THE PRESENT RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649397556

The present relations of church and state in England by George G. Lawrence

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

GEORGE G. LAWRENCE

THE PRESENT RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND



THE

PRESENT RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND

IN ACCORDANCE WITH

The Teachings of Political Science.

RY THE

REV. GEORGE G. LAWRENCE, M.A., OXFORD,

INCUMBENT OF ST. PAUL'S, HUDDERSFIELD;

AUTHOR OF "LECTURES ON RITUALISM," "A TOUR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA," ETC.



LONDON: WILLIAM MACINTOSH, 24, PATRENOSTER ROW.

110. i. 214.



PREFACE.

Sr. Peren tells us that Christians should be ready to give to every man that asks them a reason of the hope that is in them, a reason why they are Christians, why they hope to be saved through Christ. We Churchmen should also be ready to give a reason, not only why we are Christians, but also why we are Churchmen; why we still adhere to that form of Christianity which has been so long established in this our island; why we are not ashamed to walk in the old paths which our forefathers have trodden; why we still repeat their prayers and sing their songs of praise. This is an age of inquiry and discussion. It is not enough for a Christian to say, "I go to church because my parents brought me up to go there." He must be prepared with some better reeson than this, if he would not lay himself open to the scoff and the speer of the sectarian and the secularist. The chiect of the present Treatise will be to suggest to Churchmen reasons why they should firmly maintain the position which by God's grace they at present occupy, and to give to Nonconformists reasons why they should not make too sure of being able soon to sweep away a system of religion which has stood so long; which, like the flag of our country, has braved for many and many a year the battle and the breeze-the battle of controversy, the breeze of inquiry, examination, and discussion.

It is not the writer's intention to enter on the discussion of doctrinal or of purely theological topics, or to speak of any of those points as to which differences of opinion exist among sincere and attached members of the Church of England; his object will be to show in as clear and concise a manner as possible, that the relations which at present exist in this country between the Church and the State, are in accordance with the Word of God, with the suggestions of practical common sense, and with the principles of political science; and in order to accomplish this object, he will endeavour, first to explain what is meant by an Established Church, and what advantages it brings to a nation; secondly, to show that what is commonly called Church property does really belong to the Church, and not to the nation, and is not, as some suppose, merely one form of national property; the subject of Church patronage will then come under review; and, in conclusion, attention will be drawn to some of the principal evils inherent in the systems of Dissent which so widely prevail, and more especially to the very dangerous and revolutionary tendency of the views and arguments brought forward by the Liberation Society and its advocates. The writer will thus have to deal with topics which are now exciting deep interest, and on which much angry feeling has been displayed. He has no desire to stir up the flames of strife, to impute improper motives to those who differ from him, or to say snything which may cause them unnecessary annoyance. He would rather give them credit, as far as possible, for wishing to do right even on those points on which he thinks them most thoroughly mistaken. To all, Churchmen or Dissenters, who may read the following pages, the writer would say, Do not take anything for granted simply because it is affirmed by this or that party leader, but rather follow the precept of the inspired Apostle, " Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

St. Paul's Parsonagh, Huddersvield, August, 1867.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE MEANING OF THE TERM ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Hooker's theory—Identity of Church and State—Approved by Lord Eldon—Not in accordance with actual state of things—Bishop Warburton's theory—More in accordance with present notions—Dr. Chalmer's definition—Objectionable as admitting the possibility of several Established Churches in the same country—Rev. J. Angell James' definition—Incorrect as confounding an Established with a State-paid Church—The Writer's definition.

CHAPTER II.

ON THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.

Three kinds of Established Churches—The State-enforced Church—Exists in Spain—Evils resulting from it—The State-paid Church—Exists in France—Sometimes but not always desirable—The State-recognised Church—Exists in England—Is the best kind of Established Church—Forms of Established Churches must vary according to circumstances of different countries—Established Church cannot exist where no one religious body preponderates over the rest—No Established Church in United States of America—Religious destitution produced by its absence.

CHAPTER III.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Established Church tends to promote the glory of God.—This object not so well attained by an equal recognition of all religious bodies.—A higher class of men become ministers in an Established Church.—Established Church rests on a broad basis—Is not given to sudden and rash changes—Has a territorial organization co-extensive with the country—Sure provision thus made for the religious wants of the entire population—Arguments drawn from Old Testament—Do not carry much weight with Nonconformists.

CHAPTER IV.

ON CERTAIN ALLEGED DISADVANTAGES OF AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Objection that Church is in fetters considered—Church matters regulated by Parliament—Eighty-eight per cent of members of House of Commons Churchmen—Objection that clergy are too independent of people—Dependence or independence of clergy more connected with system of Church Patronage than with union between Church and State—Majority of Churchmen opposed to revision of Prayer Book—Appointment of Bishops vested nominally in Crown, really in Prime Minister—Mainly regulated by public opinion—More energy of action among Churchmen obtainable without separation of Church and State—Established Church of Scotland an evidence of this—High character of the present Episcopal Bench—Nonconformists not entitled to object to union between Church and State as injurious to Church—Should show that it is injurious to State—Nonconformist objections arise mainly from jealousy and sense of social inferiority.

CHAPTER V.

CHURCH PROPERTY NOT NATIONAL PROPERTY.

Church Property defined—Church and State distinct—Church, though a spiritual body, may have worldly property—Distinction between public and private property—Property may be public without being national—Church property consists of glebe lands, tithes, parsonage houses, funded and other personal property in hands of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and of private trustees.

CHAPTER VI.

SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED .-- MR. RAGLE'S ARGUMENTS EXAMINED.

Mr. Eagle contends that tithes are public property—This admitted by Churchmen—Anecdote about Nonconformist minister suggested by his remarks—He misrepresents the views of his opponents—Says tithes are not

distinguishable from salaries of other public functionaries. They are distinguishable as paid out of a different fund, and for a different purpose-Says tithes may be regulated, modified, or exchanged by the legislature— How far this is true—Clergy receive tithes on condition of performing certain public services-Are justly entitled to them so long as they perform those services-Office of clergyman not created, nor funds for his maintenance provided by State-Mr. Eagle admits that Churches were endowed by private individuals—Distinction drawn by him between parochial tithes and tithes from arbitrary consecration—Enactment of King John—Did not enforce tithes as a new tax-Directed to whom tithes previously bequathed to the Church were to be paid-Rights and duties of State in regard to property left by private individuals for public purposes-Enactment of King Edward II. in regard to Templar Knights-Not favourable to Mr. Eagle's views, though cited by him-Enactment of King Henry V. in regard to priories-Comes under same principle-Enactment of King Henry VIII.-He unjustly seized upon Church property and gave it to his courtiers-Hence arose impropriate tithes—Distinction between tithes impropriate and appropriate— Liberation Society would confiscate appropriate tithes, and leave the impropriate untouched-Liberation Society and Tithe Redemption Trust contrasted.

CHAPTER VII.

SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED .- MR. MIALL'S ARGUMENTS EXAMINED.

Mr. Miall describes tithes as the product of public law or as an ancient tax -His explanation of the object of his treatise confused and self-contradictory-Tithes might originate from private liberality, from a State gift, or a State tax-Difference between a State gift and a State tax ignored by Mr. Miall-Enactment of King Offa-Its nature and meaning probably not understood by Mr. Miall-Enactment of King Ethelred-Shews that tithes were regarded, not as a State tax, but as a gift to God-These gifts ratified by landowners in solemn assemblies—Payment of tithes enforced by law upon persons inheriting lands made subject to tithes by previous owners-Various articles on which tithes were levied-Distinction between procdial and personal tithes-Personal tithes enforced only by Ecclesiastical and not by Civil Courts-Soon given up altogether-Alleged modern Expansion of Tithes -Act of Edward VI, wrongly quoted by Mr. Miall-Burn and Eagle also wrongly quoted-Tithes paid to Crown as trustee, not for the State, but for the Church-New parishes generally formed not out of extra parochial lands, but by subdivision of old parishes-Act of Charles II. also wrongly quoted -Tithes bear far smaller proportion to national revenues now than in Middle Ages-Church property not held from State-First-fruits and tenths on