The following table will exhibit at a glance the funds, eſtabliſhment, and expenditure, of the ſociety, from a few years after its commencement to the preſent time. Where the number of ſcholars is not mentioned, the de­fect may be ſupplied by taking an average from thoſe years where a computation has been made. Where the capital is not mentioned, it may eaſily be made out by conſidering the ſalaries as the intereſt.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *A.* D. | Capital. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| 1713 |  | 12 |  |
| 1715 | L.6,∣77 | 25 |  |
| 1719 | 8,168 | 48 |  |
| 1727 | 9,131 | 78 | 2757 |
| 1732 | 13,318 | 109 |  |
| 1742 | 19,287 | 128 |  |
| 1753 | 24,308 | 152 |  |
| 1758 | 28,413 | 176 | 6409 |
| 1781 | 34,000 Salaries | 180 | **7000** |
| 1793 | 3,080 | 307 | 12,913 |
| 1794 | 3214 | 323 | 14,370 |

Hitherto we have taken no notice of the correſponding board which was eſtabliſhed at London ſo early as the year 1729, to receive ſubſcriptions and lay out firms. That board indeed remained long inactive ; but in 1773 its members began to co-operate more cordially with their brethren in Scotland. Since that period an annual ſermon has been preached in recommendation of the charity ; and the preacher is now ſelected without any regard to the religious denomination to which he belongs ; ſometimes from the church of Eng­land, ſometimes from the church of Scotland, and ſome­times from ſectaries of different perſuaſions. The meet­ings of the correſpondent board have been attended by many of the nobility and gentry, who have made great exertions to promote the views of the ſociety. From its preſent flouriſhing ſtate therefore, from the indefa­tigable exertion and laudable zeal of the managers, and from the countenance and ſupport which they have re­ceived from perſons of the firſt rank and reſpectability in the nation, the benevolent mind may look forward with much confidence and ſatisfaction to a period not very diſtant, when its beneficial effects ſhall be felt not only in the Highlands, but ſhall be communicated to the reſt of the nation. We have been thus particular in our account of the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, becauſe we have had acceſs to the moſt authentic ſources of information, and becauſe we know it to be an inſtitution calculated to enlighten and im­prove a conſiderable part of the Britiſh nation.

3. *Society of the Sons of the Clergy,* was incorporated by King Charles II. in 1678, by the name of *The Go­vernors of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen.* This ſociety is under the direc­tion and management of a preſident and vice-preſident, three treaſurers, and a court of aſſiſtants compoſed of forty members. Several hundreds of widows and chil­

dren of the clergy have annually received **conſiderable** relief from this uſeful charity.

4. *Society for the Sons of the Clergy of the Establiſhed Church of Scotland,* was inſtituted at Edinburgh in Fe­bruary 1790, and was conſtituted a body corporate by his majesty’s royal charter in 1792. The ſociety, after ſeveral meetings, are of opinion, that the period in which the families of clergymen feel moſt urgently the need both of friends and of pecuniary aid, is that which commences with the introduction of the ſons either to an univerſity or to buſineſs, and terminates with their eſtabliſhment in their reſpective profeſſions ; that ma­ny of the miniſters of this church, living at great diſtances from the ſeats either of univerſities or of buſi­neſs, posseſs incomes which, in the preſent ſtate of the country, are inadequate to the purpoſes of procuring for their ſons either the literary or profeſſional education which might enable them to come forward' with credit end ſucceſs in the world ; that the ſons of clergymen, from domeſtic tuition and example, have in genetal very advantageous means of receiving in their early years the impreſſions of virtue and honour, together with the ru­diments of liberal knowledge ; and that of courſe the public intereſt may be promoted, by enabling this class of young men to obtain their ſhare in the reſpectable ſi­tuations of life. The views of the ſociety have been limited to the ſons only of clergymen ; as they are of opinion, that within the limits which they have fixed, the field of beneficence will be ſtill very extenſive, and the claims for aid as many and as great as their funds can be ſuppoſed able to anſwer, at leaſt for many years to come. If the ſociety ſhall ever be in a ſituation to undertake more than the aids which will·be necessary in bringing forward the ſons of the clergy, it may then be conſidered in what manner the daughters alſo may be­come ſharers in its bounty.

5. *Royal Humane Society,* was inſtituted in London in 1774, for the recovery of perſons drowned or other­wiſe ſuffocated. We have already given ſome account of societies inſtituted in other countries with the ſame views, and have alſo copied the directions of this ſociety for the recovery of life, for which ſee the article Drowning. We have therefore only to ſtate, that the plan of this ſociety is ſo adverſe to any private intereſted views, that it acquits its founders of all ſordid motives. For the medical practitioners accept no pe­cuniary recompenſe for the time which they devote to a difficult and tedious proceſs ; for the anxiety which they feel while the event is doubtful ; for the mortifi­cation which they too often undergo, when death, in ſpite of all their efforts, at laſt carries off his prey ; nor for the inſults to which they willingly expoſe them­ſelves from vulgar incredulity. Their ſole reward is in the holy joy of doing good. Of an inſtitution thus free in its origin from the ſuſpicion of ambitious views, and in its plan renouncing ſelf-intereſt in every ſhape, phi­lanthropy muſt be the only baſis. The good intention therefore of the ſociety is proved by its conſtitution ;

views of the ſociety, he recommended to his clergy to promote them. They accordingly received the secretary with much politeneſs ; exhorted the people to ſend their children to the Proteſtant ſchools to be inſtructed in li­terature, to be taught to read the Scriptures in their own language, and to be made acquainted with thoſe great principles of religion in which all Chriſtians are agreed. What a bleſſed reformation !