάμεις (*ibidem*), "miracles" in the accepted sense, marvels of abnormal operation on matter as well as spirit. Yet the stress of the thought of the Epistle is far more upon the purely spiritual miracle of a life really transfigured in Christ. The πνευματικός (vi. 1), "the spiritual man" must show his endowment mainly by the sweet "fruit of the Spirit," and not least by the πνεῦμα πραΰτητος, the Spirit evidenced in the meekness of the Christian.

The Gift given at first, yet continuously.

iii. 3.

iii. 4.

Miracles.

Meekness.

vi. 1.

The Study of
Topics
closed.

Here our study of Topics closes. My best hope has been to suggest and indicate two somewhat obvious but inestimable lines of inquiry. To Christian pastors such notes can be only the arrangement of materials perfectly familiar, though it is their delight to find them ever new in the daily walk of faith and love. But the flock of the Lord in our day gravely need the help of pastoral teaching, liberally illustrated and exemplified, that they too may hopefully and thoughtfully search the Scriptures, and find how magnificently even in their shorter sections they testify of the blessed Christ, and of the blessed Spirit.

VI

SPECIMENS OF EXPOSITION : DETACHED PASSAGES (CHAPTERS I., II.)

I PROCEED to take up in detail some detached characteristic passages of the Epistle for more detailed exposition. The previous Studies have all gone in the direction of consecutive or collective study, the study which may perhaps be called the plough-husbandry of Scripture, the long furrow in the field. We shall now (with a sense of assistance, I trust, from that other method) pay attention to small spaces, and practise what may be described as spade-husbandry in the garden of the Word.

Exposition
of Passages.

The method will be simple. I offer in each case a translation first (sometimes even baldly literal), and then the comments.

The Method.

I.

First Specimen : Translation.
i. 9, 10.

i. 9, 10. "As we have previously said, so just now (ἄρτι) over again (πάλιν) I say, if any one is gospelling you away from what you received (learnt), let him be anathema. For now am I *persuading* men? or *persuading* God? Or am I seeking to please men's tastes? If I were still pleasing men's tastes, Christ's bondman I should not be."

Exposition : the "anathema" : its reason.

(a) Here note first the phenomenon of this tremendous warning and denunciation. It has been a trouble, a stumbling-block, to many readers, even to generally believing readers ; they have ventured to think its language intemperate, and such that St Paul might at another time have cancelled it. I dare not say so, for I take his Epistle as an oracle of God. I am quite certain that under *other circumstances* the Apostle would have spoken otherwise. Not long before, or after, writing this passage, he laid down, to the Corinthians and the Romans, some of the broadest and wisest possible principles of Christian

See e.g.,
Rom. xiv.,
xv., 1 Cor.
viii.

tolerance, in by no means unimportant matters. But consider the case here. The propagandists in Galatia were bringing in a religious system which would, in its legitimate results, *stifle Christ* (if I may dare to use the word) out of the creed and life of the young Church. I think St Paul's Epistles are ample evidence that he was really free from the miserable ambition of the spiritual or ecclesiastical autocrat. But then, all the more, he was intensely conscious of Christ's autocracy upon himself, for creed and for conduct. And a faithful servant, quite sure of instructions, and bound not to look behind them, may have occasion, in doing his commission, to act with a rigid firmness which no autocrat could exceed, but which yet is mere duty, arising directly from his own absolute dependence.

(b) The difficult tenth verse may, I think, be intelligibly explained as follows. It is not that he is comparing an attempt to persuade men with an attempt to persuade God; as if asking, "Am I not trying to persuade men?"

"Persuading
men and
God."

For of course I cannot persuade God." This would leave us in a hopeless obscurity. Rather, he is repudiating the work of "persuasion" altogether, in that sense of persuasion which implies arrangement with prejudices, softening down unwelcome truths, and the like. It is as if he would say, "My business as an Apostle, trusted with the Gospel, is not, in that sense, to persuade men, but to call them to repentance and to faith. And again, it is not to persuade my heavenly Master, as if I would get Him, if I could, to tone His message down. No, it is to follow His line implicitly; it is to obey. If I still" (he seems to imply in that word *ετι* that there *was* a time, while he was still out of Christ, when, even with all his fiery zeal, he had really cared for popularity) "if I still tried to please men, I should not be, what I am, and what holds me fast as a rock to my now assaulted teaching—the bondman of Christ." It is as bondman, not as master, that he is firm; *er kann nicht anders*; "he cannot act otherwise."

Luther.

(c) As a verbal detail, note ἄρτι (ver. 10). ἄρτι is νῦν somewhat underlined. He seems in this word, as in the ἔτι just after, if I read him aright, to contrast the present with the past. "I have done with the false sort of man-pleasing" (not with the true: see Rom. xv. 2). "It was otherwise once; but *now*, in my new life, I do it no more."

A glance
towards his
past.

II.

i. 11, 12. "I have to inform you, brethren" (a phrase which he elsewhere uses where he means to make a very explicit *reminder*; e.g. 1 Cor. xv. 1), "as to the Gospel which was gospelled by *me*" (ἐγὼ ἔμολον: the pronoun is slightly emphatic) "that it is not according to man. For neither did *I*" (ἐγὼ is emphatic) "receive it as transmitted by man, nor was I taught it (so), but by Jesus Christ's unveiling."

Second
Specimen:
Translation.
i. 11, 12.

(a) The phraseology here needs little comment. The phrase κατὰ ἄνθρωπον is familiar in the classics as in the New Testament; the idea is of *merely human* scale, level, insight, idea. The word

Exposition:
"Not ac-
cording to
man."

παρέλαβον, we shall remember, is common for the reception of teaching, which on the other side is said παραδίδοσθαι. Thus παράδοσις very often, in the Greek Fathers,¹ means simply *teaching*, without any necessary implication of a successional transmission. Yet the word by usage lends itself easily to the idea of such transmission, where context favours; and so obviously here. He affirms that his doctrine of the Person and work of Christ and of the glory of the Spirit was *not* conveyed to him at second hand, even through a James or a Peter. It had been unfolded to him by the Lord, and so explicitly unfolded that he was justified in the precise and immovable firmness with which he withstood any real alteration of it.

Significance of the assertion in its bearing on "inspiration."

(b) I call attention, but without any extended comment, to the remarkable fulness and strength of this assertion of supernatural, divine information and instruction. It is difficult to imagine

¹ They frequently use the word of *Scripture itself*.

stronger terms in which to convey the thought that the "Gospel" which he delights to call "his" was the result *not* of reflexion, reverie, development, internal consciousness, *à priori* speculation, any more than of verbal tradition; it was a matter of information *ab extra*, vouchsafed to him by the Risen Lord.

In the present state of thought in the Church there is an unprecedented reluctance, far and wide, frankly to accept the thought of the miraculous in modes of revelation. It is curious to observe the elaborate care with which even Christian commentators will sink that conception out of sight, till the information we get from an Apostle can scarcely be distinguished *in kind* from that which we get from a poet. But here is an Apostle, certainly in the fullest possession of both intellect and will, gravely affirming a directness of divine information which makes his estimate of his own message absolutely different *in kind* from what it would be otherwise. Either we know more about inspiration than the "Chosen Vessel" did in his

Present
urgency of
this subject.

sary—the revelation *in us*, by the Father, of the Son.

IV.

Fourth
Specimen :
Translation.
ii. 17-21.

ii. 17-21. "But if, seeking to be justified in Christ" (note the aorist, *δικαιωθῆναι*, marking the crisis or definite fact of acceptance), "we were found out (pronounced) as ourselves also sinners—is Christ the agent of (our) sin? God forbid. For if the very things which I pulled down, I erect over again—it is *I* that constitute *myself* a transgressor."

Exposition :
fallacy and
ruin of a
return to
legalism.

Here St Paul is either addressing St Peter at Antioch, or carrying on the theme stated there, and completing it for the Galatians. The thought is somewhat thus. The conduct of the Judaists, and of Peter so far as he had yielded to them, said practically this: "We seek acceptance with God; we believe that in some sense it is found in Christ, and we come to Him as His disciples. But our consciences are not at rest; we are not easy till we have supplemented our security in Him with

a security in ceremonialism. We find ourselves still sinners, even in Him, in the sense of lacking full justification, and we must seek *complete* rest from another source." "Well," replies St Paul, "if that is your position, or mine; if the burthen of unpardoned sin has rolled thus back upon us—at least let us not charge the defect of peace upon any defect in Christ. I came to Him as to my Saviour, out and out. So coming, I demolished the fancied edifice of my own merits; I threw them ruined at His feet. But now I am, in effect, picking the fragments up, and trying to rebuild them into at least a subsidiary structure, an *annexe* to His sanctuary. But if I do so, I have only myself to thank for the misery of a never really restful conscience, a never perfect sense of peace with God. It is *I* make *myself* a transgressor; a culprit still standing unacquitted at the bar."

VII

SPECIMENS OF EXPOSITION : DETACHED PASSAGES (CHAPS. II., V.) : CONCLUSION

V.

Fifth Specimen : Translation.
ii. 19-21.

CH. ii. 19-21. "For I through law died to law, in order to live to God (to *enter on* life to Him, ζήσω). With Christ I have been, and am, crucified (συνεσταύρωμαι, perfect tense). But I am alive; not *I* any longer; there lives in me Christ. Such life as I do now live in flesh, in faith I live it, faith in (of) the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself over on my behalf. I do not nullify (almost, stultify) the grace of God. For if through law is righteousness, then for nothing Christ died." He died when there was no need for His death; He threw His death away.

We have here one of the great passages of the Bible. A full treatment is impossible in this space; but a little may be said in detail on some main points.

A great passage.

(a) "I through law died to law." Here, as in the Epistle to the Romans, "law" means the divine preceptive code, taken as a condition of salvation; "this do and live." "Law" does indeed often, in the light of context, mean the Mosaic institutes. But even then the word has regard to its larger idea; those institutes were a particular specimen of the universal fact of law in the sense just given. Now to "law," so understood, how did Paul "die"? Certainly not in the sense of becoming callous to its precepts. No; it is in the sense of entirely renouncing his hope of salvation in the law's way. As it were, he fell down dead at Sinai, pierced with the conviction that "the law was spiritual, he was carnal." He ought to keep it all; he could not, in the sense of the divine demand, keep it at all. It said, "Thou must die." And that sen-

Exposition :
"Death to law."

e.g., Heb. x. 1.

Rom. vii. 14.

tence his own conscience at last fully echoed; he died subjectively, as one who owned his sentence just, and who now must seek life elsewhere if he was not to sink for ever. Then came the Lord, with His death, His death under the law's sentence, His wonderful death, the issue of which is life to all who are found in Him. And Paul, invited to His side, flies there, and is joined to Him. Now in another sense again he "dies to law." For the Lord has "died to it," satisfying it by His sacrifice, rising from His grave eternally at peace with it, for Himself and His. Paul has now therefore, *in Christ*, suffered the stroke of death, and in Christ is risen to the joy of resurrection-life. He is now "living to God," related now in all his happy being to this God of love, this God of Christ.

How Law
killed.

Law thus "killed" him, first, in his inner experience, as to self-righteous hopes. Law, further, carried out its death-sentence on him, when it sentenced his blessed "Sin-Bearer" to the Cross. Now accordingly he is dead,

first, to his old hopes, for he is a convinced sinner; and also, further, to his old fears, for he is a penitent believer. And in the light of the love of God he now "lives" indeed to him, in His Son.

(b) "I have been, and am, on the Cross with Christ." Here are words which put with inspired vividness and power the fact of the believer's identification with his Saviour, in the vicarious suffering of the Head for the limb. He died for me, suspended on the Tree of shame and expiation. And I am joined to Him; so there I also died. By no "legal fiction," God forbid, but by a living truth awful with the sanction of eternal law, the Cross of the Head was, in its glorious merits, the Cross of the member; even as the member's guilt was, in its dreadful demerit, the guilt of the Head. And this is expressed, as a fact not accomplished only but permanent, by the perfect tense, *συνεσταύρωμαι*: "There I am (and therefore there He is) still." Not so historically, not so biographically; no, indeed. The Crucified has historically long left the Cross:

"Crucified
with Christ."

Heb. xii. 2.

He has entered for ever into the joy set before Him, having endured. But as to significance and efficacy, the Crucifixion, always and for ever, *is*. *Stat Crux dum volvitur orbis*. Needed every hour, it is every hour a fact. And while it stands, Paul is there, identified with the very Lord of the Atonement, abiding safe indeed with Him.

"Alive, yet
not I."

(c) "Yet I am alive"; alive to God, as we saw just above. "But not I any longer; in me Christ lives." Here is a sentence which on the one hand refuses to be read absolutely and literally; we are quite sure that we must *interpret* as well as read the words. Yet, on the other hand, so deep and also so living is the truth intended, that no exposition can stand which gives to the words a meaning merely conventional and easy. We see at once what the meaning cannot be; St Paul does not mean that his personality was snapped off when he touched Christ, and that he is now literally some one else, or no one personal at all, the subject of a sort of spiritual *nirvana*. I have met with

What the
words do
not mean.

Christians, misled as I cannot but think by partial speculation, who have even eagerly maintained something of that kind; but I am quite sure that St Paul was not of their school. Every page of his Epistles, notably where he makes allusion to his own experience, is evidence enough to prove his perfect sanity as to the psychology of the new life; in his own view, he is indeed the same person all along. And the sentence immediately before us is enough to secure the point: "Not *I*," true; yet "Christ lives *in me*." The personality is there still, to be the receptacle of the Lord.

What then does it mean? We have to remember the immediately preceding clauses. He has "died to the law"; and *in that respect* "he no longer lives." He is "dead" in respect to the hopes, and also to the fears, begotten of himself. The law has slain the former; and the crucified Christ the latter. In that respect it is "no longer *I*." Paul *is gone*, in the sense of the man who has hoped for salvation in his own will and his own works. Paul *is gone*, in

What the words mean

the sense of the man who bears the mortal burthen of the doom which Christ has borne for him. In both these respects now "in him Christ lives." The words express, to the uttermost and the deepest, the identification of the believer and the Saviour, alike for the believer's spiritual power and for his judicial peace. United to Christ, in a union which can be expressed only as Christ's indwelling in him, he has the Lord alike for his peace with God, and for his power for holiness. It is indeed the Lord; no distant name, radiant but out of reach as the stars of midnight; no mere equivalent phrase for the man's own better self or moral force; no, nothing else nor less than the personal Christ Himself. Such is now the treasure hid in this man's human being. Absolutely beyond our analysis or definition, yet here is the fact; Christ liveth in me. I live in Christ; yes, this is divinely true. But here is the other side of things; alike for the awful needs of daily life, and for peace before the white throne of

eternal judgment, Christ, who died for me, *lives in me*.

(d) "Such life as I do now live in flesh (as regards those grave aspects of the matter in which I *do* still live, and live under the conditions of earthly life) in faith I live (as if surrounded by faith as my vital air; for the watchword now must be, *reliance on Another*, first, midst, and last) in faith I live, faith resting on the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself over for me."

"I live in faith."

Πίστει τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ. The words are of course, literally, "the faith of the Son of God"; and some have insisted upon rendering them so, and making the πίστις to be Christ's *fidelity* to His servant. This sense of πίστις no doubt exists (see v. 23). But I venture to say that that explanation is impossible in the context here, where the thought of justification, with *our faith in Christ* as the receptive act on our side, has been all along in view. And it is needless to accumulate quotations to prove the familiar use of πίστις, "trust," with the genitive of its Object.

"The faith of the Son of God."

What he affirms is that his life, in all that makes mortal life up, his life "in the flesh," is lived by trusting the Son of God. And then, to define and emphasize that special aspect of this blessed Object of faith which is mainly present to his thought, he adds, "Who did love me, and give Himself over (in atoning death) on my behalf." It is Christ for me, so appropriated that the eternal love and the actual salvation are joyfully realized as "for me." For "us"? Yes. For "the Church"? Yes. But here, "for me." Nothing less contents this man in his "life in the flesh." Nothing less than "Christ for me" is his secret for a life wholly expended on Christ in others.¹

Then
Christ died
for nothing."

(e) The closing verse of the passage brings us back to recollect the original

¹ A learned correspondent has kindly called my attention to another possible exposition, which would make *πίστις τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ* mean, in effect, "faith taught by the Son of God," and exemplified by Him. I venture still to adhere, however, to the rendering above. The immediate context, "Who loved me," &c., with the following verse, seems to me to point to Christ here as faith's *Object*.

bearing of the argument. It was the question of righteousness, acceptance, which had occasioned the dispute at Antioch and had brought out this wonderful confession of faith. Upon this he now returns: "I do not nullify the grace of God (the principle of salvation which makes it a pure gift from Him, and in no sense a purchase by me) for if through law is righteousness, then Christ died for nothing."

But indeed "for nothing" He did *not* die. Not for an illusory aim, nor when another way might have been taken, did the Son of God pour out His soul. And therefore (such is the sublime logic of the implication) therefore "righteousness" is mine, through Him given for me, not through law kept by me. I cast the ponderous load of *all* my guilt, and of *all* my weakness, upon Him who loved me. He died on purpose that I should do this. Not to do so may wear the mask of humility, but it is to "stultify the grace of God."

A few detached comments and I leave this great passage for that private study

Nay, He died with an infinite necessity and for glorious results.

Comments in detail.

of it, and application of it to life, which will never quite be over.

*Mors janua
Vita.*

(f) First, note the great spiritual law—death in order to life. It is true all round the circle. Whether we contemplate our safety, or our holiness, or our happiness, or our strength to serve God—we must die if we would live. We must die to our own dream of merit, if we would live in the joy of a felt forgiveness. We must die to reliance on our self-sanctifying power, if we would indeed be holy in Christ. We must die to our own claims, and surrender absolutely to Him, if we would taste the one possible perfect freedom. We must die to ourselves as our end and aim, if we would find our true end, life for others in the Lord.

“I” and
“me.”

(g) Then let us note what I alluded to above, the “not I,” and “in me.” It has been beautifully said that the Christian, yielded indeed to Christ and resting on Him, does not cast away his personal pronoun, but—he inflects it. “I,” in a deep sense, am annulled; but what a glory come to “me”! The man

abdicates the throne of his life. But he does not go out of existence ; he bends himself with reverent joy to be the throne of his Lord, the habitation of "his King who has saved him." More full than ever is the personality ; for it is *inflected* into the abode of Jesus Christ. Polycarp.

(h) Lastly, the Christian's life is lived ("in the flesh," under the real conditions of weak, sin-injured, tempted humanity), on the principle of faith in the Son of God. What does this mean? Quite practically — so I would reply — by *making use of* the Son of God. Let me write the phrase with humblest reverence ; but so it is. Faith which grasps the Son of God means, translated into the experience of our common days, the reliant use of Him in all He is given to us of God to be. Shall we put the motto into practice? Let our exercise of such faith be duly surrounded and safeguarded indeed with watching, with prayer, and with adoration. But, behind all its safeguards, let it be ever simply this—the making use

John viii. 51,
xi. 26.

of Jesus Christ, as He is ours in the covenant of God ; our Sacrifice of perfect peace, availing for ever ; our Life, indwelling, able to conquer all our enemies within us, making us, now and here, more than conquerors. Let us use Him so, in the hour of subtlest or of fiercest temptation. Then at length we shall use Him as our Redemption from the power of the grave, our Life Eternal ; for " he that believeth in Me shall never see death, shall never die."

VI.

Sixth Specimen : Trans-
lation.
v. 16, 17.

One further passage only, out of many which invite, I present for notice here.

v. 16, 17. " Now I say, By the Spirit walk, and desire of flesh you shall surely not (*οὐ μὴ*) fulfil. For the flesh desires against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh ; for (*γὰρ*) these are each other's opposites ; in order to your doing not the things which you choose."

Exposition :
Spirit, flesh.

(a) Here first it is manifest that the " Spirit " is not the spirit of man but the Spirit of God ; the frequent previous

allusions of the Epistle to the "Spirit," as well as the drift of this context, assures us that the word means the Divine Spirit indwelling in the Christian, who has "received the promise of the Spirit by faith." Again the word "flesh" here is obviously not the mere corporeal frame; no careful reader of St Paul can think that. Among "the works of the flesh," just below, we find not only fornications and revellings but rivalries and jealousies. No better *practical and popular* equivalent for such "flesh" is to be found than the familiar word "self." "The flesh" is that in man which lies apart from God as its centre and its law.

(b) Here, if I understand him aright, the Apostle implies the grave and humbling fact that always and to the last, yea, "in them that be regenerated," the "flesh" is *there*. Never is it so gone that the believer can dare to say, "There is no mischief latent *in* me; I have only now to think of evils *around* me." This whole context assumes the opposite.

But then—what is the main purpose

iii. 14.

The flesh
always
present.

But the

emphasis is
on the pre-
sence of the
Spirit.

of the passage? Is it simply, or chiefly, to tell us this? Is it merely to keep us low, and to give us an antidote to perfectionist error? By no means. As we look more closely, we see that the Apostle's leading thought is precisely in the opposite direction. He does indeed remind the Galatians (who were evidently beginning fast to degenerate in their spiritual tempers as well as in their spiritual creed) that the "flesh" was there, and that "in their flesh dwelt no good thing." But he speaks of this only the more to remind them that, as surely as they were Christ's, the Spirit of God dwelt in them, and that in that divine Presence and Power lay a glorious possibility for them; the possibility, not remote but immediate, of their being enabled to say "no" to the bent and gravitation of self, a "no" which should not be only a weary sigh but rather the strong watchword of a soul set free in God.

Extreme im-
portance of
this truth.

It is all important, if we would rightly appreciate the passage, to remember this. At first sight it seems only to warn. It

draws the picture of our inner world, and behold, two antagonists are there, watching each other, seeking to thwart each other's action, so that there is a perpetual counteraction going on, under the eye of the *Ego*. But then we look closer, and we see that while one of those antagonists is the all-too-powerful and subtle thing called Self, the other is no less than the Spirit of the living God, able to make the Son of God a conquering reality within the heart, as the man casts his needy being upon the Spirit's side, and gives himself up to be "led by Him."

It was so in Galatia. It is so at this hour all over Christendom, from the oldest Christian Church to the newest mission on the Victoria Lake. It is so in our midst to-day. By the grace of God it may be and shall be so in our hearts, as we too "live our life in the flesh by faith in the Son of God," and remember that deep within us, "lusting against the flesh," so that we may not go its way, is none other than the Eternal Spirit.

It is as true
to-day as
ever.

Conclusion.

Here I conclude these fragmentary Studies. The specimens of exposition, to speak of them alone, are so few that I am deeply conscious of their inadequacy even as specimens. But such as the work has been, it lies here. If it can do any real service it must be by way of some suggestion for the reader's own spiritual study of the Word of God. I have, as I proposed at first, steered almost wholly clear of what would be called the criticism of the Epistle. I have endeavoured to read its inmost spiritual messages, tracing "the one in the many." And we have at least found that to be true which was indicated at the beginning, that St Paul, in view of mental and moral perils to belief and practice in those early missionary communities, shows us by example that the best antidote to error is the fulness of the eternal truth—"the Name of the Lord Jesus, and the Spirit of our God."

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