The Affection Box 3/181 Mistolitum

ADDRESS

FROM THE

BAPTIST CHURCH,

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PHILADELPHIA,

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SISTER CHURCHES

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION,

THROUGHOUT THE

CONFEDERATED STATES

Malan Alitha Oct - charles

NORTH AMERICA.

DRAWN UP BY A COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH,
APPOINTED FOR SAID PURPOSE.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY ROBERT AITKEN, AT POPE'S HEAD,
THREE DOORS ABOVE THE COFFEE HOUSE, IN MARKET STREET.
M. DCC. LXXXI.

ADVERTISEMENT.

F Reverend William Rogers in Second Street, Two Doors above Vine-Street, may be had the History of the Baptist's in New-England, Ist. Vol: by the Reverend Mr. Backus; and a Pamphlet by the fame Author, shewing, that "policy as well " as honesty forbids the use of secu-" lar force in religious affairs " Likewife may be had of Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Robert Aitken, Bookseller in Market-Street, Three Doors above the Coffee-House, the Baptist Confession of Faith and Church Discipline. Also of Mr. Aitken may be had, Dr. Croxall's Fables, Art of Speaking, the Baptist and other Catechisms, Watt's Pfalms and Hymns, New-Testament, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New-England Primers, &c. &c.

An ADDRESS, &c.

ov Friends and Brethren!

HAT we are under the necessity of presenting to you and the world the following Narrative, gives us pain. As a Church we have been the subject of much conversation, and are fully convinced, that it is a duty which we owe ourselves as well as others, to lay before you a short detail of those proceedings, which, we have reason to believe, will receive the approbation of ALL, who profess to know the truth, as it is in Jesus.

We mention with real forrow, that, for feveral years past, we have been destitute of a fixed ministry among us. Our dependance for supplying the pulpit has chiefly been on those, who are fettled in the adjacent churches, and fuch as occasionally, in the course of their travels, vifit this city. Of the latter number is Mr. Elhanan Winchester, a native of Massachuset's Bay, New England; who, the beginning of October laft, came as a Messenger from the Warren Affociation to our's, which was then nigh at hand. Many of our members having, previous to this, repeatedly heard him preach, not the least suspicion existed but that he continued an advocate for that faith, which we look upon as the faith once delivered to the Saints. Accordingly, at a meeting for business the oth of said month, it was agreed to use our best endeavours to prevail on him to ftay, and preach for us a limited time. In two or three days after this, the Reverend Oliver Hart arrived in town from South Carolina; Early Farm No. B.

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we were therefore, from many confiderations, prevented doing any thing decifive, until the 23d; when, at an affembly both of the church and congregation, it was, by the majority then prefent, deemed most confistent with the resolution of the 9th, (a deviation therefrom carrying with it the appearance of injustice) to give Mr. Winchester an invitation to tarry with us, during the space of one year: Being waited upon, and made acquainted with the circumstances attending the choice, he answered, is That he was forry we were not entirely unanimous therein; but, nevertheless, confented to supply our pulpit for six months at least, and longer; if overy thing should prove agreeable."

Thus having, as we had good reason to expect, a person of sound principles to go in and out before us, what selicity, what comfort did we not promise ourselves? emerging, as it were, from a state of long stupidity into activity and becoming zeal!----But alast how we have been disappointed, how imposed upon, the sequel will show.

Popular applause, the idol which too many worship, was soon discovered to be an object zealously sought for, and courted by Mr. Winchester To accomplish this, persons were every week hastily admitted to baptism, upon the slightest examination; though we really believe, that among the number are several sincere Christians, who, during this season of trial, have not been ashamed openly to discountenance his errors. Various innovations (contrary to our established discipline) were introduced through his means; the church undertook a reform; in some respects, success attended us:

^{*} It behoveth all the churches, as they would avoid trouble. feriously to enquire of every itinerant preacher, previous to their admission into the facred desk, whether or not they have proper credentials, letters of dismission, recommendation, &c. 2 Cor. iii. 1.

us; in others, an obstinate adherence marked his character.

character.

The principal foundation of the greatest uneafiness we shall now proceed to consider .-- Early in the winter it was whispered to a few, that Mr. Winchester (notwithstanding his artful endeavours to conceal the same in his public discourses*) held the doctrine of a final restoration of bad men and angels from hell; that the whole of Adam's progeny, yea the devils themselves, at certain different periods, would be delivered from their torment, and made completely happy; in other words, that he peremptorily denied the endless duration or perpetuity of future punishment. The method taken by him, at first, to propagate this wicked tenet, was by " creeping into houses, and leading captive persons of weak capacities," wherein he met with too much encouragement: Alarmed at this authenticated report, he was, at different times, privately converfed with on the subject, by several of the members; --- he did not prefume to contradict it fully, and vet his confession was, by no means, fatisfactory: Upon these occasions he would frequently intimate his intention of going away, provided the smallest division took place on his account; while at the fame juncture, as opportunity ferved, he failed not to use arguments in order to gain profelytes. Such conduct gave an early difgust to feveral, who, leaving their feats among us, went elfewhere to worship God --- Ruin began to stare us in the face! Hereupon many of the brethren, in a church capacity, called upon Mr. Winchester; and, with affectionate concern, intreated him, in case he held so dangerous

^{*} His fermons being generally on the univerfal plan, though couched in particular phrases, soon created, in the penetrating hearer, a jealousy that the preacher was somehow wrong, and not sufficiently boness to declare his real meaning.

dangerous a fentiment, by no means to promulgate it as it was totally repugnant to our principles: He acknowledged his holding the fentiment, but promifed he would not advance it in public, without the church's approbation.* Contrary to their expectation, and his verbal engagement, he not long after, at different times and fundry places, spake openly and explicitly thereupon, to the grief of fome and injury of others, as numbers can testify. Matters began now to wear a ferious appearance; we were reduced to the fad dilemma of either declaring as a people, against Mr. Winchester and his principles, or, by remaining filent, give the whole christian world sufficient reason to deem us an apostate church. The glory of God, and the good of Zion, speedily determined our choice, Purfuant therefore to our resolution, the whole affair was introduced on March the 5th, (our monthly meeting day.) Much debating enfued, the church got divided; when, finding nothing fatisfactory could be done, the following protest was suddenly drawn up, and entered on our church register for those to fign, who were anxious to preserve their ancient system---

"Whereas, the doctrine of the universal restoration of bad men and angels, in the fullest extent, has, for a considerable time, privately, and of late more publickly, been introduced among us, and is now openly avowed by some of the members, to the great disorder and confusion of our church, and wounding the hearts of many of the brethren, contrary to our Confession of Faith.---WE, whose names are under written, do, in the most solemn manner, from real conviction of duty, feriously

^{*} Immediately upon this acknowledgment, had we reflected on our own discipline, we should have forbid his preaching any more among us, notwithstanding bis promises; but, without suitable consideration, he was still permitted to occupy our pulpit.

feriously protest against the same, as a most dangerous herefy." (Signed by fixty-seven, and others daily expected.)

Mr. Winchester's adherents being rather the most numerous, out-voted us on a motion now made, viz. that of appointing a committee to wait on and inform him, that he could not, with any propriety, be admitted to preach any more for us, on account of his departure from our adopted Confession of Faith. The protesters, conscious of having truth and justice on their side. viewed themselves as authorized to ast independent of this new made party. Confequently, after the church was difmissed, two of our brethren were nominated to call upon Mr. Winchester, make him acquainted with our protest, assign the reasons, and request him to defift preaching any longer in our pulpit. Two days having elapfed, they reported, that they had failed feeing Mr. Winchester, though they had, for that purpose, been at his lodgings twice, and, after the first time, left word for him to be at home against the second. They then wrote and transmitted him the following letter. Sper not tos

" Sirs " Philadelphia, March 7th, 1781.

"THE doctrine of the universal restoration of bad men and angels from hell, was considered and protested against, at our meeting for business, on Monday last, by a large number of members---We have it in charge from them to inform you, that it is their request, that you decline preaching any more in our meeting house, on account of your holding and publishing the said doctrine---We waited on you both last evening and this evening, for this purpose, but did not meet with you.

We are, Sir, your obedient fervants,

Thomas Shields. John M'Kim."

[&]quot;N. B. We will wait on you in a few days, and pay you what may be coming to you, on behalf of the church."

Thought

Defirous undoubtedly of manifesting a fingular slight and contempt towards the aggrieved part of the church, he returned this letter unopened. The keys of the meeting house being, through a special instance of Providence, in our custody, were demanded from us by our opponents, but we refused to deliver them up; hereupon they broke open, and took forcible possession of our place of worship. This happened on Thursday, March the 8th. Regardless of the confusion, Mr. Winchester preached that evening; and the enfuing Sabbath, had the prefumption to administer the Lord's fupper. An alteration of the original lock, and procuring a new key, has hitherto enabled them to maintain their illegal tenure, which, from a variety of circumstances, we are sensible, can be but of short duration.

Such harsh proceedings, on their side, did not obstruct our intended proposals for reconciliation on just principles; a committee of sive were chosen, to be ready upon the shortest notice, "To explain our conduct, obviate difficulties, and to take whatever measures might be deemed expedient for reclaiming those who had gone out of the way, and compromising the difference." On these heads nothing was done, as they discovered no disposition to meet us.

The prospect of peace and harmony still getting removed to a greater distance, and our situation becoming more and more disagreeable, it was judged best to invite some of our neighbouring ministers to pay us a visit, that we might obtain the benefit of their counsel. Pursuant to request, the following gentlemen gratified us with their presence, at our general church meeting, on Monday, April the 2d, viz. Revd. Messrs. Oliver Hart, Samuel Jones, Joseph Powell, David Jones,

Wiliam Van Horne and John Boggs.--But, in confequence of an unbecoming opposition made to their continuing with us, by John Drinker, (then a member) they thought it prudent to withdraw for a little while, and leave us by ourfelves.

After much time was spent, to no purpose, in needless debating, Mr. Winchester's party sinally confented, that the ministers be called in, on condition, that one of them was willing to undertake a dispute with Mr. Winchester, on his favourite tenet. The person nominated to discuss or argue the point, waved the matter, upon the ground of it's being totally improper and unprecedented; that it could answer no valuable purpose, and would be injurious to us, as a body of Christians, to allow such a deviation from our established discipline, as to admit, in a church capacity, any thing to be said in favour of a sentiment, which our articles knew nothing about; in so just an opinion he was immediately supported by the other ministers, and all the protesters.*

Mr. Winchester was now asked, whether he did fully hold the doctrine of the universal restoration of bad men and angels from hell, as it had been reported; to which, after some hesitation, he replied in the affirmative, " and that he was ready, at all times, to declare it, whenever called upon for that purpose."

A little

^{*} Ungenerous to the last degree, Mr. Winchester's followers have represented to the credulous, that none of the ministers, who favoured us with their company, durst venture to attack him. Their own consciences must distate, that such infinuations are destitute of truth; a crime which, probably they imagine, will require but a very short period in purgatory, to atone for.

Mr. Winchester and his friends are hereby informed, that, exclusive of those who are more publickly set for a defence of the gospel, there is not a single person now in union with us, who is in the least assaid to evidence his or her zeal, against every error, particularly so obnoxious a one as that preached by Satan to the Mother of us all. Gen. iii. 4. "And the terpent said unto the woman; ye shall not surely die."

A little while after this, purfuant to recommendation. all those, who denied so dangerous an heresy, withdrew to the gallery of the meeting house; the others remained below stairs; the division was nearly equal. The protesters having now a favourable opportunity. asked advice of the ministers present, who, after confulting together, concluded it best for us to motion. that a committee should be chosen by each party, to meet in conjunction with them at nine o'clock the next morning, with a view of deviling fuch measures, as might prove adequate towards fettling the difference. The proposal being made, was unanimously adopted. The committee chosen on behalf of the protesters. were Samuel Miles, Efq; Rev. William Rogers, Thomas Shields, John M'Kim and David Bowen; by the opposite party, Messrs. John Drinker, Edward Middleton, Ezekiel Merriam, Griffith Levering and John Conneley---who were instructed to report their proceedings to the church the next evening.

The respective committees having met with the ministers, at the appointed hour, fell instantly into their ufual mode of debating; they then, without a diffenting voice, agreed to leave the ministers by themselves, in order for their advising with each other, and giving their opinion on the subject of difference in writing. The committees being called in, the following was read, and delivered them, viz.

" Philadelphia, 3d April, 1781.

WE, the subscribers, being called upon by the Baptist church in this place, to give our advice and counfel to a committee, chosen by the contending parties in faid church, respecting what may be best to be done in their present unhappy situation, are of opinion, that the Confession of Faith adopted by the Baptist

Baptist Churches of the Association, usually meeting annually at Philadelphia, contains a summary of gospel truths received by us, as a denomination of Christians: That the doctrine of the universal restoration of bad men and angels from hell, is a fundamental deviation from the above articles of Faith: That those of the said church, who have adopted the said error, have departed from the foundation principles of the Baptist society; and, That those of the said church, who have protested against the above erroneous doctrine, are the Baptist Church in this place.

"And whereas, Mr. Elhanan Winchester did yesterday, before the church, and in our presence, acknowledge his holding the above mentioned error; HE OUGHT, therefore, to be DISMISSED from farther services in this church; and we also recommend to them, to seek other supplies without delay, as the most probable means of restoring peace and order in the church, Signed, Oliver Hart.

dans Samuel Jones.

David Jones.

William Van Horne.

The committee, on behalf of the protesters, were for adopting this advice, and recommending it to the church for that purpose, as the only plan of union. The committee, for the opposite party, objected thereunto: However, in the evening, at our adjourned general meeting, the whole was read; when, to our no small surprize, Mr. Winchester's adherents affected

to

^{*} The Rev. Mr. Powell's name not appearing here, was owing to his necessary absence on public business. Previous to his leaving town, he sent us a letter, testifying his hearty approbation of what had been done, and concluding with a declaration of his being determined to "countenance, encourage and support us, to the utmost of his power as the regular Baptist Church of Philadelphia."

to treat this short but salutary counsel, with feeming distain; and laboured to talk largely on the independence of churches, &c. Several proposals, on this disagreeable occasion, were made by us, having respectively peace and good order for their object; all of which were rejected, without their assigning any substantial reason.

Willing to "let our moderation be known unto all men," we met them once more as BRETHREN, on the afternoon of April the 9th; when it was moved and feconded, "That the whole matter in dispute be referred to any number of members, belonging to our affociated fifter churches, each party choosing equally the persons----or, provided it was most agreeable to them, to leave it to any number of our affociated ministers, they might choose the whole."

They did not see fit to comply with either. They were then affectionately and earnestly exhorted to consent, that Mr. Winchester should be dismissed, and to join in the election of an impartial, orthodox pastor, with whom ALL might unite.---This request (though enforced with the most pressing solicitation, as the only likely mode that could be adopted to prevent an open separation) was immediately opposed with much warmth and assumed importance, afferting, "That if we meant to make their keeping Mr. Winchester, the cause of separation, that SEPARATE WE MUST; for to keep him they were fully determined, AT ALL EVENTS."

Hereupon a worthy member arose and said, "That inasmuch as Mr. Winchester's adherents had refused paying any due attention to our repeated, reasonable propositions, and appearing resolutely bent to counteract our good intentions,—that, as an individual, he

Spinist Council of Philadelphia.

could not think it right to meet them again, as members in communion with us, fince they had imbibed a doctrine to contrary to the plainest texts of Scripture, and totally repugnant to our Confession of Faith." It was further added, "That he looked upon the PROTESTeks, as the Baptist Church in this city; and, provided they were all of his opinion, they would, in every respect, act accordingly; making known, at the same time, our readiness to receive again into christian fellowship all those who returned unto us with penitent dispositions." This declaration, however folenin, was absolutely necessary -- Sensible of it's propriety, it was (after being enlarged upon by another folid member) motioned to the protesters, to fignify their approbation or disapprobation thereof. ---- The FORMER they UNANIMOUSLY testified by RISING

Every judicious person, from a review of our whole conduct, must confess, that we were on our fide. reluctantly compelled to pronounce an open and full separation. We could not, in conscience, consider the favourers and supporters of so dangerous a principle. as any longer belonging to our body. The foregoing publication of our ministers, the express injunctions in our Treatife on Discipline, an absolute conviction of duty, the writings of all good men on subjects of the like nature, but, above all, the ORACLES OF HEAVEN justify our proceedings in this particular. Vide 2 Cor. vi. 17, 18. 2 Theff. iii. 6. 1 Tim. i. 10, 20, Chap. vi. 3---5. Titus iii. 10.

Thus, dear brethren, have we given you a brief detail of matters of fact, as they occurred from the commencement of our trouble, until the day of an entire feparation .-- From which period, we view ourselves to be the TRUE Baptist Church in this city; and Liound on A titely not such to Novel and to sachave

have already, in that capacity, transacted such business as came before us, and mean, through divine affistance, to persevere therein. We do not indulge the least doubt, but that all of you, without exception, will, after perusing this authentic relation, readily acquiesce in what we have done, and accordingly determine to countenance and encourage us, as much as in you lies. As a testimony that you do really sympathize with us, in our distressed and much injured situation, we earnessly entreat for an interest in your prayers, at the throne of grace,

That there should be any occasion for our addressing you in this public manner, on so melancholy a subject, is cause of much forrow; but a regard for your and our future happiness forbids our filence.—Hereby,

Ist. Our fister churches, throughout the United States, will find sufficient inducement to be upon their guard, least they may be deceived, as we have been, by encouraging a Man, whose design has invariably been to subvert the souls of our people, under the external appearance and profession of superabounding meckness and love. Eph. iv. 14. 1 Tim. iv. 1. 2 Pet. ii. 1, 2.

2dly. All other christian societies of every denomination will, in consequence of this necessary publication, be fully convinced, that, as BAPTISTS, we, by no means, acknowledge Elhanan Winchester as a preacher of our order, but hold him forth, as a notorious deviator from the leading doctrines of the Gospel---otherwise we might, with too much reason, be liable to continual reslection, and have no body to blame but ourselves.

Throughout this performance, we have carefully avoided faying any thing argumentatively against the doctrine of universal reforation itself: As a Church,

we are established in our faith, and do unseignedly reject it, as contrary to the tenour of the Gospel in general, and introductive of every species of licentiousness, by striking at the very root of all religion. Other crude notions have been, and continue to be broached by Mr. Winchester, from time to time, contrary to the common opinions of the professors of christianity in general; but as they have not been considered by us as a church, we mean not to enumerate them: A sufficient acquaintance with mystical enthuliasm will unfold the whole.

We shall likewise, in this place, omit commenting upon Mr. Winchester's repeatedly intimating his intention of leaving the church, upon the first discovery of any even the smallest uneafiness about him, and his curious and fingular behaviour fince: The whole viewed together, carries with it at least an apparent contradiction. The Church, notwithstanding the torrent of opposition she had to stem, confiding in her just and righteous undertaking, sent, without delay, for a person of sound faith, to supply our pulpit .---On the 3d instant he arrived, and has preached among us the two last Lord's days, to general acceptation---And, though Mr. Winchester's party still presume to defend their usurped claim, our fixed determination is, in case of any interruption, to sue for that protection, which the laws of this state are bound to yield us.

However difgusting this narrative may prove to some, we choose, nevertheless, to discharge our duty, in giving suitable warning; or else, in all probability, "The blood of many that perish, may be required at our hands."

We shall conclude with a quotation from an excellent fermon preached at New York, by the Reverend Gilbert Tennent, in the year 1742. Seeing the truths of Christ are a most valuable and facred depositum, transmitted to us through much expence of labour and of blood, it would be base, ignoble and ungrateful in us, to lose them, through fordid negligence and indifferency; or to suffer them, through cowardice, to be betrayed and undermined by impostors, without fignifying our forrow for the injury, and attempting to make some defence.

re Forasmuch as the church of Christ is begirt with numerous enemies of various forms; enemies open and secret, who labour almost incessantly, either by force or fraud, to corrupt her in her principles; it is of the last necessity to be constantly upon our guard, and especially in a time of public and epidemical infection, lest we be betrayed into the labyrinths of error and mistake, BY THE PLAUSIBLE PRETENCES OF SEDUCERS."

That the supreme Jehovah, the God of all truth, may direct us all into the paths of truth and holiness, and through his grace preserve us therein, while we tabernacle here below; and finally translate us into his own eternal kingdom of joy and rest, where nothing shall be admitted to disturb the Church triumphant; is, dear Brethren, the sincere prayer of Your's in the best of bonds. Signed on behalf of the whole,

SAMUEL MILES,
WILLIAM ROGERS,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
JOHN M'KIM,

Committee.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1781.

P. S. Since the foregoing Narrative went to the prefs, we think it our duty to inform you, that the Church are again in possession of their meeting house, and mean to make use of every prudent method to secure the same against the illegal pretences of the Universalists.