lie in my writings, and not in my acts.”

**according to the power, &c.]** gives  
the reason why he did not wish to act  
*sharply*,*—because the power would seem  
to be exercised in a direction contrary to  
that intended by Him who gave it.*  
**11—13.]** CONCLUSION.

**11]** GENERAL EXHORTATIONS. “Paul had written  
severely: he now turns to a more kindly  
address, yet without forgetting his main  
subject.” Bengel.

**rejoice**, viz. *in  
the Lord,* as Phil. iii. 1; iv. 4. See also  
1 Thess. v. 16.

**take comfort;** a re-  
currence in the end of the Epistle to the  
spirit with which it began; see ch. i. 6, 7,  
and, for the need they had of comfort,  
ch. vii. 8—13.

**and,** i.e. ‘and then.’

**12, 18.]** CONCLUDING GREETINGS,  
**with an holy kiss]** See on Rom.  
xvi. 16.

**All the saints]** viz. in the  
place whence the Epistle was written.

**14.]** CONCLUDING BENEDICTION;  
remarkable for the distinct recognition of the Three Persons in the Holy Trinity,  
and thence adopted by the Christian Church  
in all ages as the final blessing in her  
Services.

**The grace of our Lord  
Jesus Christ** is put first; “for by the grace  
of Christ men come ‘to the love of the  
Father.” Bengel.

**communion]** fel-  
lowship, ‘*communication.*’

**be with  
you all] with all of you,** without exception.  
“And this blessing he invokes, not on a  
few individuals, or any one section of the  
Corinthian Church, but expressly on every  
portion and every individual of those with  
whom, throughout these two Epistles, he  
had so earnestly and so variously argued  
and contended. As in the first, so in the  
second Epistle, but still more emphatically,  
as being here his very last words, his  
prayer was, that this happiness might be  
‘with them all.’” Stanley. Compare, for  
the same emphatic “*all*,” Rom. i. 5, 8;  
iv. 16; [xvi. 24,] &c.