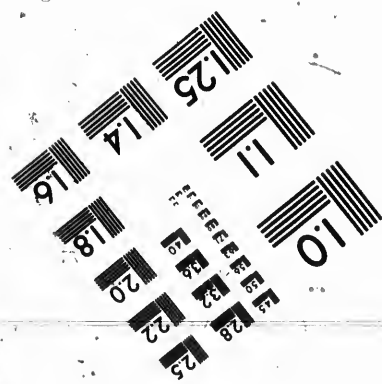
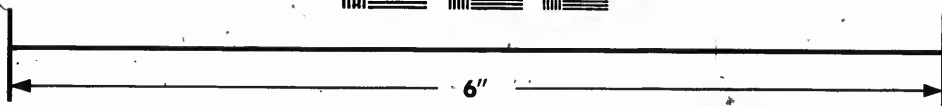
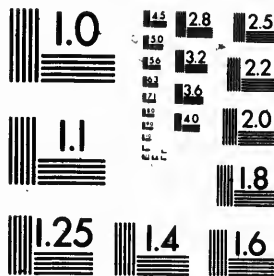


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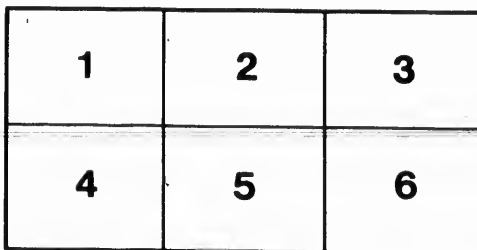
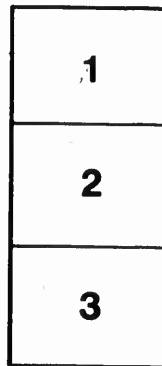
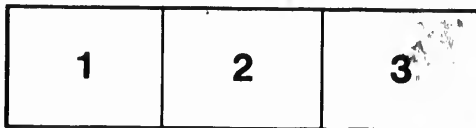
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A TREATISE

0437

ON THE FAITH

OF THE

FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTISTS

IN

NOVA-SCOTIA

AND

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PRINTED BY BAILEY & DAY, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

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INTRODUCTION.

RISE OF THE FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTISTS.

This Denomination arose at nearly the same time in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and under similar circumstances, without any knowledge of each other.

In Nova Scotia we were organized into a Denomination in June, 1837, composed of Churches, some of which had been planted twenty years before this period, all of them taking the Scriptures as their only and all-sufficient rule of faith and practice, and holding the same doctrinal views. Yet as they had been planted by different Ministers, some of them were called "Free-will Baptists," and others "Christians," they felt the inconvenience of being two Societies, while they were in perfect union as regards Doctrine, Practice and Ordinances; to remedy which, in October, 1836, Elders from both Societies met in Argyle, (according to arrangements previously made,) to consult on the propriety of uniting together as one body, and after deliberate consultation, they unanimously agreed—
1st. We have perfect fellowship with each other, and are one in doctrine.
2d. That both Societies should be united into one, to be called "Free Christian Baptists;" to send to all the Elders and Churches in both Societies, to ascertain if they were agreed to the proposed union, and if they were, requested that Delegates would meet on Cape Sable Island on the 17th of June, 1837, in order to complete the organization of the United Society, in consequence of which the Delegation assembled, and the Union was consolidated.

In New Brunswick, we were organized into a Denomination at Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, in the month of October, 1832,* consisting of two ordained Elders, and six Churches, taking the name of "New Brunswick Christian Conference." In June, 1835, the No. of Elders had increased to eight, and the No. of Churches to twenty. At this time the Conference was divided into two districts, and their sittings made semi-annual.

In 1847, the Conference numbered as follows: 14 ordained Elders; 40 Churches, containing 2,000 members. At this date we unanimously agreed to take the name of "Free Christian Baptists." Our reason for doing so were, 1st, to relieve the minds of many of our brethren, who were never fully reconciled to the name of Christian only, and thereby cultivate a greater union among ourselves; and 2d, to open a door for union with our brethren in Nova Scotia, bearing that name, which union took place in

* Notwithstanding our Organization is of recent date, there were many persons in various parts of this Province whose religious tenets were nearly the same with ours, some of whom, from principle, had never united in Church Covenant with any body of people until this denomination arose.

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October of this year, with consent of both parties, by the following resolution of General Conference.

Resolved unanimously, That the Free Christian Baptists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick be embodied into one Denomination of people, with the understanding, that each Conference retain its own government, and send delegates yearly, each to the other.

At the time this union took place, there were ten ordained Elders, seventeen Churches, containing 1153 members, belonging to this connexion in Nova Scotia.

Before closing our introduction for New Brunswick, we would remark that a resolution was passed in our fourth General Conference, (1835,) that we remonstrate against Universalism, Unitarianism, Antinomianism, Infant Purity, and Annihilation, and from our rise we have believed those sentiments unscriptural.

Our united reasons for publishing the following work are, 1st, to cultivate a better understanding of Scripture, harmony in sentiment, and to prevent the introduction of erroneous principles among us. 2d. To remove the censures which evil-minded persons have cast upon us, by charging us with holding sentiments which we do not believe. 3d. To impart correct information of our views of Scripture.

LIST OF ELDERS IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jacob B. Norton,
William Flint,
Henry A. Stokes,
Charles J. Oram,

Samuel Cox,
Samuel McKeown,
Charles Knowles,

Benjamin Gaskill,
Albert Swim,
David Oram,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

× Robert Colpitts,
× Samuel Wormwood,
× Abner Mersereau,
Ezekiel Siprell,
George Orser,

× Jonathan Shaw,
× Samuel Hartt,
× John G. Flanders,
Benjamin Merritt,
John Perry,

Charles McMullen,
Edward Wayman,
Wm. E. Pennington,
Joseph Noble,
Robert French.

* Ordained since the Union.

Sept 1848

1848

TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.

BEING AND ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.

The Scriptures teach that there is only one true and living God *a*, who is a Spirit *b*, self-existent *c*, eternal *d*, immutable *e*, omnipresent *f*, omniscient *g*, omnipotent *h*, independent *i*, good *j*, wise *k*, holy *l*, just *m*, and merciful *n*; the Creator *o*, Preserver *p*, Governor *q* of the universe; the

- a* 1 Cor 8: 4—"There is none other God but one." Jer 10: 10—"But the Lord is the true God, he is the living God." 2 Cor 1: 18 1 John 5: 20.
b John 4: 24—"God is a Spirit." 2 Cor 3: 17.
c Ex 3: 14—"And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM." Ps 83: 18. John 5: 26 Ex 6: 3 Rev 1: 4.
d Ps 90: 2—"From everlasting to everlasting thou art God." Deut 33: 27 1 Tim 1: 17 Rom 1: 20 Isa 57: 15 Jer 10: 10.
e Mal 3: 6—"For I am the Lord, I change not." James 1: 17. Num 23: 19.
f 1 Kings 8: 27—"But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold, the heaven, and heaven of heavens, cannot contain thee." Jer 23: 24 2 Chron 2: 6 Acts 17: 24 Isa 57: 15. Ps 139: 7-12.
g Acts 15: 18—"Known unto God are all his works, from the beginning of the world." 1 Tim 1: 17 Ps 94: 9, 10 1 Chron 28: 9 Job 42: 2 Acts 1: 24.
h Rev 19: 6—"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Matt. 19: 26 Mark 10: 27, 14: 36 Luke 18: 27 Job 42: 2 Ps 135: 6.
i Eph 4: 6—"One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all." Isa 40: 13-15 Rom 11: 33, 36 Job 9: 12, 41: 11 Daniel 4: 35.
j Ps 119: 68—"Thou art good, and doest good." Ps 25: 8, 86: 5, 100: 5 Ex 9: 27 Mat 19: 17 Nahum 1: 7.
k Rom 16: 27—"To God only wise, be glory through Jesus Christ, forever. Amen." 1 Tim 1: 17 Jude 25 Dan 2: 20.
l Lev 19: 2—"I the Lord your God am holy." Lev 21: 8, 11: 44, 45 Job 6: 10 Ps 71: 22 Isa 1: 4, 43: 3 Ps 111: 9.
m Ps 119: 137—"Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy judgments." Deut 32: 4—"Just and right is He." Ps 92: 15 Zeph 3: 5.
n Eph 2: 4, 5—"God, who is rich in mercy." Ps 100: 5, 103: 8 Ex 34: 6 Neh 9: 17.
o Gen 1: 1—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Gen 2: 5, 7 Col 1: 16 Heb 11: 3 Ps 33: 6, 9 Ex 20: 11.
p Neh 9: 6—"Thou, even thou, art Lord alone; thou hast made heaven, the heaven of heavens, with all their hosts; the earth, and all things that are therein; the sea, and all that is therein, and thou preservest them all." Heb 1: 3 Col 1: 17 Job 7: 20 Psalm 19: 6.
q Ps 47: 7—"God is the King of all the earth." 2 Chr. 30: 6 Ps 95: 3.

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Redeemer *r*, Saviour *s*, Sanctifier *t*, and Judge *u* of men; and the only proper object of divine worship *v*. The mode of his existence, however, is a subject far above the understanding of man *w*. Finite beings cannot comprehend him *x*.

r Isa 47: 4—"As for our Redeemer, the Lord of Hosts is his name." Isa 41: 14, 59: 20 Prov 23: 11 Ps 78: 35 Jer 50: 34.

s Isa 45: 21—"There is no God else beside me; a just God and a Saviour; there is none beside me." Isa 43: 3, 11, 45: 15, 21, 49: 26, 60: 16 Hos 13: 4 John 4: 42.

t Ex 31: 13—"I am the Lord that doth sanctify you." 1 Thess. 5: 23 Heb 13: 12 Jude 1.

u Heb 12: 22, 23—"Ye are come—to God the Judge of all." Gen 18: 25 Ps 50: 6 2 Tim 4: 8.

v Ex 34: 14—"Thou shalt worship no other God; for the Lord whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God. Mat 4: 10 Ex 34: 14 Rev 19: 10, 22: 8, 9.

w Job 11: 7—"Canst thou by searching find out God?" Isa 40: 28.

x Isa 40: 25—"To whom then will ye liken me?" Rom 11: 33.

CHAPTER II.

CREATION, PRIMITIVE STATE OF MAN, AND HIS FALL.

SECTION I.—CREATION.—1. *Of the World.* God created the world and all things that it contains, for his own pleasure and glory, and the enjoyment of his creatures *a*.

2. *Of the Angels.* The Angels were created by God *b*, to glorify him *c*, and obey his commandments *d*. Those who have kept their first estate* he employs in ministering blessings to the heirs of salvation *e*, and in executing his judgments upon the world *f*.

3. *Of Man.* God created man, consisting of a corporeal body, and a thinking, rational soul *g*. He was made in the similitude of God to glorify his Maker *h*.

* Jude 6, "And the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day."

a Rev iv 11—"Thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created." Isa xliii 7—"I have created him for my glory." 1 Tim vi 17—"The living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

b Col i 16—"For by him were all things created that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible."

c Rev vii 11—"And all the angels stood round about; and fell before the Throne on their faces and worshipped God."

d Ps ciii 20—"Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that do his commandments."

e Heb i 14—"Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" Dan vi 22.

f 2 Sam: xxiv. 16—"The angel stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it." Rev. xvi. 1.

g Gen. ii. 7—"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Mat ii 11.

h Gen i 27—"So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him." 1 Cor xi 7—"Man—is the image and glory of God."

Our first parents, in their original state of probation, were perfectly righteous *a*; but in consequence of the first transgression, the nature of their descendants is so unholy, that none by virtue of any natural goodness can become the holy children of God *b*: but they are all dependant for salvation upon the redemption effected through the blood of Christ, and upon being created anew *into* holiness through the operation of the Spirit *c*; both of which are freely provided for every descendant of Adam *d*.

a. Eccl vii 29—"God hath made man upright." Gen i 27—"God created man in his own image." Eph iv 24 Col iii 10.

b. Ps li 5—"Behold I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." Job xiv. 4, xv 14. John iii 6. Ps lviii 3. Gen viii 21: Rom v 12—19. Eccl vii 20. Prov xxii 15. Isa xlviii 8. Rom viii 7. Gen vi 5. Jer xvii 9. Rom iii 9—23, viii 8. John vi 44—"No man can come unto me, except the Father, which hath sent me, draw him." 1 Cor ii 14—"The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them." John xv 5: Eph ii 9: 2 Tim i 9.

c. Rom v 18—"As by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." Col i 14—"In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins;" John iii 3—"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Heb xii 14. 2 Cor v 10. Titus iii 5. *d.* See Atonement.

CHAPTER III. OF CHRIST.

SECTION I.—THE SON OF GOD possesses all Divine perfections. His Divine perfections are proved from his titles, his attributes and his works.

1. *His Titles.* The Bible ascribes to Christ the titles of Saviour *a*, Lord of Hosts *b* the First and the Last *c* God *d*, true God *e*, great God *f*, God over

a. Isa. xlv. 21, 22—"There is no God else besides me; a just God, and a Saviour: there is none besides me. Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I am God, and there is none else." Hos xiii 4. Isa xliiii 10 11.—John iv 42. Acts iv 12, v. 31. Eph v 23. Phil. iii 20. 2 Tim i 10. Titus i 4, ii 13, iii 6. 2 Peter i 11.

b. Isa viii 13, 14—"Sanctify the Lord of hosts, himself," &c.

c. Rev xxii 13—"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Compare Rev i 8, with Isa xlv 6.

d. 1 Tim iii 16—"God was manifest in the flesh," Acts xx 28—"Feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." 1 John iii 16—"Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us." Jude 29—"To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power." John i 1—"And the word was God." John xx 28, 29—"And Thomas answered and said unto him, my Lord and my God." Heb i 8—"But unto the Son he saith, thy throne O God is forever and ever," &c. Col ii 9. Tit ii 10. Heb iii 4.

e. 1 John v. 20—"We are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life."

NOTE.—The Scriptures teach that there is but one God, [Isa. xlv. 5,] and as they teach that Jesus Christ is truly God, the conclusion necessarily follows, that the Father and Son, though two in person, are but one being.

f. Titus ii. 13—"Looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ."

TREATISE.

all *g*, mighty God, and the everlasting Father *h*.

2 *His Attributes.* He is eternal, *i*, unchangeable *j*, omnipresent *k*, omniscient *l*, omnipotent *m*, holy *n*, and is entitled to divine worship *o*.

3. *His Works.* By Christ the world was created *p*, he preserves *q* and governs it *r*, he has redeemed man *s*, and he will be their final Judge *t*.

g Rom ix 6—"Of whom as concerning the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen."

h Isa ix 6—"His name shall be called—the mighty God; the everlasting Father."

i Col i 17—"And he is before all things." Micah v. 2—"Whose goings forth have been from old, from everlasting." Heb i 8; John i 1, viii 58; Prov viii 22; Heb i 12, xiii 8; Rev i 8, 17, 18, xvii 14.

j Heb. xiii 8—"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." Heb i 12—"Thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail." 2 Tim ii 19.

k Joha iii 13—"No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man, which is in heaven." Mat xxviii 20, xviii 20.

l Rev ii 23—"And all the churches shall know that I am he which searcheth the reins and hearts." John ii 24, 25, xvi 30; John i 18, x 15, xxi 17; Acts i 24.

m Col ii 8, 10—"Christ is the head of all principality and power." Ps xlv 3; Rev xix 16; Mat xxviii 18; 1 Cor i 24, xv 24, 25; John x 18, xvii 2; Eph i 21; Heb i 3; Rev i 18; 1 Cor iv 5.

n Acts iii 14—"But ye denied the Holy One and the Just." Mark i 24; Luke i 35; Heb vii 26; Rev iii 7.

o Hebrews i 6—"Let all the angels of God worship him." John v. 23—"That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father." Phil ii 10, 11; Mat xxviii 9; Luke xxiv 52; Mat ii 2, viii 2, ix 18, xxviii 19; John ix 38; Rev i 5, 6, v 9—14, vii 9, 10; 2 Peter iii 18; Gal i 5; 1 Cor i 2; 2 Cor xiii 14—"Prayer was made to him." Acts vii 59, 60; 1 Cor i 2; Acts i 24.

p Heb i 8, 10—"Unto the Son he saith, Thou lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of thine hands." John i 3, 10; Col i 16; John v 19; Eph iii 9; 1 Cor viii 6; Heb iii 3, 4; Isaiah xlii 24, xlv 12; 2 Kings xix 15; Hebrews iii 4.

q Hebrews i 3—"Who, being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power." Col i 17; Mat xxviii 18.

r Isaiah ix 6—"The government shall be upon his shoulder." 1 Peter iii 22; Col ii 10; Eph i 21; 1 Cor xv 24.

s Eph i 7—"In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins." Hebrews ix 12; Isaiah liv 5; Galatians iii 13; Psalms xix 14, lxxviii 35; Isaiah xliiii 14, xlv 6, xlix 26, lx 16; Jeremiah i 34; Gal iv 4, 5, 1 Peter i 18, 19; Titus ii 14; Rev v 9.

t 2 Timothy iv 1—"The Lord Jesus Christ—shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing." Mat xxv 31, 46; John v 22. From other Scriptures it appears that "God is Judge himself." Psalm i 6 lxxv 7; Hebrews xii 23; 1 Chron xvi 32; Ps lxxiii 8, xcvi 13; John v 27; Acts x 42; Romans ii 16; Rev i 7.

NOTE. Since Jehovah requires all men to worship him, and makes it idolatry to worship any other being, it would surely be idolatry to worship Christ, if he did not possess the perfections of Jehovah. Yet Christ claimed Divine Worship, holy saints worshipped him.

NOTE.—By comparing the Scriptures quoted, it is evident that the attributes and works of God are indiscriminately ascribed to Christ, consequently a unity exists between the Father and Son, which constitutes but one being. To this

TREATISE.

SECTION II.—THE INCARNATION OF CHRIST.

The Word which in the beginning was with God, and which was God, by whom all things were made, condescended to a state of humiliation in this state, as a subject of the law, he took our infirmities *b*, was tempted as we are *c* but lived our example *d*, and rendered perfect obedience to the divine requirements *e*.

a John i 14—"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." 1 Tim ii 16. Phil ii 6, 7, 8. Heb. ii 14, 16. Gal iv 4. Luke ii 52, 2 Cor viii 9. Isa ix 6. Heb x 5.

b Mat viii 17—"Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." Heb ii 17. Mat iv 2; xxi 18, xvii 50. John xix 28, xi 33, 35. Isa liii 3. Mat viii 24. Luke xxii 44.

c Heb iv 15—"But was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Mat iv 1—11.

d 1 Pet ii 21—"Because Christ also suffered for us, leaving an example that ye should follow his steps." Rom xv 5, 6.

e Isa xlii 21—"He will magnify the law, and make it honorable." Mat v 17, iii 15. Gal iv 4.

CHAPTER IV.

HOLY SPIRIT.

1; The Scriptures ascribe to the Holy Ghost the acts and attributes of an intelligent being. He is said to guide *a*, to know *b*, to move *c*, to give information *d*, to command *e*, to forbid *f*, to send forth *g*, to reprove *h*, and to be sinned against *i*.

a John 16: 13—"Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth."

b 1 Cor. 2: 11—"Even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God."

c Gen. 1: 2—"And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." Acts 8: 39.

d Acts 21: 11—"And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, so shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man," &c. Acts 10: 9, John 14: 26, 16: 14, 15.

e Acts 13: 2—"The Holy Ghost said, separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work wherunto I have called them."

f Acts 16: 6—"Now when they had gone throughout Berygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia." Acts 13: 4—"So they being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed into Solucia."

g John 16: 8—"And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment." Gen. 6: 3.

h Mat. 12: 32—"But whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." Isa. 63: 10.

i Acts 7: 51. Acts 5: 3, 4, 9. Eph. 4: 30. 1 The. 5: 19. *Were the Holy Ghost only an attribute of God, this unpardonable sin could not be committed against him.*

the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

TREATISE.

2. The attributes of God are applied to the Holy Ghost : such as eternity *j*, omnipresence *k*, omniscience *l*, goodness *m* and truth *n*.

3. The works of God are ascribed to the Holy Ghost : creation *o*, inspiration *p*, giving of life *q*, and sanctification *r*.

4. The same acts, which, in one part of the Bible are attributed to the Holy Ghost, are in other parts said to be performed by God *s*.

5. The Apostles assert that the Holy Ghost is Lord and God *t*. From the foregoing, the conclusion is, that the Holy Ghost is in reality God, and one with the Father in all Divine perfections. It has also been shewn that Jesus Christ is God, one in essence with the Father. Then in essence these three, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are one.

j Heb 9 : 14—"How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your consciences from dead works."

k Ps 139 7: "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?"

l 1 Cor 2 : 10, 11—"But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit," &c.

m Neh 9 : 20—"Thou gavest also thy good Spirit to instruct them." Ps 143 : 10.

n John 14 : 17—"Even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not."

o Job 26 : 13—"By his Spirit he hath garnished the heavens." Job 33 : 4—"The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life." Ps 104 : 30.

p 2 Peter 1 : 21—"Prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Acts 28 : 25.

q 1 Peter 3 : 18—"For Christ also hath once suffered for sins—that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit."

r 1 Cor 6 : 11—"But ye are sanctified, but ye are justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and the Spirit of our God." Rom 15 : 16.

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s Isa 6 : 8, 9—"I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then I said, Here am I; send me. And he said, Go, and tell this people, Hear ye indeed, but understand not; and see ye indeed, but perceive not."

Acts 28 : 25, 26—"Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the prophet, unto our fathers, saying, Go unto this people, and say, Hearing ye shall hear, and not understand; and seeing, ye shall see, and not perceive."

In several places Christ is called the only begotten Son of God. See also Dan 2 : 20; Ps 62 : 11; Isa 48 : 16; Eph 4 : 13; John 6 : 45; Isaiah 48 : 17.

Mat 1 : 18—"Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise; When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost." See also Isa 11 : 2; Acts 13 : 4; John 14 : 26; Rom 8 : 14, 15, 13; Isaiah 48 : 16.

t 2 Cor 3 : 17—"Now the Lord is that Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Acts 5 : 3, 4—"Why hath Satan filled thine heart, to lie to the Holy Ghost? Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God." Mat 23 : 19, 2 Cor 13 : 14.

2 Cor 13 : 14—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen." 1 Cor 12 : 13—"By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, and all are made to drink of one Spirit."

CHAPTER V.

ATONEMENT* AND MEDIATION OF CHRIST.

1 Atonement: As sin cannot be pardoned without a sacrifice, and the blood of beasts could never actually wash-away sin, Christ gave his life a sacrifice for the sins of the world *a*, and thus made salvation possible for all men *b*:

2 Mediation of Christ: Our Lord not only died for our sins, but he arose for our justification *c*, and ascended to heaven *d*, where as mediator between God and man, he will make intercession for us till the final judgment *e*:

a 1 John 2: 2—"He is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." Isa 53: 5, 10, 11 Rom 4: 25 Mat 20: 28 1 Pet 3: 18 John 1: 29 Heb 9: 26 Gal 1: 4 Tit 2: 14 Eph 5: 25 Rom 5: 6, 8.

b Heb 2: 9—"That he, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man." 1 Tim 2: 6—"Who gave himself a ransom for all." Tit 2: 11—"For the Grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men." Rev 22: 17—"Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." Isa 45: 22—"Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth." 2 Pet 3: 9—"The Lord is long suffering to us ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." Acts 17: 30—"But now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." 2 Cor 5: 14, 15 Ps 145: 9 1 Tim 2: 3, 4 4: 10 Isa 55: 1, 7 Ps 86: 15.

c Rom 4: 25—"Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification." 1 Cor 15: 17.

d Acts 1: 11—"This same Jesus which was taken up from you into Heaven." Eph 4: 8 Mark 16: 19.

e Heb 9: 24—"Christ is entered into Heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." 1 Tim 2: 5 Heb 7: 25 Rom 8: 34 1 Cor 15: 24—"Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the Kingdom to God, even the Father." Isa 53: 12.

* **ATONEMENT** signifies an *expiation* for sin; **REDEMPTION** signifies *deliverance* from sin.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GOSPEL CALL.

By virtue of the atonement, which is designed to counteract the effects of the fall, man is placed in a salvable state *a*; the grace of God *b*, the influences of the Holy Spirit *c*, and the invitations of the Gospel are given to

a Mat 18: 11—"For the Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." Gal 3: 13 Rom 5: 18 John 3: 17—"For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." 1 Tim 4: 10.

b Tit 2: 11—"For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men." Rom 5: 20—"But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound." Rom 5: 15.

c Joel 2: 28—"I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh." John 1: 9—"That was the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." John 16: 8 Acts 2: 17, 18 Job 32: 8 Rev 14: 6

the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ."

TREATISE.

men; and by these they receive power to repent and obey all the requirements of the Gospel. We mean only to say, that salvation for all men is possible, for though in its provision it is free and absolute, yet in its application it is expressly conditional. Salvation, then, being freely provided, and man being capable through grace, of obtaining it, if he perish whom can he blame but himself?

d Prov 8 : 4. "Unto you, O men, I call; and my voice is to the sons of man." Isa 45 : 22—"Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth." Mark 16 : 15—"Preach the Gospel to every creature." Rom 10 : 18 Rev. 22 : 17 Col 1 : 23 Isa 55 ¶ 1.

e Rom 2 : 4—"Goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance." Acts 13 : 24—"When John had first preached—the Baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel. Luke 24 : 47—"And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations." Isa 5 : 4—"What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done it?" I Pet 1 : 22—Acts 10 : 34 Ezek 18 : 25, 33 : 11 2 Pet 3 : 9 I Tim 2 : 4 Acts 26 : 20,

f John 3 : 16 Rom 5 : 8 2 Cor 5 : 14, 15
g John 3 : 36—"He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life." Mark 16 : 16 John 8 : 24 Acts 13 : 39, 16 : 31

CHAPTER VII.

REPENTANCE.

The repentance which the gospel requires is a deep conviction, a penitential sorrow, an open confession, a decided hatred, and an entire forsaking of all sin. This repentance, God has enjoined on all men, and without it in this life, the sinner must perish eternally *b*

a Rom iii 20—"By the law is the knowledge of sin." Rom vii 9 2 Cor vii 10 Ps li 17 Joel ii 12, 13 Prov xxviii 13 Ezek xxxvi 31; xiv 6 Isa lv 7 Ezek xviii 30, 31 Ps xxxviii 18 John xii 26.

b Acts xvii 30—"But now commandeth all men every where to repent." Mark vi 12 Acts ii 38; iii 19 Luke xiii 5 2 Thes i 7, 8, 9.

CHAPTER VIII.

FAITH.

True faith is an assent of the mind to the great and fundamental truths of revelation *a*; an act of the understanding in giving credit to the gospel through the influence of the Holy Spirit *b*, and a firm confidence and trust in the living

a Heb xi 6—"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." John v 46, 47 Heb xi 1 John xvi 27, 30 Ps cxix 66 Rom x 9
b Rom x 10—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness." I Cor xii 8, 9 Gal v 22 Rom x 17

God *e*. The fruit of faith is obedience to the Gospel *d*. The power to believe is the gift of God *e*; but believing is an act of the creature *f*. Repentance and faith are required as a condition of pardon *g*.

- c* 2 Chron xx 20—"Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established."
 Prov xiv 26 Rom iv 20, 21 Eph iii 12 I Tim iv 10 John vi 69.
d James ii 17—"Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone."—James ii 20, 24, 26 Gal v 6 I Tim i 5.
e Phil i 29—"Unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ—to believe on him." Acts xiv 27 2 Pet i 1 Eph ii 8.
f John vi 29—"This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent." Mark xvi 16 Acts xvi 31 John iii 36; viii 21, 24 Heb xi 6 Mark i 15.
g Acts xx 21—"Repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts x 43 John i 7 Gal iii 26 Rom xvi 26; v 1 John iii 15 Mark i 15—"Repent ye and believe the gospel."

CHAPTER IX.

REGENERATION.

As God is a holy Being, and heaven a holy place, man must be regenerated before he can enter a state of happiness *a*. This change is a renovation of the soul by the grace and spirit of God *b*, whereby the penitent sinner receives new life, becomes a child of God *c*, and is enabled to perform spiritual service *d*. It is called a being born again, born of the Spirit, &c. *e*.

- a* Heb xii 14—"Follow holiness—without which no man shall see the Lord."
 Rev xii 27 Mat v 8 Gal v 19, 21.
b John iii v—"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."—Ezek xxxvi 26, 27. Titus iii 5 Eph ii 10.
c John v 25—"The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live." Eph ii 10 I John iii 9. Rom viii 16. John i 12. James i 18 2 Cor v 17 Gal vi 15.
d I Pet ii 5 Ezek xi 19, 20 Phil ii 13 I Pet iv 11.
e John iii 6; i 13; iii 5, 8 I John iii 9; iv 7; v 1, 4, 18.

CHAPTER X.

PERSEVERANCE.

As the regenerate are placed in a state of trial during this life, their future obedience is not determined *a*. Consequently their eternal salvation is depending on their abiding in Christ; it is therefore their duty and privilege to be steadfast in the truth, to grow in grace, persevere in holiness, and make their election sure *b*.

- a* Ezek xviii 24; xxxiii 18 2 Pet ii 20, 21; i 10. I Cor x 12; 2 Pet i 9; I Cor ix 27 I Tim iv 1 Heb xii 15; iv 1, 11; 2 Pet iii 13 John xv 1 to 10.
b I Cor xv 58 2 Pet iii 18 Phil iii 14 Mat xxiv 13 Rom ii 7 I Cor ix 27 2 Pet i 10, 11 Rev ii 7, 11, 17, 26 Rev iii 5, 12, 21

f Titus ii 13—"Looking for that blessed hope, and the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ."

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CHAPTER XL

THE CHURCH.

A Christian Church is an assembly of persons who believe in Christ and worship the true God, agreeably to his word a. In a more general sense, it signifies the whole body of real Christians throughout the world b. The church being the body of Christ c, none but the regenerate, who obey the gospel, are its real members d. Believers are received into a particular church, on their giving evidence of repentance and faith, and being baptized e.

SECTION I.—OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

The Officers in the primitive church were apostles, bishops, and deacons f. The apostles were the especial witnesses of the works and sayings of Christ g; and of course this office ceased when their work was accomplished. The gifts perpetuated in the church are evangelists, pastors, teachers, helps, and governments h. These, however, do not appear to be distinct officers, but they imply different kinds of duties, which are performed by bishops or elders, deacons and others.

1. Bishops are overseers i, who have the charge of souls—to instruct and rule them by the word j. They are called elders k, and they perform the duties of pastors, teachers, and evangelists l. The qualifications required in a candidate for this office, are as follows:—He must be guiltless, and the husband of but one wife: He must be watchful, prudent, and have the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason. His conduct and manners must be decent, orderly and grave. He must be a lover of hospitality; and of good men; ready to communicate and able to teach m. He must be temperate; not quarrelsome; nor desirous of base gain n. He must govern his family well; he must not be a novice, but experienced in the things of God, and have a character not justly liable to reproach o. He must be

a 1 Cor i 2.—Unto the Church of God, which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be Saints." Acts ii 47. 2 Cor xiii 6. Rev ii 1, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19; iii 1, 7, 14.

b Eph v 23.—Christ is the head of the Church." Eph i 22; iii 10; v 25. 27 Gal i 18—24.

c 1 Cor xii 27.—Now ye are the body of Christ." Cal i 18.

d 1 Pet ii 5.—Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices." 2 Cor vi 14, 15; John xviii 36 Gal iv 28—31 Rom ix 8 Ps 1, 16; John xv 2—6.

e Acts ii 41.—Then they that gladly received his word were baptized; and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls." Gal iii 27.

f Eph ii 20 Phil i 1 Luke vi 13 1 Cor iv 9.

g Acts x 39; i 8; v 32 Luke xxiv 48.

h Eph iv 11 1 Cor xii 28 2 Tim iv 5 Acts xiii 1.

i Acts xx 28 1 Tim i 3 Tit i 6.

j 1 Tim iii 2 1 Peter v 2 Acts xx 28.

k Titus i 5—7 1 Peter v 1 Acts xiv 23 Compare Acts xx 28 with

verse 17.

l 2 Tim iv 6 Eph iv 11, 12 1 Tim iii 1, 2 Jer iii 10 1 Cor i 13

m 1 Pet v 1 Eph iv 11 2 Cor v 20

n 1 Tim iii 2 Tit i 8 2 Tim ii 24, 25

o 1 Tim iii 2 Tit i 8, 9, 11, 12

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especially called of God to the work, *r.* adhere closely to the doctrine of Christ *g.*, and be ordained by the laying on of hands *r.*

The duty of an Elder or Bishop *u.*: 1. To be an example to the flock in all things *s.* To preach the word, baptize, and administer the Lord's supper *t.* He should assist in ordaining elders and deacons *u.*, and according to his ability, do the work of an evangelist and make full proof of his ministry *q.*

2. A Deacon is a regular or stated servant of the church. For the qualifications required in a candidate for this office, see 1 Tim. iii. 8-12. Acts vi. 1-3.

Duties of a Deacon. 1. He should attend to the temporal wants of the poor members of the church *w.*

2. As the design of his appointment was that the ministry might be freed from temporal care, the inference naturally follows that it is his duty to see that their wants also are supplied. 3. Their being no other officer in the church to superintend its temporal affairs, it is inferred from the nature of his office that the deacon should attend to all the concerns essential to its prosperity, which do not devolve on an Elder. 4. From the important nature of his qualifications, it has been considered his duty to take the lead of religious meetings in the absence of the minister.

SECTION II.—ORDINANCES OF THE CHURCH.

The following ordinances or institutions were appointed by Christ, and are obligatory on the church:—

1. *Christian Baptism* (*x.*) This is the immersion of believers in water *y* in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost *z.*, in which are represented their death to the world, the washing of their souls from the pollutions of sin *x.*, their resurrection to newness of life, the burial and resurrection of Christ, their resurrection at the last day *b.*, and their engagement to serve God *z.*

2. *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 *d.* Every true believer in Christ, being a member of his body, and a part of his visible church, has not only

- Heb. v. 4. Acts ix. 28. 1 Cor. ix. 16. 2 Cor. iii. 6, 6. 1 Tim. i. 12. Acts xiii. 2. Rom. x. 14, 15. 1 Cor. ix. 17.
- Tit. i. 9; iii. 1, 7, 8. 1 Tim. i. 3; iv. 16; vi. 3, 4. 2 Tim. i. 13.
- 1 Tim. iv. 14; v. 22. Heb. vi. 2. Acts xiii. 3.
- 1 Tim. iv. 12. 1 Pet. v. 3. Tit. ii. 7. Phil. iii. 17.
- 2 Tim. ii. 15. 1 Tim. iv. 13-15. 2 Tim. iv. 2. 2 Cor. iv. 5. Mat. xxviii. 19.
- Acts x. 47, 48; xx. 11; xxviii. 35. 1 Cor. xi. 23-26.
- Tit. i. 6. 2 Tim. ii. 2. Acts vi. 3-6.
- 2 Tim. iv. 5. Mark xvi. 15. Acts ix. 32; xv. 41. 2 Tim. ii. 4. 1 Tim. iv. 15.
- Acts vi. 4. Isa. lxii. 6. Ezek. iii. 17-21.
- Acts vi. 1-3.
- Eph. iv. 5. Acts x. 6, 6, 44-47.
- Col. ii. 12. Rom. vi. 4, 5. Acts viii. 38, 39. Mat. iii. 16. John. iii. 23. Mark. x. 15.
- Mat. iii. 6. 1 Cor. x. 2; xv. 29. Acts xvi. 13, 15, 32-34. Mark xvi. 16.
- Acts viii. 97; x. 41; xvi. 33. Mat. xxviii. 19.
- Mat. xxviii. 19. 1 Cor. i. 13.
- Col. iii. 3. Tit. iii. 5. Heb. ix. 22.
- Col. ii. 12. Rom. vi. 4, 5. 1 Cor. xv. 29.
- Gal. iii. 27. Heb. vi. 1, 2.
- Mat. xvi. 26-28. Luke xxii. 19. 1 Cor. xi. 23-26. 1 Cor. x. 16. Luke. xiv. 22-24.

Titus ii. 13.—"Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ."

a right to partake of his body and his blood in the Communion, but is under obligation thus to commemorate his death *.

SECTION III.—DUTIES OF THE CHURCH.

The duty of the Church is that obligation which the revelation of God enjoins upon it collectively, or as individuals, for the manifestation of his manifold wisdom *f*, the perfecting of the saints *g*, and the conversion of the world *h*. In this obligation are included the observance of the ten commandments *i*, entire obedience to the influences of the Spirit *j*, to the institutions of the gospel, and to all the instructions and precepts of the Scriptures *k*. Among the latter are the following particular requirements: Christian fellowship *l*, secret and family prayer *m*, domestic and social duties *n*, watchfulness *o*, administering to the necessities of the poor and afflicted *p*, the support of those that preach the gospel *q*, and the exercise of church discipline *r*.

e Eph i 22, 23 1 Cor x 17 Col i 24 Acts ii 42; xx 7.

f Eph iii 10, 11.

g Eph iv 11—13.

h Mat v 16 Rom xvi 26 Mark xvi 15 Mat v 13,

i Mat v 17, 19 Luke xxiii 56 Mat xxiii 37—40. Mark x 19 Rom xiii 8—10.

j 1 Thes v 19 Eph iv 30 Rom viii 1 Gal v 16.

k 1 John v 3 Mat xix 17; v 48 James i 4 2 John 6 Isa viii 20 1 Cor vii 19 John xiv 21.

l 1 John i 7 Acts ii 42 Eph v 11 1 John i 3 Phil i 5.

m Mat vi 6 Luke vi 12 Dan vi 10 Acts x 9 Jer x 25 Acts x 2, 30 Ps lv 17.

n Eph v 25 Col iii 19 Eph v 28 Col iii 18 Eph v 24 1 Pet iii 1 Eph vi 4 Col iii 21 Gen xviii 19 Col iii 20, 22 Eph vi 1, 2, 5, 9 Eph v 21 Rom xii 10 Col iii 13 Rom xii 18 Mat x 44 Mark xi 25, 26 Rom xii 20.

o Mark xiii 37 Mat xxvi 41 1 Cor xvi 13 1 Pet iv 7; v 8.

p Luke xviii 22 Mat xix 21 Prov xix 17, xxviii 27 Luke xi 41, xii 35 Deut xv 7 John xii 6 Rom xv 26 Gal ii 10 1 Cor xvi 1, 2 James i 27 Mat xxv 36 1 Tim v 10 Acts vi i Phil iv 14.

q Mat x 9 10 Luke x 7 1 Cor ix 4, 6, 11, 13, 14 Gal vi 8 2 Cor xi 8, 9 Deut xii 19 Phil iv 16, 18.

r Mat xviii 15, 17 1 Tim v 20 Gal vi 1 2 Thes iii 6 James v 16 1 Cor 11, 13 Rom xvi 17 2 John x Tit iii 10 1 Tim v 19 1 Cor v 4, 5 1 Tim i 20; vi 9, 5.

* At the time of communion, we make it our usual practice, to invite all Christians of good standing in any evangelical Church, to partake with us; and in general, such persons only are known as true believers.

† Of course the ceremonial law, although instructive, is not now obligatory on the church.

CHAPTER XII.

DEATH.

The bodies of men, being subject to the calamities of the fall, all have died, as will be seen from Enock, Elijah, and the Saints that will be on the earth at the

But the soul survives the dissolution of the body, and immediately after death enters a state of happiness or misery.

α Rom v 12 Heb ix 27 ; xi 5 2 Kings ii 11 Thes iv 17 I Cor xv 52
Ps lxxix 48 Eccl viii 8
β Eccl xii 7 Luke xxiii 43 Phil i 23 Mat xvii 3 ; xxiii 31, 32 Acts vii
59 Rev vi 9 Mat x 28 2 Cor v 8 Luke xvi 22, 23, 24

CHAPTER XIII.

THE RESURRECTION.

As the transgression of Adam secured temporal death to all his posterity, so the obedience and resurrection of Jesus Christ render it certain that the bodies of all men will be raised from the dead a. The saints will be raised in the likeness of Christ; but the wicked will awake unto shame, and everlasting contempt b.

α 1 Cor 15 : 21, 22 ; 15 : 3, 19 Acts 24 : 16 Job 19 : 25, 26 Isa 26 : 19
Mat 22 : 30 Acts 26 : 8 John 5 : 28, 29 2 Tim 2 : 18 Acts 26 : 8
β Phil 3 : 21 1 Cor 15 : 52 1 John 3 : 2 Ps 17 : 15 Dan 12 2 : John
8 : 28, 29 Mat 25 : 32-46

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GENERAL JUDGMENT.

As men do not receive the due reward of all their deeds in this life, there will be a general judgment, when time and man's probation will close forever a. Then all men will be judged according to their works b; the righteous will enter into eternal life c, and the wicked will go into a state of endless punishment d.

α Acts xvii 31 2 Pet ii 9 ; iii 7 Mat ix 24 Jude vi I Cor xv 24 Rev x
6 Mat xii 41, 42 ; xxv 31, 32 I John iv 17 2 Pet iii 11, 12 Rev x, 11-12
β 2 Cor v 10 Rom ii 16 Eccl xi 9 ; xii 4 Mat xii 36 Rev xx 13 Rom
ii 6, 9 ; xiv 10, 12 Eccl iii 17
γ Mat xxv 34, 46 2 Pet i 11 Rev iii 12 I Thes iv 17 Rom v 23 Rev i
6 ; xiii 4 Col iii 4
δ Mat xxv 41, 46 ; 2 Thes i 9
John viii 21 Rev xx 10, 15 ; xxi 8, 27 ; xii 11 Mat xiii 41, 42 Ps ix 17 ;

Titus ii 13 - Looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

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iv 17 I Cor xv 52

i 31, 32 Acts vii

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28 Isa 26: 19
Acts 26: 8

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