

A. They say first, that they went there to settle the matter of dispute because of the Apostles being there who were inspired men, and also because, although they had Paul with them, yet parties having run so high, made it necessary.

Q. What will you answer to this ?

A. The court is expressly said to be composed of the Apostles, and Elders (or Presbyters) and brethren (or the lay members), the matter was dealt with in the way of *argument*, a decree, or dogma was issued in the name of the Apostles, Elders and brethren, *commanding* general obedience, and it was pronounced by St. James, as the Metropolitan, or President of the Council,—further Paul and Barnabas delivered this same decree to the churches, for their governance, wheresoever they travelled.

Q. Does not Dr. Owen again dissent from the Independents ?

A. Yes! He says that, "a single congregation, cannot always perform its duty to Christ and the Catholic Church, by its intrinsic powers ; that in attempting to do so, it cuts itself off from the communion of the Church Universal, and that it would not be safe, for any man to commit himself to its care."—True Nature of a Gospel Church. Chap. 11.

Q. How do Independents agree with the views of Presbyterians in regard to Church Government ?

A. In denying that there is more than one Order in the Ministry.

Q. In what respect do they differ from them ?

A. First in their position as to Church Courts, and Secondly in that they reject the Presbyterian form of Government by Lay Elders.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HOLY OF THE CHURCH.

Q. What position do the Presbyterians take with respect to Superior Courts for the Government of the Church ?

A. They recognize a Court of Appeal.