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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Highlands and Islands of Scotland,

AND OF THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND

FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1709;

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LONDON BOARD,

STYLED BY KING GEORGE IV.

“THE ROYAL HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY,”

WITH A

Topographical Chart of the Schools,

NAMES OF THE PATRONS, PATRONESSES, VICE-PRESIDENTS,
AND DIRECTORS, &c., &c., &c.

By CHARLES MACKIE,

SECRETARY TO THE LONDON BOARD, AND HON. MEMBER OF THE PARENT ESTABLISHMENT.

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ROYAL
HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY,

THE LONDON BOARD OF THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

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Item, I give and bequeath the sum of _____ to the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, (to be applied either to the general objects of the Institution, or to such particular purposes, consistent with these objects, as the Donor may think proper).

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

HIGHLANDS AND ISLES OF SCOTLAND.

THE early history of Scotland, like those of Greece and Rome, is fabulous. Rome is said to have been founded by Romulus and Remus, who received their first nurture from a wolf. The Scottish monarchy in Albion is also stated to have owed its origin and establishment to twin brothers, who received their nurture from the more tender bosom of a daughter of one of the Pharaohs of Egypt.

All antiquarian writers have adopted the same legendary history of the *Celtic* or *Scots* nation, the foundation of which they ascribe to Gathelus, son of Ccerops, king of Athens, the same who, with an army, assisted Pharaoh, king of Egypt, in his wars against the Ethiopians, who had at that time laid waste the Egyptian dominions as far as Memphis, the chief city.

By such powerful aid, Pharaoh soon succeeded in expelling the invaders, and Gathelus, for this and other achievements, was rewarded with great riches; and last, not least, he received in marriage *Scota*, a daughter of that king, to whom she bare twin sons, Hiber and Himicus. Gathelus with his princess resided at the court of his father-in-law until the death of the latter, when another Pharaoh succeeded, whose oppressions

and tyranny induced him to seek his fortunes in another clime. Irvine says that "he was expelled by the Egyptians after the departure of Moses, by reason of the great hatred they bore to all strangers for the Hebrews' sake."* However, all authors agree that Gathelus set sail with his wife Scota, his sages and warriors, from the mouth of the Nile, A.M. 2453. By force of tempest the fleet was driven out of the Mediterranean, and after being tossed about at the mercy of the waves,

("Rude as the ships was navigation then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north, but when the pole star shone,")

they happily landed in Spain, and Gathelus gave to the harbour which received him and his followers the name of Port Gathelus, afterwards called *Port-in-Gal*, now Portugal; the surrounding country was also named after him, *Galicie*. Here he established his government, and founded a capital city called *Brigance*, where he was installed king in "ye fatall marbel chayre" which he had brought along with his spoils from Egypt, and which afterwards became the palladium of Scottish regality, and the indispensable symbol of royalty, in conformity with the ancient adage,—

"Ni fallit fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare te cantat ibidem."

Except old saws do fail,
And wizard's wits be blind,
The Scots in place must reign
Where this stone they shall find.†

Here he governed his people with princely dignity, calling his people Scots, after Scota his wife; hence the ancient distich quoted by Boethius and others,—

"Ex Scota, nata Pharaonis Regis Egypti,
Ut veteres tradunt, *Scotia* nomen habet."

* Nomenclature of Scottish History, 1819, p. 75.

† Hector Boethius. Hollinshed. Chronicles of Scotland, 1597, page 9.

Of King Pharaoh's daughter,
 Scots of great fame,
 The realm of Scotland
 Hath the original name.*

Seeing his people increase, and being informed by "diverse explorators" that there was an isle opposite to Spain on the north, inhabited by a rude race, without laws or manners, ever bent on conquest, Gathelus fitted out a fleet, which he placed under the command of his twin sons, Hiber and Himicus. They set sail, and the winds proving favourable, the adventurers arrived at this *terra nova* in five days; and, on taking possession of it, gave it the name of *Hibernia*, after Hiber, now called Ireland, where those primitive Scots and the aborigines grew up in such friendly union and benevolence, that they became mutual protectors of each other's persons and property from depredations at home, and aggressions from abroad. Hiber returned to Spain, and Himicus continued to govern the island in great felicity. Simon Breck, lineally descended from the royal family, was afterwards crowned king, and placed in the fatal marble chair A.M. 3314, 651 years before the Christian era, and 102 years after the building of Rome.† Simon reigned peaceably over Ireland forty years; his son *Fanduf* succeeded, and afterwards Ethion, Glacus, Nathasil, and Rothesay.

In the meantime, the isles of Scotland fell, one by one, into their hands. Isla, the great isle betwixt Kentyre and Scotland, which is stated to have been the ancient Thule, was the place where the Scots, before they had founded their kingdom in *Albin*, kept their great council, and administered laws to the Hebrides. It was the chief of the seven *Æmodas*.‡ The

* Hector Boethius. Hollinshed. Chronicles of Scotland, 1597, p. 9.

† The people whom he brought with him out of Brigance afterwards possessed that part of Scotland now called Galloway, where the Celtic language continued to be spoken till the sixteenth century.

‡ A name signifying all the Western Isles betwixt Rona and Man, viz., Lewis and Harris, Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, Isla, and Man. The other

other smaller islands or skirrachs were all under the dominion of one or other of these. Having possessed themselves of this "chain of jewels set in silver sea," they next proceeded to take possession of "Albin." Rothesay, the last-named king, was the first who brought a colony of the Scots into Albin: he landed in the isle of Bute, which he called after his own name, and Ard-Gael, after his father. Rothesay continued for many ages after to be the chief residence of the kings of Scotland, until the period of Robert III., A.D. 1390.*

From the Orkney Isles to the Mull of Galloway is reckoned 300 miles, and about 150 miles broad.†

But the seat of government was not removed to Albin (now Scotland) until the reign of Fergusius, who was crowned in "ye fatall marbel chayre" which was transported from Hibernia to Dunstaffinage in Argyle.‡ This was in the year of the world 3641, 330 years before the Christian era, and 421 years after the building of Rome. The kingdom of Scotland being confirmed, he divided the whole lands amongst his nobles and captains, whose names are enumerated in the chronicles of Scotland; and this was the origin of the chiefs and clans, who were all called after their captains, and of that feudal system of government which, before the union of the Crowns, was inviolably preserved in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Having briefly introduced the legendary history of the Highlands and Islands, as subsidiary to our more immediate

isles are designated the Orkney Isles, the Shetland Isles, and those of Arran and Bute.

* Here he kept his Court, and created his son David the *first Duke* in Scotland, by the title of the Duke of Rothesay, which has continued to be one of the titles of the sovereign's eldest son. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the present Duke of Rothesay.

† The whole of this great space is included in the Society's labours, as will be seen from the following statistics of their Schools.

‡ This symbol of Scottish royalty was afterwards removed to Seone, where the Kings of Scotland were crowned. It was captured by Edward I., and, in accordance with the ancient prophecy, rests in Westminster Abbey.

purpose, we now come to notice that, with their language, laws, and manners, the Scots also imported the religion of Noah, which is said to have been a great means of subjugating and civilising the original inhabitants.

The Druids are said to have been the first clergy of the Scots, and of the same antiquity as the Chaldees of Babylon and Magi of Persia. The word Druid is a corruption of the Celtic *Druidh*, a magician, conjuror, and philosopher, which term is still used in the Gaelic Bible for the magi, or wise men, who “came from the east to Jerusalem to worship the holy child Jesus.”

The religion of the Druids, being derived from Noah, would be the religion of Nature—the worship of one Supreme Intelligence, with an altar of turf or stone, and an offering from the increase of the field or the fold.* But the idea of a pure spirit has ever been incompatible with the grovelling mind of fallen humanity. The children of Israel fixed upon a wooden calf, with a fleece of gold,† and, in like manner, the Scots forsook the primitive faith of their fathers: Druidism soon became another word for the grossest superstition, which, in those uneducated times, took the deepest hold on the hearts of an ardent and enthusiastic people.‡

Letters were then unknown, for the decalogue of Moses has been supposed to be the first alphabetical writing. Learning was confined to the priests and sages. The Druids committed all their mysteries to memory; and their studies were not perfected until after a toilsome probation of twenty years.

The religion of Noah having become contaminated by the orgies and ceremonies of priestcraft, the ancient kings so far yielded to their delusions that they were admitted to their

* Maclean's Iona, p. 24.

† Exodus xxxii. 4.

‡ The Druids worshipped the Sun, which they called *Bea' cul*, i.e., the source of life.—*Dr. Smith's History of the Druids.*

councils, and they not unfrequently governed the state, to the exclusion of their lawful sovereign, inspiring the utmost awe and terror by their horrible incantations and delusions.

The family of Fingal was the first of the royal race who had the temerity to oppose their impiety and tyranny.* Secure in their retreats, they held their high festivals, fiery ordeals, and other murderous and awful superstitions, until the light of *divine truth* dawned upon the isles of the Gentiles, and the inscrutable and divine method of salvation was proclaimed amidst the billows of the western main.

The holy messenger was Colum M'Felim M'Fergus, a Scot by birth, better known by the classic name of "Columba," who in the year 563 landed in the Hebride Isles, a pilgrim in the service of his heavenly Master. His crew consisted of twelve, the number of the apostles, whose names and history are preserved in the Cottonian Library, Edinburgh.

Here Columba founded a monastery, which for centuries continued to be the first seminary of learning in Europe. During his lifetime he founded 100 monasteries, 365 churches, and ordained 3000 priests, whom he called "*Gillean De*," i.e., servants or followers of God (for the same reason as the followers of Christ were called "*Gillean Criosd*," or Christians, at Antioch); and the modern name of "Culdee" has continued to distinguish that sect.†

In the character of Columba, talents, learning, and constant

* Your voices are no terror to the Bard, Spirits of dark night, pale wanderers around your awful stones! No! I tried the strength of your arm when alive. I lifted my spear in battle against your mighty Dargo, against the son of *Drui Bhéil*!—*Ossian*.

† After the example of their fathers (says Bede), they lived by the labour of their hands; they cultivated the fine arts, in conjunction with divinity; they had wives after the usage of the eastern churches, and derived their Christian profession from St. John the Evangelist, according to the usage of the churches of Asia and the writings of Anatolius, who was bishop of Laodicea about the year 280.

application to study were strikingly predominant. Like the Almighty founder of our faith, he “suffered,” nay, invited “little children to come unto him;” and it is recorded that when the Saint made his appearance, the little children surrounded him to receive his benediction, and to listen to his teaching. If only the elder children of a family should be presented, he would say: “Have you not some younger than these?” and they were all sent for. And little Eachan Bui,* (fair-haired Hector), when he saw the holy man, ran up to him and laid his head on his bosom. From this touching passage, we are entitled to infer that Columba was the *first Highland schoolmaster*, as surely as he was the founder of the Christian faith in the British Isles.

Bede takes notice of the colleges of Iona, Oransay, Ardchattan, Uist, Rowdhill, Melrose, Dunkeld, and many others, where the Gaelic language was taught. The bishop of Camberskenneth relates that Constantine, king of Cornwall, from his devotion to St. Columba, patron of the whole kingdom, founded a monastery at Govan, on the banks of the Clyde.† Finnan, one of the priests of Iona, afterwards bishop of Lindisferne, converted the Middle Angles, Mercians, and East Saxons, whose chief city was London, and instructed them in the liberal arts; and the monastery of Malmesbury was founded by Maeduff, a learned Scot, whose pupil and successor Aldelm, according to Cave, was the first Englishman who wrote Latin.‡

Cedda, a monk of Iona, was bishop of Winchester, and in 670 he was bishop of Litchfield. St. Giles, the patron saint of Edinburgh, a monk of Iona, became famous in Switzerland. Catuldus, another monk, was ordained bishop of Tarentum;

* Maclean's History of Iona, p. 126.

† He afterwards suffered martyrdom at Kintyre, and was buried within the walls of his monastery.

‡ Cave, Hist. Lit. Secul. 7, A.D. 680.

and the university of Paris was furnished with monks from Iona, under the patronage of Charles the Great; and Scotus, one of those monks, was employed by that king in founding a university at Pavia, in Austrian Italy. Thus, from a small speck in the ocean were the glad tidings of salvation proclaimed "from sea to sea," and Iona became the instructress of Europe.* For centuries the power of divine truth illuminated Great Britain and the isles, and Scotland was famed alike for its piety and learning, until war, that enemy to every social virtue, involved that devoted country in utter ruin.

The Scots had many foes to contend with. In 793, the whole isles were devastated and plundered by foreigners. In 797, Iona was burnt by Scandinavian spoilers, who from year to year continued to infest all the maritime coasts of Scotland, and laid waste most of the isles. It was then, —

"When watch-fires burst from across the main,
From Rona, and Uist, and Skye,
To tell that the ships of the Dane
And the red-haired spoilers were nigh." †

These barbarian spoilers again burnt the college of Iona in 801, ‡ together with the city of Collum-cille; and four years afterwards they again laid waste the island, putting sixty-eight monks of Iona to the sword.

"They lighted the island with ruin's torch,
And the holy men of Iona's Church
In the temple of God lay slain." §

Notwithstanding the great decline of power occasioned by

* In 574, St. Columba, as ambassador for Scotland, attended the Grand Council at Drimceat, and was made Primate of all the Irish churches.

† Campbell's Poems.

‡ Iona, or "*Icolumkill*," although only two miles long and one broad, possessed more than one religious establishment; according to Irvine, there existed a religious house and hamlet called "*Sodora*," which gave title to the See of "*Sodor and Man*."—*Episcopus Monenensis et Sodoronensis*.

§ Ulster Annals.

many of the alarmed and persecuted monks retiring from a constant scene of carnage, there still were abbots and monks at Iona, and the successors of Columba followed his footsteps with unabated zeal for nearly 600 years.

The first thing that shook the stability of the college of Iona was the defection and perversion of her own venerable sons—when the first seminary in the world became a Roman Catholic establishment.

For a long period we lose every trace of education or civilisation : ruin had driven her ploughshare through the length and breadth of devoted Scotland.

The revival of learning may be dated from the period of Malcolm III., who, during a long imprisonment in England, had become master of its language. This he introduced into the English court, and, in course of time, it spread over the Lowlands. In the meantime, the Highlands appear to have been utterly neglected ; and it has been questioned whether, by changing the royal place of sepulture from Iona to Dunfermline, he did not insult the bones of his forefathers, and irritate the feelings of the Highlanders,—a people so much attached to every relic of their former greatness.

National education afterwards became the chief care of King James I. of Scotland. He founded the cathedral of St. Andrews, endowed its university, and established schools to enable his poorer subjects to share in the general boon. At this period the country enjoyed a lucid interval of tranquillity ; but in after times Scotland, harassed by invasion and embroiled in civil war, from being the instructress of nations, became the most savage and ignorant country on the face of the globe.

Such was then the sad condition of the Highlands and Islands when the history of “The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge” commences ; the success of whose labours, which have been so powerfully aided by the liberal contributions of the London Board, forms the subject of the following pages.

Charitable and generous sons and daughters of happy England, to you the Highlands and Islands of Scotland renew the plea, on behalf of their benighted children, for that Christian instruction now so happily spread among, and so universally venerated by, yourselves; and which, in former times, was first imparted to your forefathers by theirs. You have for many years responded to this call; and the Directors of the London Board hopefully anticipate a continuance of that munificent patronage which has enabled them to contribute so largely to the prosperity of this ancient and valuable national institution.*

And you, benevolent and equally-privileged children of the North, who have found a warm welcome in this happy land, must not forget, amidst the blessings and comforts you enjoy, the woes and wants of your brethren in your fatherland. The heroic deeds of your countrymen—the pious and untiring labours of your reforming ancestors, who first planted the Gospel amid the Scottish Isles, and spread its light throughout Britain—call upon you to emulate each other in rekindling the torch of knowledge and education, that it may again, and for all time, reflect its holy light from every mountain top, and shine forth in every sequestered glen. By a rivalry in so god-like a cause, you will best perpetuate the good work commenced by your forefathers, and thus sanctify the soil of your birth.

* The amount remitted to Scotland since the year 1774 is upwards of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

ON the accession of WILLIAM and MARY to the British Crown, the state of society was in a most degraded condition. War, that enemy to every social virtue, had involved the whole of the empire in ruin and desolation; “debauchery had diffused itself over the length and breadth of the land, till at last the morals of the people became so corrupted, that *virtue* and *vice* had changed their names, and it was considered heroic and valiant to despise the most sacred things.”

Matters were in this desperate condition when a band of virtuous men undertook the hazardous enterprise of reforming the manners of the nation. QUEEN MARY, in July, 1691, during the absence of KING WILLIAM, addressed a letter to the Justices of the Peace *in the County of Middlesex* for the suppression of profaneness, debauchery, and vice. When this was the state of London, it would be difficult to conceive the condition of Scotland at that dreadful crisis, still reeking with blood, and smarting from the terrible effects of a civil war.

This important subject became a great national concern, and not only occupied the attention of the Lords and Judges of the English Parliament, but also those of the Scottish Parliament, who zealously concurred in the great movement; in proof of which KING WILLIAM, in a letter to that Parliament, applauded the progress they had made, assuring them that it was “*a work most acceptable to him.*” *

The Society in Scotland for the “Reformation of Manners” was formed in 1701, and continued its labours under the auspices of QUEEN ANNE, and the Scottish Parliament, until the treaty of Union between the two Kingdoms was signed in May, 1707; and two years thereafter, “The Society in Scotland for the Reformation of Manners” received their charter of incorporation, by which they were enabled to extend the benefits of instruction to the distant regions of the north, under the title of “The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands

* “Account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners,” p. 20. *B. Aylmer, Cornhill.* 1700.

and Isles." The philanthropic and benign influence of their exertions soon began to be directed towards the inhabitants of those distant highlands, then involved in barbarism and superstition. The founders of the charity laboured assiduously in their sacred vocation, and with a view to encourage industry while they imparted knowledge, they resolved to found Schools of Industry, for which purpose KING GEORGE II. in 1738 granted a new patent for erecting schools, where the children (chiefly girls) are all occupied in suitable employments, and receive at the same time moral and religious instruction.

The Schools on the first patent are at present 124; on the second patent, 108; total 232, giving daily education to upwards of 12,000 children.

In aid of the Parent Establishment, which then very greatly needed additional assistance, a Corresponding Board was formed in London in the year 1773, the munificent support of which has considerably effected the Society's advancement to its present extensive greatness. In 1829, KING GEORGE IV. became its patron, and was pleased to distinguish it by the title of "THE ROYAL HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY," which regal protection was also vouchsafed by KING WILLIAM IV. and QUEEN ADELAIDE, and of which HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY is now the beneficent PATRON, and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT is the VICE-PATRON. Of this Board their ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKES OF KENT, SUSSEX, and CAMBRIDGE have been the successive Presidents; whilst its Lists of Officers and Subscribers include the names of the most distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Metropolis; under whose valuable patronage its blessings have been still more widely extended.

The Highlands and Islands have ever been, and still are, the fruitful nurseries of Britain's Navy and Army; since the number of Scotland's Soldiers and Sailors bear a distinguished proportion to those of all England, even with Ireland added; and nearly all the best and bravest in HER MAJESTY'S Highland Regiments were once Pupils in these Schools. From her heath-covered mountains have descended the most gallant defenders of their Country, who, on every field, and in every climate, have sustained the national glory; and ever stood foremost to protect the dearest rights of Britons and of Christians. Surely, then, this

venerable Institution deserves to be encouraged by the munificent patronage of the British public, especially when the economy of this Charity's arrangements is far beyond what can possibly be conceived by strangers; yet the unavoidable annual expenditure *very far exceeds its fixed and certain income*. Its funds must, indeed, be estimated, not by their *actual amount*, but by the extent of the uses to which it is applied: nor will its revenue be sufficient, until all the Highlands shall be provided with those means of permanent improvement, with which the Society has so long and so sedulously endeavoured to supply.

The population of the Highlands and Islands is about 450,000 souls, amongst whom the blessings of this Charity are daily diffused. It has there improved the morals, influenced the sentiments, and ameliorated the condition of the whole people; which beneficial effects have been principally accomplished by giving gratuitous instruction to the poor, for whom Schools have been erected wherever they were most required. These seminaries are supplied with able teachers, under the vigilant superintendence of the parochial clergy and catechists; by whose united means the pupils are fitted for filling their future stations in society with propriety and usefulness. Though chiefly instructed in the English language, the knowledge of which prepares them for intercourse with every quarter of the kingdom, yet the Visiting Committees are particularly directed that—“*in districts where Gaelic is chiefly spoken, they try the scholars in the translating of Gaelic into English: and whether they understand the meaning of what they read.*” Almost all the natives of truly highland districts—Argyleshire, Invernesshire, Rosshire, and part of Sutherlandshire—generally speak Gaelic; but they can also speak English, and the one language is now, perhaps, as much spoken as the other; but the true Gael, although he may speak and understand English, yet *he “thinks in Gaelic,”* the language that still comes home to his heart, and hence most effective in all devotional exercises. For them, therefore, the Bible, spelling-books, grammars, &c., have been translated, and extensively circulated. The number of Schools where *Gaelic* and *English* are both taught is about 120.

The Schools have undeniably produced the happiest effects upon the inhabitants at large; since, to be fully sensible of their

real importance, it is only necessary to contrast their former condition with the present state of the same people, educated and enlightened. The well-merited reputation for superior intelligence and purity of morals, unshaken loyalty and ardent patriotism, which is now so indissolubly connected with the character of the Scottish peasantry, is owing, in no small degree, to this educational establishment; since there is not now living a race more poor, more honest, more peaceable, or more truly attached to the Sovereign and constitution of their country, than the Highlanders and Islanders of Scotland.

The London Board have viewed with much concern the meagre allowance made to so many of the well-educated and duly qualified schoolmasters, spread over the bleak regions of the north. In the year 1846, they directed £200, out of their remittance, to be divided amongst these worthy men: such a donation, during a period of distress, was most gratefully received, with blessings on their English benefactors. The schoolmasters' salaries have since been raised, but to continue to support so many teachers will require an additional revenue; and this Board will rejoice, if, through the liberality of the English subscribers, they are enabled this year to administer still farther to the comforts of those pious men, who are virtually engaged in carrying out the objects of this extensive Charity, and who have so many immortal souls under their daily care, with no other prospect of reward than the glorious reversion that awaits them in another and a better world.

CHARLES MACKIE, *Secretary.*

Gentlemen's Life Subscriptions, £10. 10s.; Annual Subscriptions, £1. 1.
 —Ladies' Life Subscriptions, £5. 5s.; Annual, 10s. 6d.—Reports gratis
 to Subscribers.

Abstract Report of the Edinburgh Board, 1852-3.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE SOCIETY, TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO IN NUMBER, ARE SITUATED IN FORTY-FIVE PRESBYTERIES, AND EMBRACE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN PARISHES.

THEY ARE OPEN UPON THE SAME PRINCIPLE AS THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND, TO EVERY CREED WITHOUT DISTINCTION.

The number of Children who are educated at these Schools, exclusive of many Sabbath Schools and Evening Classes belonging to the Society, is considerably upwards of *twelve thousand*; and the attendance is daily on the increase; but from the difficulty of obtaining frequent accounts of the more distant Schools, it is not easy to give an exact enumeration.

The following are the returns made by 203 Schools out of 228 (the remaining twenty-five not having yet reported)—viz., 10,474. Of these are 5,185 Boys, and 5,289 Girls.

Of the above number are—

Children belonging to the Established Church . . .	6,595
Children belonging to the Roman Catholics	381
Children belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, and Dissenters of various Denominations . . .	3,498

Total reported 10,474

[But the presumed average of 25 Schools not included in this, would render the numbers thus: Roman Catholics, 400; Free Church and Dissenters, 3,638.]

The number of Scholars attending all the Schools from which returns have been received, gives an average of 51 and a fraction for each School. If the same average is taken for the remaining 25 Schools, from which no returns have been received, it would add to the number 1,275

Making the total number of Children . 11,749

In addition to those attending the ordinary Schools, several thousand Children and Adults are taught by the Catechists and Missionaries of the Society.

The salaries of the Schools, from which returns have been

received, are £2,582; and the number of Scholars being 10,474, gives, as the average expense of each Scholar, 4s. 11*d.* *per annum!*

ABSTRACT EXPENDITURE FOR 1852-3.

124 Schools on the first patent	£2235
33 Superannuated Teachers on ditto	393
9 Missionaries and Quoad Sacra Churches	590
8 Catechists	63
108 Schools on the second patent	675
24 Superannuated Teachers on ditto	108
	£4064

But the sum total of Annual Expenditure, including the charges for School Books, Gaelic Printing, &c., very far exceeds that amount.

The information thus afforded by these returns is highly gratifying, as shewing that, notwithstanding the secession of many of the teachers, and the influence that has been used to withdraw the Scholars from the Society Schools, the number of Scholars has not decreased. The number at present attending the Society Schools is very little short of the greatest number that ever attended when there existed no opposition and no counteracting influence.

During the last three years the greater number of the Schools had been visited and examined, and the reports of the visitors have been most satisfactory, as shewing that not only the more RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN SECULAR EDUCATION have been almost universally introduced, and carried forward with great energy and success, but that the Schools have lost nothing of that which formed their most prominent feature as Seminaries, communicating secular along with sound religious instruction. There was no part of the examination of any of the Schools more satisfactory than the knowledge the Children exhibited in Bible history. And it is gratifying to find, that amidst all the agitation of the present times, the object of religious instruction has never been lost sight of. It is to this, the Society may attribute the blessing that has attended its labours for one hundred and fifty years; and by steadily persevering in the same course, the Directors would look with humble confidence to the continuance of that countenance which has hitherto been vouchsafed to the Charity.

Topographical Chart

OF

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

SCHOOLS—(FIRST PATENT).

No.	Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
1	Aberlour	Inveraven	Linn of Shinwell	John Cameron	£ 20
2	..	Knockando	Archieston	Allan Grant	18
3	Abernethy	Duthil	Kinviachie	James Cumming	18
4	..	..	Baddangorum	Alexander M'Donald	18
5	Abertaff	Kilmaillie	Blaich	John M'Millan	18
6	..	..	Corriebeg	John M'Callum	18
7	..	..	Garvan*	Duncan M'Donald	12
8	..	Ballehulish	Triesleg	James Rankin	18
9	..	..	Coran of Ardgour	Malcolm M'Fadien	18
10	Alford	Stratlidon	Corgarf†	James Symon	18
11	..	..	Tilliduke‡	..	18
12	..	..	Ardler	William Crann	18
13	Brechin	Lochlee	Bridge of Tarff	John Mair	18
14	Caithness	Thurso	Forss	Wm. Barlow	20
15	..	Latheron	Clythe	R. P. Robertson, In. t.	18
16	..	Wick	Ulster	Jeffrey Sinclair	18
17	..	..	Staxigo	John Robertson	18
18	..	Kiess	Kiess	George M'Kay	18
19	..	Canisby	Isle of Stroma	William Mout	18
20	..	..	Mey	Donald Paterson	18
21	..	Bower	Standstill	..	8
22	Chanonry	Cromarty	Davidston	John M'Donald	18
23	Dingwall	Urquhart	Culbokie	John Cameron	18
24	..	Contine	Seatwell	..	10
25	Dornoch	Assynt	Rowstore	Donald Stephen	18
26	..	..	Drumbaig	Alexander M'Gilvray	18
27	..	..	Elphin	Murdo M'Dougal	18
28	Dumbarton	Buchanan	Cashel	Wm. Barlow	18
29	Dunblane	Callander	Bridge of Turk	Alexander Stewart	18
30	..	Aberfoyle	Kinlochard	John M'Beth	18
31	..	Balquhiddier	Strathyre	Robert Ferguson	18
32	Dunkeld	Blair-Athole	Strowan	Malcolm Grant	18
33	..	..	Strathtummel	Peter M'Farlane	18
34	..	..	Dalno	J. Campbell	18
35	..	Little Dunkeld	Balnaguard	James M'Gregor	18
36	..	..	Dalguise§	John Stewart	13
37	..	..	Drumour§	Alexander M'Leod	12

* Col. M'Lean of Ardgour gives 6*l.* more.

† Corgarf School was built by the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

‡ Sir Charles Forbes, the present baronet (a Vice-President), recently erected a School and Master's house at Tilliduke, and apportioned a piece of ground for the Master's use.

§ The Heritors give 6*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* more at these stations.

No.	Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
38	Dunoon	Lochgoilhead	Cairndow	Charles Cameron	£ 18
39	..	Kilfinnan	Kilbride	Donald M'Arthur	18
40	..	Dunoon	Glenlean	Robert Meikle	18
41	Edinburgh	Canongate	Canongate*	Archibald M'Phail	30
42	Elgin	Elgin	Clachmarrist†	James Hay	14
43	Fourdoun	Marykirk	Luthermuir	G. W. Donald	18
44	Fordyce	Cullen	Portsoy	Thomas Phillip	18
45	..	Rathven	Carfurroch	Arthur G. Stewart	18
46	Forres	Edinkellie	Tullydivie	Donald Manson	18
47	..	..	Conicavil	Alexander Paxton	18
48	Inverary	Inverary	Glenary	John M'Arthur	18
49	Inverness	Inverness	Raining School	Archibald Bremner	40
50	..	..	..	William Cameron	40
51	..	..	Culduthil	Angus M'Innes	18
52	..	Dores	Balnult	Roderick Chisholm	18
53	..	Moy	Dallarossie	Donald M'Lean	18
54	..	Kiltarlity	Fenellan	James Fraser	18
55	Isla and Jura	Jura	Knockromb	Alexander M'Dougal	18
56	..	..	New Boisdale‡	Colin Campbell	13
57	..	Colonsay	Scallasaig	Donald Downie	18
58	Kincardine	} Birse	Forest of Birse	Alexander Grant	13
59	O'Neil	} Crathie	Castleton of Braemar	Donald M'Arthur	18
60	..	..	Aberarder	James Munro	18
61	Kintyre	Campbelton	Campbelton	Peter Innes	20
62	..	..	Peninver	Archibald M'Callum	18
63	..	Kilcalmonel	Whitehouse	Donald M'Donald	18
64	..	Southend	Glenbreckie	John Reid	18
65	Kirkcudbright	Balmaghie	Bridge of Dee	Samuel M'Lellan	20
66	Lochcarron	Gairloch	Albeatha	Hugh M'Leod	18
67	..	Kintail	Dornie	..	18
68	Meikle	Glenilsa	Folda	Kenneth M'Kenzie	18
69	Mull	Ardnamurchan	Arisaig	Donald M'Kenzie	20
70	..	Kilfinichen	Crechichy	John M'Cornaig	13
71	..	..	Ardchivaig	Angus M'Lean	18
72	..	Kilninian	Penmore	John M'Ewan	18
73	..	Strontian	Kinlochmoidart	Archibald Fletcher	18
74	..	Ardnamurchan	Achornish	John M'Quarry	18
75	..	Tyree	Sandaig||	Allan M'Donald	10
76	Nairn	Nairn	Delnies	Donald M'Donald	18
77	..	..	Torrish	James Hay	18
78	..	Cawdor	Clunas	Andrew M'Rae	18
79	Penpont	Tynron	Tynron¶	Thomas Sloan	22
80	Skye	Kilmuir	Kilmaluag	Donald Calder	18
81	..	Sleat	Tarskvaig	..	18
82	..	Portree	Sconcer**	Samuel Nicolson	18
83	..	Duirnish	Harlis	Kenneth M'Rae	18
84	Strathbogie	Keith	Newmiln††	James Bryson	13
85	Tain	Fearn	Balntore	William Brodie	18
86	Uist	South Uist	Benbicula	Peter M'Ewan	18
87	..	..	Jachdar	Duncan Campbell	18
88	..	North Uist	Cairinish	John M'Lean	18
89	..	Harris	Bernera	Donald Mackay	18
90	Weem	Dull	Amulree	Colin Livingston, In. t.	18
91	..	..	Westpark of Grandtully	Robt. M'Naughton	18
92	..	..	Balnuig	Robt. Menzies, In. t.	18
93	..	Rannoch	Auchtarson	John Robertson	18
94	..	Kenmore	Ardtallanaig	John M'Intyre	18
95	..	..	Shian of Glenquaich	James M'Donald	18
96	..	Logierait	Aberfeldy	John M'Lean	18

* This is on a mortification by the late Miss Gray of
Castles.

† The Earl of Fife gives 4l. more.

‡ Mr. Campbell of Jura gives 5l. more.

§ The Heritors give 5l. more.

|| The Duke of Argyle gives 10l. more.

¶ On a mortification by Mr. Gibson.

** This on a bequest by the late Hugh M'Lean, Esq.

†† The Earl of Fife gives 5l. more.

No.	Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
97	Cairston	Harray & Birsay	Harray	Samuel Kirkness	£ 18
98	..	Firth & Stennis	Ireland	Sinclair M'Kay	18
99	..	..	Quoy Sinclair	John Rendal	18
100	..	Hoy	Græmsay	Chas. C. Brass	18
101	..	Walls & Flotta	Flotta	James Hay	18
102	Kirkwall	Kirkwall	Glitness	James Wick	18
103	..	Evie & Rendall	Rendall	Gilbert Millar	18
104	..	Deerness	Deerness Isle	John S. Houston	18
105	North Isles	Shapinsay	Shapinsay	David Hepburn	18
106	..	Stromsøy	Sandybank	Scollay Skethway	18
107	..	Westray	Kelwick	James Scott	18
108	..	Lady Parish	Lopness	David Towers	18
109	Lerwick	Lerwick	Gulberwick	Robert Laing	18
110	..	Bressay	Burra	Gilbert Gray	18
111	..	Dunrossness	Fair Isle	James Cheyne	18
112	..	..	Vatchly	..	18
113	..	Tingwall	Weisdale	Lawrence Henderson	18
114	..	..	Whiteness	Robert Jamieson	18
115	..	..	Scalloway	Thomas Jamieson	18
116	..	Sandwick	Coningsburgh	John Thomson	18
117	Olnafirth	Sandsting	Skeld	George Henry	18
118	..	..	Sandsound	John Moodie	18
119	..	Walls & Sandness	Foula Isle	Thomas Manson	18
120	..	..	Papa Isle	James Irvine	18
121	..	..	Sandness	William Pole	18
122	..	Nesting	Lunesting	James Smith	18
123	Burravoe	Fetlar Isle	Still	Peter Inkster	18
124	..	Northmaving	Tanwick	Christopher Sandison	18

SUPERANNUATED LIST.

1	Abernethy	Duthil	Kinviachio	Alexander M'Kenzie	12
2	Abertarf	Kilmaille	Blaich	Donald Mathieson	12
3	Caitness	Kiess	Kiess	William Campbell	12
4	..	Halkirk	Assery	Adam M'Kay	12
5	Dingwall	Urquhart	Culbokie	Alexander Murray	12
6	..	Contin	Drumfearn	Donald M'Kay	12
7	..	Alness	Boath	Donald Ross	12
8	Dornoch	Assynt	Stoer	Angus M'Kay	12
9	..	..	Elphin	John Gunn	12
10	Dumfries	Traquair	Whinnyhill	John Scott	10
11	Fordyce	Rathven	Chapel Euzie	John Campbell	12
12	Inverness	Daviot	Aberarder	John Rose	12
13	Isla and Jura	Jura	Knockeromb	John Campbell	12
14	Kintyre	Campbelton	Peninver	William Stewart	12
15	..	Southend	Culinglontart	Robert Dunbar	12
16	Lorn	Kilbraudon	Easdale	John M'Lean	12
17	Mull	Iona	Iona	Allan M'Lean	15
18	..	Ulva	Ulva	John M'Quarrie	12
19	..	Kilfinichen	Ardehavaig	Dugald M'Donald	12
20	..	..	Gribun	Donald M'Innes	12
21	..	Kilninian	Penmore	Arch. M'Quarrie	12
22	Tain	Fearn	Baluntore	Walter Aird	12
23	..	Kincardine	Strathcarron	Angus Finlayson	12
24	Tongue	Eddrachillis	Ashire	Robert M'Kay	12
25	Weem	Killin	Ardeonaig	Duncan Ferguson	12
26	..	Rannoch	Finnart	John Stewart	12
27	Cairston	Hoy	Græmsay	Thomas Rich	12

No.	Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
28	Lerwick	Dunrossnes	Brew	William Henry	£
29	..	..	Fair Isle	James Cheyne	10
30	..	Walls	Foula Isle	John Fraser	12
31	..	Sandwick	Coningsburgh	Robert Gaudie	12
32	North Isles	Lady Parish	Lopness	John Harper	10
33	..	Westray	Medbay	James Robertson	12

MISSIONARIES.

1	Abertarf	Kilmaillie	Fort-William*	Rev. Peter M'Laggan	50
2	Cairston	Walls	Flotta and Pharray †	Rev. J. Sinclair	25
3	..	Firth	Stennis	Rev. Archd. Fairlie	60
4	Elgin	Duffus	Burghead	Rev. Alexander Leslie	50
5	Turriff	King Edward	New Blythc	Rev. John Falconer	40
6	Uist	South Uist	St. Kilda ‡	..	50
7	Weem	Killin	Strathfillan §	..	50
				and for Communion } Elements }	5

QUOAD SACRA CHURCHES,—(FORMERLY MISSIONS),

TO WHICH THE SOCIETY CONTINUES TO PAY STIPEND.

1	Edinburgh	Gaelic Church	..	Rev. Alex. M'Gregor	150
2	Dunkeld ||	Tenandry	..	Rev. P. Grant	110

CATECHISTS.

1	Abernethy	Cromdale	Grantown	John Grant	6
2	Dingwall	Contin	..	William Urquhart	10
3	Dornoch	Clyne	..	George Sutherland	6
4	Lochcarron	Gairloch	Poolewe	Joseph Young	8
5	Mull	Arnamurchan	Acharacle	John Cameron	8
6	Skye	Snizort	..	..	10
7	..	Strath	..	..	5
8	Uist	Harris	Harris	Donald M'Kinnon	10

* The Heritors give 20*l.* more.† The Earl of Zetland and the people of the Island pay 25*l.* more.

‡ On a mortification by the late Mr. M'Leod of St. Kilda.

§ On a mortification by Wilhelma, Viscountess Glenorchy.

|| On a mortification of Mrs. Hay of Scggieden, and others.

SCHOOLS—(SECOND PATENT).

No.	Freshytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
1	Aberlour	Aberlour	Charlestown	Miss Caroline Menzies	£ 6
2	..	Knockando	Kirdells	Margaret Mitchell	6
3	..	Inveraven	Glenlivet	Miss Isabella Beid	6
4	..	..	Inveraven	Mrs. Allan	6
5	..	Rothas	Rothas	Miss M. Sutherland	6
6	..	Boharm	Aldernie	Miss Elizabeth Forbes	6*
7	Abernethy	Abernethy	Nethy Bridge	Miss Jessie Fraser	6
8	..	Duthill	Duthill*	Miss Ann M'Pherson	12
9	..	Rothiemurehus	Cairn	Miss Susan Cowie	6
10	..	Cromdale	Grantown	Miss Ann Fife	6
11	..	Alvie	Baldow	Miss Eliza Grant	6
12	..	Kingussie	Kingussie	Miss Betsy Bain	6
13	Abertarf	Ballehulish	Coran of Ardgour	Mrs. M'Fadien	6
14	..	Kilmaillie	Fort-William	Mrs. Mary M'Phee	6
15	..	..	Corpach	Mrs. Margaret M'Duff	6
16	..	..	Blaich	Mrs. M'Millan	6
17	..	Kilmanivaig	Bunroy	Miss Fisher	8
18	..	..	Glengary	..	6
19	..	Laggan	Laggan	..	6
20	..	Urquhart	Invermorriston	..	4
21	Alford	Alford	..	Miss Caroline Hunter	8
22	..	Tough	..	Miss Anne Crane	6
23	Caithness	Wick	Thrumster	Mrs Stewart	6
24	..	Latheron	East Clythe	Mrs. Robertson	6
25	Dingwall	Fodderty	..	Christian Scott	6
26	..	Kilmorie	Barblair	Miss Catherine Fraser	6
27	Dornoch	Dornoch	Dornoch	Mrs. Fraser	6
28	Dumblane	Callander	Callander	Marion Ferguson	6
29	..	..	Bridge of Turk	Mrs. Stewart	6
30	..	Balquhiddier	Lochearnhead	Mrs. Janet Lamont	6
31	..	Kippen	Kippen	Mrs. Manson	6
32	Dumbarton	Arrochar	Arrochar	..	6
33	..	Luss	Luss	Miss Jane Wilson	6
34	Dunkeld	Blair-Athole	Struan	Janet Robertson	6
35	..	..	Blair-Athole	Elizabeth M'Glashan	6
36	..	..	Ardblune	Miss Jessie Paton	6
37	..	Moulin	Pitlochry	Miss H. Grant	6
38	..	Dowally	Kindalachy	Miss Ann Low	6
39	Dunoon	Lochgoilhead	Cairndow	Catherine Brown	6
40	..	..	Lochgoilhead	Catherine M'Dougal	6
41	..	Strachur	Taynacreech	Miss Ann Laidlaw	6
42	..	Kilfinan	Kilfinan	Mrs. Kerr	6
43	..	Kilmodan	Clachan	Mrs. Stewart	6
44	Deer	Tyrie	New Pitsligo	Miss Mary Whyte	6
45	Edinburgh	Canongate	Lochend's close	Miss Rutherford	15
46	Elgin	Duffus	Burghead	Mrs. Ogilvy	6
47	Fordyce	Rathven	Pertessie	Ann Morrison	6
48	..	Ordiquhill	Cornhill	Miss Robina Walker	6
49	..	Boyndie	Whitehill	Miss Jessie Dunn	6
50	..	Cullen	Seatown	Miss Jane Hay	6

* The half of this salary is paid from a mortification by the Rev. Wm. Grant, minister of the parish.

No.	Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
					£
51	Haddington	Humbie	Leaston	Mrs. Baxter	10
52	Inverness	Dores	Balnult	Miss Marg. Chisholm	6
53	..	Inverness	Inverness	Miss Ann Fraser	10
54	Inverary	Inverary	Creggans	Miss Turner	6
55	Isia and Jura	Colonsay	Scallasaig	Ann M'Lennan	6
56	Kincardine O'Neil	Glenmuick	Balnacroft	Mrs. Robertson	6
57	Kelso		Yetholm	Yetholm	Miss Elizabeth Dawson	6
58	Kintyre	Gigha	Gigha	Margaret M'Neil	6
59	..	Killean	Barr	..	6
60	..	Saddle & Skipness	Caridell	Mrs. Mary Mitchell	6
61	..	Killean	Runaherrine	Flora M'Gougan	6
62	..	Kilcalmonel	Whitehouse	Ann M'Kellar	6
63	..	..	Tarbet	Mary Johnston	6
64	Lochcarron	Glenelg	Kirkton	Elizabeth M'Lean	6
65	..	..	Farar in Knoidart	Miss Cath. Campbell	6
66	Lorn	Glenorchy	Glenorchy	Grace Cameron	6
67	..	Lismore & Appin	Kingerloch	..	6
68	..	..	Lismore	Ann M'Gregor	6
69	..	..	Glenco	Mary M'Donald	6
70	..	Kilninver	Clachan	Mrs. Campbell	6
71	..	Kilchrennan & Delavich	Ardechonnell	Miss Ann M'Tavish	6
72	..		Kilbrandon	..	Mrs. M'Millan	6
73	Mull	Torosay	Salen	Isabella Duff	6
74	..	Ardnamurchan	Kilchoan	Mrs. M'Cowan	6
75	..	Morven	Lochalin	..	6
76	Nairn	Cawdor	Cawdor	Miss Caroline Urquhart	6
77	Skye	Portree	Portree*	Flora M'Queen	7
78	..	Snizort	Kelsaleyre	Mary M'Queen	6
79	..	Kilmuir	Kilmaluag	Mrs. Calder	6
80	..	Sleat	Tarksvaig	Mrs. Robertson	7
81	..	Duirnish	Dunvegan*	Miss Jane Smyth	6
82	Strathbogie	Mortelach	Kirkton	Miss Eliza Menzies	6
83	Tain	Kincardine	Kincardine Mains	Mrs. M'Gregor	6
84	..	Fearn	Baluntore	Miss Hughina Brodie	6
85	..	Edderton	Carrilblair	..	6
86	Tongue	Farr	Farr	Miss M'Dougal	6
87	Uist	Harris	Bornera	Mrs. M'Gilvray	6
88	..	..	Obbe	Mrs. Isabella M'Kinnon	6
89	..	South Uist	Benbicula	Mrs. M'Quarrie	6
90	..	..	Paible	Janet M'Donald	6
91	..	..	Boysdale	Mrs. Ann Ross	6
92	..	North Uist	Jighray	Miss Mary Martin	6
93	Weem	Dull	Auchnafauld	Jean Cameron	6
94	..	..	Dull	Mrs. Cath. M'Gregor	6
95	..	..	Aberfeldy	..	6
96	..	Grandtully	Grandtully	Mrs. M'Naughton	6
97	..	Foss	Foss	Mrs. Campbell	6
98	..	Rannoch	Kinlochrannoch	Miss Eliza M'Naughton	6
99	..	..	Camghouran	Catherine Cameron	6
100	..	..	Killichonan	Catherine M'Gregor	6
101	..	Glenlyon	Glenlyon	Frances M'Donald	6
102	..	Fortingal	Kirkton	Catherine Butter	6
103	..	Kenmore	Kenmore	Maxwell Crerar	6
104	..	..	Shian of Glenquaich	Elizabeth M'Donald	6
105	..	Logierait	Haugh of Ballichen	Jane Scott	6
106	..	..	Balinluig	Jane Ferguson	6
107	North Isles	Shapinsay	Shapinsay	Jane Grieve	6
108	Kirkwall	Halm	..	Margaret Linklater	6

* Those marked are on Mr. M'Lean's Bequest.

SUPERANNUATED LIST.

No.	Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Teacher's Name.	Salary.
1	Abernethy	Abernethy	Kincardine	Mrs. Ross	£ 3
2	..	Kingussie	Altarlie	Amelia M'Donald	4
3	Aberdour	Roths	Roths	Mrs. Stewart	4
4	Abertariff	Laggan	Laggan	Mrs. M'Hardie	6
5	..	Kilmallie	Corpach	Mrs. M'Master	6
6	Caithness	Wick	Ulbster	Mrs. Tulloch	6
7	Chanonry	Kilearnan	Croftnacreech	Mrs. Corbet	4
8	Dornoch	Golspie	Golspie	Mrs. M'Kay	8
9	Deer	Tyrie	New Pitsligo	Mary Smith	3
10	Dunkeld	Blair-Athole	Strown	Mrs. Barbara Robertson	5
11	..	Dunkeld	Drumour	Mrs. Fisher	4
12	..	Moulin	Pitlochrie	Isabel Ferguson	3
13	Inverness	Moy	..	Isabella M'Intosh	4
14	..	Inverness	Abriachan	Mrs. Fraser	6
15	Lochcarron	Gairloch	Tenafiline	Mrs. M'Iver	5
16	Lorn	Ardehatten	Ledaig	Mrs. M'Callum	4
17	Nairn	Ardeclach	Ardelach	Eliza Grant	5
18	Skye	Portree	Portree	Mrs. Kemp	4
19	Tain	Fearn	Baluntore	Mrs. Aird	4
20	..	Kincardine	Strathcarron	Mrs. Finlayson	4
21	Tongue	Farr	Clerkhill	Mrs. M'Donald	4
22	Weem	Dull	Foss	Catherine M'Nab	5
23	..	..	Amulree	Mrs. Dewar	3
24	..	Rannoch	Finnart	Elizabeth Cameron	4

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

CORRECTED TO JULY, 1850.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who have served the office of Steward are marked.*

Patron.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
£600—£50 ANNUALLY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., VICE-PATRON, £100.

HIS MAJESTY LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS, K.G., £84.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, £125.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, £10.

	Ann. Sub.	Don.
	£ s.	£ s.
ARGYLL, His Grace the Duke of . . . . .	... 20	0 0
Abercorn, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., Tilney- street, South Audley-street . . . . .	... 30	0 0
Abercorn, Most Hon. the Marchioness of, Vice-Pa- troness, ditto . . . . .	... 25	0 0
Ailsa, Most Hon. the Marchioness of, Vice-Patroness, Whitehall-gardens . . . . .	... 10	0 0
**Airlie, Right Hon. the Earl of, Cortchy Castle, Forfar	... 30	0 0
Abercromby, Right Hon. Lord, Tullibody . . . . .	... 5	5 5
*Antrobus, Sir Edmund, Bart., 146, Piccadilly . . . . .	... 10	10 10
Adam, John William, Chilton Lodge, near Sudbury . . . . .	... 210	0 0
Alexander, Boyd, 15, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park . . . . .	... 5	0 5
Alexander, W. M., 22, Upper Grosvenor-street . . . . .	... 5	5 5
Alexander, James, Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent. . . . .	... 10	10 10
**Allan, David, 46, Coleman-street . . . . .	... 15	15 15
Allan, John B, St. Paul's Church-yard . . . . .	... 35	0 0
*Amy, J. F., 4, St. Dunstan's-passage, Tower-street . . . . .	... 10	10 10
*Annad, Alexander, Sutton, Surrey . . . . .	... 10	10 10
Annandale, W., 3, Great Queen-street, Westminster . . . . .	... 5	5 5
*Arbuthnot, George, 11, Downing-street . . . . .	... 5	5 5
Arkley, Peter, of Duninald . . . . .	... 10	10 10
*Aitken, John, Barnet . . . . .	... 5	0 0

	Ann. Sub.	Don.
	£ s.	£ s.
*****BUCCLEUCH, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Vice-President, Montague House, Whitehall	770 0
Buccleuch, Her Grace the Duchess of, Vice-Patroness, do.	25 0
Buckingham, Her Grace the Duchess of, Vice-Patroness, 91, Pall Mall	70 0
**Breadalbane, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.T., Vice-President, 21, Park-lane	110 0
Breadalbane, Most Hon. the Marchioness of, Vice-Patroness, ditto	20 0
*Beresford, Right Hon. Lord Viscount, G.C.B., 16, Cavendish-square	10 10
*Brongham and Vaux. Right Hon. Lord, F.R.S., Vice-President, 4, Grafton-street	5 5
*Bexley, Right Hon. Lord, 31, Great George-street, Westminster	36 10
*Beattie, Wm., M.D., 18, Tavistock-street, Bedford-sq.	4 4
*Brodie, Sir Benjamin C., Bart., 14, Saville-row	31 10
Bombay, Remittance of a Collection at, by the Rev. Joseph Laurie, D.D. (1831)	277 12 5
Bacon, Thomas, Freemason's Tavern	8 8
**Baillie, Col., M.P., 34, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-sq.	26 0
*Baillie, David, 14, Belgrave-square	10 0
Bain, George	10 10
*Balfour, John, 18, Curzon-street, May-fair	21 0
*Barbour, Robert, Victoria-park, Manchester	10 10
*Barclay, David, M.P., 8, Belgrave-square	5 5
Bathe and Breach, London Tavern	10 10
Batt, George, 412, Strand	6 6
*Bell, Thomas, F.R.S., 17, New Broad-street	5 5
*Bevan, Charles James, 70, Portland-place	10 10
Birch, George, Horley-lodge, Reigate	6 5
Birmingham, Mayor of	5 0
*Birnie, George, 12, Great St. Helens	10 10
Blackheath Golfer, a, by Duncan Dunbar	5 5
Bonar, James, 2, Gloucester-street, Portman-square	10 10
Bond, Charles	1 1
*Bosanquet, Samuel, 73, Lombard-street	5 5
*Boucher, John, Sergeant's-inn, Chancery-lane	5 5

	Ann. Sub.	Don.
	£ s.	£ s.
Bowman, Charles, 24, Upper Woburn-place . . . . .	...	5 5
Boyd, Edward, Marston-hall, Galloway . . . . .	...	10 10
*Boyd, James, Breezer's-hill, Ratchiff . . . . .	...	10 10
*Boyd, John, London Bridge-foot . . . . .	...	10 10
*Broadwood, Thomas, 17, Cadogan-place . . . . .	...	10 10
*Brooke, Samuel Bendry, Denmark-hill, Camberwell . . . . .	...	21 0
*Brown, Rev. James Reid, D.D., Greenock . . . . .	...	5 5
Brown, Miss, 42, Devonshire-street, Portland-place . . . . .	...	10 10
Bryant, E. N. . . . .	...	1 1
*Buchanan, John, Glasgow . . . . .	...	15 15
*Bunyard, Charles, Springfield Lodge, Upper Clapton . . . . .	...	5 5
Burn, Edward . . . . .	...	10 10
Buren, Major Van, New York . . . . .	...	10 0
CALCUTTA, Remittance, from, of a Collection under the		
Patronage of His Excellency Lord William Bentinck,		
Governor General of India, by the Rev. James		
Bryce, D.D. (1829) . . . . .	... 471	12 9
Caledonian Society of London (1845, 1848 & 1850) . . . . .	...	42 0
Cholmondeley Charities, by the Archbishops of Canter-		
bury and York, and the Bishop of London, Trustees		
(1840), a Grant of . . . . .	...	50 0
Cholmondeley, Most Hon. the Marquess of, 12, Carlton-		
house-terrace . . . . .	...	21 0
*Clanricarde, Most Hon. the Marquess of, 2, Carlton-		
house-terrace . . . . .	...	5 5
*Carlisle, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.G., 12, Grosvenor-pl.	...	10 10
*Cawdor, Right Hon. the Earl of, 74, South Audley-st.	...	10 10
*Camperdown, Right Hon. Earl of, Lundie, Perthshire . . . . .	...	5 5
Chester, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of, Clapham-common . . . . .	...	4 4
**Cranstoun, Right Hon. Lord, Albany . . . . .	...	15 15
*Cockburn, Right Hon. Sir G., M.P., G.C.B., Admiralty . . . . .	...	8 8
*Clerk, Right Hon. Sir George, Bart., M.P., 8, Park-		
street, Westminster . . . . .	...	5 5
*Campbell, Sir H. P. Hume, Bart., M.P., 72, Portland-pl.	...	10 10
*Clark, Sir James, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., 22, Brook-street,		
Grosvenor-square	1 1	26 5
*Carroll, Sir George, Alderman . . . . .	...	10 10

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Cabbell, Benjamin Bond, M.P., F.R.S., Treasurer, 53, Portland-place (Steward 17 times)		178	10
*Chisholm, The, of Chisholm, 37, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place		30	15
*Caldwell, David, 29, Golden-square		10	10
**Caldwell, Robert, 34, Paternoster-row		6	6
*Calander, James Henry		10	10
**Campbell, Archibald, of Blytheswood		25	0
Campbell, Archibald, Brompton		10	10
*Campbell, John, Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street		5	5
**Campbell, James, 14, Highbury-place, Islington		12	12
Campbell, Patrick, 19, Friday-street		10	10
*Campbell, William Frederick, of Islay		31	10
Campbell, Andrew (small Subscriptions)		2	15
Carfrae, James, 2, Cophthall-court, Throgmorton-street		5	5
Carlisle, S. E., Esq.		1	1
*Cartwright, Samuel, F.R.S., 32, Old Burlington-street		10	10
*Chalmers, Patrick, M.P., Reform Club		10	10
Chambers, Robert J., 9, Keppel-street, Russell-square		5	0
*Chambers, William Frederick, M.D., 46, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square		31	10
Cheffins, C. F., 2, Southampton-buildings		6	6
*Christopher, Robert A., M.P., F.R.S., 97, Eaton-square		36	15
Clark, Andrew, 57, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square		10	10
Clark, John Patterson, 5, Sackville-street	1	1		
*Cochrane, A. R. D. W. Baillie, 32, Grosvenor-place		5	0
*Cochrane, Charles, 26, Devonshire-place		5	0
Cockburn, Wm., of the <i>Atlas</i> paper		1	1
Colburn, Henry, 13, Great Marlborough-street		5	5
*Colvin, David, 64, Gloucester-place, Portman-square		17	0
Conway, Thomas, Upper Tulse-hill, Surrey		5	5
Cross, Portion of a Legacy, from the Rev. John, late Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, "for furthering and promoting the cause of true Religion amongst the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland," by George Buxton Browne, of Halifax, Executor, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery (1833). Less Legacy Duty £50		400	0

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
**Cuff, John Jackson, Brighton		15	10
Cuff, John, Derby		5	5
Cunning, Rev. Dr., 7, Montague-place, Russell-square		5	5
Collection at a Morning Meeting		3	13
Cutcheon, John		5	5
*DUNDONALD, Right Hon. the Earl of		10	10
Dunmore, Right Hon. the Countess of	1	1		
** Drumlanrig, Right Hon. Viscount		15	0
Douglas, Right Hon. Lord, 55, Jermyn-street, St James's		5	5
*Dunfermline, Right Hon. Lord		10	0
*Dalmeny, Right Hon. Lord, Charles-street, Berkeley-sq.		10	0
*Dunboyne, Right Hon. Lord, Reform Club		5	5
*Douglas, Right Hon. Lord William		5	5
Dundas, Right Hon. William, Lord Registrar of Scotland, 45, Grosvenor-street		10	0
Dimsdale, Hon. Baron, Mivart's Hotel		10	0
*D'Eyncourt, Right Hon. C. Tennyson, M.P., 4, Park- street, Westminster		5	5
**Duke, Sir James, Bart., M.P., 43, Portland-place		15	15
*De la Motte, Major-General, C.B., 15, Westbourne-ter.		8	0
Dadabhoy, Pestonjee, Bombay		5	5
D., per James Thomson (1844)		5	5
*Dallas, William, 29, Austin-friars		10	10
*Darling, George, M.D., 6, Russell-square		10	10
*Davidson, Henry, 24, Bruton-square		10	10
*Davidson, Duncan		20	0
*Davidson, Robert, 6, Lime-street-square		10	10
Davidson, W. Stephenson, 16, St. James's-street		10	10
Davies, Robert, 190, Shoreditch		10	10
*Day, T., 8, Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane		5	5
*Dearie, Charles, Highgate-rise		2	2
Dent, Thomas, of Virginia, deceased, by J. Gillatt, J. Dunlop, and J. Muter, Executors, a Legacy of		200	0
**Dickson, Peter, 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park	1	1	37	0
*Dobie, Alexander, 2, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge		10	10
*Douglas, Rev. A. Houston, 42, Eaton-square	2	2	...	
Drummond, George, 11, Wilton-crescent		5	5

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Drysdale, William, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill	...		10	10
*Dunbar, Duncan, East India-road, Limehouse	...		10	10
*Duncombe, Charles	...		15	15
Dupouy, F., 16, Mincing-lane	...		10	10
Durant, Richard, Jun.	...		10	10
EGLINTON, Right Hon. the Earl of	10	0	25	0
*Egmont, Right Hon. the Earl of, 24, Hill-street	...		10	10
*Eldon, Right Hon. the Earl of, Hyde-park-corner	...		52	10
Ellenborough, Right Hon. the Earl of, G.C.B., Admiralty, 4, Eaton-place	...		5	5
**Ellesmere, Right Hon. the Earl of, 18, Belgrave-square	...		26	0
Elphinstone, Hon. Mountstuart, 4A, Albany, Piccadilly	...		10	0
East, C., 33, Sloane-street	...		2	2
*Edwards, Thomas Dyer, Trussley-villa, Finchley New- road, St. John's-wood	...		5	0
Elphinstone, J. F., 23, York-terrace, Regent's-park	...		2	0
*Elder, Alexander, 65, Cornhill	...		5	5
Ellice, Russell, 5, Portman-square	...		5	0
*Evans, Rev. John, 17, Clement's-inn	...		15	10
*Ewart, William, M.P.	...		5	5
*Ewing, James, Glasgow	...		10	10
*FIFE, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.T., Duff House	...		5	5
Falkland, Rt. Hon. Viscount, Governor of Nova Scotia	...		10	0
Farquhar, Sir Walter R., Bart., 45, Grosvenor-square	...		5	5
Farquhar, Robert	...		5	5
Farquhar, Lieutenant-Colonel William	...		10	10
*Farrer, James W., 7, John-street, Berkeley-square	1	1	10	10
Fearon, Rev. Dr., Executor of the late Mrs. Anne Gor- don, of Beckenham, Kent, from a Bequest of Property for Charitable Uses	...		150	0
Ferguson, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, M.P., 46, Clarges-st.	...		5	0
Fergusson, J. H.	...		5	0
Fine for Intemperate Language, per John Murray	...		5	0
**Fisher, Rev. J. M., Chaplain, Brompton-grove	...		8	8
*Fisk, Rev. John Hammond, Datchet	...		40	10
*Fletcher, Alex., D.D., Circus-place, Finsbury-circus	...		10	10

	Ann.	Sub.	Don.
	£	s.	£ s.
Forbes, Major-General Nathaniel, 21, Sloane-street		10 0
*Forbes, Charles of Asloun, Vice-President, 1, Hyde-pk.-gate, Kensington	1	1	24 3
Forbes, Charles John, younger, of Asloun		2 2
Forbes, George Stuart, Asloun		2 2
*Forbes, John, M.D., F.R.S., 12, Old Burlington-street		5 5
*Forbes, George, 26, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park		5 5
Forbes, Peter, per F. N. Johnstone		5 5
**Forbes, William, Stirling		21 0
*Forsyth, Osbert, 71, Cornhill		12 12
*Forster, Matthew, M.P., Reform Club, Pall Mall		21 0
*Foss, Edward, Streatham		5 5
Fraser, Alexander, of Newton		5 5
Fraser, Hugh, of Newton		10 10
*Fraser, John, Hyde-park Hotel		5 5
*Frazer, J. Farquhar, 104, Eaton-place		11 11
Friend, a, per James Thomson		5 0
Friend to Education, per James Malcolmson		5 0
Friend, per John Hall		10 10
Friends, per Robert Mushat		5 5
GORDON, Her Grace the Duchess of, Vice Patroness, 34, Belgrave-square		36 15
Galloway, Right Hon. the Earl of, Vice President, Galloway-house, Wigtown		35 0
*Grey, Right Hon. Earl of, 30, Belgrave-square		5 5
*Guildford, Right Hon. the Earl of, Waldershare-park		10 10
*Glenelg, Right Hon. Lord, Albany		60 0
*Grosvenor, Right Hon. Earl of, M.P.		5 5
Graham, Right Hon. Sir James R. G., Bart., M.P., 31, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.		21 0
*Graut, Sir Alexander C., Bart., Somerset-house		10 10
Grant, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Keir, K.C.B., 20, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place		10 10
*Galloway, Col. A., 25, Upper Harley-street		10 10
Gothenbergh, Remittance of a Collection at, by the Rev. J. Morgan, 1824	44	10 6
Gardiner, J. B.		10 10

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
*Garratt, John, Bishop's-court, near Exeter		15	15
*Gillespie, Alexander, 5, Gould-square, Minories		10	10
*Gillespie, Robert, 33, York-place, Portman-square		5	5
*Gilmore, Mungo, Stamford-hill		10	10
Gladstones, John, 22, St. Paul's Church-yard		10	10
Gladstone, Thomas, 1, Upper Belgrave-street		10	10
*Gordon, James E.		10	10
Gordon, J. D. Webster, Madeira		16	5
*Gordon, Michael F., of Abergeldie, Blackheath		10	10
Gordon, Francis, ditto		10	10
Grahame, Archibald, 30, Great George-st., Westminster		5	5
Grant, Charles, Grant Lodge		10	10
Grant, Daniel, Nutting Hall		10	10
Grant, William, Spring Side, Manchester		10	10
Gray, George, New Corn Exchange		5	5
Green, Mrs.		5	0
Green, R.		2	2
*Guthrie, David Charles, 9, Idol-lane		10	10
Guinness, R.		1	1
**HAMILTON, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., 12, Portman-sq.		10	10
**Huntley, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.T.		10	10
*Haddington, Right Hon. the Earl of, Vice-President, Admiralty		66	0
*Haddo, Right Hon. Lord, 7, Argyll-street		21	0
*Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord Claud, M.P., 19, Eaton-sq.		5	5
Howard, Hon. William, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street		5	5
*Hepburn, Sir T. B., Bart., M.P., Carlton Club		5	0
*Herries, Right Hon. J. C., M.P., 4, Albemarle-street		21	0
*Hay, Sir Andrew Leith		5	5
Highland Society of London		21	0
*Hall, John, Blackheath		15	15
*Hall, R. S. Howton, 152, Fenchurch-street		5	5
H. B. H., per James Thomson		2	2
Hambly, Mrs., Hambly House, West Brixton		2	2
Hamilton, Andrew, Alliance Office, Bartholomew-lane		5	5
*Hamilton, William, 127, Cheapside		10	10
*Hansard, Luke J., 7, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury		55	0

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Hardy, John, 3, Portland-place	1	1	5	5
Harrison, F., by Rev. A. Fletcher, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-Inn		5	5
*Hare, Joseph, 42, Great Portland-street		5	5
**Hastie, Archibald, M.P., 5, Rutland-gate		15	15
Hastie, Robert, Wapping		2	2
*Hathorn, George, 40, Brunswick-square		10	10
*Hay, Robert William		10	10
Hebbert, Charles, 8, Pall Mall East		5	5
*Henderson, Robert, 22, Alfred-place, Bedford-square	1	1	5	5
*Henderson, Thomas Wingate, Albany		5	5
Henderson, W. T., London and Westminster Bank	1	1		
**Hepburn, Robert, 8, Davies-street, Berkeley-sq.		10	10
Heseltine, William, Stock Exchange		10	10
*Hill, Rowland, General Post Office		5	5
Hoare, H. M., 31, York-place, Portman-square		10	10
**Hoare, Henry Arthur, 37, Fleet-street		31	10
Hoare, Messrs., ditto		21	0
*Holford, Robert Steiner, 145, Piccadilly		21	0
*Holland, Henry, 46, Montagu-square		10	10
Holmes, net Proceeds of a Legacy from the late John of Ide, Devonshire, from the Receiver-General of the Court of Chancery; principally void by the Statute of Mortmain (1840)		394	10
*Hope, Henry T., M.P., 1, Mansfield-street		10	10
*Hossack, George Joseph, 27, St. Mary-at-Hill		5	5
*Houston, George, M.P., 92, Jernyn-street, St. James's		10	10
*Hudson, George, M.P., Newby-park, Yorkshire		21	0
*Hunter, Robert, 173, Fenchurch-street		5	5
Hunter, William, M.D., Guards' Club, St. James's-street		5	5
**Hutchison, A. K., 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street		21	0
*Johnson, John, Alderman, Vice-President		10	10
**Johnstone, Sir John, V.B., Bart., 27, Grosvenor- square		21	0
Johnson, Andrew, Stamford-hill		5	5
*Johnson, J. Lomas, 8, Terrace, Lower-road, Islington		5	0
Johnson, William W., Limehouse		2	2
**Johnstone, John J. Hope, M.P., 40, Eaton-place		26	5

	Ann. Sub.	Don.
	£ s.	£ s.
Johnstone, F. N., 44, Great Tower-street	10 10
Jones, John, 6, Regent-street, Pall Mall	1 1	
*KEMPT, Right Hon. JAMES, G.C.B., G.C.H., 32, South-		
street, Park-lane	10 10
*Kelly, Thomas, Alderman, 17, Paternoster-row	21 0
*Kemble, Edward, Grove, Camberwell	10 10
Kemble, Henry, M.P., Camberwell	10 10
Ker, John, Glasgow	5 0
Kidd, D., per William S. Orr	4 4
Kinloch, Miss, by Robert Low	5 5
*Kirk, William, 16, Fleet-street	5 5
*LANSDOWNE, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., 54,		
Berkeley-square	10 10
Liverpool, Right Hon. the Earl of, G.C.B., Fife House,		
Whitehall	10 0
*Lawley, Sir Francis, Bart., 18, Grosvenor-square	10 0
*Lushington, Lieutenant-General Sir James Law, G.C.B.,		
13, York-street, Portman-square	10 10
***Laurie, Sir Peter, Knight, Alderman, Vice-President,		
7, Park-square, Regent's-park	78 15
Laing, D. C., Villiers-street, Strand	1 1	...
Letts, Rev. John, A.M., Rectory, St. Olave, Hart-street	8 8
*Lamont, Capt. James, R.N., Piazza Hotel, Covent-garden	...	15 51
Lamont, John, Trinidad	10 10
Latham, Alfred, 23, Norfolk-street, Park-lane	5 5
*Laurie, John, Hyde Park-place	10 10
*Law, John, 23, Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury	10 10
**Lawrie, John, 10, Charles-street, St. James's	26 5
*Lawson, Andrew, M.P., 26, Pall Mall	5 0
*Leeks. Edward F, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House	5 5
Letts, Thomas, Royal Exchange	5 5
*Lindsay, Hugh Hamilton, 29, Berkeley-square	5 0
Linklater, Captain Robert, 269, Wapping	5 5
*Linton, James, 14, Bath-place, New-road	1 1
*Little, William, 15, Bishopsgate-street	10 10
*Loch, James, M.P., 12, Albemarle-street	15 10

	Ann. Sub,		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
*Lockhart, John Gibson, 24, Sussex-place, Regent's-pk.	...		5	5
Long, Mrs., by Robert McWilliam	...		10	10
**Low, Robert, 330, Strand	1	1	12	12
*Low, Robert, 24, Keppel-street, Russell-square	...		12	12
L. M. A., by Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street	...		26	5
Lumsden, Henry, of Auchinder	...		5	5
Lyde, Lionel, 291, Regent-street	...		5	0
*MONTROSE, His Grace the Duke of, K.T., 45, Belgrave-square				
Mexborough, Right Hon. the Earl of, 33, Dover-street	...		5	0
*Manvers, Right Hon. Earl, 13, Portman-square	...		5	5
*Morpeth, Right Hon. Viscount, 12, Grosvenor-place	...		5	5
Murray, Right Hon. Sir John A., Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh	...		10	0
Maule, Right Hon. Fox, M.P., Brooks's	...		5	5
*Maxwell, Sir William, Bart.	...		5	0
*Macdonald, Hon. Archibald, 4, Connaught-place	...		15	10
*Murray, Hon. Charles Augustus, Malta	...		10	10
*Montefiore, Sir M., Bart., 7, Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane	...		10	10
McLeod, Major-General Duncan, 5, Manchester-square	...		5	0
*McTaggart, Sir John, M.P., 22, Manchester-square	...		5	5
*Macaulay, Major-General Colin	...		21	0
Macdonald, Major-General Sir J., K.C.B., 21, Pall Mall	...		5	5
*Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey, K.S.A., F.R.S., 16, Belgrave-square	...		20	0
Macleay, George, Governor of Cape Coast	...		5	5
Macleay, Kenneth, of Keiss, Caithnesshire	...		1	1
*Macaulay, Colin Campbell, Club Chambers, Regent-st.	...		10	10
Macanlay, Kenneth, 21, South-parade, St. James's-park	1	1	5	5
Macleay, Hugh, deceased, late a Master in Chancery in Spanish Town, Jamaica, by Alexander Elder, Executor (1844), for Education in the Isle of Skye, a Legacy of £1,000, less Duty	...		900	0
Macdonald, R. George, of Clanronald	...		11	11
Mackenzie, Alexander, 36, Devonshire-place	...		5	5
*Mackenzie, Charles Fitzgerald	...		5	5
Mackenzie, Murdoch, of Stornoway	...		10	10

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Mackie, Charles (late Secretary)	...		2	2
*Mackie, James, 39, Old Broad-street	...		10	10
*Mackillop, James, 11, King's Arms-yard-Lombard-street	..		10	0
Mackintosh, Eneas, 17, Montague-square	...		10	10
**Mackinnon, Wm. Alexander, M.P., 4, Hyde-park-place	...		10	5
Maclean, Donald, 37, Brunswick-square	...		5	0
Macleod, George, Stamp-office, Somerset-house	...		5	5
McCormick, William, 17, Upper Gower-street	...		3	3
*McDowall, S., Woodway-house, near Tetbury, Glostersh.	...		5	5
McIntosh, David, 39, Bloomsbury-square	...		5	5
McKinnell, John, 17, Mark-lane	...		10	10
*McLeod, Roderick, M.P., 9, College-st., Westminster	...		21	0
McMurray, W.	...		1	1
McNeill, John, 9, Whitehall-place	...		10	10
McPherson, Richard, 76, Lombard-street	...		5	5
***Maclure, Andrew, Leicester-square	...		11	11
Macnab, John	...		2	2
*Mair, Robert	...		10	10
*Mair, Thomas, Liverpool	...		10	10
*Maitland, Ebenezer Fuller, Henley-upon-Thames	...		12	12
*Malcolmson, Jas., West-lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington	...		10	10
Mann, J. H.	...		1	1
Marjoribanks, Edward, 25, Wimpole-street	...		5	5
*Marjoribanks, Stewart, M.P., 6, Charles-st., Berkeley-sq.	...		21	0
***Matheson, Sir James, Bart., of Achany, M.P., Storna- way House, Cleveland-row, St. James's	...		76	0
Matheson, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.	...		2	0
*Mieville, Andrew Amedée, 67, Gower-street	...		10	10
*Miller, Boyd	...		10	10
Miller, William, Edinburgh	...		5	0
Miller, Captain	...		1	1
*Milne, Alexander, Whitehall	...		5	5
**Monteith, Henry, Glasgow	...		42	0
Moore, Miss, 8, Great George-street, Westminster	...		10	0
*More, R., Springfield Lodge, Grove-hill, Camberwell	...		11	11
Mouat, J.	...		1	
Mortlock, John, 250, Oxford-street	...		10	10
*Munro, Hugh, A. J., 113, Park-street, Grosvenor-square	...		10	10

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
*Murray, Charles Knight, Whitehall-place		10	10
***Murray, John, Strath Isla Cottage, Bow-road . . .	1	1	38	17
*Mushat, Robert, Stamford-hill		5	5
*NEWCASTLE, His Grace the Duke of	2	2	15	15
Norfolk Her Grace the Duchess of, Vice-Patroness, St. James's-square		26	0
*Northampton, Most Hon. the Marquess of, F.R.S., 145, Piccadilly		20	0
Napier, William, Whitefriars'-wharf		20	0
Neale, John, Strand		5	0
Neill, John, deceased (duty paid by Thomas, William, and James Hay Waugh, Executors), a Legacy of		50	0
*Nisbet, James, 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street		21	0
*North, Joseph, 8, Artillery-place West		5	5
*Nugee, Francis James, Brighton		10	10
OLDERSHAW, ROBERT, Islington		5	5
Old, Thomas, Lloyds'		10	10
*Oliphant, Major James, Wimbledon-common		5	5
Olive, Jeremiah, 4, York-terrace, Regent's-park		15	15
*Oliver, George, Blackheath		10	10
Oliver, Joseph, 286, Wapping		10	10
*Oliver, Samuel, 83, Hatton-garden		5	5
***Orr, Wm. Somerville, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row		7	7
*PORTLAND, His Grace the Duke of, 19, Cavendish-square		50	0
*Poland, Sir William Henry		10	10
*Paterson, A. A. W., 45, Church-street, Minories		7	7
Payne, Frederiek		1	1
*Paynter, John, 64, Coleman-street		10	10
*Pearson, Sir Edwin, Bart.		2	2
Pennington, Mrs., Windsor		3	0
*Pennington, Robert R., 15, Portman-square		52	10
Pennington, W., ditto		6	6
*Perceval, Hon. John James		5	5
P. M. L., per Rev. Dr. Manuel		5	0
**Pocock, Lewis, F.S.A., Gloucester-road, Regent's-park		21	0

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Potter, William Simpson, 46, Berners-street		5	5
**Poulter, Captain T., Trinity-wharf, Blackwall		15	15
**Pownall, Henry, Spring Grove, Hounslow		10	10
*Prater, Charles, 71, Portland-place		10	10
*RUTLAND, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., 7, Bolton-street		10	10
*Richmond, His Grace the Duke of K.G., Vice-President, 51, Portland-place		100	0
***Roxburghe, His Grace the Duke of, K.T., Vice-Presi- dent, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street		142	0
Roxburghe, Her Grace the Duchess of Vice-Patroness, do.		26	5
*Ripon, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Vice-President, 1, Carlton- gardens		65	0
**Rosebery, Right Hon. Earl of, K.T., Vice-President, 139, Piccadilly		84	0
*Redesdale, Right Hon. Lord, Vernon House, 6, Park-pl., St. James's		10	0
*Riddell, Sir Walter Buchanan, Bart., 13, Lincoln's-inn, Old-square		5	5
*Richardson, Sir W. Henry, Chessell, Hants		10	10
**Reeves, John Russell, F.R.S., Hore-place, Brighton		31	10
*Reeves, James, 4, Lawrence Pountney-place		10	10
Reid, Andrew, 9, Cavendish-square		5	5
Reid, Captain Hugh, deceased, a Legacy of £100—less Legacy Duty £10		90	0
Reid, Mrs. Hugh, 16, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park		5	5
*Reid, Joseph, Sun-court, Cornhill		10	10
Renny, David Henry, 57, Fenchurch-street		10	10
*Rew, John, 37, Tavistock-square		10	10
Rhind, William		2	2
Richardson, Mrs. D. H., Park-road, Upper Holloway		5	5
***Richardson, H. Francis, 4, Belgrave-terrace, Upper Holloway		15	15
Richardson, Mrs. H. F., ditto ditto		5	5
Riddell, Alexander, deceased (1825), per Rev. John Robinson, John Scott, H. E. Maclea, James Ewing, and Robert Ewing, Executors, a Legacy of		100	0
Ritchie, Charles		10	0

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Robarts, Curtis and Co., 15, Lombard-street		10	10
*Robertson, Alexander, 38, Broad-street-buildings		5	5
Robertson, Benjamin, 47, Albemarle-street		2	2
Robertson, Ebenezer, deceased (1826), a Legacy of		100	0
*Robertson, Patrick F., 10, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-pk		12	12
*Robertson, R. Henderson, 10, Watling-street		10	10
*Rogers, Samuel, F.R.S., 22, St. James's-place		5	5
Rose, Hector, 30, Nottingham-place, Marylebone		4	4
Rose, T., by the late Rev. Dr. Crombie		5	5
Ross, Daniel, 8, Billiter-street		3	3
Ross, Daniel, jun., ditto		2	2
Ross, George, 28, Mincing-lane		5	5
*Rowland, Alexander, 20, Hatton-garden		5	5
Ruskin, John James, 7, Billiter-street		5	5
**Russell, Jesse Watts, Biggin Hall, Oundle		36	15
Russell, John, per Archibald Hastic, M.P.		10	10
*SOMERSET, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Vice-President, Park-lane		40	9
Somerset, Her Grace, the Duchess of, Vice-Patroness, do.		36	15
**Sutherland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Vice-Presi- dent, Stafford House, St. James's		150	0
Sutherland, Her Grace the Duchess of, Vice-Patroness, do.		21	0
Selkirk, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, St. Mary's Isle Kirkcudbright		10	0
Stair, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith		20	0
****Saltoun, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., Vice-President, Great Cumberland-street . . .	5	5	152	5
*Sinclair, Rt. Hon. Lord, Grove's Hotel, Albemarle-street		15	10
*Stanley, Rt. Hon. Lord, 8, St. James's-square		50	0
*Southampton, Rt. Hon. Lord, 66, Mount-street		10	10
*Strathavon, Rt. Hon. Lord, 8, Great Stanhope-street		5	5
*Stuart, Rt. Hon. Lord Dudley Coutts, 34, St. James-place		10	10
Stevenson, Andrew, the late American Minister		10	10
Stuart, Sir James, Bart., St. Katherine's, Regent's-park		10	10
*Shaw, Sir John, Bart, 33, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park		26	5
Sutherland, Col. Sir Jas., 8, Cumberland-st., Portman-sq.		5	5
Scottish Presbytery in London, Moiety of a Collection in 1828, by the Rev. J. Crombie, D.D.		53	5 7

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
*Salomons, David, 29, Cumberland-st., Portman-square		5	5
Samuel, S. M., 29, Park-crescent, Portland-place	...		10	10
Saunders, Thomas, 1, Queen-st.-pl., Southwark-bridge		5	5
*Shank, Henry, 62, Gloucester-place, Portman-square		10	10
Shearman, Charles, 2, South-square, Gray's Inn		3	3
*Simpson, Crawford, 8, Mincing-lane		10	10
Simpson, John, St. Thomas-square, Hackney		5	0
*Smith, John, 22, Grosvenor-square		10	10
*Smith, Adam Freer, Priory, Kew		10	10
*Smith, William Henry, 1, Fleet-street		10	10
Sorr, W.		3	3
Sowton, W. M., 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields		6	6
*Spottiswoode, Andrew, 17, Carlton House-terrace		10	10
*Spottiswoode, J., 16, Great George-street, Westminster	...		10	10
*Stebbing, Rev. Henry, D.D., Chaplain, Hampstead-road.	...		7	7
*Stewart, John, 22, Portman-square		10	10
Stewart, William, 18, Hill-street, Berkeley-square		5	0
Stocks, Bentley, 1, King's Bench-walk, Temple		5	5
*Stratton, William, 206, Piccadilly		10	10
Struthers, William, 28, Parliament-street	1	1		
Stuart, Rev. James, of South Carolina, deceased, by George Grant, Executor, a Legacy of		100	0
Stuart, J., Q.C., M.P., 19, Hertford-street, May-fair		10	0
Stuart, Henry Villiers		10	0
Sutherland, Colonel William		5	5
Sutherland, Charles, 24, Mincing-lane		26	5
*TEIGNMOUTH, Right Hon. Lord, 19, Portland-place		10	10
Tassie, William, 8, Upper Phillimore-place		10	10
Taylor, David, Belle Vue, Hampstead	1	1		
*Taylor, William		5	5
*Teague, James Alexander, 18, Aldermanbury		10	10
*Thompson, William, Ald., M.P., 12, Whitehall-place		10	10
Thompson, William James, Mincing-lane		10	10
Thompson, Henry, ditto		5	5
*Thomson, James, 25, Fenchurch-street (late Secretary)		122	17
*Thomson, Richard, 25, ditto		10	10
Tomkins, John, 3, Essex-court, Temple		5	5

	Anu. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
*Tite, William, F.R.S., 25, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square		10	10
*Tooke, William, F.R.S., 12, Russell-square		10	10
*Trant, William Henry		10	10
***Tritton, Frederick, Three Crown-square, Borough		3	3
*Trotter, John, Edinburgh		10	10
*Truscott, James, Nelson-square		3	3
Truscott, F. W.		1	1
Tucker, France, & Co., Kensington		2	2
*Tulloch, James, 16, Montague-street, Russell-square		10	10
**Tunno, E. Rose, 19, Upper Brook-street		52	10
URQUHART, JAMES, 225, Wapping		10	10
*VERE, James J. Hope, 20, Park-lane		5	5
***Virtue, George, 24, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street		12	12
*WELLINGTON, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Vice-President, Apsley House, Piccadilly		10	10
*Willoughby De Eresby, Right Hon. Lord, Vice-President, 142, Piccadilly		20	0
**Wortley, Right Hon. James A. Stuart, M.P., 29, Berkeley-square		10	0
Waddle, John, White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly		5	5
Walker, James, 23, Great George-street, Westminster		15	15
*Warden, Francis, 28, Bryanstone-square		5	5
Waugh, Thomas, Ordnance-office, Tower	1	1		
Waugh, William, 20, Surry-street, Strand		31	16
*Webb, Frederick, Sheen Lodge, Mortlake		26	5
*Webster, James G., 73, Great Tower-street		10	10
*Weeding, Thomas, 47, Mecklenburgh-square		10	10
*Whittaker, George Byrom, 20, Upper Phillimore-place		5	0
*Wilkinson, Thomas, 20, Grosvenor-street West		10	10
*Williams, Benjamin Bacon, 70, Portland-place		5	5
Williams, Rev. Edward, Nottingham		10	10
Wilson, Thomas, 5, Jeffreys-square, St. Mary Axe		21	0
Winton, David		2	2
Wood, Robert, Fulham		5	0

	Ann. Sub.		Don.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Woodd, Basil George, 108, New Bond-street		10	10
Wrench, Robert, London-bridge		4	4
*Wright, John Smith		21	0
*Wyllie, Robert Crichton, of Hazelbank, Ayrshire		12	12
YOOL, WILLIAM, 55, Conduit-street, Bond-street	1	1		
*Young, John, 27, Finsbury-square		11	11
*ZETLAND, Right Hon. the Earl of, 19, Arlington-street		15	15

THE NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING MUNIFICENT AND DISTINGUISHED

DECEASED BENEFACTORS

ARE MOST GRATEFULLY RECORDED.

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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.  
HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.  
THE COUNT DE NEUILLY, EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GORDON, G.C.B.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND, K.G.  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.  
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.  
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.  
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS-COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K.G.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY, K.G.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE AND DUMFRIES.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE, K.P.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF AILSA, K.T.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.  
MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T., F.R.S.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KINOUL.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G.C.B.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF GLASGOW.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ROSSLYN, G.C.B.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT LAKE.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELDON.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GREY, OF GROBY.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MONTAGUE.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DOVER.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MACDONALD.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STOWELL.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GLENLYON.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LYNEDOCHE, G.C.B.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD REAY.

*Deceased Benefactors (continued.)*

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 RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BARONET.  
 RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM GRANT.  
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 RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M.P.  
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 RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM HUSKISSON, M.P.  
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 SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.  
 RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.  
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 SIR CHARLES FORBES, BARONET, OF EDINGLISSIE.  
 SIR FELIX, BOOTH, BARONET.  
 JOHN NOBLE, ESQ., F.S.A.

# APPENDIX.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO JANUARY, 1853.

|                                                  | £.  | s. | Annually. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----------|
|                                                  |     |    | £. s.     |
| Her Majesty the Queen .....                      | 700 | .. | 50 0      |
| His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, &c.....         | 670 | .. | 50 0      |
| Right Honourable the Earl of Eglinton .....      | 35  | .. | 10 0      |
| Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P. ....           | 198 | .. | 10 10     |
| David Gordon Laing, Esq. (2 Subscriptions) ..... | ..  | .. | 2 2       |
| Robert Sewell, Esq..... do. ....                 | ..  | .. | 2 2       |

## DONATIONS.

|                                                        |    |    |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|----|------|
| His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. . . . . | .. | .. | 10 0 |
| Right Honourable Earl Grosvenor .....                  | .. | .. | 5 5  |
| Right Honourable Lord Macdonald .....                  | .. | .. | 5 0  |

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* * * Contributions will be at any time most gratefully received by the DIRECTORS; by BENJAMIN BOND CABELL, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., TREASURER, 1, Brick Court, Temple; by Mr. CHARLES MACKIE, SECRETARY, 34, Sidmouth Street, Regent Square; or, if paid to the Account of the TREASURER, at Messrs. HOARE'S, Bankers, 37, Fleet Street.

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Gentlemen's Annual Subscription, £1. 1s.; Ladies', 10s. 6d.



# THE VALUE OF THE HUMAN SOUL.

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## A Sermon

DELIVERED ON LORD'S DAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1852,

BY THE REV. A. FLETCHER, D.D.

IN FINSBURY CHAPEL, FINSBURY CIRCUS.

*On behalf of the "Royal Highland School Society," the London Branch of the  
"Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge."*

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"For what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"—Mark viii. 36, 37.

AFTER a very short discourse on the value of the soul, I propose to present before my friends some information respecting the Highlands and Islands of Scotland—the history and present state of that interesting portion of this kingdom, in connection with the object we have in view, of giving our contributions to assist one of the most ancient societies in connection with the education of the young in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. I shall therefore endeavour to abbreviate my discourse as much as possible.

"And when they had called the people to him, with his disciples also, he said unto them, Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." We have a remarkable instance at this moment in Tuscany. A gentleman and lady became converts to the faith; they have now been imprisoned and linked with the lowest and most degraded of felons, simply because they read the Bible, which was found in their house; and because they acknowledged the effect produced upon their minds by the Holy Spirit accompanying the reading of the word. I shall not enter into the details of this case on the present occasion, as I shall take a future opportunity of going minutely into the transaction. The fact, is, however, that two persons, in respectable circumstances, Francisco Madiai, and Rosa Madiai, his wife, are now thrust into a position of the most painful degradation, and they have nobly "taken up the cross," as they were here enjoined to do.

"For whosoever will save his life, shall lose it;" that is, "Whosoever will save his natural life, and deny me, shall lose it; and whosoever will lose his life, for my sake, shall find it; for what is a man profited if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

There are some particular times when we are more impressed with a sense of the value of the soul than others. I remember on a certain occasion to which I have adverted before, in this place, when I saw the particular spot on which the bed of Louis XIV. of France stood on which he breathed his last, reflections incidentally and naturally arose in the mind. Where is the soul of that royal personage, who was designated "Louis the Great?" And wherefore "Great?" For what did he receive the title? I answer, because of his numerous, splendid, and expensive wars—wars chiefly of aggression—wars connected with the bitterest and most tragic pages of history! There is something awfully afflicting when we think of the soul of

a departed hero—of a departed conqueror, or king—whose lives have been closely associated with numerous and sanguinary engagements; the question naturally arises, in what circumstances did they find their souls when separated from their bodies, and introduced into the immediate presence of God? There are other circumstances, of a pleasing nature, which are equally calculated to impress us with the value of the soul. Who can think of the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, and the immense power that Christian philosopher possessed, by which he could measure the heavens, and tell the magnitude of those revolving orbs, and point out to a certainty their distance from our globe—who displayed, for the first time—by the law of gravitation, how it is that all these great and magnificent objects of the divine creation are preserved in their places, and perform their wondrous revolutions! Who can think, my beloved friends, upon the mind of such a man—on the attainments of such a philosopher—without acknowledging at once the wondrous nature and character of the human soul? How valuable was the mind capable of such attainments! We may look, also, dear friends, at the attainments of other philosophers, and of our great divines. Look at the long list of English theologians, many of whom were connected with the hierarchy of the land, and others who followed the various sections of the Church of Christ—they have left productions of immense value, exhibiting divine truth in all its variety, loveliness, richness, and eloquence. Who can examine the productions of a Gill, an Owen, a Horne, a Taylor, or a Tillotson, without exclaiming, how precious is the human soul, when adorned with grace, and enlightened with wisdom from above!

Here, then is a question proposed; who was it that said, “What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?” I answer the Great Creator of that soul—he who made it, who called it into existence by the breath of his omnipotence—who knows its nature and its structure, and who has impressed it with immortality: it is he who puts this question—“What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?” He who made it, and who died to redeem it, alone knows its full value. I wish my own mind to be, from this day, more impressed with the value of the soul. A man should never enter the sacred office, whatever his learning and attainments, unless he be impressed with a deep and abiding sense of the soul's worth. Those ministers, parents, and teachers, who have the richest stores of knowledge, without a deep impression of the soul's worth, are of little importance. All this may be possessed when not in connection with a sense of the soul's worth, and the individuals will be comparatively useless. It is in proportion as we are impressed with the value of the soul, that we are stimulated to exertions—we are filled with compassion for souls, and roused to action for the eternal interests of these never-dying spirits.

With these few introductory observations, I shall now proceed to furnish a few particulars illustrative of the value of the soul. This will appear—

#### I. IF WE CONSIDER THE NATURE OF THE SOUL.

There is something in the nature of the soul—in its original constitution, so ethereal, and so spiritual, that it is impossible for us to furnish any adequate idea of its real value. Chemists may speak of the intrinsic properties, and beautiful qualities of gold and silver, and other metals and substances; but it is most difficult to speak of the nature of the soul. In its original constitution, the soul is spiritual, bearing an impress of that God who made it, and has called it into existence. It is so spiritual, that there is no resem-



blance, betwixt it and visible objects. There is not one single point of resemblance between the soul and the body, as to their original properties; the body is from the earth, and the soul from heaven; the body bears resemblance to that earth from which it sprang, and to which it must return, but the soul bears resemblance to that God who made it. The body is a casket which contains the jewel; but there is no resemblance between the external casket and the internal jewel. Oh how wondrous is the worth of the soul—spiritual in its nature; how astonishing is the union of the soul with the body! There is an actual resemblance between many substances which are allied to each other, and have mutual attractions. We find iron is attracted by the loadstone; there is something in the nature of the one corresponding with the nature of the other; there is, therefore, an alliance between them. Two liquid substances are poured into a vessel, and suddenly assume an appearance the most remarkable—that which was liquid to the eye a moment ago, now takes the appearance of gold or silver, according to the alliance of the substances. But, my beloved brethren, there is no natural alliance between the soul and the body, which is not only the house of the soul, but the servant of it. God has enabled the body to render the soul the most eminent service; the body is the medium through which knowledge is conveyed to the mind, the physical substances forming, as it were, a channel for spiritual blessings, divine light entering into the mind by the omnipotent power of the Spirit, through the medium of the ear, or through the medium of the eye.

I shall quote two passages—Genesis ii. 7, “God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living soul.” I had the curiosity yesterday to look out the Hebrew word which is here translated soul; it is “*nephesh*,” and I found what I expected; it was not God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and he became a living *animal*. The word signifies “soul,” or “spirit,” and has no reference whatever to the body of man, so that when God breathed into his nostrils, he not only imparted animal life to the body but communicated to it the spiritual mind, the soul—as it were, the breath of the deity, and bearing a resemblance to himself. I quoted a passage last Sabbath—Job xxxii. 8, “There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty will give him understanding.” May you and I, therefore, my beloved friends, be impressed with the noble and divine nature of the soul! I, of course, use this expression in a cautious sense. In speaking of the nature of the soul, I speak of the mind as originally constituted, bearing a resemblance to that Almighty Divine Spirit which called it into existence. When we consider the valuable materials with which we have to deal—the minds of these little ragged highland children, we should remember that, notwithstanding all their poverty, they are possessed of minds allied to the greatest philosophers who ever existed—they are allied to angels, and allied to God!

II. WE MAY SEE THE VALUE OF THE SOUL IN ITS RELATIONS TO SCIENCE.

Upon this point we must not dilate, still it is needful to mention some of the most transcendent attainments of the human family. When we look upon a splendid palace in the distance, we are astonished at its beautiful exterior and become anxious to see its galleries, apartments, and their furniture; but no palace ever built by man is to be compared with the body of man. We are fearfully and wonderfully made, and we naturally inquire into

the internal furniture of this earthly house, and what do we see there? We find the *understanding* and the *judgment*. These are distinct faculties. Using the ordinary terms employed in speaking of the constitution of the mind, it is by the understanding we receive knowledge; the understanding, therefore, has been designated the mind's eye. The understanding is the great seat of intelligence. The teachers of our schools, pious parents, and ministers—their great business is to convey, to the understanding of those who are committed to their care, the light of divine knowledge. It is within our power to convey these treasures, if we have not power to render them saving. A minister or teacher has the natural power of conveying knowledge to the mind of a child, and the child has a natural power of receiving that knowledge; but there it stops unless the Holy Spirit come to apply it to the heart. The knowledge with all its value is dead—the Bible, with all its worth is a dead letter without this. Hence we speak of the eye of the understanding being *opened*.

Another faculty is the *judgment*. It is by the judgment that we compare one thing with another, and endeavour to ascertain the comparative worth of those various truths, things and objects which are presented to the mind. My judgment tells me that a piece of gold is more valuable than a piece of silver by comparing the one with the other. This is the faculty which is exercised in the comparison of the truths of religion—when we compare them with the facts which science has revealed. If that judgment is under the influence of the Spirit of the living God, then we perceive that there is a sentence pronounced—the sentence of the judgment is this, that the knowledge of God, and things divine, infinitely transcends and surpasses all other kinds of information.

There is another faculty with which God has endowed the mind—it is the faculty of *memory*—a faculty of immense value, which is the natural power of retaining truth or knowledge communicated. This is a mystery we cannot understand. How it is that the engraver's tool can make a permanent impression on a copper-plate, or the pen of a ready writer upon the white page, we can all comprehend; but how can we understand the method by which knowledge is inscribed upon the tablets of the memory? This is purely spiritual in its nature, but it is there as really as if there was a tool employed in the engraving process. I mention this to point out the glorious mystery of our nature. How invaluable a faculty is memory! How great its contributions to our happiness! Should it be obliterated, our position would be most deplorable. And what a blessing it is when this invaluable faculty is sanctified by divine grace! Without this, it retains what is trivial, and forgets that which is good. By divine grace, it easily retains what is holy—divine truth when once engraven on the memory, can never be fully erased.

Then there is the faculty of the *will*, which is closely connected with the understanding and the judgment. It is by the will that we chose, and it is under the influence of that choice the whole movements of society, upon the approaching day (Monday) in this great metropolis will be directed. The merchants and the tradesmen, and those who are engaged in the various professions, are governed by it. The will is the great motive faculty which will direct the whole. And, oh! my friends, what a blessing it will be when this will is universally sanctified by divine grace! The will of man, in its natural state, resembles an iron sinew in the neck; but when it is sanctified and blessed with a holy sensibility, it beuds, and moves, and turns, and acts just

God directs. May we all, therefore, earnestly supplicate the Most High for a sanctified will!

Then there are the *affections*. What would the soul of man be without the sun of the affections glowing within him? It would indeed be even as a firmament without a sun. But, by nature, these affections are "earthly, sensual, and devilish." These are St. Paul's words. But when they are sanctified, it is not more natural for flames to have an upward tendency—when the fire of the affections is purified by divine grace, the flames which formerly had a unnatural tendency in a downward direction towards the earth, arise towards heaven. Blessed, blessed, blessed are they whose affections, and whose souls arise to the Deity—are centered in Christ—the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—the God of our salvation! Allow me to show the value of the soul,

### III. BY ITS DESIRES.

There is one thing with regard to the desires of the soul which is a paradox; they are bound up within a mind which is limited, while its desires are unlimited. The soul, under the direction of corruption, centres its desires on objects which can never satisfy the heart. It is the great object of the Saviour to draw away the soul to that which can make it great, noble and holy, blessed and happy. No individual, from the days of Adam to the present time, as recorded on the pages of history, with all the pleasures, wealth, and honours of this world, ever was, or ever could be satisfied in his mind. How amazing is the delusion of man, who, while he knows by experience, that no earthly thing can satisfy his desires, yet he follows his vain projects with as great an earnestness as if they were the only sources of felicity! It is a delusion—a spell which can never be broken but by the power of grace. It is when the Holy Spirit does the work that the desires of the soul arise to God, to Christ, and to paradise. Now, in proof of this, hear what the Psalmist says on this subject—"Oh! Lord, thou art my God. Early will I seek Thee—*Thee*—my soul thirsteth for *Thee*, and my flesh longeth for *Thee* as in a dry and thirsty land where no water is!" He had collected 800,000,000 worth of bullion towards the erection and furnishing of a temple; and yet he says what he knew to be true of this world, of its gold, of all that it produces—it was but "a dry and thirsty land in which no water is." He says—"My soul thirsteth to see thy power and thy glory as I have seen it in the sanctuary; because thy loving-kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee!" "My soul shall be satisfied"—*satisfied* is the word—"My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness, and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips, when I remember thee upon my bed, and when I meditate upon thee in the night watches!" Then there is another passage—it is the last verse of Psalm xvi., "In thy presence"—and nowhere else—"is *fulness* of joy"—a sufficiency to fill all the desires of the immortal mind—"and at thy right hand are pleasures for evermore." Again, Psalm lxxiii., "Whom have I in heaven but thee; and there is none upon earth I desire besides thee."

Thus you see the value of the soul from its *immortality*! It shall never, never die—I could employ an expression yet stronger than this—it *can* never die. God can only take away its life, by taking away its existence, and that he will never do. He has made it to live for ever, and live for ever it will; and when our most stupendous monuments of strength have passed away—when England's castles, palaces, fortresses, mountains, and hills are no more for ever—the soul which is regulated by grace divine shall flourish

in immortal bloom! My friends, to a well constituted mind there is no contemplation so delightful as this—an immortal mind living in the eternal enjoyment of that God and Saviour who made it—infinite time and infinite delight! Oh! it is most important to think of those thousands of little children of whom I am about to speak. Let us remember the value of their souls arising from its nature, faculties, desires, and immortality. The value of the soul appears,

#### IV. FROM ITS REDEMPTION.

I cannot enlarge here, and shall confine myself to a few words of illustration. Who was the Redeemer of the soul? The God who made it. And what did he become and do to redeem it? He became a man, and died in our room and stead! Allow me to read a verse or two from Watts on this subject. Seeing the value of Christ, and drawing the conclusion from premises of such value:—

“Infinite pity touch’d the heart  
Of the eternal Son,  
Descending from the heavenly court  
He left his Father’s throne.

Aside the Prince of Glory threw  
His most divine array,  
And wrapp’d his Godhead in a veil  
Of our inferior clay.

His living power, and dying love  
Redeem’d unhappy men,  
And rais’d the ruins of our race  
To life and God again.”

“How condescending and how kind,  
Was God’s eternal Son!  
Our misery reach’d his heavenly mind,  
And pity brought him down,  
When justice by our sins provok’d  
Drew forth its dreadful sword,  
He gave his soul up to the stroke  
Without a murmuring word.  
He sunk beneath our heavy woes  
To raise us to his throne;  
There’s ne’er a gift his hand bestows  
But cost his heart a groan.  
This was compassion like a God,  
That when the Saviour knew,  
The price of pardon was his blood,  
His pity ne’er withdrew.”

Thus, my friends, I have endeavoured to address you this morning on this weighty subject which has formerly occupied your attention in this place, and will again, I trust, in times to come. I have spoken of the soul’s nature, of its powers, its faculties, its desires, its immortality, and its redemption. As it is said, (Psalm xlix. 8.) “the redemption of the soul is precious.” I shall now proceed to say a few things in connection with these schools.

That great portion of our country in which these schools are situated, is in the Western parts of Scotland, commonly called the Highlands. This district of our country—(such of us as belong to Scotland)—is about two hundred miles in length, i.e., as far as from London to York, and a little further than from London to Paris; and the breadth of this interesting region is from fifty to one hundred miles. This will give you some idea of the geographical extent. In addition to this, which is called the Main-land, there is a remarkable number of Islands; and immediately to the West of our country they are called the Hebrides. They are very contiguous to the mainland; one of them, the Isle of Skye, is distant only about a quarter of a mile, about the width of the Thames. I have passed through it, and if you examine the map of the country, you cannot fail to be astonished at the number of the Islands and the loveliness of their situation. Some now present have visited a considerable number of these Islands, sailed past and around them; and they are, without exception, the loveliest specimens of what is called “insular beauty.” They are remarkable for their varied appearance. Some have their surface covered with rocks, while others are rich and lovely. Some are beautifully encircled by the most stupendous cliffs. The farthest distant

is St. Kilda, which has no school in connection with this society, as they are otherwise provided for. This is more than one hundred and fifty miles from the Main-land, and contains eighty-three families, eight of which have lately left this Island for Australia. The influence of a visit to the Highlands on a pious mind is most remarkable, calling forth the most delightful emotions. For a religious man to visit the mountainous districts of Scotland is a divine study, and no true believer can pass through these regions without finding the very devotion of his heart becoming more ardent. You are aware, my friends, that the inhabitants of that country are Celts, they are sometimes called Gauls, as it is probable they came originally from France. They are peculiarly divided into clans, by which we are to understand distinct tribes or communities; and these are distinguished by different names to which I need not refer. They originally took their names from their chiefs, to whom they were in military subjection. The head of each clan possessed a kind of kingly authority, and held the power of life and death in his hands, which was undisputed by the superior authorities of the country. So lately as the days of my grandfather, the feudal system existed in the Highlands, and I can remember some aged members of my father's church—particularly one pious and excellent woman who was more than eighty years of age, nearly fifty years ago when I entered the ministry—and she saw the funeral of Rob Roy's son, whose grave I myself have seen, and who was the last of this species of authorities. One of the greatest blessings arising out of the Union with England was the complete destruction and extirpation of feudal authority.

I stated some time ago, that the number of the inhabitants of this region was some 400,000 or 500,000, but this has been considerably reduced by emigration. The Highlands of Scotland furnish some remarkable facts of history. Some of my young friends may not be aware that Ireland was once the most cultivated and best educated portion of Europe. I need not tell you how much it is changed, and how its glory has passed away; there was a time when the Highlands and Islands of Scotland belonged to the same category. The great OSSIAN who has justly been called the "Homer of the Highlands," flourished in the third century. He was the son of FRIOM, which signifies "*the fair Gaul.*" He was the most remarkable poet that ever appeared on the face of the earth. In his productions there is not an impure sentence. There is nothing said of Christianity, it is true; but there is nothing said of the Pagan deities, and this looks favourable. The probability is, that the great Bard was disgusted with the Druidical worship; and he has not debased his poems with one single allusion to the heathen gods. During his period education must have been considerably extended.

We come now to St. Columba, who came over from Ireland. He was as eminent for his deep learning, as for his transcendent piety. He came to the isle of Iona—a name which signifies a dove, which is also the Latin meaning of Columba. That little island occupies a place in history of the most astonishing interest. St. Columba was the means of training up missionaries of great learning and earnest piety, who went over England, Scotland, Holland, and Germany, and were instrumental in diffusing gospel light to a remarkable extent over many nations. But alas, these lovely days passed away, and for a considerable period Popery prevailed there. This was succeeded by Presbytery, which is characteristic of the establishment of Scotland, and its principal religious bodies in the present day.

The parishes, some of them, are exceedingly large, extending for twenty or thirty miles. You can conceive the difficulty of attending the parish churches and schools, when situated at such a distance, when they have to go over lofty mountains, and across tempestuous lakes. So that, though there is a church and school to every parish, these are insufficient in the lowlands for the education of the juvenile population, much less in the Highlands: therefore, pious Christians, commiserating their state, formed a Society for the purpose of opening schools in those Highlands, and of appointing scripture readers, to go from place to place. They got a charter in 1709, and the Society has existed ever since, and has been instrumental in the education of thousands and of tens of thousands. These children are educated by pious men, many of whom were ordained for the church, but have not found suitable spheres as parish ministers. There are 11,749 children under this instruction.

The constitution of this Society is truly liberal, as all the educational organizations of Scotland are. You may boast of your English liberty, if you please, and we rejoice in it; but I assure you, that the spiritual liberty of the Scotch far surpasses that which is enjoyed in this country; and what is more, there is greater spiritual harmony. The children of all denominations go to these schools. The statistics are these. There are children belonging to the Established Church 7,711; Roman Catholics 400; Free Kirk and Dissenters 3638; total 11,749.

In addition to these there are employed by the Society Catechists and Missionaries who perambulate the country from place to place, where the benefits of education are not enjoyed. My friend, Mr. Charles Mackie, the London Secretary, who has lately resumed that office, informed me that he visited several of the schools *incognito*, with a view to ascertain by personal observation, how far the objects of the charity in relation to education are carried out; and he assures me he that was much delighted with his visits. The schoolmasters he found to be most intelligent, and the schools supplied by such efficient teachers, at such pitiful salaries, few of them more than £20 a-year, for which you could not get a London porter. Some years ago, during the famine, the London Board set apart £200 to be divided amongst them in addition to their little regular incomes; and their salaries have lately been raised a few pounds; but still these excellent men are poorly provided for. Many of them are unbeneficed clergymen, trained for the church.

I am one of the Directors of the Society, and there is an excellent friend, now present, which has been so for many years. I am happy to call on all our friends to assist this valuable institution. Remember that every 4s. 11d. given this day will pay for the education of one child for twelve months; and above all for a good religious education. I hope therefore our friends will assist us. May God the Spirit bless what has now been delivered, for Jesus' sake! Amen!

\*.\* The Collection amounted to £31.

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