

his glory, and for their own edification: 1 Peter, ii. 5; Acts, ii. 42, ix. 31; Hebrews, x. 25; Eph. iv. 15, 16.

2. That Baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of Christ to be continued until his second coming, and that the former is requisite to the latter—that is to say, that those are to be admitted into the communion of the Church, and to partake of all its ordinances and privileges, who upon profession of their faith have been baptized by Immersion, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Matt. xxviii. 19, 29; 1 Cor. xi. 23-26; Acts ii. 41, 42, and ix. 18-26; and viii. 12, 35-39; Matt. iii. 6-16; Rom. vi. 4; Col. ii. 12; Gal. iii. 27; Matt. xxvi. 26-28; Acts xx. 11; 1 Cor. x. 16.

3. That since none but true believers can rightly partake of the ordinances, therefore the door of the church should be carefully kept against all such who cannot give scriptural evidence of their union with Christ: 1 Cor. xi. 27-29; Matt. vii. 6, 15-20; 1 Peter, ii. 5.

4. That a Church thus gathered hath power to choose, and by Elders to ordain those officers that Christ hath appointed in his Church, viz.: Bishops or Elders, and Deacons; and also to depose such officers who walk contrary to the rules of the Gospel; and to discipline their members, though in some cases it may be convenient and profitable to request the advice of the neighboring Churches of Christ: Acts i. 21-26, vi. 3-6, xiv. 28, and xv. 6-31; 1 Cor. v. 18; 2 Thess. iii. 6, 14, 15; Titus, iii. 10.

That a Bishop or Elder hath no more power to decide any case or controversy in the Church than any private brother, yet they, having superior gifts for teaching and ruling, ought to exercise and improve the same for the benefit of the Church; and the Church ought to be subjected to the gifts bestowed on the Minister from the Lord, while he is rightly administering in his place; whose place it is to lead in the actings of the Church, and to administer the ordinances of the Gospel, and devote himself to the work of teaching, warning, rebuking, and exhorting the people publicly, and from house to house: Matt. xx. 25-29; 1 Peter v. 3; Acts xx. 20-28, 31; Heb. xiii. 17; 1 Thess. v. 12, 18.

6. That the Deacon's office or work is to take care of the poor, and to have the oversight of the temporal affairs of the Church, and to minister at the Lord's Table: Acts vi. 1-5; 1 Tim. iii. 8-14.

7. That every believer is commanded to be faithful, to improve every gift and talent which is bestowed on him; in order to which, there ought to be such a Gospel freedom that the Church may know where every particular gift is, that it may be improved in its proper place, and to its right end, viz., the glory of God and the good of his people; and the Church ought to be subject to such improvements: 1 Peter iv. 10, 11 and v. 5; 1 Tim. iv. 14; 1 Cor. 12th and 14th chapters; Rom. xii. 3-8.

8. That there is a mutual obligation between Minister and people—one to administer in things religious and spiritual, according to the gifts God has given. The Church to communicate of their temporal or worldly substance for his comfort and support, and that by an equality, as nearly as can be ascertained, that one may not be burthened and another eased. But this is not to be effected by force or compulsion, or by the sword of civil power; but it is to be a free-will offering, agreeably to the Scriptures of truth; and every member deficient in this matter ought to be disciplined by Gospel rule, as for any breach of covenant, or neglect of performing Christian duty: Luke x. 7; Rom. xv. 27; 1 Cor. ix.; Gal. vi. 6.

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