§ v1] CHARACTER AND STYLE. [iyrropvcrios.   
   
   
 “to cease-to-live to sin,” which he has uscd. In St. Paul, the death to   
 sin is more a consequence of our union with Christ: in St. Peter, of   
 Christ’s having done away sin. ‘The latter, as in other places, approaches   
 nearer to St. John’s form of thought and diction.   
 7. He shews the same with regard to the idea of the Christian calling   
 of God: to that of “ hope ;” of “obedience ;” of Christian liberty, as in   
 the one Apostle (Gal. v. 13) the occasion, in the other the cloke of sin   
 (ch. ii. 16), and besides found in James i. 25, ii. 12, and in John viii. 36:   
 to that of the spiritual gifts; of the Christian reward ; and several other   
 cases which at first sight seem alike. In all these there is reason to   
 believe that our Apostle, though speaking sometimes exceedingly like   
 St. Paul and possibly from reminiseence of his Epistles, yet drew from   
 another fountain within himself, and had a treasure of spiritual know-   
 ledge and holy inspiration distinct from that of St. Paul, incorporated   
 with his own individual habits of thought.   
 8. And this is confirmed by observing, that it is not with St. Paul   
 only that such affinities ave found, but as before observed, with St. John,   
 and with other of the New Test. writers’. And by seeing, that in many   
 expressions St. Peter stands quite alone.’ Add to which, that in several   
 glimpses, which in the course of treatment of other subjects he gives us,   
 of things mysterious and unknown, we evidently see that such revela-   
 tions come from a storehouse of divine knowledge, which could reveal   
 much more, had it seemed good to Him by whom the hand and thonghts   
 of the Apostle were guided®.   
 9. As regards the style of our Epistle it has an unmistakeable and   
 histinetive character of its own , arising very much from the mixed   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 7 Compare ch. i. 23 with 1 John iii, 9: 22 (ii, 2) 1 John iii. 3: ii. with   
 John iii. 7: iii, with 8 John 11: v. 2 with John x. 16: iii, with 1 John if. 1,   
 : 2 with 1 John ii, 16 f.: ii, with Heb, ix. 23,   
 21,2 with Heb. xii, v. 4 with Heb, xiii, 20: iti, 18 with Heb. ix. 28:   
 ii. 5 with Heb. xiii. 15. In almost all of the supposed imitations of St. James, Old   
 Test. citations are the material which forms ground common to both Apostles. This   
 is the case with i. 6 f. compared with James i, 2: i, 24 with James i. 10: v. 5 with   
 Tames iv. 6, 10: iv, 8 with James v. 20,   
 3 Ase. g. “gone to heaven,” ch. iii. 22: ‘a kiss of love,” v.14: “conscience of   
 God,” ii.19: “living hope,” i. 8: “ an inheritagce, incorruptible, undefiled, unfading,”   
 ib. 4. Sce a copious list given in Davidson, p. 386.   
 9 Sco ch. i. 10, 115 iii. 213 iv. 6, 175 v.1, 8   
 1 The similarity between the diction of the Epistle and St. Peter’s recorded speeches   
 in the Acts, has been often noticed. Compare 1 Pet. ii. 7 with Acts iv, 11: i, 12 with   
 Acts v. 82: ii. 24 with Acts v, 80, x.39: v. 1 with Acts ii. 82, fii. i. 10 with Acts   
 ii. 18, x. 43: i, 21 with Acts iii, 15, x. iv. 5 with Acts x. 42: i, 21 with Acts iii.   
 16: ii. Acts iii. 19.26. In connexion of sentence with sentence also (see below   
 Ee) 10) there is great similarity: compare Aets ili. “ Christ Jesus, whom it behaves   
 . . of all things which He spoke . . . . ” besides the same spirit, and   
 view of the Gospel facts and announcements, being manifest throughout. Compare   
   
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