

The Church Times.

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

MORNING		EVENING	
Leviticus 19	Mark 6	Leviticus 19	Mark 6
Leviticus 20	Mark 7	Leviticus 20	Mark 7
Leviticus 21	Mark 8	Leviticus 21	Mark 8
Leviticus 22	Mark 9	Leviticus 22	Mark 9
Leviticus 23	Mark 10	Leviticus 23	Mark 10
Leviticus 24	Mark 11	Leviticus 24	Mark 11
Leviticus 25	Mark 12	Leviticus 25	Mark 12
Leviticus 26	Mark 13	Leviticus 26	Mark 13
Leviticus 27	Mark 14	Leviticus 27	Mark 14
Leviticus 28	Mark 15	Leviticus 28	Mark 15
Leviticus 29	Mark 16	Leviticus 29	Mark 16
Leviticus 30	Mark 17	Leviticus 30	Mark 17
Leviticus 31	Mark 18	Leviticus 31	Mark 18
Leviticus 32	Mark 19	Leviticus 32	Mark 19
Leviticus 33	Mark 20	Leviticus 33	Mark 20
Leviticus 34	Mark 21	Leviticus 34	Mark 21
Leviticus 35	Mark 22	Leviticus 35	Mark 22
Leviticus 36	Mark 23	Leviticus 36	Mark 23
Leviticus 37	Mark 24	Leviticus 37	Mark 24
Leviticus 38	Mark 25	Leviticus 38	Mark 25
Leviticus 39	Mark 26	Leviticus 39	Mark 26
Leviticus 40	Mark 27	Leviticus 40	Mark 27

Religious Miscellany.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Registrar-General has obeyed the instructions issued to him by her Majesty's Government in 1851 for the general census, and has procured the information that he could acquire with regard to the existing accommodation for the public religious worship throughout England and Wales. The result has been reduced to a tabular form by Mr. Mann, who has executed his task with accuracy, and furnished the public and the Government with documents the utility of which cannot be over-estimated. Mr. Mann's tables not only show the amount of accommodation for religious worship, but the extent to which such accommodation is actually used.

Persons have been engaged in making the census. The necessary forms were left to the care of the parsons, churchwardens, ministers, or deacons of the respective places of worship. Answers were returned from upwards of 14,000 churches belonging to the Church of England; and from a great number of places of worship belonging to other denominations. Greater completion of knowledge than has hitherto been attained could hardly have been achieved.

From the returns we learn that there are, in England and Wales, twenty-seven different religious communities or sects, twenty-seven are native, and eight are foreign. They thus stand in the order of historical

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| Churches. | Wesleyan Association. |
| Church of England and Wales. | Independent Methodists. |
| Presbyterians. | Wesleyan Reformers. |
| Presbyterian of Scotland. | Calvinistic Methodists. |
| Presbyterian of America. | Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. |
| Methodist Episcopal Church. | Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the South. | Sandemanians, Glasites. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the North. | New Church. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the West. | Brethren. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the East. | Foreign :- |
| Methodist Episcopal of the Middle. | Lutherans. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the South-West. | German Protestant Reformers. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the North-West. | Reformed Church of the Netherlands. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the West-India. | French Protestants. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the East-India. | Other Christian Churches. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the West-India. | Roman Catholics. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the East-India. | Greek Church. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the West-India. | German Catholics. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the East-India. | Italian Reformers. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the West-India. | Catholic and Apostolic Church. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the East-India. | Latter-day Saints, or Mormons. |
| Methodist Episcopal of the West-India. | Jews. |

follow Mr. Horace Mann in his careful descriptions of the tenets held respectively by these denominations; but we feel bound to say that it furnishes the best record of the rise and progress of Religion in England that has ever yet been published. It is at the conclusion of these valuable tables that the first of statisticians begins his interesting and valuable work with regard to the Church of England. He describes her constitution and discipline, and shows where they are to be found. He illustrates her constitution and discipline, and shows where they are to be found. He illustrates her constitution and discipline, and shows where they are to be found. He illustrates her constitution and discipline, and shows where they are to be found.

ries and districts were added as population increased. Mr. Mann shows that when the census was taken the number of ecclesiastical districts and new parishes thus formed was, at the time of the census 1,225, containing a population of 4,852,401. In the ancient Saxon period, ten such parishes constituted a rural deanery. Now, the rural deaneries are diverse in extent. There are four hundred and sixty-three such divisions.—Archdeacons, as territorial divisions, had their origin after the Norman Conquest, previous to which archdeacons were but members of cathedral chapters. The total number now is seventy-one. Bishops are almost as ancient as the introduction here of Christianity:—"Of those now extant, all (excepting seven) were formed in Saxon or in British times. The Saxon bishoprics were generally co-extensive with the several kingdoms. Of the excepted seven, five were created by Henry VIII. out of a portion of the confiscated property of the suppressed religious houses; and the other two—viz., Manchester and Ripon—were created by the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV. c. 77. There are two archbishoprics or provinces—Canterbury, comprehending twenty-one dioceses; and York, comprising the remaining seven. The population of the former in 1851 was 12,783,048; that of the latter, 5,285,687."

Mr. Mann then proceeds to give the history of the government of the Church, of Convocation, and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with that of their power for enforcing discipline. These matters are, however, pretty familiar to our readers, and we pass them by in order to have sufficient space for the following interesting extracts from the report:—

"Incumbents of parishes are appointed, subject to the approval of the bishop, by patrons, who may be either corporate bodies or private persons. Of the 11,728 benefices in England and Wales, 11,144 are in the gift of the Crown; 1,853 in that of the bishops; 938 in that of the cathedral chapters and other dignitaries; 770 in that of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges of Eton, Winchester, &c.; 991 in that of the ministers of mother churches; and the residue (6,092) in that of private persons."

By this it will be seen that the Crown has not the patronage of one living in ten: while private persons hold in their hands above half the entire number of benefices to be disposed of!

Our next extract must be of some length: but its interest and importance preclude the idea of any apology being necessary on our parts for laying it before our readers:—

"The income of the Church of England is derived from the following sources:—lands, tithes, church rates, pew-rents, Easter offerings, and surplice fees—(i. e., fees for burials, baptisms, &c.) The distribution of these revenues may be inferred from the state of things in 1831, when it appeared to be as follows:—

Bishops.	£181,631
Deans and Chapters.	360,035
Parochial clergy.	3,251,150
Church-rates.	500,000
	£5,292,865

"In the course of the twenty years which have elapsed since 1831, no fewer than 2,029 new Churches have been built, and the value of the church property has much increased; so that, after the considerable addition which must be made to the above amount, in order to obtain an accurate view of the total income of the Church in 1851, it is probable that it will be considerably upwards of £5,000,000 per annum. The number of beneficed clergy in 1831 was 10,718: the average gross income, therefore, of each, would be about £300 per annum. At the same date there were 5,230 curates, the total amount of whose stipends was £424,635, yielding an average £81 per annum to each curate. But, as many incumbents possessed more than £300 a year, and some curates more than £81 a year, there must evidently have been some incumbents and curates whose remuneration was below those sums respectively."

"For the purpose of raising the stipends of incumbents of the smaller livings, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty annually receive the sum of £14,000, the produce of first fruits and tenths: and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners apply to the same object a portion of the surplus proceeds of episcopal and capitular estates."

"The progress of the Church of England has in recent times been very rapid, and conspicuously so within the twenty years just terminated. Latterly a sentiment appears to have been strongly prevalent

that the relief of spiritual destitution must not be exclusively devolved upon the State: that Christians, in their individual, no less than in their organized, capacity, have duties to discharge in ministering to the land's religious wants. Accordingly, a spirit of benevolence has been increasingly diffused: and private liberality is now displaying fruits, in daily raising churches, almost as abundant as in ancient times—distinguished also advantageously from earlier charity by being, it may be fairly assumed, the offspring of a more enlightened zeal, proceeding from a wider circle of Contributors. The following statistics will exhibit this more clearly:—

"In 1831, the number of churches and chapels of the Church of England amounted to 11,025. The number in 1851, as returned to the Census-office, was 13,834: exclusive of two hundred and twenty-three described as being 'not separate buildings,' or as used also for secular purposes—thus showing an increase, in the course of twenty years, of more than two thousand churches. Probably the increase is still larger really, as it can hardly be expected that the last returns were altogether perfect. The greater portion of this increase is attributable to the self-extending power of the Church—the State not having, in the twenty years, contributed in aid of private benefactions more than £511,385 towards the erection of three hundred and eighty-six churches. If we assume the average cost of each new edifice to be about three thousand pounds, the total sum expended in this interval (exclusive of considerable sums devoted to the restoration of old churches) will be £6,037,000. The chief addition has occurred, as was to be expected and desired, in thickly-peopled districts, where the rapid increase of inhabitants has rendered such additional accommodation most essential. Thus, in Cheshire, Middlesex, Surrey, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the increase of churches has been so much greater than the increase of the population, that the proportion between the accommodation and the number of inhabitants is now considerably more favourable than in 1831."

"It is true, indeed, that in the whole of England and Wales collectively, the proportion shows no increase, but a decrease, being in 1831 one church to every 1,175 inhabitants, while in 1851 it was one church to every 1,290: but the latter proportion is not inconsistent with the supposition that, in consequence of better distribution of the churches throughout the country, the accommodation in reality is greater now than was the case in 1831. But this must be fully treated in a subsequent part of this report."

"The following view of the periods in which the existing structures were erected will display to some extent the comparative increase of the several decennial intervals of the present century. Of the 14,077 existing churches, chapels, and other buildings belonging to the Church of England, there were built—

Before 1801.	9,667
Between 1801 and 1811.	55
" 1811 and 1821.	97
" 1821 and 1831.	976
" 1831 and 1841.	667
" 1841 and 1851.	1,197
Dates not mentioned.	1,118

The present century has been one of great activity. In the first thirty years of it, five hundred new churches were erected at a cost of three millions sterling. To this cost the public funds contributed little more than a third. The rest was furnished by private contributions.

In the succeeding twenty years, England saw upwards of two thousand new churches pointing their towers or steeples to the sky. In their erection the State did little—private benefaction much. The cost exceeded six millions sterling. Of this, one poor half million was doled out by the State and five millions and a half were cheerfully given by private individuals. It was a good work that bears good fruits. Of the nine millions (to speak in round numbers) spent in building the churches erected during the first half of the present century, more than seven millions were raised by voluntary efforts. The deed is as glorious to its authors as it is pleasant to the historian to record it. In addition to this, England gives to her various Church Societies, for the promotion of their several good purposes, nearly half a million annually—and the half of that half million is appropriated to the support and furtherance of foreign missions."

With regard to accommodation and attendance, we find that, "in the 13,051 returns which furnish information, accommodation is stated for 1,224,412 persons. Making an estimate for 1,326 churches, for which no particulars respecting sittings were supplied, it seems that the total accommodation in 14,077 church-