XXIII. 1—3.   
 ST. MATTHEW. 155   
   
 41 While the Pharisees were gathered together, Jesus   
 asked them, “saying, What think ye ° of Christ? whose   
 son ishe? They say unto him, The son of David. 4 He   
 saith unto them, How then doth David in spirit call him   
 Lord, saying, \*\* The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on + 2,c.3-   
 my right hand, till I P make thine enemies thy footstool ? If 1°03.   
 David then call him Lord, how is he his son? 4 \* And no siatsxt.a   
 man was able to answer him a word, neither durst any -   
 man from that day forth ask him any more questions,   
 XXIII. 1 Then spake Jesus to the multitude, and to his   
 disciples, \*saying, \*The scribes and the Pharisees sit in \*¥«- 17.   
 Moses’ seat: all therefore whatsoever they bid you   
 [9 observe], that observe and do; but do not ye after their   
   
   
   
 © render, the Christ?   
 P read, put thine enemies beneath thy feet?   
 4 omit.   
 41—46.) Toe PHARISEES BAFFLED BY Matthew having arranged the scattered   
 A QUESTION RESPEOTING CHRIST AND sayings of the Lord into discourses,   
 Davi. Mark xii. 85—37. Luke xx. 41— this discourse to Matthew. <A trace   
 44, [See also Acts ii. 84] Our Lord 40: Luke xx. 45—47. In the latter place   
 now questions his adversaries (according “it is spoken ¢o the disciples, hearing   
 to Matt.:—in Mark and Luke He asks of the crowd: which (see ver. ff.) the   
 the question not to, but concerning the exact account of the matter. It bears   
 Scribes or interpreters of the law), and many resemblances to the Sermon on the   
 again convicts them of ignorance of the Mount, and may be regarded as the so-   
 Scriptures. From the universally recog- lem close, t! was the opening, of   
 nized title of the Messiah as the Son of the tel ere teaching. It divides it-   
 David, which by his question He elicits self naturally three : (1) intro-   
 from them, He takes occasion to shew ductory description of the Scribes and   
 them, who understood this title a mere Pharisees, and contrast to Christ’s dis-   
 Forlaly political the difficulty ciples (vv. 1—12): (8) solemn denuncia-   
 from David’s reverence for this his tions of their hypocrisy 14—83) : ®   
 Son: the solution lying in the incarnate conclusion, and mou farewell to t!   
 Godhead of-the Christ, which they were temple and Jerusalem. 2.) Moses’ seat   
 ignorant. 48, in spirit) Le by the in the office judge and lawgiver of the   
 inspiration of the Holy Spirit: «dy (in) people: see Exod. ii. 18—26: Deut. xvii.   
 the Holy Ghost,” Mark. This is a 9—18. Our Lord says, ‘In so far the -   
 declaration by our Lord of the Pharisees and Scribes the law and   
 of the prophetic St. Mark (ver. precepts of obey them: but imitate   
 37) adds to this “the common people not their conduct.’ The verb ren-   
 heard him gladly.” Here then end the dered sit must not be too strongly,   
 endeavours of His adversaries entrap as conveying blame,—‘have seated them-   
 Him by questions : now betake them- selves is merely stated as a mat-   
 selves to other ‘A new scene, as ter of fact. Vv.8,10 however apply to   
 it were, henceforth Bengel. their leadership as well as their ;   
 Cuap. XXIII. 1—89.] Dewvnoration and declare that among Christians there   
 OF THE SCRIBES AND ARISEES. Pe- are to be sitting on seat of Christ.   
 caliar to Matthew. 1.] Much of the %. all therefore] therefore here   
 matter of this discourse is be found in is very significant they sit on   
 Luke xi. and xiii. its appearance there, Moses’ seat: and this the meaning,   
 see the notes on those passages. There and shews it to be, ‘all things which   
 cau, I think, no doubt that it was deli- they, as successors of out of his   
 vered, as our Evangelist here relates it, law, command you, do;’ there being a   
 all at one and in these the last distinction their lawful teaching   
 of our Lord’s ministry. On the notion as expounders of the and their frivo-   
 entertained by some recent critics, St.