all our ways, and in our several places and relations : John xvii. 3 ; Matt. xxiii

al glory of file great

26; Eph. ii. 10.
14. That true believers being united to Jesus Christ, shall never perish, but

14. That true believers being united to Jesus Christ, shall never perish, but live and reign with him for ever. They have communion with God, by his Spirit they are united with leach other, and have communion with God, by his Spirit they are united with leach other, and have communion with another, whereby they are made partakers of each other's gifts and graces: John iii. 15, 16; and a. 28; 18 m. wiii. 17; 18 c. wiii. 26; 14 ohn is 3; 18 m. 11; 17 phil. i. 7.

15. That the first day of the weeks, commonly called the Lord's Bay, is the Christian Sabbath. Matt. xxiii. 1-6; John xx. 19; 18 c., i 10; 140-i.v. 8-10.

16. That God hath appointed the ordinance of civil government for defending the poor as well as the rich, in their civil rights, without infringing upon the consciences of any, or attempting to dicate or govern in the worship of the eternal God, which belongs only to Jesus Christ the great law-giver and head of his shareh; Rom. Xiii. 1, 4; 1 Pet II. 13, 15; Luke xxii. 20, 25; Iss axxiii. 20-22; 7ph. 1. 22.

17. That there will be a general resurrection both of the just and unjust; and that God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness, by Jesus Christ, and will reward every man according to his works; when the wicked shall be sent away into evenlasting punishment, and the righteous received into life eternal: John v. 28, 29; Rom. ii, 16; Matt. xxvii. 25, 46.

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Concerning a visible Church of Christ, and its Discipline.

1. We believe that a particular and visible Church of Christ is a number of

I. We believe that a particular and visible Church of Christ is a number of Believers, by mutual acquaintance and communion voluntarily and understandingly covenanting and embodying together, for upholding and promoting the worship and service of God. to show forth his declarative glory, and for their own addiction: I Pet. ii. 5; 1 Cor. i. 2; Acts ii. 42—47.

2. That disptism 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 his Ordinances and privileges, who upon profession of their Faith have been baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Matt. xxviii. 19. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 26—29; Acts ii. 4; 2, and xii. 12, 36, 39; Matt. iii. 6—16; Rom. yi. 4; Co ii. 12; 3 donn iii. 33; John ii. 9, 10; Acts viii. 36—39.

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, five scriptural evidence of their Union, with Christ.; Cor. xi. 27, 29; Matt. vii. 6—16—20; Ezek. Xiv. 7—9; Isaiah xxvi. 2; 1 Pet. 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, vis.; Bishops of Elders, and Deacons; and also to depess such officers who walk contrary to the rules of the gauge! and do discipline their members, though in some cases it may be convenient and profitable to request the advice of neighbouring Churches of Christ: Acts. 22—28, and vi. 3—6; Num. i. 10; Matt. xviii. 16—18.

6. These Bishop of Elder bath ne, more payers to deside any case or control.

ches of Christ: Acts 1. 22—20, and va. 20—20. Acts xx.

5. 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 him to the work of teaching, warning, rebuiking, and exhorting the people publicly, and from house to house: Matt. xx.

25—29; I Peter v. 3; Matt. xxviii. 19, 20; Acts xx. 20—26—31.

6. That the Deacon's office or work is to take ears of the poor, and to have the oversight of the temporal affairs of the Church, and to minister at the

to oversight of the temporal shall be considered to be faithful, to improve every gift and 7. That every believer is commanded to be faithful, to improve every gift and then which is bestowed on him, in order to which, there ought to be such a

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