

THE LORD'S SUPPER is designed to commemorate the sufferings of Christ, and to represent in the use of bread and wine the communion which saints have with Him and with each other. Every baptized believer in Christ, being a member of His body, and a part of His visible Church, has not only a right to partake of the emblems of His body and His blood in the Communion, but is under obligation thus to commemorate His death.

DEATH.—At death our bodies return to dust, our souls to God who gave them. The righteous, being then perfected in happiness, are received to dwell with God, waiting the full redemption of their bodies. The wicked are cast into Hades, reserved unto the judgment of the great day.

RESURRECTION.—There will be a general resurrection of the bodies of the just and of the unjust; the righteous in the likeness of Christ, but the wicked to shame and everlasting contempt.

GENERAL JUDGMENT.—There will be a judgment of quick and dead, of the just and unjust, on principles of righteousness, by our Lord Jesus Christ, at His second coming. The wicked will be condemned to eternal punishment, and the righteous received into the fulness of eternal life and joy.

CHURCH POLITY.—Article I. The voluntary principle underlies the whole church polity of the New Testament. Each Church is independent, but the Churches are interdependent. All the power the more general bodies have over the less general and the individual Churches is to advise, and to enforce advice with the strongest moral motives. In case a Church, or the Churches composing a less general body, depart from the belief and practice of the denomination, it shall be the right of the more general body to withdraw fellowship.

Article II.—Each Church, as occasion may require, shall have the right to appeal to the more general body for the help of their advice and moral influence, or to call a council from other Churches. If a Church, torn by dissensions and heresy, decline to seek assistance of this kind, it is the right of the more general body to send a delegation to assist the Church as far as this may be possible.

Article III.—Any Church should be very careful in granting a license to preach. Every license, to be valid, must be signed by the Pastor and Clerk of the Church granting it, and countersigned by at least two neighboring Pastors, after an examination of the candidate's qualifications.

Article IV.—When a Church desires the ordination of a brother, a council from as many of the nearest Churches as will secure the attendance of at least five ordained Pastors, with a suitable number of laymen, may be called, or the more general body be requested to attend to the matter.