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KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA

An Authentick

ACCOUNT

SEVERAL THINGS

Done and agreed upon by the

Dissenting Ministers

Lately affembled at

SALTERS-HALL.

V I Z.

- I. ADVICES for PEACE, &c. With a List of the Names of Those who have subscribed them.
- II. The LETTER, fent with the Advices to EXETER.
- III. REASONS for not subscribing, as Some of their Brethren did, the PARER offered to them on March 3d, 1718-9.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN CLARK, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry near Cheapside; E. MATTHEWS, at the Bible in Paternoster-Row; and R. FORD, at the Angel in the Poultry. 1719. [Price 4d.]



An Authentick

ACCOUNT

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SEVERAL THINGS, &c.



E have no Design in this Paper, to give a full and particular Account of all that lately pass'd, amongst the Dissenting Ministers of the several

Denominations, at Salters-Hall; nor do we intend it, unless there shall be farther Oc-A 2 casion. casion. All that we here propose, is, to put some principal Matters in their true and proper Light, which we have found to be greatly misrepresented and misunderstood. We desire not to aggravate any thing. We would be very careful, not to do what may in the least hurt the Character of any of our Brethren, who have seen sit to differ from us: And we hope, that notwithstanding our late Differences, They will still preserve the same Esteem and Assection for Us, which We are resolved to do for Them.



I. Ad.



I. Advices for PEACE, &c.

After feveral Meetings of the Proteflant Diffenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, in and about the City of London, the following Rules and Advices were finished, and agreed to, at Salters-Hall, March 10, 1718-19, upon a general Summons sent to the whole Body.

We are clearly of Opinion,

T Do Na

HAT there are Errors in Doctrine of that important Nature, as will not only warrant, but even oblige,

a Christian Congregation to withdraw from the Minister, or Ministers, that maintain and defend those Doctrines.

2. That

2. That the People have a Right to judge for themselves, what those Errors are, and when they are so taught and propagated, as will justify them in withdrawing from such their Ministers.

However, we think it necessary, that the Right of thus judging and acting, be maintained and pursued, according to the following Advices.

I. That all Christians, especially Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, should on the one hand carefully avoid giving any just Occasion of Offence; and on the other, avoid and discountenance all unreasonable Jealousy concerning the Sentiments and Opinions of others, particularly of Ministers; and all rash judging of the Christianity and Sincerity of their Brethren; and promote to their Power mutual Forbearance and Brotherly Love, as far as a just Concern for Truth and Holiness will allow.

II. If either Ministers, or other Christians, should be charg'd with not holding the Christian Faith, or propagating Opinions inconsistent with it, we apprehend, that no such Accusations should be received by any, to whom Application shall be made for Advice upon such Occasions, unless the Accusation be reduced to a Certainty, and two or more credible Persons shall declare themselves ready to support and justify it when call'd to it: That by this means all private Insinuations tending to Scandal may be avoided, and Proceedings had in that open and sincere Way which the Gospel prescribes.

III. That when such an Accusation is brought, the Person accused be first privately admonished, before the Matter come under the Examination of any Publick Assembly, or he be obliged to a publick Defence *. IV. If

^{*} Thus far we proceeded on March 3d. And then thought fit to adjourn the further Confideration of these Advices till the following Tuesday; March 10th,

IV. If after all, a publick Hearing be infifted on, we think the Protestant Principle, that the Bible is the only and the perfect Rule of Faith, obliges those who have the Case before them, not to condemn any Man upon the Authority of Humane Decisions, or because he consents not to Humane Forms or Phrases: But then only is He to be censured, as not holding the Faith necessary to Salvation, when it appears that he contradicts, or resules to own, the plain and express Declarations of Holy Scripture, in what is there made necessary to be believed, and in Matters

of the Brethren who had withdrawn from us; which was accordingly done. We did particularly hope to have had their Help in the IVth Article; and to have calmly debated, every Sentence and Word in it. Some Changes we our felves have made from what it was, both in Substance and Form; and, tho it looks to us, as it now stands, a very Christian and reasonable Rule of Conduct, yet we were not so set upon having our own Way, but we should have readily received any thing that had been clear and convincing, in order to have changed our Minds.

there folely revealed. And we trust that All will treat the Servants of their common Lord, as they who expect the final Decision at his appearing.

V. We further advise, that Catechisms and other Summaries of Christianity, and Expositions of Scripture by wife and learned, tho' fallible Men, should be regarded as great Helps to understand the Mind of God in the Scriptures: And that all be allowed by common Consent, to support their own Sense of Scripture upon proper Occasions, with such Reafons as appear to them convincing, provided it be with Sobriety and Charity to those who differ from them. We also defire to fecure the Evidence arising from Scripture Consequences; tho' no Man should be charged with holding those Consequences of his Opinion, which he expressly disclaims.

VI. That where any, either Ministers or other Christians, think themselves

bound in Conscience, to declare against such a Sense of Scripture, as the Body of that Christian Society to which they belong apprehend to be a Truth of great Importance, they should, after the proper Methods have been tried for mutual Satisfaction, rather quietly withdraw from it, and seek Communion, or Service, in some other Christian Society, than disturb the Peace of that Congregation: And that there be no censuring of the Person who withdraws, or of the Congregation that receives him.

VII. That Ministers, and People, both endeavour to know, maintain, and propagate the Truth in Love; insisting most on those things wherein Christians are generally agreed; more sparingly, and with great Modesty and Charity, on those in which good Men do, or may, differ.

VIII. If any Minister or Congregation shall differ as to the Expediency of these Methods, or shall think any other more proper,

proper, we hope they will, as intending the same good End, still preserve Charity and Communion with those Ministers and Congregations that shall think sit to pursue these Advices.

To these Rules and Advices we have set our Hands

Josh Oldsield, D. D. Moderator, p. t. Dr. Sheeffeld John Sheffield, For Jeremiah Hunt, Pinger hath de John Billing Sley, Acce Samuel Baker, John Filling William Harris, P. Jo Thomas Petken, Simon Brown, Doc John Gale, D.P. B Dan Victoria, John Evans, Pologia Isaac Kimber. John Hughes, Pudan Clerk Oldsworth, Costy Jones 25 Thomas Sleigh, P. 1747 Richard Rigby, M.D. Rewing Joseph John Savage, But Thomas Kerby, Gentlem of Samuel Wright, Pool Edward Bearne, humanith for Benjamin Grosvenor & Samuel Chandler, Pougum John Ratcliff, Jio William Sheffield, Samuel Rosewell, Pool Nathaniel Hodges, Page 1 Robert Billio, Conformed 1722 A Foseph Jenkins, Biro Thomas Slater, hun Moses Lowman, P Fosepla Burroughs, By Fames Read, Tyle John Ingram, Biggo Henry Read, William Hocker, jun. Richard Biscoe, with the grant X Thomas Leavesly, George Smyth, Pc and Joseph Bennet, O. Juny P. Joc: Lewis Douglas, Benja:

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There are feveral of our Brethren confenting with us in these Advices, who defire we would fignify fo much to the World, tho they have not here subscri-

bed their Names.

John Sherman,







II. The LETTER fent with the Advices to Exeter.

London, March 17, 1718-19.

Gentlemen, Fathers and Brethren,

God gardens wills Honoured and Beloved in our Lord!



AVING heard with great

- 'Concern of the Divisions
- 'amongst you, we take the
- 'Leave you have been
- ' pleased to give us, hum-
- ' bly to present you with a sew general
- ' Advices, which we judge proper to use
- ' our felves, and would recommend to
- ' all, on fuch Occasions.
- We are fatisfy'd, that things of this
- Nature are well known to you, and hope

· hope they will not be ill received, or

' unsuccessful. We shall be glad to re-

' ceive from you, the valuable Improve-

'ments we promise our felves you will

' make upon them, or any thing with Re-

' ference to them that you shall think fit

to communicate.

We allow not our selves to form a Judgment of your Affairs, upon so distant and impersect a View as Rumours and Representations, on either Hand or both, can give us, whilst the whole is not before us: Your Prudence and Good-ness assure us, that we may depend upon the like from you.

*We can truly fay, the Advices we fend you are the Refult of ferious Prayer, as well as long and mature Deliberation. They have taken their Rife from no Party-Views, and aim at nothing but the common Good: We have so calculated them for Peace, as to secure 'Truth together with it: And for Subfance

'stance, they have the Approbation of a great Number of our principal Gentle-'men and Citizens, as appears in a Paper 'fubscrib'd by them, and laid before our 'Committee of the Three Denomina-

6 tions.

'that God would accompany them with his Blessing to establish Peace and Truth amongst us: And freely declare, that we utterly disown the Arian Doctrine, and sincerely believe the Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, and the proper Divinity * of our Lord Jesus Christ, which we apprehend to be clearly revealed in the Holy Scriptures; But are far from condemning any who ap-

^{*}N. B. The human Words [Trinity and proper Divinity] in this Declaration of our Faith, are used only to notify the things we speak of; and we do not presume, in the Way of Test, to go into any particular Explications of those things, either in our own, or other Mens Words: But for that we refer to the Hely Scriptures; whence it may appear, that we take the Scripture-Account of those things to be the best and sittest we can use on such an Occasion.

'pear to be with us in the Main, tho'
they should chuse not to declare themfelves in other than Scripture-Terms,
or not in Ours.

'May the Great and Good GOD
'pour out of his Holy Spirit abundantly
'upon us all; and the Prayers of you
'all be continually for us, that we may
'increase in Grace, and in the Know'ledge of our Lord and Saviour. We
'are

Your Affectionate Brethren and Servants in our common Lord,

The Ministers in and about London.

Sign'd by Me in their Name, and by their Appointment,

Josh. Oldfield, Moderator.

' P. S. This LETTER is to all whom it may concern; and therefore it is defired, that it be communicated to all fuch with the Advices.

III. REA-



III. REASONS for not Subscribing the PAPER offered at Salters-Hall, March the Third, 1718-19.

HE many Mistakes spread abroad concerning this Matter, and the Prejudices which we find some have endeavoured to fix in Peoples Minds against us, and the ill Use which the Enemies of our common Interest are endeavouring to make of our not Subscribing on the Occasion mention'd, lay a Necessity upon us, to give the World the Reasons of our Conduct; Which are as follow,

I. We could not subscribe the Paper offered us, because our doing it then, would have been a manifest Breach of Order.

The Case stood thus,

On February 19, 1718-19, the Body of C Pro-

Protestant Dissenting Ministers in, and about, London, were called together, to consider of a Paper, containing Advices for promoting Peace, &c. Which Paper was recommended to them by their Committee of Three Denominations; and thereupon, in a very numerous Affembly of Ministers, it was voted and resolved, to proceed in considering it Paragraph by Paragraph; and this without any Division, or any considerable Appearance of Hands to the contrary. On February 24, was a second Meeting; at which Time the Names of all present were set down. and then called over one by one; each Denomination being to approve or disapprove of fuch as were reputed to belong to them; and Exceptions were allow'd to be made against any, whose Presence with us might be objected to. After this, Matters were debated for feveral Hours, and at last, a Question was agreed to be put, for the Decision of which a Division was found necessary; and then it was carried by the Majority, that a Declaration concerning the Trinity should not

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be inserted in the Paper of Advices. But, notwithstanding these Resolutions, several of our Brethren, at a Meeting on the 3d of March, renewed a Debate, to the same Purpose with that, which before was agreed should be laid aside 'till we had gone through the Advices; and would not acquiesce in the Determinations of a Majority, even in the Method of Proceeding. Instead of this, they withdrew from our Assembly, and went by themselves, to fubscribe their Names to a certain Roll of Paper, wherein was contain'd (as we were told) the first Article of the Church of England, and the 5th and 6th Answers in the Affembly's Catechism.

This Management, we could not but interpret, as having a direct Tendency to overthrow the Great Rule necessary to be observed in all Societies and Assemblies, to prevent their being tumultuary and insignificant: And to a Violation of this Rule we must impute whatever then happened that was disorderly. We also look'd upon this as tending to prevent our suture Assembling in a United Body of the Three De-

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nominations; which yet we take to be useful, for preferving a mutual Friendship among us, and sometimes necessary for our common Interest.

We took it to be yet a further Breach of Order, That, after our Brethren shew'd, they were resolved to act contrary to the former Agreement of the Majority, they would not so much as allow us the proper Question should be put, Whether we should proceed, or not proceed? before any other Matter was entered upon.

But that which carried the Breach of Order to such an Height as to make an unhappy Difference, was, Their withdrawing and subscribing as abovemention'd.

Our Brethren being thus separated from us, leaving the Moderator in the Chair, and us to alt as we thought fit; we then went on with our Advices according to Agreement, accounting ourselves properly The Body, and not thinking ourselves at all concerned with what our Brethren were doing, out of Place, Time, and Order.

II. WE could not fall in with the Subfcription propos'd, because we observed that the insisting upon it at that Time, was, to delay our confidering the Paper of Advices before us, and if it might be, to fet it wholly aside. Some were so free as to make open Acknowledgment of this. And this we thought a very good Reason why we could not go about Subscribing; feeing the Advices we were fummon'd to confider, did not (as we apprehended) deferve to be in fuch a manner rejected, but were every Way worthy of the Confideration of fuch a Body of Christian Divines. We were exceedingly pleased with the great and noble End proposed; viz-A promoting Peace and Charity among Christians; without which, had we all Faith, fo that we could remove Mountains, (I Cor. xiii. 2.) we should be nothing: And we thought the Paper before us, which we had heard read once and again, might be made very ferviceable to answer the End it proposed, and at the same Time to promote Truth and Holiness.

III. WE

III. We did not think fit to subscribe, because we thought no sufficient Reasons were offered, for our subscribing.

WE were prest to it, that we mightclear ourselves from the Suspicions of Arianism. But, as we knew no just Ground of Suspicion, much less of any Charge against us, we thought it would ill become us so far to indulge an unreasonable Jealousy, as to take a Step of this Nature for removing it; especially since doing so would have been inconsistent with one of the Advices which we thought necessary to be given, and which was founded upon an Apostolical Rule. And we see no End of fuch Jealousies: For, if we may be suspected of Arianism without having taught any Thing like it, and tho' we have taken all proper Occasions to offer our Reasons against it, and that not only from the Pulpir but some of us from the Prefs; We fay, if we must be suspected, merely because we would not subscribe what our Brethren would have us; why may we not be suspected of Hypocrify after we have done it? And then pass in the World for Arians, and Cheats into the Bargain. We never yet thought Jealousy and Suspicion to be such good-natured Things as to be satisfied with a few Good Words.

IT was also urged, That to subscribe as they would have us, would give the greater Weight to our Advices, in Case we should fend them to Exeter. On the contrary we could not but think, that tho' they might be regarded by One Party, because they would interpret what we did so as to justifie their own Conduct; yet they could be taken by the other fide in no other Sense, but making ourselves a Party against them, which we thought would no Way fuit with Advices intended to make Peace, as well as to fecure Truth. And we had Ground to hope that our Advices would be received by all impartial Men on Account of what was contain'd in them, as far as they carried Reason and Evidence along with them.

THERE was another Thing offered, That, if we subscribed it would prevent

the spreading of Erroneous Opinions amongst Those whom our Names might be supposed to Influence; whereas if we refused, They might be in Danger from a wrong Apprehension of our Sentiments. But. we could not think ourselves answerable for any Arguments drawn by others from groundless Suspicions concerning us; nor that those Suspicions were a just Reafon for our coming into fuch a Subscription: We thought we had fufficiently guarded against them in the Course of our publick Ministrations; And we are still fully persuaded, that a Faith built upon our Authority is a vain Thing in itself. We think ourselves obliged often to inculcate this Principle upon our Hearers, "That they ought not to form their " Judgment in Matters necessary to Sal-" vation, by the private Sentiments of " their Ministers any farther than they " are supported by the Word of God." And we assure ourselves that a tender and scrupulous Regard for the Word of God alone, will never be thought either, dangerous, or inconvenient, to the Body of Protestant Dissenters. IV. WE

IV. WE saw no Reason to think, That a Declaration in other Words than those of Scripture, would serve the Cause of Peace and Truth; but rather be the Occasion of greater Confusions and Disorders: We have found it always so in History; And in Reason, the Words of Men appear to us more liable to different Interpretations, than the Words of Scripture: Since all may fairly think themselves more at Liberty, to put their own Sense upon Humane Forms, than upon the Words of the Holy Ghost. And in this Case, what Affurance could we have that all who fubscribed meant precisely the same Sense. any more than if they had made a Declaration in express Words of Scripture?

V. The Subscription insisted on, Was beyond even what the Legislature itself requires of us. For the Legislature has thought sit to require only our once subscribing; and this being made a necessary Condition of exercising our Ministry, we should be highly blameable to neglect D

that Work, by refusing to comply with what is required of us, when we can do it with a safe Conscience: But we have always thought that such Humane Declarations of Faith, were far from being eligible on their own Account; since they tend to narrow the Foundations of Christianity, and to restrain that Latitude of Expression in which our great Legislator has seen sit to deliver his Will to us.

VI. We did not think fit, to pay such a new and unwarrantable Regard to the Catechism of the Assembly of Divines: It being what they themselves, have in Essect, declared against; and we fear, many pious Christians will be less ready to make the proper Use of this Compendium, when they see such Colour given for its standing in the Place of the Word of God.

VII. We take it to be an inverting the Great Rule of deciding Controversies among Protestants: Making the Explications and Words of Men determine the Sense of Scrip-

Scripture, instead of making the Scriptures to determine how far the Words of Men are to be regarded. We therefore, could not give our Hands to do that, which in present Circumstances, would be like to mislead others to set up Humane Explications for the Decisive Rule of Faith. We then did, and do now judge it our Duty to remonstrate against such a Precedent, as opening a Way to (what we dread) the most satal Breaches on Gospel Liberry.

VIII. Tho? we would not charge our Brethren that requir'd our Subscription, with a Design which any of them do disclaim, yet to us it appeared, and does still appear to have the Nature of Imposition; which has been the great Engine of Division among Christians from the Beginning, and has done unspeakable Mischief to the Christian Church.

IX. We thought it would be a Reproach upon us, to do any Thing that look'd like giving up our Christian Liberty,

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when others with fogreat Strength of Argument are pleading for it.

X. We foresaw the Subscription insisted on would occasion Reflections, and become a Mark of Distinction set on those who should not subscribe: And we knew that several, who had the same Faith and Opinions concerning the Trinity, with ourselves and our Brethren, yet could not be satisfy'd to come into any Humane Explications.

XI. We could not but think it would highly reflect on those among ourselves, who had been known often to declare against every Thing of this Nature.

XII. WE observed the Enemies of the Protestant Disservers to be great Encouragers and Approvers of such kind of Proceedings; and we have seen how many Ways they are ready to take Advantage of our Brethrens Subscription since.

To add but one Thing more, We did not think it proper to subscribe, because (29)

cause if this Humour was once complied with, we could not tell where it would stop.

F I N I S.



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POSTSCRIPT.



E desire it may be more particularly remarked, That in Our declining the Subscription propos'd to Us, we apprehend, We have taken a

effectual Course to prevent Growth of Errors concerning the Do-Etrine of the Trinity, (Whether those of Arius, or any other,) then even Our Brethren who so earnestly insisted on it. May not the Method they have taken, tempt Men to question, Whether the Scriptures be so perfect a Rule of Faith, as Protestants have all along represented them to be? and to conclude there must be something wanting in Scripture Argument and Evidence, when We betake Ourselves to Humane Declarations, and dare not depend upon Those which are Unquestionably Divine? Will it not give great Advantage to the Adversaries of the Scripture Doctrine, when

when We are obliged to defend not only the Doctrine itself, but the Humane Words made necessary to explain it? It cannot be but new Questions will be started, and New Points arise to be desended; all which would be Difficulties needlessly brought upon Ourselves, and create Disputes among those who embrace the Truth, and might join in supporting it.

WE would not treat the Laws of God with less Respect then is paid to Those of Our Country. When any Form of Words is prescribed by the Legislature as a Test or Declaration, no Men, or Number of Men, were ever allowed to put an Explication of Their own or Others, either instead of those Words, or together with them; nor do any presume to do it. Can the Words of Humane Declarations be trusted to answer the Purposes of Civil Government; and not those of God to answer His? especially where the Importance is so vastly disproportionate?

WE cannot confent to what, in our Apprehension, has such a Tendency, especially in present Circumstances, to narrow the Christian

Christian and Protestant Liberty of the People; and to divert them from attending to Practical Religion. In some Points and some Cases we may no doubt submit to Legal Demands, when yet we ought by no Means to countenance it where there is no Pretence of Authority: But If we will bind Ourselves, to Humane Decisions, in the deepest Points of Revelation, as if They were absolutely necessary to Communion; will not the natural Confequence be, the lessening of Peoples Regards to the Words of God, and placing an undue Regard to the Words of Men. should Men be led into surious Enquiries about those Things, in which even Superior Capacities lose themselves, and by which the Minds of People will be taken off from the plainer Truths and Duties of Religion. And what will Truth itself avail if it be not improved into Holiness; or if it be made Instrumental to destroy or abate that Charity which is the Bond of Perfectness and the fulfilling of the Law.

F. I. N. I. S.





