§ 1] ITS AUTHORSIUP, NTRODUCTION   
   
 teaching of this Epistle is not indeed in any particular inconsistent with,   
 but neither is it dependent on, the teaching of St. Panl’s Epistles.   
 185, We may advance yet further in our estimate of the proba   
 of Apollos having written as we find the Author of this Epistle »   
   
   
 there had sprung up in the Corinthian church a rivalry hetween the two   
 modes of teaching ; unaccompanied by, as it assuredly was not eaused   
 by, any rivalry between the teachers themselves, except in so far as was   
 'y the case from the very variety of the manner of teaching.   
 And while the one fact, of the rivalry between the teachings and their   
 disciples, is undeniable, the other fact, that of absence of rivalry between   
 the Teachers, is shewn in a very interesting manner. On tho side of   
 St. Paul, by constant and honourable mention of Apollos as his   
 second and helper: by Apollos, in the circumstance mentioned 1 Cor.   
 xvi. 12, that St. Paul had exhorted him to accompany to Corinth the   
 hearers of that Epistle, but that he could not prevail on him to go at   
 that time ; he only promised a future visit at some favourable opportunity.   
 Here, if I mistake not, we see the generous confidence of the Apostle,   
 wishing Apollos to go to Corinth and prove, in spite of what had there   
 taken place, the unity of the two apostolie men in the faith: here too,   
 which is important to our present subject, we have the self-denying   
 modesty of Apollos, unwilling to incur even the chance of being set at   
 the head of a party against the Apostle, or in any way to obtrude him-   
 self personally, where St. Paul had sown the seed, now that there had   
 grown up, on the part of some in that Church, a spirit of invidious per-   
 sonal comparison between the two.   
 186. If we have interpreted aright this hint of the feeling of Apollos   
 as regarded St. Paul; if, as we may well suppose in one “fervent in   
 spirit,” such a feeling was deeply implanted and continued to actuate   
 him,—what more likely to have given rise to the semi-anonymous cha-   
 racter of our present Epistle ? He has no reason for strict concealment   
 of himself, but he has a strong reason for not putting himself promi-   
 nently forward. He does not open with announeing his name, or sending   
 a blessing in his own person: but neither does he write throughout as   
 one who means to be unknown: and among the personal notices at   
 the end he makes no scerct of cirenmstances and connexions, which   
 would be unintelligible, unless the readers were going along with a   
 writer personally known to them. And thus the two-sided phenomena   
 of our Epistle, utterly inexplicable as they have ever been on the hypo-   
 thesis of Pauline authorship or superintendence, would reccive a satis-   
 factory explanation.   
 187. It will be plainly out of place to object, that this explanation   
 would only hold, on the hypothesis that onr Epistle was addressed to   
 the Jews at Corinth, The same spirit of modest self-abnegation would   
 Vou, IT. Part IL—-183 n