leges, missions, and the like made a total of $842,700. The organization of the church is Episcopal (six bishops, two of them missionary), but its polity combines features of the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian systems. The creed may be described as Arminian. The members are prohibited from joining secret societies, and from using alcohol or engaging in its manufacture or sale. In con­nexion with the denomination are a theological institution (39 students), ten colleges, and nine academies or semin­aries of a higher grade, with 62 professors, 64 other teachers, and 2486 students. There are 49 annual conferences, 46 of them in the United States. Two missions in the Sherbro country in West Africa have 6 American missionaries, 9 churches, and 2631 members; in Germany there are 10 German missionaries, with 20 churches and 615 members.

The denomination originated in the labours of P. W. Otterbein (1726-1813), a native of Germany, who came as a missionary to Lancaster, Pa., in 1752, and settled at Baltimore in 1774. He became associated with Martin Boehm, a Mennonite preacher, and also co-operated with the Methodist preachers when they came to Pennsylvania. The first annual conference was held in 1800.

UNITED KINGDOM, The, of Great Britain and Ireland is the official title, adopted in 1801, now applied to England, Scotland, and Ireland (see Great Britain). The total area is returned as 77,657,065 acres, or 121,339

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Counties. | Population in 1881. | M.P.s 1885. | Counties. | Population in 1881. | M.P.s 1885. |
| England. |  |  | Berwick | 35,392  17,657  38,865  25,680  75,333  76,140  389,164  43,788  171,931  266,360  38,502  90,454  34,464 | 1 |
|  |  | Bute | 1 |
| Bedford | 149,473  218,363  176,323  185,594  644,037  330,686  250,647  461,914  603,595  191,028  867,258  576,434  572,433 | 3 | Caithness | 2 |
| Berks | 5 | Clackmannan | 1 |
| Buckingham | 3 | Dumbarton | 1 |
| Cambridge  Chester | 4 | Dumfries | 2 |
| 13 | Edinburgh  Elgin | 6 |
| Cornwall | 7 | 2 |
| Cumberland | 6 | Fife | 4 |
| Derby | 9 | Forfar | 4 |
| Devon | 13 | Haddington | 1 |
| ■ Dorset | 4 | Inverness | 2 |
| Durham | 16 | Kincardine | 1 |
| Essex | 11 | Kinross | 6,697  42,127  904,412  43,510 |  |
| Gloucester | 11 | Kirkcudbright | 1 |
| Hants | 593,470  121,062  203,069 | 12 | Lanark | 13 |
| Hereford | 3 | Linlithgow | 1 |
| Hertford | 4 | Nairn | 10,455  61,749  13,822 129,007 263,374  78,547  53,442 |  |
| Huntingdon | 59,491 | 2 | Orkney and Shetland. Peebles | 1 |
| Kent | 977,706 | 19 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 3,454,441  321,258  469,919  2,920,485  211,267  444,749  272,555  434,086 | 57 | Perth | 3 |
| Leicester | 6 | Renfrew | 4 |
| Lincoln | 11 | Ross and Cromarty... Roxburgh | 1 |
| Middlesex | 47 | 2 |
| Monmouth | 4 | Selkirk | 25,564  112,443  23,370  38,611 |  |
| Norfolk. | 10 | Stirling | 3 |
| Northampton | 7 | Sutherland | 1 |
| Northumberland | 8 | Wigtown | 1 |
| Nottingham | 391,815  179,559  21,434 | 7 |  |
| Oxford | 4 |  | 3,735,573 | 70 |
| Rutland | 1 | Ireland. |
| Shropshire | 248,014 | 5 |  |  |
| Somerset | 469,109 | 10 | Antrim | 421,943  163,177  46,568  129,476 | 8 |
| Stafford | 981,013  356,893  1,436,899  490,505  737,339  64,191  258,965  380,283 2,886,564 | 17 | Armagh | 3 |
| Suffolk | 8 | Carlow... | 1 |
| Surrey | 22 | Cavan | 2 |
| Sussex | 9 | i Clare | 141,457 | 2 |
| Warwick | 14 | Cork | 495,607 | 9 |
| Westmoreland | 2 | Donegal | 206,035  272,107  418,910  84,879  242,005  201,039 | 4 |
| Wilts | 6 | Down | 5 |
| Worcester | 8 | Dublin .. . | 6  2 |
| York | 52 | Fermanagh . |
|  |  | Galwav | 4 |
|  | 24,613,926 | 460 | Kerry | 4 |
| Wales. |  | Kildare | 75,804  99,531 | 2 |
|  |  | Kilkenny | 3 |
| Anglesey | 51,416  57,746  70,270  124,864  119,349  111,740  80,587  511,433 | 1 | King’s | 72,852  90,372  180,632  164,991  61,009  77,684  245,212 | 3 |
| Brecon | 1 | Leitrim. ... | 2 |
| Cardigan | 1 | Limerick | 3 |
| Carmarthen |  | Londonderry | 3 |
| Carnarvon | 3 | Longford . | 2 |
| Denbigh | 3 | Louth | 2 |
| Flint | 2 | Mayo | 4 |
| Glamorgan | 10 | Meath.... | 87,469 | 2 |
| Merioneth | 52,038  65,718  91,824 | 1 | Monaghan | 102,748 | 2 |
| Montgomery | 2 | Queen’s | 73,124  132,490  111,578  199,612  197,719 | 2 |
| Pembroke | 2 | Roscommon | 2 |
| Radnor | 23,528 | 1 | Sligo | 2 |
|  | Tipperary | 4  4 |
|  | 1,360,513 | 30 | Tyrone |
|  | Waterford | 112,768  71 798 | 3  2 |
| England and Wales... | 25,974,439 | 490 | Westmeath |
| Wexford | 123,854  70,386 | 2 |
| Scotland. |  |  | Wicklow | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen | 267,990  76,468  217,519  62,736 | 4 |  | 5,174,836 | 101 |
| Argyll | 1 |  |
| Ayr | 4 |  |  |  |
| Banff | 1 | United Kingdom | 34,884,848 | 661 |

square miles,—England and Wales embracing 37,370,041 acres (whereof Wales 4,721,633), Scotland 19,467,077, and Ireland 20,819,947. The accompanying table gives the population of the counties according to the census of 1881, and their parliamentary representation as determined by the Redistribution Act of 1885. In the enumeration of the Scottish members of parliament, groups of burghs are included in the counties containing the burghs whence they are respectively named, while it is to be observed that Kinross county is united with Clackmannan, Nairn with Elgin, and Selkirk with Peebles. The addition of the nine university representatives (England, 5 ; Scotland, 2 ; Ireland, 2) brings the total membership of the House of Commons to 670.

For the Islands in the British Seas the figures are as follows :—Isle of Man—141,263 acres, population 53,558; Channel Islands—48,322 acres, population 87,702.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, The, in point of numbers the third of the Presbyterian organizations of Scotland, was formed in 1847 by the union of the United Secession and Relief Churches (see below). The doctrinal standards are those of the other Presbyterian churches of Scotland, and the formula employed at the ordination of ministers is similar to that of the Established and Free Churches ; but adherence to the doctrinal standards is professed in view of the Declaratory Act of 1879, accord­ing to which signatories “are not required to approve of anything in the standards of the church which teaches or is supposed to teach compulsory or persecuting and intol­erant principles in religion,” and are allowed freedom of opinion on all points which, in the judgment of the church, do not enter into the substance of the faith. The denomina­tion in 1887 consisted of 32 presbyteries and 564 congrega­tions (518 in 1847), with a total membership of 182,063 (175,066 in 1878; 178,195 in 1883), thus representing about 14 per cent. of the population of Scotland. The number of baptisms in 1886 was 9894; there were 887 Sunday schools, with 11,994 teachers and 97,535 scholars, besides 788 advanced Bible classes, with 30,535 scholars. The total income of the church in 1886 was £373,545 (average for ten years from 1877 to 1886, £375,660) ; of this total £237,300 was ordinary congregational income, and £136,245 missionary and benevolent income. The average stipend paid to each minister was £259, 16s. 10d. There is a divinity hall in Edinburgh with 4 professors and (session 1887-88) 114 students. The term of study is three years. The United Presbyterian Church has missions in Jamaica (a synod with four presbyteries), Trinidad, Kaffraria, Old Calabar, India, China, Japan, and Spain. The mission staff consists of 60 ordained Europeans, 22 ordained natives, 8 medical missionaries, 3 European evan­gelists, and 19 female missionaries. Under these are 502 native evangelists, teachers, and other helpers. In 1886 the membership of the native congregations was 13,214 (10,215 in 1881). In Jamaica there is a theological in­stitution. At the end of 1875 the denomination had 620 congregations, with 190,242 members, but in June 1876 98 of its congregations in England, with 20,207 members, were incorporated with the English Presbyterian Church.

History.—(1) *United Secession Church.—*The general causes which led to the first great secession from the Church of Scotland as by law established in 1688 have already been briefly indicated under Presbyterianism (see vol. xix. p. 685 ; compare also Scotland, Church of, vol. xxi. p. 536 *sq*.). Its immediate occasion rose out of an Act of Assembly of 1732 which abolished the last remnant of popular election by enacting that, in cases where patrons might neglect or decline to exercise their right of presentation, the minister was to be chosen, not by the congregation, but only by the elders and Protestant