

together with the
these Epistles, they
re than the appro-
Head of a Church
stical power might
nd counsel to his
that these laymen
r, or depose him at
did he not instruct
such; why did he
ishops and deacons

structure or design
n us in construing
s authoritative in
s most important
on every other
t and persuasive,
be accounted for
h members they
hority.

f his Epistles—
ressed, not to
reases. Timothy
e little indulge in
hes for greater
es not go down
nent, nor soar
ure; now the
r the Churches
rs disciplined;

what shall be the qualifications of its officers. Mark how he writes an Epistle to the Ephesians, without saying a word on Church government; then writes an Epistle to Timothy directing him how to govern the Ephesian Church. You have only to run your eye along the salient features of that Epistle to comprehend the full import of this meaning. First Timothy is left in charge of the Ephesian Church; in carrying out his authority he is to allow no false doctrine to be taught; he is told what public prayers and thanksgivings are to be made; what should be the attire and deportment of women; what the qualifications of Bishops and deacons; how Timothy shall "command and teach" respecting certain heresies; how elders shall be disciplined; the treatment of widows; the care to be exercised as to whom he ordained; duties of servants; and closing with a most solemn charge to keep that which was committed to his Trust. These directions are not written to the Church, for the Church had nothing to do with them, but to Timothy, the Overseer of the Church. Mark especially how Timothy was to deal with an Elder. Was the Ephesian Church to arraign, to sit in judgment upon or expel an erring Elder, as your Church expelled their late Pastor? No word is breathed of the like; but Timothy, their head, was directed how he should receive an accusation against an Elder.

In describing the qualifications of a Bishop there occurs this significant language, "One that *ruleth*