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To

Miss Scott.

Sun

Geography Class

July 30th 1847

Miss Elliott's

Clayfield Place

£4.50

Scottish

THE

SCOTISH

Biographical Dictionary;

BEING

LIVES OF

EMINENT NATIVES OF SCOTLAND;

BY

WILLIAM ANDERSON ESQ.

AUTHOR OF LANDSCAPE LYRICS &c

EDINBURGH;

THE EDINBURGH PRINTING & PUBLISHING COY

12 SOUTH ST DAVID STRT

MDCCCXLV.

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SCOTLAND: Biography

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PREFACE.

SCOTLAND, in proportion to its size and population, has produced, perhaps, a greater number of eminent men than any other country in the world. Nevertheless, there has heretofore been, properly speaking, no cheap POPULAR DICTIONARY OF SCOTISH BIOGRAPHY in existence, and certainly none that could be considered what the present work is peculiarly intended to be, a full, complete, and comprehensive Collection of the Lives of Distinguished Natives of Scotland, at once adapted for ready reference and popular perusal.

Biography at all times affords useful and instructive reading; and there are no Lives which are perused with more satisfaction and advantage, than those of men belonging to the same soil as ourselves, whose conduct and character have rendered them worthy of being held up as the glory and example of their native land. In the Lives of the great men of a nation, we see illustrated and shown forth the rise and fall of empires, the discovery of unexplored countries, the progress of commerce, the advancement of literature, the improvements in the Arts and Sciences, the propagation of Christianity, and, indeed, all that can add to the civilization, increase the enlightenment, or promote the comfort of mankind. If history be, as has been well remarked, "Philosophy teaching by example," Biography furnishes the materials, and embellishes the outline of History.

In following out the plan of this work, the Author has aimed at producing something more than a mere compilation. The Lives have been given with faithfulness and impartiality, and the

most authentic sources of information have been consulted, with an anxious desire to ensure correctness in the details. In addition to the Lives of persons previously commemorated, among the contents will be found the Biographies of many individuals of note, generally overlooked in publications of the kind, as well as of those Scotsmen of eminence who have recently died, and whose Lives have been hitherto unwritten. Of the latter, there are many original Lives given in the following pages, which have been prepared, in most instances, from materials furnished by family information. Without wishing to interfere with the collection of Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, published seven or eight years ago, in four large volumes, it was considered that a complete Scotish Biography, comprised within the compass of a portable volume, and offered at a price which most people could afford to pay, was still much wanted; and this desideratum the present volume is designed to supply. It embodies a complete BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, from the earliest period to the present time, and it cannot fail of recommending itself to every Scotsman, as a record of the honoured and illustrious of his native land,—of those eminent men who have shed lustre on their country's annals, and made Scotland's name great among the nations.

In dismissing the work from his hands, the Author trusts that it will be deemed not altogether unworthy of public approbation and patronage, and be found to deserve a place in every Scotsman's library.

July 1842.

THE

POPULAR

SCOTISH BIOGRAPHY.

ABERCROMBY, ALEXANDER, an eminent lawyer and occasional essayist, was born October 15, 1745. Being the youngest son of George Abercromby of Tulliebody, he was the brother of Sir Ralph. Admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1766, he distinguished himself at the Bar, and was raised to the Bench in May 1792, when he assumed the title of Lord Abercromby; and in December of the same year, he was made a Lord of Justiciary. He was one of the originators of the "Mirror," a periodical published at Edinburgh in 1779, to which he contributed ten papers. He also furnished nine papers to the "Lounger." He died on the 17th November 1795, at Exmouth, in Devonshire, where he had gone on account of his health; and a short tribute to his memory was written by his friend, Henry Mackenzie, for the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

ABERCROMBY, JOHN, conjectured by Dempster, in his *Hist. Eccl. Scot.*, to be a Benedictine monk, was the author of two energetic treatises in defence of the Church of Rome against the principles of the Reformers, entitled "Veritatis Defensio," and "Hæresis Confusio." He flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century.

ABERCROMBY, JOHN, author of several horticultural works, was the son of a respectable gardener near Edinburgh, where he was born about the year 1726. In his eighteenth year he went to London, and obtained employment in the Royal Gardens. His first work, "The Gardener's Calendar," was published as the production of Mr Mawe, gardener to the Duke of Leeds, who received twenty guineas for the use of his name, which was then well known. The success of that work was so complete, that Abercromby put his own name to all his future publications; among which may be mentioned, "The Universal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany," in 4to; "The Gardener's Dictionary;" "The Gardener's Vade Mecum," and other popular productions. He died at London in 1801.

ABERCROMBY, PATRICK, physician and historian, third son of Alexander Abercromby of Fetterneir, Aberdeenshire, was born at Forfar in 1656, and took his medical degrees at St Andrews in 1685. He subsequently travelled on the Continent, and on his return to England, embracing the Roman Catholic religion, he was appointed physician to James VII.; but at the Revolution was deprived of his office, and for some years lived abroad. Returning to his native country, he afterwards devoted himself to the study of national antiquities, and compiled "The Martial Achievements of

the Scots Nation, and of such Scotsmen as have signalized themselves by the Sword," in 2 volumes, the first published in 1711, and the second in 1715. In 1707 he had given to the world a translation of a French work, entitled "The Campaigns in Scotland in 1548 and 1549," which was reprinted in the original by Mr Smythe of Methven for the Bannatyne Club, in 1829, with a preface containing an account of Abercromby's translation. Dr Abercromby died in poor circumstances in 1716; some authorities say ten years later.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Ralph, a distinguished General, was the eldest son of George Abercromby of Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire, where he was born in 1738. His mother's name was Anne Dundas, daughter of Mr Dundas of Manor. He entered the army in 1756 as a Cornet in the 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and was gradually promoted, till September 1787, when he became Major-General; next year he obtained the command of the 69th Regiment of Foot. He was afterwards removed to the 6th regiment, from that to the 5th, and in November 1797 to the 7th Regiment of Dragoons. In the year 1774, when Lieutenant-Colonel, he was elected M.P. for Kinross-shire, which county he continued to represent till 1780. On the commencement of the war with France, he was employed in Flanders and Holland, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and served with distinction under the Duke of York in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795. In the affair of Cateau, April 16, 1794, having the command of the advanced guard, he captured thirty-five pieces of cannon, and took prisoner Chapny the French General. In the succeeding October he received a wound at Nimeguen; and upon him and General Dundas devolved the arduous duty of conducting the retreat through Holland in the severe winter of that year. In the autumn of 1795 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops employed against the French in the West Indies. In this expedition his successes were signal and brilliant. The British made themselves masters of the Islands of Grenada, St Lucia, St Vincent, and Trinidad, and took possession of the Dutch settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. After an unsuccessful attack on Puerto Rico, he returned home. In his absence he had been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, and honoured with the Order of the Bath, and the Colonelcy of the Scots Greys; besides being raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and invested with the lucrative governments of Forts George and Augustus. In 1798 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, where he exerted himself to restore the discipline of the army, and on the Marquis Cornwallis becoming Lord Lieutenant, Sir Ralph obtained the chief command of the forces in Scotland. In the attempt upon Holland in 1799, undertaken for the purpose of restoring the Prince of Orange to the Stadtholdership, Sir Ralph had at first the sole command; but on the arrival of the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief, he served under His Royal Highness, and as usual greatly distinguished himself. In June 1800 Sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the troops sent out upon a secret expedition to the Mediterranean, then quartered in the Island of Minorca. After sailing about till the 7th of October between Leghorn, Gibraltar, Cadiz, and other places, without any distinct destination, part of the troops were ordered for Portugal, and the remainder for Malta, where they arrived about the middle of November, and afterwards formed part of the forces employed in the expedition to Egypt, with the view of driving the French out of that country, in which Sir Ralph was Commander-in-Chief. He embarked at Malta on the 20th December, and after being detained by the state of the weather and other causes, he succeeded in effecting a landing at Aboukir, after a

severe contest with the French on the 8th March 1801, gallantly driving them from the ridge of sand-hills on which they were posted. The garrison of Aboukir surrendered on the 18th, and the French Commander-in-Chief, General Menou, having arrived from Cairo with a reinforcement of 9000 men, early on the morning of the 21st was fought the battle of Alexandria, in which, after a sanguinary and protracted struggle, the British were victorious, General Menou being obliged to retreat, with a loss of between three and four thousand men, including many officers, and three generals killed. The loss of the British was also heavy; and this was the last field of the victor, for here Sir Ralph Abercromby received his death-wound. Being attacked by the French long before daydawn, it is thought that on the first alarm, Sir Ralph had rode straight among the enemy, who had already broken the front line and got into the rear. It was still dark, and, unable to distinguish the enemy's soldiers from his own, he was only extricated from his dangerous situation by the valour of his troops. To the first British soldier who came up to him he said, "Soldier! if you know me, don't name me." A French dragoon, at the moment, rode forward to Sir Ralph, and made a thrust at him, but not being near enough, only cut through the clothes, and grazed the skin with the point of his sabre. The dragoon's horse, wheeling about, brought him again to the charge, and he made a second attempt by a lounge, but the sabre passed between Sir Ralph's side and his right arm. The dragoon was at the instant shot dead, and the sabre remained with the General, who gave it to Sir Sydney Smith. Although Sir Ralph, early in the action, had been wounded in the thigh, he treated the wound as a trifle, and refused to quit the field. On the retreat of the enemy, he fainted from pain and loss of blood. On his wound being examined, a large incision was made for the ball, but it could not be found. He was then removed on board the Admiral's flag-ship, "the Foudroyant," where he languished till the 28th, when he expired. In the despatches sent home with an account of his death by Lord Hutchinson, who succeeded him in the command, his Lordship says: "We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never-sufficiently-to-be-lamented Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity." His remains were conveyed to Malta, and interred in the Commandery of the Grand Master, beneath the castle of St Elmo. A monument was erected to his memory in St Paul's Cathedral, Parliament having voted a sum of money for the purpose. His widow was created Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir, and, in support of the dignity, a pension of L.2000 a year was granted to her, and to the two next succeeding heirs-male. Sir Ralph Abercromby possessed, in a high degree, some of the best qualities of a general, and his coolness, decision, and intrepidity, were the theme of general praise. As a country gentleman, also, his character stood very high, being described as "the friend of the destitute poor, the patron of useful knowledge, and

the promoter of education among the meanest of his cottagers." He left four sons, George, a barrister-at-law, now Lord Abercromby; John, a Major-General; James, also a barrister, returned, with Francis Jeffrey, Esq. as one of the Members of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh at the first election under the Reform Act, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons, created Lord Dunfermline in 1839; and Alexander.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, an eminent physician of London, was born in 1763-4, at Abernethy in Perthshire, it is believed; although Derry in Ireland is also mentioned as his birth-place. When very young, his parents removed to London, where he was apprenticed to the late Mr (afterwards Sir) Charles Blick, surgeon of St Bartholomew's Hospital. He was the pupil and friend of the celebrated John Hunter. In 1780, on being elected Assistant-Surgeon to St Bartholomew's, he began to give lectures in the Hospital on anatomy and surgery. On the death of Sir Charles Blick he succeeded him as Surgeon to the Hospital. In 1793 he published "Surgical and Physiological Essays." In 1804 appeared "Surgical Observations," volume first, relating to Tumours, and two years afterwards, volume second, treating principally of the Digestive Organs. Having been elected Anatomical Lecturer to the Royal College of Surgeons, he published in 1814 the subject of his first two lectures, under the title of "An Enquiry into Mr Hunter's Theory of Life," elucidatory of his old master's opinions of the vital processes. In 1809 appeared his "Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases, and on Aneurisms," in which are detailed his memorable cases of tying the iliac artery for aneurism; a bold and successful operation, which at once established his reputation. He was the author of several other popular medical works. In chemistry, we owe to him, in conjunction with Mr Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, the discovery of the "fulminating mercury," the force of which, as an explosive power, is greater than that of gunpowder. He died on the 20th April 1831, at his house at Enfield. Many amusing anecdotes are related of his eccentricities. He attributed most complaints to the disordered state of the stomach, and his chief remedies were exercise and regulation of the diet. Once he prescribed a skipping rope to a female hypochondriacal patient of the upper ranks; and at another time, as a cure for gout, he advised an indolent and luxurious citizen to "live upon sixpence a day, and earn it." In spite of the bluntness of his manner, however, he was very benevolent, and often not only gratuitously visited persons whose poverty prevented them coming to him, but even sometimes supplied their wants from his own purse.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, physician and medical writer, for several years practised at Bath. He was a native of Scotland, but neither the date nor the place of his birth is known. He was noted for extreme irritability of temper, and among other persons with whom he had a dispute was the eccentric Philip Thicknesse, in the dedication to whose memoirs is given an account of one of his last quarrels. He afterwards went to Antigua, and became Physician to the Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial troops, and one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas in that Island. He was the author of several medical tracts, as also of a pamphlet against the abolition of the slave-trade. He died 24th April 1802, at Harrowgate, at an advanced age.

ADAM, ALEXANDER, an eminent scholar, and author of a standard work on "Roman Antiquities," was born at Coats of Burgie, in the parish of Rafford, county of Elgin, on the 24th June 1741. His parents, who rented a small farm, were in humble circumstances; and, like many of his countrymen

who have afterwards raised themselves to distinction, he received the first part of his education at the parish school. His constant application to his book induced his father to have him taught Latin. Before he was sixteen he had borrowed, from a clergyman in the neighbourhood, a copy of Livy in the small Elzevir edition, and we are told used to read it before daybreak during the mornings of winter by the light of splinters of bog-wood dug out of an adjoining moss, not having an opportunity of doing so at any other period of the day. In 1757 he endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a bursary or exhibition at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1758, a relative of his mother, the Rev. Mr Watson, one of the ministers of the Canongate, advised him to remove to Edinburgh, "provided he was prepared to endure every hardship for a season;" and hardships of a severe nature he did endure, but nothing could deter him from the pursuit of knowledge. Through Mr Watson's influence he obtained free admission to the lectures of the different professors, with, of course, access to the College Library; and while attending the classes, it appears that all his income was only the sum of one guinea per quarter, which he received from Mr Alan Maconochie, afterwards Lord Meadowbank, for being his tutor. At this time, he lodged in a small room at Restalrig, for which he paid fourpence a week. His breakfast consisted of oatmeal porridge with small beer, and his dinner was often no more than a penny loaf and a drink of water. After about eighteen months of close study, at the early age of nineteen, he was fortunate in being elected, on a comparative trial of candidates, Head Master of Watson's Hospital, where he continued to improve himself in classical knowledge, by a careful perusal of the best authors. Three years afterwards he resigned this office on becoming private tutor to the son of Mr Kincaid, subsequently Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In April 1765 he was, by that gentleman's influence, appointed assistant to Mr Matheson, Rector of the High School, whose increasing infirmities compelled him to retire, on a small annuity, paid principally from the class fees; and on the 8th June 1768 he succeeded him as rector. He now devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his school, and to those literary and classical researches for which he was so peculiarly qualified. To him the High School of Edinburgh owes much of its reputation, and is entirely indebted for the introduction of Greek, which he effected in 1772, in spite of the opposition of the Senatus Academicus, who, considering it an encroachment on the Greek Chair of the University, presented a petition and remonstrance against it to the Town Council, but without success. Having introduced into his class a new Latin grammar of his own compiling, and recommended its adoption in the other classes, instead of Ruddiman's, which had been heretofore in use, a dispute arose between him and the under masters, and the matter was referred by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, the patrons of the school, to Dr Robertson the historian, Principal of the University, who decided in favour of Ruddiman's. The magistrates, in consequence, issued an order in 1786 prohibiting the use of any other grammar of the Latin language, which, and a subsequent order to the same effect, Dr Adam disregarded, and continued to use his own rules, without being farther interfered with. In 1772 he published the work in question under the title of "The Principles of Latin and English Grammar;" the chief object of which was to combine the study of English and Latin grammar, so that they might illustrate each other, in order to avoid the inconvenience to pupils of learning Latin from a Latin Grammar, before they understood the language. One of the most active opponents of the new grammar was Dr Gilbert Stuart,

who was related to Ruddiman, and who inserted several squibs in the papers of the day against Adam and his work, to the author's great annoyance. In 1780 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of Edinburgh, chiefly at the suggestion of Principal Robertson; and before his death, he had the satisfaction of seeing his grammar adopted in his own seminary. His next work was the "Roman Antiquities," or, an account of the manners and customs of the Romans, published in 1791, which was translated into various foreign languages, and which is now used as a class-book in many of the English schools. For this work he got L.600. In 1794 appeared his "Summary of Geography and History," in one thick volume of 900 pages, having increased to this size from a small treatise on the same subject, printed for the use of his pupils in 1784. The least popular of his works is the "Classical Biography," published in 1800; and the last of his laborious and useful compilations was an abridged Latin Dictionary, entitled "Lexicon Linguæ Latinæ Compendiarum," 8vo, which was published in 1805, and intended for the use of schools. Dr Adam's books are valuable auxiliaries to the student, from the mass of useful and classical information which they contain. He had commenced a larger dictionary than the one published, but did not live to complete it. Having been seized in school with an apoplectic attack, he languished for five days, and, as death was approaching, fancying himself, during the wanderings of his mind, with his pupils in school, he said, "But it grows dark, boys, you may go!" and almost immediately expired, on the 18th of December 1809, at the age of 68. Possessed of an ardent and independent mind, and liberal in the extreme in his politics, he took a great interest in the progress of the French Revolution, believing it to be the cause of liberty, and even went so far as to introduce political matters into his school, for which he was much censured at the time, and that by many of his friends; but after the first excitement had passed away, he soon regained the respect even of those who had been most embittered against him. He was universally regretted, and the Magistrates of Edinburgh honoured his memory by a public funeral. His portrait by Raeburn, taken shortly before his death at the desire of some of his old pupils, was placed in the Library of the High School. He was twice married, and left a widow, two daughters and a son.

ADAM, Robert, architect, was born at Kirkaldy in 1728. He was the second son of Mr William Adam of Maryburgh, who, like his father, was also an architect, and who designed Hopetoun House, the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and other buildings. After studying at the University of Edinburgh, Robert in 1754 proceeded to the Continent, and resided three years in Italy. In July 1757 he sailed from Venice to Spalatro in Dalmatia, to inspect the remains of the Palace of the Emperor Dioclesian. In 1762, on his return to England, he was appointed architect to the King, an office which he resigned two years afterwards, on being elected M.P. for the county of Kinross. In 1764 he published, in one volume folio, a splendid work, containing seventy-one engravings and descriptions of the ruins of the Palace of Dioclesian, and of some other buildings. In 1773 he and his brother James, also an eminent architect, brought out "The Works of R. and J. Adam," in numbers, consisting of plans and elevations of buildings in England and Scotland, erected from their designs, among which are, the Register House and College of Edinburgh, and the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He died 3d March 1792, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The year before his death he designed no less than eight public buildings, and twenty-five private ones. He also excelled in landscape drawing. His

brother James, the designer of Portland Place, one of the noblest streets in London, died on the 17th October 1794. From them the Adelphi Buildings in the Strand derive their name, being the work of the two brothers.

ADAM, Robert, the Rev., B.A., author of "The Religious World Displayed," was born in the parish of Udny, Aberdeenshire, of poor but respectable parents, about the year 1770. He was educated and took his degree of M.A. at Aberdeen. He was afterwards sent, by some persons interested in his welfare, to St Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he was ordained Deacon and Priest by Dr Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. About the year 1801 he was appointed assistant to Dr Abernethy Drummond of Hawthornden, Titular Bishop of Glasgow, whom he succeeded as Minister of Blackfriars' Wynd Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. He was also Chaplain to the Earl of Kellie. In 1809 he published the elaborate and comprehensive work in three volumes, entitled "The Religious World Displayed, or a View of the Four Grand Systems of Religion, Judaism, Paganism, Christianity, and Mohammedism, and of the Various Denominations, Sects, and Parties in the Christian World; to which is subjoined, a View of Deism and Atheism;" which he inscribed to the memory of Bishop Drummond, formerly senior minister of his congregation. He was subsequently appointed to a church in the Danish Island of St Croix, where he was much annoyed by the Danish authorities, and ultimately ordered to leave the island. His conduct met with the full approbation of our own government, both civil and ecclesiastical, and he proceeded to Denmark to procure redress, which it appears he never obtained. After his return from Copenhagen to London, he accompanied the newly appointed Bishop of Barbadoes to the West Indies in 1825, and was appointed interim pastor of the Island Tobago, where he died on the 2d July 1826, after a very few days' illness.

ADAM, Scotus, one of the Doctors of the Sorbonne, flourished in the twelfth century. He was educated in the monastery of Lindisferne, or Holy Island, in the county of Durham. He afterwards taught school divinity in the Sorbonne at Paris. In his latter years he became one of "the monks of Melrose." He afterwards retired to the Abbey of Durham, where he wrote the Lives of St Columbanus, and of some other monks of the sixth century, and also of David I., King of Scotland. He died in 1195.

ADAM, William, Right Hon. Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, the son of John Adam of Blair Adam, was born 21st July 1751, O.S. He was educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, and in 1773 was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, but never practised at the Scotish bar. In 1774 he was chosen M.P. for Gatton; in 1780 for Stranraer, &c.; in 1784 for the Elgin Burghs; and in 1790 for Ross-shire. At the close of Lord North's administration in 1782, in consequence of some family losses, he became barrister-at-law. In 1794 he retired from Parliament to devote himself to his profession. In 1802 he was appointed Counsel for the East India Company, and in 1806 Chancellor to the Duchy of Cornwall. In the same year he was returned M.P. for Kincardineshire, and in 1807, being elected both for that county and for Kinross-shire, he preferred to sit for the former. In 1811 he again vacated his seat for his professional duties. Being now generally esteemed a sound lawyer, his practice increased, and he was consulted by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and many of the nobility. In the course of his parliamentary career, in consequence of something that occurred in a discussion during the first American war, he fought a duel with the late Mr Fox, which happily ended without bloodshed, when the latter jocularly remarked, that had his antagonist not

loaded his pistol with government powder, he would have been shot. Mr Adam generally opposed the politics of Mr Pitt. In 1814 he submitted to government the plan for trying civil causes by jury in Scotland. In 1815 he was made a Privy Councillor, and was appointed one of the Barons of the Scotish Exchequer, chiefly with the view of enabling him to introduce and establish the new system of trial by jury. In 1816 an Act of Parliament was obtained, instituting a separate Jury Court in Scotland, in which he was appointed Lord Chief Commissioner, with two of the Judges of the Court of Session as his colleagues. He accordingly relinquished his situation in the Exchequer, and continued to apply his energies to the duties of the Jury Court, overcoming, by his patience, zeal, and urbanity, the many obstacles opposed to the success of such an institution. In 1830, when sufficiently organized, the Jury Court was, by another act, transferred to the Court of Session, and on taking his seat on the Bench of the latter for the first time, addresses were presented to him from the Faculty of Advocates, the Society of Writers to the Signet, and the Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, thanking him for the important benefits which the introduction of trial by jury in civil cases had conferred on the country. In 1833 he retired from the Bench; and died at his house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on the 17th February 1839, aged 87. He married early a sister of the late Lord Elphinstone, and had a family of several sons; viz. John, long at the head of the Council in India, who died some years before him; Admiral Sir Charles, M.P. one of the Lords of the Admiralty; William George, an eminent King's Counsel, afterwards Accomptant General in the Court of Chancery, who died 16th May 1839, three months after his father; and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick, who held a command at Waterloo, afterwards High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and subsequently Governor of Madras. A younger son died abroad.

ADAMSON, Henry, a poet of the seventeenth century, was the son of James Adamson, Dean of Guild in Perth in 1600, the year of the Gowrie Conspiracy. Intended for the ministry, he received an excellent classical education, and attempted Latin poetry with success. In 1638 he published a poem, entitled "Mirthful Musings for the Death of Mr Gall," being nothing more than a history in verse of his native town. He died in 1639, and a new edition of his poem was published in 1774, with illustrative notes, by Mr James Cant.

ADAMSON, Patrick, an eminent prelate, and Latin poet, was born at Perth in 1543, and studied at St Andrews. On quitting the University he became a schoolmaster at a village in Fife. In 1566, Makgill of Rankeillor, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, sent him, as tutor, with his son to France, where he was going to study the civil law. On the 19th of June of that year, Mary Queen of Scots was delivered of a son, afterwards James the Sixth, on which occasion Adamson, then at Paris, wrote a Latin poem, styling the royal infant "Prince of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland," for which he was imprisoned for six months. Queen Mary herself, and several of the nobility, interceded for his liberation. On regaining his freedom he proceeded with his pupil to Bourges, where they both entered students at law. He only escaped being involved in the massacre of St Bartholomew, by concealing himself for seven months in an inn, the master of which, an old man 70 years of age, was, for harbouring heretics, thrown from the roof of his own house and killed on the spot. He employed the time of his concealment in composing a Latin poetical version of the Book of Job, and in writing in the same language a piece called the Tragedy of Herod. Before leaving France he was bold enough

to publish a Latin translation of the Confession of Faith. Returning to Scotland in 1573, he married the daughter of a lawyer, and having entered into holy orders, he became minister of Paisley. In 1575 he was named one of the Commissioners of the General Assembly, to settle the policy and jurisdiction of the church. In 1576 he was appointed one of the chaplains of the Regent Morton, by whom he was the same year, on the death of Archbishop Douglas, raised to the Archbishopric of St Andrews. Shortly afterwards he published a translation of the Catechism into Latin verse, which was generally commended. His undue zeal for Episcopacy rendered him very obnoxious to the Presbyterian party. In 1578 he was induced to submit himself to the General Assembly. The year following, however, he was exposed to fresh troubles. In 1582, being cured by an old woman, of the name of Alison Pearson, of a chronic disease, for which he could get no relief from his physicians, he was accused of dealing with witches, and the woman herself was committed to prison; but escaping at the time, she was about four years afterwards burnt for witchcraft. In 1583 he preached before King James at St Andrews, when he held a disputation with Mr Andrew Melville. His Majesty had such a high opinion of him, that he sent him ambassador to the Court of Queen Elizabeth, where his object was twofold, viz. to recommend the King his master to the English nobility, and to obtain support to the cause of Episcopacy in Scotland. His eloquence and address soon excited Elizabeth's jealousy, and she forbade him to preach while he remained in her dominions. In 1584 he was recalled, and on his return to Edinburgh, he exerted himself strenuously in support of King James' views in favour of Episcopacy. At the Provincial Synod held at St Andrews in 1586, he was formally excommunicated, on which he appealed to the King and the States, but without redress. He was now reduced to great necessity, and we are told that his children even wanted bread. In 1588 he was summoned before the General Assembly for having, contrary to law, married the Catholic Earl of Huntly to his Countess, without requiring him to subscribe the Confession of Faith. For this and other alleged crimes he was deposed, and again excommunicated. In 1589 he published the Lamentations of Jeremiah, in Latin verse, which he dedicated to the King, complaining of the harsh treatment he had received. The same year he also published a Latin poetical translation of the Apocalypse, and addressed a copy of Latin verses to his Majesty, deploring his distress. Unmoved by his appeals, the King bestowed the revenues of his see on the Duke of Lennox. Crushed in spirit, abandoned by everybody, and reduced by poverty and disease, the unfortunate Prelate now sent to the General Assembly a formal Recantation of his views in regard to church government. Having applied for relief in his distress to his former opponent, Mr Andrew Melville, the latter not only assisted him liberally out of his own purse for some months, but procured a subscription in his behalf among his brethren. Adamson died on the 19th February 1591-2. His works were published in a quarto volume in London in 1619, with his life by Thomas Wilson. He wrote, besides these, many things still unpublished, among which is a History of His Own Times.

AIDAN, bishop of Lindisferne, or Holy Island, was originally a monk in the monastery of Iona. By his zeal, a large portion of the northern part of Britain was converted to Christianity. In 634 he was taken to England by Oswald, King of Northumberland, and by his advice, the Episcopal See was removed from York, where it had been fixed by Gregory the Great, to Lindisferne. On Oswald being killed in battle,

Aidan continued to govern the church of Northumberland under his successors, Oswin and Oswy, who reigned jointly; but the death of the former so much affected him, that he survived him only twelve days, and died in August 651. Bede ascribes three miracles to Aidan; two of them performed in his lifetime, and the other after his death. He was buried in his church of Lindisferne, and part of his relics was removed into Scotland by his successor Colman in 664.

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, an eminent painter, the son of William Aikman of Cairney, advocate, was born 24th October 1682. He was intended by his father for the law, but the bent of his own mind early led him to painting as a profession. In 1707, after selling off his paternal estate, he went to Rome, where he spent three years in studying the great masters, and returned to his native country in 1712, having also visited Constantinople and Smyrna. In 1723, being patronized by the Duke of Argyle, he was induced to settle as a portrait-painter in London, where he soon acquired the friendship of the Earl of Burlington, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and others. He died 4th June, O. S. 1731, in his 49th year. His remains, with those of his son, who predeceased him about six months, were removed to Edinburgh, and interred together in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. An Epitaph, by his friend Mallet the poet, was inscribed on his tomb. Several of his portraits are in the possession of the Dukes of Hamilton, Argyle, Devonshire, and others. He numbered among his friends Allan Ramsay, Somerville, the author of the Chase, and Thomson, the author of the Seasons, who commemorated his genius in their poetry. He was also intimate with most of the wits of Queen Anne's days. His style bears a close resemblance to that of Kneller.

AINSLIE, ROBERT, Writer to the Signet, the friend and correspondent of Robert Burns, was born 13th January 1766. He was the eldest son of Mr Ainslie of Darnchester, residing at Berrywell, near Dunse, the Land Agent for Lord Douglas in Berwickshire. He served his apprenticeship with Mr Samuel Mitchelson, in Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh, who was a great musical amateur, and in whose house occurred the famous "Haggis scene" described by Smollett in Humphrey Clinker. In the spring of 1787, when he had just completed his twentieth year, Burns being at that time in Edinburgh, he was fortunate enough to make his acquaintance, and in May of that year, he and the poet went upon an excursion together into Berwickshire and Teviotdale, when he introduced Burns at his father's house, and the reception he received from the family is pleasantly referred to in his gifted companion's memoranda on this tour. In 1789 Ainslie passed Writer to the Signet. He afterwards visited Burns at Ellisland, when the poet gave him a manuscript copy of *Tam O' Shanter*, which he presented to Sir Walter Scott. He married a lady named Cunningham, the daughter of a colonel in the Scots Brigade in the Dutch Service, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom only two daughters survived him. He had two brothers, and one sister, the latter of whom, whose beauty was highly spoken of by Burns, died before him. One of his brothers, Douglas, succeeded his father as Land Agent; and the other, Whitelaw, is known as the author of an elaborate book on the Materia Medica of India, where he for many years held the situation of medical superintendent of the Southern Division of India, for which work he was knighted by William IV. Mr Ainslie died on the 11th April 1838. He was the author of two religious little works, "A Father's Gift to His Children," and "Reasons for the Hope that is in Us," the latter comprising many of the evidences for the truth of Christianity. He was also a contributor to the Edinburgh Magazine and others of the periodicals

for the last forty years. His disposition was kind and benevolent, his manners affable and frank, and his conversation cheerful and abounding in anecdote. Many of Burns' letters to him will be found in the poet's printed correspondence.

AITKEN, JOHN, for some time editor of Constable's Miscellany, was born on 25th March 1793, in the village of Camelon, Stirlingshire. His first situation was in the East Lothian Bank, and soon after he was sent to the banking office of Mr Park, Selkirk, brother of the traveller, where he remained for several years. He was afterwards appointed teller in the East Lothian Bank, where he had formerly been. He subsequently removed to Edinburgh, and became a bookseller. Having early displayed a predilection for literature, he now resolved to follow the bent of his mind, and commenced editing "The Cabinet," an elegant selection of pieces in prose and verse, three volumes of which were published. The taste and judgment evinced in this publication recommended him to Mr Archibald Constable as the fittest person to undertake the editorship of his "Miscellany;" and though for a time the failure of Messrs Constable and Company postponed the publication, when the work at last appeared, it was under Mr Aitken's management. On the death of Mr Constable, he, in conjunction with Mr Henry Constable and Messrs Hurst, Chance, and Company, London, purchased the work, and continued editor till 1831, when some new arrangements rendered his retirement necessary. He afterwards became a printer on his own account, with some prospect of success; but having caught cold, which produced erysipelas in the head, he died on 15th February 1833, in the 39th year of his age, leaving a widow and four children. Mr Aitken wrote a few pieces of poetry of uncommon beauty and sensibility; of these, perhaps, the most touching is the address to his children prefixed to the third series of the Cabinet.

AITON, WILLIAM, styled the Scotish Linnæus, was born in 1731, at a village near Hamilton. Going to England in 1754, he was employed as an assistant in the Physic Gardens at Chelsea, under Philip Miller, the superintendent, on whose recommendation he was in 1759 appointed Head Gardener to the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew, and became a great favourite with George III. In 1783 he obtained also the appointment of superintendent of the pleasure-grounds at Kew. He introduced a number of improvements into the Royal Gardens, and formed there one of the best collections of rare exotic plants then known, a catalogue of which, with the title, *Hortus Kewensis*, was published in 1789 in 3 vols. 8vo, containing an enumeration of between five and six thousand species, with thirteen plates. He died in 1793, of a scirrhus in the liver, and his son was nominated by the king himself his successor.

ALES, or ALESSE, ALEXANDER, a celebrated theologian, was born at Edinburgh, 28th April 1500, and was at first canon in the Cathedral of St Andrews. He early entered into the controversy against Luther, and also had a dispute with Patrick Hamilton, the martyr; whose constancy at the stake, however, induced him to entertain doubts as to the Popish creed, and on the change in his sentiments becoming known, he was obliged to fly into Germany, where he became a Protestant. In 1535 he went to London, and was held in high esteem by Henry VIII., Cranmer, Latimer, and other Reformers. In 1540 he was appointed, by the Elector of Brandenberg, Professor of Divinity at Frankfort. In 1542 he went to Leipsic, where he held the same situation. He died in 1565. He wrote in Latin a number of theological works, commentaries, &c.; but the best of his writings is one entitled *De Sancta Trinitate, cum confutatione erroris Valentini.*

ALEXANDER I., King of Scotland, surnamed the Fierce, from his vigour and impetuosity, was the fifth son of

Malcolm III. and succeeded his brother Edgar on the 8th January 1107. He married Sybilla, natural daughter of Henry I. of England. He was very energetic in maintaining his authority, and especially in suppressing the bands of robbers who infested the northern parts of his dominions; and a conspiracy having been formed against his life, the traitors obtained admission to his bedchamber at night, but after killing six of them, the King made his escape. He died April 27, 1124, in the seventeenth year of his reign. The date of his birth is uncertain. He was very pious, and made many valuable donations to the church. Having narrowly escaped shipwreck near Inchcolm, in the Frith of Forth, he built a monastery on that island. The principal feature of his reign is his successful resistance to the efforts made by the English prelates to assert a supremacy over the Scotish Church.

ALEXANDER II., King of Scotland, born in 1198, succeeded his father, William the Lion, December 4, 1214, being then only sixteen. When the tyranny of King John caused his barons to take up arms against him, Alexander espoused the cause of the latter, and made an incursion into England; and when John, on his part, marched his army across the Border, the Scotish King offered him battle, but he declined the contest. In 1221 Alexander married Joan, eldest sister of Henry III. of England; and this Princess dying in 1238 without issue, the King, in 1239, took for his second wife Mary de Couci, the daughter of a French Noble, by whom he had one son, Alexander III., who succeeded him. Among other events of his reign was the taking of Carlisle, which was afterwards exchanged for Berwick. Alexander died in 1249, in one of the islands of the Hebrides, while engaged in subjecting to his sway Angus, the Lord of Argyle, who had refused to do him homage. He is represented by Fordun as a pious, just, and brave King.

ALEXANDER III., born at Roxburgh, September 4, 1241, succeeded to the throne in 1249. In 1251, when he was only ten years old, he was married at York to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England. During his long minority, the country was a prey to factions, and at one period the Cummings, a powerful and turbulent family, confined the King a prisoner at Stirling, but he was released by his subjects. On the 2d October 1263, being then twenty-two, he defeated at Largs, Haco, King of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with an army. In 1274 he attended the coronation of Edward I. at Westminster. In 1285, his Queen and three children being dead, at the request of his nobility, he married Joletta, daughter of the Count de Dreux; but shortly afterwards, on the 10th of April 1286, he was unfortunately killed by his horse falling with him over a precipice on the road between Burntisland and Kinghorn. Distinguished for decision, fortitude, and impartiality, he introduced many excellent regulations into the government, and invariably protected his people against the oppressions of the nobility. His death brought upon the country all the calamities of a disputed succession, and was the greatest misfortune that ever befell Scotland.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a painter of some eminence during the earlier half of the eighteenth century. Neither the place of his birth nor the date is recorded, but he was supposed to be a descendant of the more celebrated George Jameson. He studied his art chiefly at Florence. On his return to Scotland he resided at Gordon Castle, having found a liberal patroness in the Duchess of Gordon, a daughter of the Earl of Peterborough. He painted poetical, allegorical, and ornamental pieces; also portraits and historical landscapes. Many of the portraits of Queen Mary are by him. He had begun, it is stated, a picture of Mary's escape from Lochleven Castle, which he did not live to finish.

ALEXANDER, Sir William, Earl of Stirling, an eminent poet and statesman, was born about 1580. All his patrimony was the small estate of Menstrie, near Stirling; but he acquired both fortune and rank for himself. While still young, he accompanied the Earl of Argyle abroad, as his travelling tutor. His first poems were, a Century of Sonnets, of an amatory cast, being intended to celebrate an unsuccessful suit to a lady, which were published in London in 1604, under the title of "Aurora, containing the first Fancies of the Author's Youth." Shortly after James VI. had removed to England in 1603, Alexander followed him, and it appears soon obtained the place of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Prince Henry, to whom he had addressed a poem, or Parænesis, which, after that prince's death, he readdressed to the new heir-apparent Prince Charles. In 1607 he published some dramatic poems, entitled "Monarchick Tragedies," dedicated to the King, with which was republished his first tragedy, founded on the history of Darius, which had appeared at Edinburgh in 1603. In 1613 he was appointed Gentleman Usher to Prince Charles. In 1614 he received the honour of knighthood from King James, who used to call him his "philosophic poet," and was made Master of Requests. The same year he published at Edinburgh his largest work, entitled "Doomsday, or the Great Day of Judgment," of which there have been several editions. In 1621 King James made a grant to him of Nova Scotia, with a view to his colonizing it. This scheme had the sanction also of Charles I., who appointed him Lieutenant of the new colony, and founded the order of Baronets of Nova Scotia, the money to be derived from whom, for the title and land in the province, was to be expended in the formation of the settlement; but the project miscarried, and Sir William sold the colony to the French, "for a matter of five or six thousand pounds English money." In 1626 he was made Secretary of State for Scotland. In 1630 he was created Viscount Canada, and in 1633, at the coronation of King Charles at Holyrood, Earl of Stirling. He likewise received the privilege from the King of coining base money, which rendered him very unpopular. He died in 1640. He had married early in life the daughter and heiress of Sir William Erskine, and left three sons and two daughters. The title has been dormant since the death of the fifth earl in 1739. In 1830, a gentleman of the name of Mr Alexander Humphreys came forward, and claimed to be descended from a younger branch of the family. Assuming the title of Earl of Stirling and Dovon, he was, in 1839, tried before the High Court of Justiciary, on a charge of forging one of the documents on which he founds his claim, but acquitted. Another supposed descendant, Major-General Alexander, in the service of the United States, distinguished himself during the revolutionary war in North America. Lord Stirling's poems, which are generally of a moralizing character, and possess great merit, were published in 1637, by himself, in one volume folio, under the title of "Recreations with the Muses." He also published at Oxford, in 1631, King James VI.'s Version of the Psalms, which had been revised by him, having received a licence from Charles I., with the exclusive copyright for thirty-one years, which, however, was of little use to him, as they were almost universally rejected. Besides the pieces mentioned, Lord Stirling is said to have written a supplement to complete the third part of Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia.

ALISON, Archibald, the Rev. author of "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste," was the second son of a magistrate of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1757. In 1772 he went to the University of Glasgow, and afterwards became an Exhibitioner at Baliol College, Oxford, where he

took the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. Entering into holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Brancepeth, county of Durham, and was subsequently made Prebendary of Sarum. Having acquired the friendship of the late Sir William Pulteney, he was indebted to him for preferment in the church. In 1784 he married at Edinburgh the eldest daughter of the celebrated Dr John Gregory, by whom he had six children. In 1800, on the invitation of Sir William Forbes, Baronet, and the Vestry of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, he became senior minister of that chapel. The congregation having removed to St Paul's Chapel, York Place, he continued to officiate there until a severe illness, in 1831, compelled him to relinquish all public duties. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in the first year of its institution, and was the intimate friend of many of its most distinguished members, as he was of most of the men of genius and learning of the present century of Scotland. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. His principal work was "The Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste," the first edition of which was published in 1790, and the second, with considerable additions, in 1811. The work has passed through several editions, and was translated into the French. His theory of taste has been approved by men of the highest genius in poetry, criticism, and art. He died, universally respected, on the 17th May 1839.

ALLAN, DAVID, historical painter, the son of David Allan, shoremaster at Alloa, was born there on the 13th February 1744. His early efforts in art having attracted the notice of Mr Stewart, then Collector of the Customs at Alloa, he was sent, when eleven years of age, to the Messrs Foulis' academy of painting and engraving at Glasgow, where he remained seven years. At the expense of Lord Cathcart, Mr Abercromby of Tulliebody, and other persons of fortune in Clackmannanshire, to whom his talents had recommended him, he afterwards proceeded to Italy, and studied for sixteen years at Rome, where, in 1773, he received the gold medal given by the Academy of St Luke, for the best specimen of historical composition, the subject of which was "The Origin of Painting, or the Corinthian Maid drawing the Shadow of her Lover;" an admirable engraving of which was executed by Cunego. Having, after a residence of two years in London, returned to Edinburgh, he was, on the death of Alexander Runciman in 1786, appointed Director and Master of the Academy established by the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland. In 1788 he published an edition of the Gentle Shepherd, with characteristic etchings; also, some time after, a collection of the most humorous old Scotish songs, with similar drawings; these, with his illustrations of the Cotter's Saturday Night, the Stool of Repentance, and other sketches of rustic character, all etched by himself in aquatinta, procured for him the title of the Scotish Hogarth. He died at Edinburgh on the 6th of August 1796.

ALSTON, CHARLES, physician and lecturer on botany, was born in Lanarkshire in 1683, and first studied at the University of Glasgow. Having obtained the patronage of the Duchess of Hamilton, he devoted himself to the medical profession, and in the year 1716 went, with the celebrated Dr Alexander Monro, to Leyden; where, after studying for three years under Boerhaave, he took his degree as M.D. On his return, he commenced practice in Edinburgh, and, by the interest of the Duke of Hamilton, obtained the sinecure office of King's Botanist. In 1738 he was chosen to succeed Professor Preston in the Chair of Botany and Materia Medica united in the University of Edinburgh; and in coniunction with Dr Monro, Dr Rutherford, Dr Sinclair, and Dr Plummer, laid the foundation

of the high character since enjoyed by Edinburgh as a school of medical science. He continued to lecture till his death in November 1760. He was the author of several botanical works, the principal of which is entitled "Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense," 1753. In the same year one of his papers, in which he endeavoured to overturn the Linnæan doctrine of the sexual system of plants, was published in the first volume of the "Edinburgh Physical and Literary Essays." His lectures on the Materia Medica appeared in two volumes, 4to, in 1770.

ALVES, Robert, a minor poet, was born at Elgin in 1745, and studied at Aberdeen. He afterwards became parish schoolmaster at Deskford, and in 1773 removed to Banff. In 1779 he went to Edinburgh, where he maintained himself by teaching the classics. In 1782 he published a volume of poems, which attracted little notice. In 1789 appeared another of his works, entitled "Edinburgh, a Poem, in Two Parts, and the Weeping Bard, in Sixteen Cantos," which were not without merit. He died on the 1st of January 1794, leaving a laborious work in the press, entitled "Sketches of a History of Literature," which was afterwards published.

ANDERSON, Adam, author of the largest British compilation upon Commercial History, was born about the year 1692. He left Scotland early in life, and obtained the situation of clerk in the South Sea House, London, in which he remained for forty years, and rose to be Chief Clerk of the Stock and New Annuities in that establishment, which post he retained till his death, which happened on the 10th January 1765. He was one of the Trustees for the Settlement of Georgia, and also one of the Court of Assistants of the Scots Corporation in London. In 1764, a year before his death, was published his elaborate work, entitled "An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce, from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time; containing a History of the large Commercial Interests of the British Empire," &c., London, two volumes folio. An improved edition of this work was subsequently published by Mr David M'Pherson, in four volumes.

ANDERSON, Alexander, an eminent mathematician, was born at Aberdeen, near the close of the sixteenth century, and having proceeded to Paris, he settled there as a private teacher or Professor of Mathematics. Between the years 1612 and 1619 he published various treatises in geometrical and algebraic science. His pure taste and skill in mathematical investigation pointed him out to the executors of the celebrated geometrician Vieta, Master of Requests at Paris, who died in 1603, as the fittest person to revise and publish his valuable MSS., which he did with learned comments, and neat demonstrations of propositions left imperfect. He subsequently produced a specimen of the application of geometrical analysis, distinguished for its clearness and classic elegance. His works are now scarce. They consist of six thin quarto volumes, including the edition of the works of Vieta. Of these, his "Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi" was published in 1612; his "Αιτιολογια pro Zetetico Apolloniani problematis" in 1615, and his "Vindiciæ Archimedes" in 1616. The date of his death, as of his birth, has not been ascertained.

ANDERSON, Andrew, Lieutenant-General in the East India Company's service, was the son of a private soldier and a poor half-witted woman of the name of Marjory Gilzean, belonging to the town of Elgin, to whom he was privately married. Andrew, who was born about the year 1746, was brought up by his mother in a state of great misery, in what had been the sacristy of Elgin Cathedral, where she led a wretched and lonely life, supported by charity; her infant's bed being a hollow sculptured stone, which had formerly been used as a font. He was

educated at the grammar school of that town as a pauper, doing all the drudgery of the school in return for his education. Afterwards he was bound apprentice to his father's brother, a staymaker in the adjoining parish of St Andrews Lhanbryd, whose harsh treatment induced him, while yet very young, to run away from home. Having contrived to reach London, he was taken in by a tailor, who afterwards employed him as his clerk. Being sent with a suit of clothes to an officer in the East India Company's service, a countryman of his own, then about to proceed to India, that gentleman, pleased with his appearance, and satisfying himself that he had obtained a good education, advised him to enlist in his regiment, and offered to take him as his servant. Anderson accordingly went out as a drummer, and from his steadiness and good conduct, and singular facility in the acquirement of languages, soon obtained promotion. He had early made himself master of the Hindoostanee, and was frequently employed as interpreter. His conduct at the taking of Seringapatam in 1799 was honourably noticed at the time in the public papers. Having amassed a large fortune, he ultimately retired with the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Bombay Army. In 1811 he returned to Elgin, and resided for several summers there, or in the neighbourhood, passing the winter in London, where, on 23d November 1815, he executed a trust-disposition and deed of settlement, assigning his whole property, after the payment of a few minor legacies, for the purposes of founding and endowing an Hospital, a School of Industry, and a Free School at Elgin, to be called the Elgin Institution for the Support of Old Age and Education of Youth. He died in London on the 16th of December 1824.

ANDERSON, David, of Finshaugh, a citizen of Aberdeen, the brother, or, as another account says, the cousin of Alexander Anderson the mathematician above noticed, had likewise a strong turn for mathematics and mechanics. He removed a large rock which obstructed the entrance to Aberdeen harbour. His daughter was married to the Rev. John Gregory, minister of Drumoak, and their son was the celebrated James Gregory, inventor of the reflecting telescope. From her is supposed to have been derived that taste for mathematical science which afterwards distinguished the Gregorys.

ANDERSON, James, an eminent antiquary, the son of the Rev. Patrick Anderson, one of the persecuted ministers, was born at Edinburgh, August 5, 1662, and graduated at the University there. In 1691 he was admitted writer to the signet. In 1704, an English lawyer, of the name of Attwood, having published a pamphlet claiming for England a direct dominion over Scotland, Mr Anderson was led to write and publish an "Essay, showing that the Crown of Scotland is imperial and independent," which appeared in 1705, and procured for him not only a reward, but the thanks of the Scotish Parliament. Having projected a series of engravings of fac-similes of the charters and seals, medals and coins, of the Scotish monarchs from the earliest times, in November 1706, he obtained from Parliament a vote of L.300 towards this object; but after spending this sum, and L.590 of his own on the work, he was forced again to apply to Parliament, now about to expire, who recommended to the Queen to grant him a farther sum of L.1050 sterling, with any office or trust which her Majesty might think fit. This induced him to remove to London, to superintend the progress of the work, though the money is said never to have been paid. In 1715 he was appointed Postmaster-General for Scotland, a situation which he held only for two years. In 1727 appeared the first and second volumes of his "Collections relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland;" to which he soon after added two more volumes, 4to. He

died in 1728 of an apoplectic stroke, leaving unfinished his great work, on which he had been engaged for so many years. In 1729 the plates were sold by auction, and brought L.530. At last in 1739, eleven years after his death, the work was published in one volume folio, under the title of "Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus;" with an elaborate preface by Thomas Ruddiman.

ANDERSON, JAMES, D.D., the brother of Adam Anderson, author of the Commercial History, whose life has been previously given, was for many years minister of the Scotch church in Swallow Street, Piccadilly. He wrote a treatise on "The Constitutions of the Free Masons," being the chaplain of that body in London; and an elaborate folio volume, entitled "Royal Genealogies, or the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these Times," London, 1732. Neither the date of his birth nor of his death is known.

ANDERSON, JAMES, LL.D., miscellaneous writer, the son of a farmer, was born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, in 1739. Losing his father at the age of fifteen, he entered upon the management of the farm, and attended, at the same time, the chemistry class of Dr Cullen, in the University of Edinburgh, studying also several collateral branches of science. He adopted a number of improvements on his farm, among which was the introduction of the small two horse plough. In the midst of his agricultural labours, so great was his desire for knowledge and his application, that he contrived to acquire a considerable stock of general information; and in 1771, under the signature Agricola, he contributed to Ruddiman's Edinburgh Weekly Magazine a series of "Essays on Planting," which were afterwards collected into a volume. In 1773 he furnished the article Monsoon to the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, in which he predicted the failure of Captain Cook's first expedition in search of a Southern Polar Continent. Previous to the year 1777, he had removed to a large uncultivated farm of 1300 acres, which he rented in Aberdeenshire, and which, by his skill and care, he brought into excellent condition. In that year appeared "Observations on the Means of Exciting a Spirit of National Industry," with regard to agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and fisheries, and various pamphlets on agricultural subjects, which raised his reputation very high as a practical agriculturalist. In 1780 the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1783 he went to reside at Edinburgh, and having, in a tract privately circulated, projected the establishment of the North British Fisheries, he was requested by Government in 1784 to survey the Western Coast of Scotland, which he did to the satisfaction of his employers. In 1785 he published the result of his enquiries, under the title of "An Account of the Present State of the Hebrides and Western Coast of Scotland, being the Substance of a Report to the Lords of the Treasury." On the 22d December 1790 he commenced a weekly publication of a literary and scientific nature, called "The Bee," which continued till the 1st January 1794. In 1797 he removed with his family to London, and for several years wrote the agricultural articles in the Monthly Review. From 1799 to 1802 he conducted another journal called "Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Miscellaneous Literature," which ended with the sixth volume. He died in 1808 of a gradual decline. He had been twice married, and left a widow and six children. Dr Anderson was the author of a great number of publications on various subjects, besides those mentioned; he wrote also many papers in the periodicals, and an Account of Ancient Fortifications in the Highlands, which was read to the Society of Scotish Antiquaries. A list of his works will be found in the Scots Magazine for 1809.

ANDERSON, JOHN, M.A., author of the celebrated Defence of Presbyterianism, was at first minister of the Church of Scotland at Dumbarton, and afterwards at Glasgow. All that is known of his early life is, that, after receiving a University education, he was for some time the preceptor of John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; and that, before obtaining a church, he resided for twenty-five years in Edinburgh, and had once kept a school. The first of his publications known is styled "A Dialogue between a Curat and a Countreyman concerning the English Service, or Common Prayer Book of England," 4to, printed at Glasgow about 1710. In 1711 appeared a "Second Dialogue," in which he opposes the sentiments of South, Hammond, Beveridge, and Burnet. These were followed by "A Letter from a Countreyman to a Curat," which called forth several answers, particularly one by Robert Calder, an Episcopalian clergyman, the friend of Dr Archibald Pitcairn, to which he speedily replied in a pamphlet entitled "Curat Calder Whipt." Soon after he published "A Sermon preached at Ayr, at the opening of the Synod, on April 1, 1712." In 1714 appeared his famous work, under the title of "A Defence of the Church Government, Faith, Worship, and Spirit of the Presbyterians, in Answer to a Book entitled 'An Apology for Mr Thomas Rhind,'" &c. 4to. In 1720 he was elected one of the ministers of Glasgow, and in the same year he published, in 12mo, six "Letters upon the Overtures concerning Kirk Sessions and Presbyteries," which, like all his controversial writings, abounds in curious historical information, interspersed with severe satirical remark. He wrote several other political and theological tracts besides those mentioned, now gone into oblivion. He died about 1723. His grandson, Professor Anderson, the founder of the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, caused a memorial to his memory to be inscribed upon the family stone erected over his grave, on the front of the North-West Church, Glasgow.

ANDERSON, JOHN, F.R.S., founder of the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, eldest son of the Rev. James Anderson, minister of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, was born there in 1726. His father dying when he was yet young, he went to live at Stirling with his aunt, Mrs Turner, widow of one of the ministers of that town, where he received the first part of his education. At the age of twenty he was one of the officers of the Burgher Corps of Stirling, raised for the defence of the town against the forces of the Pretender, and the carabine he carried on that occasion is preserved in the Museum of the University founded by him. He afterwards studied at the College of Glasgow. In 1756 he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in that University. In 1760 he was removed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy. Embued with an ardent zeal for the diffusion of useful knowledge, he instituted a class, in addition to his usual one, for the instruction of the working classes and others who were unable to attend the regular course of academical study, which he continued to teach twice a-week, during session, till his death. In 1786 he published "Institutes of Physics," which in ten years went through five editions. Having, like many other good men, hailed the first burst of the French Revolution, he went to Paris in 1791 with the model of a gun he had invented, the peculiar advantage of which consisted in the recoil being stopped by the condensation of common air within the body of the carriage. To this ingenious invention he had unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain the attention of our own government. This model he presented to the National Convention, who hung it up in their hall, with the superscription, "The Gift of Science to Liberty!" A six-pounder being made from his model, he tried nume-

rous experiments with it, in presence, among others, of the celebrated Paul Jones, then in Paris, who expressed his approbation of the new species of gun. While Professor Anderson remained in the capital of France, he witnessed many of those stirring and momentous scenes, which, at that period, attracted the notice of all Europe to that country; and he was one of those who, on the 14th July, from the top of the altar of liberty, sung *Te Deum* with the Bishop of Paris, when the ill-fated Louis XVI. took the oath to the Constitution! An expedient of his for furnishing the people of Germany with French newspapers and manifestoes, after the Emperor had drawn a cordon of troops round the frontiers, to prevent their introduction, was tried, and found very useful. It consisted of small balloons of paper, varnished with boiled oil, and filled with inflammable air, and the newspapers being tied to them, they were sent off when the wind was unfavourable. On his return to Glasgow, Professor Anderson resumed his college duties with his usual fervour. He died on the 13th January 1796, in the 70th year of his age, and 41st of his Professorship. By his will, dated 7th May 1795, he bequeathed all his money and effects for the establishment at Glasgow of an institution, to be called Anderson's University, for the education of the unacademical classes. On the 9th June following his death, a charter of incorporation was granted by the magistrates of Glasgow to the infant institution, which is now in a very prosperous state. A posthumous work, entitled "Observations on Roman Antiquities between the Forth and Clyde," was published in 1804.

ANDERSON, JOHN, historian of the Hamiltons, was born June 6, 1789, at Gilmerton House, in the county of Mid-Lothian. He was the eldest son of James Anderson, supervisor of excise, Oban, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Williams, the well-known author of the "Mineral Kingdom," who then resided at Gilmerton. After receiving the proper education, he was in 1813 admitted a licentiate of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, and had scarcely passed his college examinations, when he was appointed, by the present Duke of Hamilton, first surgeon of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia, and he retained that situation, and the patronage and confidence of his grace, until his death. He settled at Hamilton, and obtained an extensive practice. In 1825 he published in quarto a large work, entitled "Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton," to which, in 1827, he added a supplement. For more than two years previous to his death, he had been engaged collecting materials for a Statistical Account of Lanarkshire; and he also contemplated writing a Genealogical History of the Robertsons of Struan. In the peculiar line of literature which he selected for himself, he was distinguished by sound and pertinent information, deep research, untiring perseverance, and a ready and perspicuous style. He died 24th December 1832, his last illness being caused by extraordinary fatigue in attending to patients under the cholera morbus. He was (says a writer in the *New Monthly Magazine*) universally known in the neighbourhood of his residence; and from his unassuming manners, his social disposition, and extensive benevolence, was as generally respected.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, M.D., editor and biographer of the British Poets, born at Carnwath in Lanarkshire on 7th January 1750, was the fourth son of William Anderson, feuar there, and Margaret Melrose, his wife. After receiving the rudiments of his education in his native village, he was sent to the grammar school at Lanark, the master of which was Robert Thomson, who had married a sister of the poet Thomson. Two of his schoolfellows at this school were Pinkerton

the Historian, and James Græme, who died young, and whose poems were afterwards included in his edition of the British Poets. Being destined for the church, Anderson went in the year 1767 to the University of Edinburgh, where he became a student of divinity. Afterwards changing his views, he entered upon the study of medicine; and was for a short time employed as surgeon to the Dispensary at Bamborough Castle in Northumberland. On the 25th September 1777 he married Anne, daughter of John Grey, Esq. of Alnwick, a relative of the noble family of that name. On his return to Scotland, he took his doctor's degree at St Andrews in May 1778. He afterwards practised as a physician at Alnwick, but having by his marriage secured a moderate independence, he finally returned to Edinburgh in 1784, where, in December 1785, his wife died of consumption. In 1793 he married Margaret, daughter of Mr David Dall, master of Yester School, Haddingtonshire. The works of Dr Anderson, which are various and valuable, are chiefly in the department of criticism and biography. The principal of these is "The Works of the British Poets, with Prefaces Biographical and Critical," in fourteen large 8vo volumes, the earliest of which was published in 1792-3; the thirteenth in 1795, and the fourteenth in 1807. In 1796 he published "The Miscellaneous Works of Tobias Smollett, M.D., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings," six volumes octavo; which passed through six editions. His Life of Smollett was also published separately, the eighth edition of which appeared in 1818, under the title of "The Life of Tobias Smollett, M.D., with Critical Observations on his Works." He also published an elaborate "Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., with Critical Observations on his Works," the third edition of which appeared in 1815. In 1820 he published an edition of Dr Moore's Works, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings. Among his other publications may be mentioned "The Poetical Works of Robert Blair," with a Life, 1794; his latest production being a new edition of Blair's Grave and other Poems, with his Life and Critical Observations, Edinburgh, 1826. He was for several years editor of the Edinburgh Magazine, afterwards incorporated with the Scots Magazine, and a contributor to various periodicals. His correspondence with literary men of eminence was extensive. He was the friend and patron of all who evinced any literary talent. To him Mr Campbell dedicated the "Pleasures of Hope," as it was chiefly owing to him that that most beautiful poem was first brought before the world. He died of dropsy in the chest on the 20th February 1830, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried, by his own desire, in Carnwath churchyard. As an instance of the strong interest which he ever took in the cause of civil and religious liberty, it may be mentioned, that, on the evening before his death, he asked for a map of Greece, that he might, to use his own words, form some notion of the general elements of this new state.

ANDERSON, WALTER, D.D., a respectable clergyman of mediocre talents, who was afflicted with an incurable *furor scribendi*, which exposed him to the ridicule of his acquaintances, was upwards of fifty years minister of Chirnside. His first work was a "Life of Crœsus, King of Lydia," in four parts, 12mo, 1755, which owed its origin, it is said, to a joke of David Hume. One day conversing at Ninewells with the latter, on his success as an author, he is said to have thus addressed him: "Mr David, I daresay other people might write books too; but you clever fellows have taken up all the good subjects. When I look about me, I cannot find one unoccupied." Hume waggishly replied, "What would you think, Mr Anderson, of a History of Crœsus, King of Lydia? that has never yet been written." He caught at the idea, and hence the life of the Lydian King, this sin-

gular book containing also "Observations on the Ancient Notion of Destiny, or Dreams, on the Origin and Credit of the Oracles, and the Principles upon which their Oracles were defended against any Attack!" The work was honoured with a serio-burlesque notice in the second number of the first Edinburgh Review, started by Hume, Smith, Carlyle, and others; and received rather a severe critique in the second number of the Critical Review, then first established in London by Smollett. In 1769, undeterred by the ill success of his first attempt, he published a History of the Reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX. of France, two volumes quarto. In 1755 appeared a continuation, being "The History of France, from the beginning of the Reign of Henry III. down to the Period of the Edict of Nantes," one volume quarto. In 1783 he published two additional volumes, bringing the History down to the Peace of Munster. Not one of these works ever sold, and as he published at his own risk, it is related that the cost of print and paper was defrayed by the sale, one by one, as each successive heavy quarto appeared, of some houses which he possessed in the town of Dunse, till all had become the property of another! He also produced an essay, in quarto, on the Philosophy of Ancient Greece, which displayed considerable erudition, though sadly deficient in style, and may be said to have been the only production of his which merited and received any praise. He subsequently published a pamphlet against the principles of the French Revolution, which fell still-born from the press. He died at an advanced age in 1800, at the manse of Chirnside.

ANNAND, WILLIAM, Dean of Edinburgh, was born at Ayr in 1633. His father, who bore the same name, was minister of that town under the Episcopacy, and five years after his son's birth, was obliged to remove to England, on account of his adherence to the King. In 1651 the younger Annand was admitted a student of University College, Oxford. In 1656, being then Bachelor of Arts, he received holy orders from Dr Thomas Fulwar, Bishop of Ardfert, or Kerry, in Ireland, and was appointed preacher at Weston on the Green, near Bicester in Oxfordshire. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Leighton-Buzzard in Bedfordshire. In 1662 he returned to Scotland in the capacity of chaplain to John Earl of Middleton, High Commissioner from the King to the Estates. In the end of 1663 he was inducted to the Tolbooth Church at Edinburgh, and some years after transferred to the Tron Church. In April 1676 he was appointed by the King Dean of Edinburgh. In 1685 he acted as Professor of Divinity in the University of St Andrews, and on the 30th of June of that year he attended, by order of government, the Earl of Argyle at his execution. He was the author of seven theological treatises, principally in favour of the Episcopal worship and government, all published in London but the last, which came out at Edinburgh in 1674. He died on 13th June 1689, and was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, A.M., a minor poet, was born in Glasgow in 1700. He studied at the University of that city, where he took his degrees. He afterwards kept an academy in the north of Ireland. He published a volume of Poems, and had begun a translation of Virgil, but died before it was finished, in 1734.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a zealous promoter of the Reformation in Scotland, the son of the proprietor of Arbuthnot, was born in 1538. He received the first part of his college education at Aberdeen, and afterwards studied the Civil Law at Bourges in France, under the famous Cujacius. In 1563 he returned to Scotland, and, taking holy orders, became in 1568 minister of Arbuthnot and Logie-Buchan. In 1569 he succeeded Mr Alexander Anderson, who was deprived, as Principal of

King's College, Aberdeen. He now took a lead in the General Assembly, and was twice chosen moderator, namely, in 1573 and 1577. During the minority of James VI. he appears to have been much employed on the part of the church in its tedious contest with the Regency, concerning the plan of ecclesiastical government to be adopted. His conduct on this occasion, and his having afterwards become the editor of Buchanan's History of Scotland, which was published in 1582, gave great offence to the King; and a Royal order was issued, directing him to confine himself within his College. This is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place in 1583. He was buried in the College Church, Aberdeen. His only prose work extant is a Latin treatise, entitled "Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris," Edinburgh, 4to, 1752. Andrew Melville honoured his memory by an elegant epitaph.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, M.D., one of the most conspicuous of the wits of Queen Anne's reign, was the son of an Episcopalian clergyman, and was born soon after the Restoration at Arbuthnot in Kincardineshire, being nearly related to the noble family of that name. He received his academical education at Aberdeen, where he took his degree. He commenced his career in London by teaching the mathematics, and soon distinguished himself by his writings. His first work appeared in 1697, entitled an "Examination of Dr Woodward's Account of the Deluge," which had been published two years before; his next was an able "Essay on the Advantage of Mathematical Learning." In 1704, in consequence of a curious and instructive Dissertation "On the Regularity of the Births of the Two Sexes," communicated to the Royal Society, he was elected a member of that body. A casual attendance on Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, when the Prince was suddenly taken ill, and under his care soon recovered, led to his appointment, first as Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness, and afterwards, in 1709, as fourth Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. In 1710 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. About the same period he became acquainted with Pope, Swift, Prior, and Gay; and in 1714 he entered into an engagement with the two former jointly to bring out a Satire on the abuses of human learning, in the style of Cervantes. The work was never completed, "The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus" being only a part of it, the first book of which was written by Arbuthnot. On the death of Queen Anne in 1714 he visited Paris, and on his return, removing from St James', he assiduously devoted himself to the practice of his profession. In 1723 he was chosen second censor of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1727 an Elect of the same College; when he pronounced the Harveian oration for the year. In the same year appeared his great work, entitled "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, explained and exemplified," 4to. He afterwards published two professional Treatises, viz. "On the Nature and Choice of Aliments," 1732, and "On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies," 1733. Among his more humorous productions, "The History of John Bull," "A Treatise concerning the Altercations or Scolding of the Ancients," and "The Art of Political Lying," are the most celebrated. The greater portion of the contents of two posthumous volumes, published in 1751, as "The Miscellaneous Works of Dr Arbuthnot," have been declared to be spurious. His well known epitaph on Colonel Chartres is a masterly specimen of his powers of satire. He did not excel in poetry, and only wrote one or two short pieces. He was by his brother-wits held in high estimation. Pope dedicated to him his "Prologue to the Satires," and Swift, who has more than once mentioned him with praise in his poems, said of him, that "he had more wit than they all had, and more

humanity than wit." For some years previous to his death, Dr Arbuthnot was afflicted with asthma, for which he tried the air of Hampstead, but without avail. He afterwards became dropsical, and died at London in February 1735, leaving a son, who was one of the executors of Pope, and two daughters. Dr Johnson, in his Life of Pope, describes him as "A scholar, with great brilliance of wit; a wit, who, in the crowd of life, retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal; a man estimable for his learning, amiable for his life, and venerable for his piety."

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., poet and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1709 at Castleton, Roxburghshire, of which parish his father and afterwards his brother were ministers. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and having chosen the medical profession, he took his degree as physician in 1732, and soon after commenced practice in London. In 1735 came out "An Essay for Abridging the Study of Physic," being a humorous attack on quacks and quackery, in the style of Lucian. In 1737 he published a well known medical work, which was followed by "The Economy of Love;" for which poem he received fifty pounds from Andrew Millar, the bookseller, but which greatly injured his reputation. In a subsequent edition, published in 1768, he carefully expunged many of the youthful luxuriances with which the first abounded. In 1744 appeared his principal work, entitled "The Art of Preserving Health," which is one of the best didactic poems in the language, and is that on which his reputation mainly rests. In 1746 he was appointed physician to the Hospital for Sick and Lame Soldiers. In 1751 he published his poem on Benevolence, and in 1753 his Epistle on Taste, addressed to a Young Critic. In 1758 he produced his prose "Sketches or Essays on Various Subjects, by Lancelot Temple, Esq." in two parts, which evinced considerable humour and knowledge of the world, and in which he is said to have been assisted by Mr Wilkes. In 1760 he received the appointment of Physician to the Army in Germany, where, in 1761, he wrote "Day, a Poem, an Epistle to John Wilkes, Esq.," his friendship with whom was not of long continuance; and who afterwards published a scurrilous attack upon him in the Public Advertiser. Having in that epistle hazarded a reflection on Churchill, the satirist retorted severely in his poem of "The Journey." At the peace of 1763 Armstrong returned to London, and resumed his practice, but not with his former success. In 1770 he published a Collection of his Miscellanies, containing, amongst others, the Universal Almanack, a new prose piece, and the Forced Marriage, a tragedy, which had been refused by Garrick. In 1771 he made the tour of France and Italy, in company with Fuseli, who survived him for half a century; and published an account of it under the name of "A short Ramble, by Lancelot Temple." His last publication was his "Medical Essays" in 1773. He died on 7th September 1779. In Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," to which he contributed four stanzas, describing the diseases incidental to sloth, he is depicted as the shy and splenetic personage who "quite detested talk."

ARNOT, HUGO, antiquarian writer, and local historian, the son of a merchant in Leith, was born there on 8th December 1749. His own name was Pollock, but he changed it early in life for that by which he was subsequently known, on obtaining, through right of his mother, the estate of Balcormo in Fife. In December 1772 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. Having in his fifteenth year caught a severe cold, he was ever after afflicted with painful asthma, which reduced him almost to a skeleton. In 1779 appeared his "History of Edinburgh," one vol. 4to, a work of much research. Taking a strong interest in local matters, he

afterwards published various pamphlets and essays of a temporary nature; and his exertions in promoting the improvements then in progress in Edinburgh were rewarded by the freedom of the city being conferred upon him by the magistrates. In 1785 came out his "Collection of celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland, with Historical and Critical Remarks," one vol. 4to, published by subscription. He died on 20th November 1786, aged 37, and was interred in South Leith churchyard, in a piece of ground presented to him before his death by the magistrates of his native town. Such was his extraordinary thinness, that it is related, the Hon. Henry Erskine meeting him once eating a dried haddock or spelding, complimented him "on looking so like his meat?" He himself was a humorist in his way. One day, while suffering severely from his complaint, he was annoyed by the bawling of a man selling sand on the street. "The rascal," said the unhappy asthmatic, "he spends as much breath in a minute as would serve me for a month!" In his professional character he was no less singular. He would not undertake a case, unless thoroughly convinced of its justice. Once when a cause was offered him, of the merits of which he had a very bad opinion, he asked the person employing him, "Pray, Sir, what do you suppose me to be?" "Why," answered the client, "I understand you to be a lawyer!" "I thought," said Arnot, sternly, "you took me for a scoundrel!" and dismissed the litigant with indignation. He left eight children. Hugo Arnot figures as a principal character in Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, in which some amusing anecdotes of his peculiarities may be found.

ARTHUR, Archibald, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, eldest son of Andrew Arthur, a farmer, was born at Abbot's-Inch, Renfrewshire, September 6, 1744. He was taught Latin at the Grammar School of Paisley, and studied for the ministry at Glasgow College, where, when yet a student, he lectured on church history for a whole session, during the absence of the Professor, to the great satisfaction and improvement of the class. In October 1767 he was licensed as a preacher of the Church of Scotland, and soon after became chaplain to the University of Glasgow, and assistant to the Reverend Dr Craig, one of the clergymen of that city. Becoming also librarian to the University, he compiled the catalogue of that library. In 1780 he was appointed assistant and successor to the venerable Dr Reid, Professor of Moral Philosophy, who died in 1796. Mr Arthur taught the class fifteen years as assistant, and only held the chair as Professor for one session, as he died on 14th June 1797. In 1803, Professor Richardson, of the same University, published a part of Arthur's lectures, under the title of "Discourses on Theological and Literary Subjects," octavo, with a sketch of his life and character.

ATKINS, or Etkins, James, Bishop of Galloway, was born at Kirkwall, about 1613. He was the son of Henry Atkins, Sheriff and Commissary of Orkney. He commenced his studies at the University of Edinburgh, and completed them at Oxford in 1638. He was first appointed chaplain to James Marquis of Hamilton, his Majesty's High Commissioner for Scotland, who obtained for him from the King a presentation to the church of Birsa in Orkney. In the beginning of 1650, on the landing of Montrose in that stewartry, Dr Atkins was appointed by the presbytery to draw up a declaration of loyalty and allegiance to Charles II., for which the whole presbytery was deposed by the General Assembly, while Atkins was excommunicated for holding correspondence with the Marquis. An act of Council was also passed for his apprehension; but receiving private notice thereof from his relative, Sir Archibald Primrose, Clerk of Council, he fled into Holland. In 1653 he

returned to Scotland, and quietly resided with his family in Edinburgh, till the King's restoration, in 1660, when he accompanied Dr Sydserf, Bishop of Galloway, to London. He was afterwards presented by the Bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Winfrith in Dorsetshire. In 1677 he was consecrated Bishop of Moray; and in 1680 he was translated to the see of Galloway, when, on account of his age, he received a dispensation to reside in Edinburgh, where he died of an apoplectic stroke, 28th October 1687.

ATKINSON, Thomas, bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born at Glasgow about the year 1801. After receiving his education, he was apprenticed to Mr Turnbull, bookseller, Trongate, on whose death he entered into business, in partnership with Mr David Robertson. From boyhood he was a writer of poetry, prose sketches, and essays; and among other things brought out by him were, "The Sextuple Alliance," and "The Chameleon," three successive volumes of which were published annually, containing his own pieces exclusively. He was also sole editor and author of "The Ant," a weekly periodical, and an extensive contributor to "The Western Luminary," "The Emmet," and other local publications. His writings are distinguished by taste and fancy, and he was indefatigable in producing them. His talents for speaking were also of a superior order, and he took every opportunity of displaying his powers of oratory. At the general election, after the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr Atkinson, who was a keen reformer, started as a candidate for the Stirling Burghs in opposition to Lord Dalmeny, who was returned. Being naturally of a delicate constitution, his exertions on this occasion brought on a decline; and when seized with advanced symptoms of consumption, he disposed of his business, his books, and his furniture, and sailed for Barbadoes, but died on the passage on the 10th October 1833, in the 32d year of his age. He was buried at sea in an oaken coffin, which he had taken with him! He left an annuity to his mother, and a sum, after accumulation, to be applied in building an Atkinsonian Hall in Glasgow for scientific purposes. His relatives erected a monument to his memory in the Necropolis of that city.

AYTON, Sir Robert, an accomplished poet, a younger son of Andrew Ayton of Kinaldie, Fifeshire, was born there in 1570, and studied at Aberdeen, where he took his degree as M.A. in 1588. He afterwards went to France, where he resided for some time. In 1603 he printed at Paris an elegant panegyric in Latin verse to King James, on his accession to the Crown of England. On his appearance at Court he was knighted, and appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Private Secretary to the Queen. He was also, subsequently, secretary to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. About 1609 he was sent by James as Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, with the King's "Apology for the Oath of Allegiance," which he had dedicated to all the crowned heads of Europe. He died at London in March 1638, and was buried in the South Aisle of the choir of Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument was erected by his nephew to his memory. His English poems are few in number. They were for the first time published together in the Miscellany of the Bannatyne Club, and are remarkable for their purity of style. John Aubrey styles Ayton "one of the best poets of his time." According to Dempster, he also wrote Greek and French verses. Several of his Latin poems are preserved in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum," printed in 1637 at Amsterdam.

B.

BAILLIE, Evan, an eminent West India merchant, formerly M.P. for Bristol, was born in the year 1742 in the county of Inverness. He became one of the principal merchants of Bristol, of which city he was chosen member in 1802, in 1806, and 1807, and retired in 1812. He spent the evening of his days in his native country, and died at Dochfour, near Inverness, June 28, 1835, aged 93.

BAILLIE, John, of Leys, a distinguished officer in the East India Company's service, was born in the county of Inverness in 1773. He was appointed a cadet on the Bengal Establishment in 1790, and arrived in India in November 1791. He received the commission of ensign in March 1793, and of lieutenant in November 1794. In 1797 he was employed by Lord Teignmouth to translate from the Arabic language an important work on the Mahomedan law, compiled by Sir William Jones. On the first formation of the College of Fort-William, about 1800, he was appointed Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahomedan law in that institution. Soon after the commencement of the war with the confederated Mahratta Chieftains in 1803, he offered his services as a volunteer in the field, and proceeded to join the army then employed in the siege of Agra. His captain's commission is dated 30th September 1803. The precarious situation of affairs in the province of Bundlecund requiring the superintendence of an officer qualified to conduct various important and difficult negotiations, on which depended the establishment of the British authority in that province, he was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to the arduous and responsible office of Political Agent. It was necessary to occupy a considerable tract of hostile country, in the name of the Peishwa; to suppress a combination of refractory chiefs, and to conciliate others; to superintend the operations, both of the British troops and of their native auxiliaries; and to establish the British civil power, and the collection of revenue, in this province, which was not only menaced with foreign invasion, but disturbed with internal commotion. All these objects were, by the zeal and activity of Captain Baillie, accomplished within three months. In a letter to the Court of Directors, it was stated as the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, that on occasion of the invasion of the province by the troops of Ameer Khan, in May and June 1804, "the British authority in Bundlecund was alone preserved by his fortitude, ability, and influence." His services were continued in the capacity of a member of the commission appointed in July 1804, for the administration of the affairs of Bundlecund; and excepting the short interval of the five last months of 1805, which he spent at the presidency, he continued engaged in this important service until the summer of 1807. He thus effected the peaceable transfer to the British dominions of a territory yielding an annual revenue of eighteen lacs of rupees, (L.225,000 sterling,) with the sacrifice only of a Jaghire, of little more than one lac of rupees per annum. In July 1807, on the death of Colonel Collins, he was appointed Resident at Lucknow, where he remained till the end of 1815, and in June 1818 he was placed on the retired list. He was promoted to the rank of Major in the Bengal Army in January 1811, and Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1815. After his return to England, he was, in 1820, elected M.P. for Hedon, for which he sat during two Parliaments, until the dissolution of 1830. In that year he was

returned for the Inverness burghs, and re-elected in 1831 and 1832. He had been chosen a Director of the East India Company on the 28th of May 1823. He died in London, on the 20th April 1833, aged 60.

BAILLIE, MATHEW, M.D., a distinguished anatomist, and the first physician of his time, was born October 27, 1761, in the manse of Shotts. He was the son of the Reverend James Baillie, D.D., then minister of that parish, but afterwards Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, a descendant, it is supposed, of Baillie of Jerviswood. On his mother's side he was also related to eminent individuals, Dr William and Mr John Hunter, the anatomists, being her brothers; while his own sister is the no less celebrated Joanna Baillie. In 1773 he was sent to Glasgow College, and in 1778, being appointed to an exhibition, he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and medicine. In 1780, while still keeping his terms at Oxford, he became the pupil of his uncles, and resided with Dr William Hunter, on whose death, in March 1783, he became his successor, in conjunction with Mr Cruickshank, his late uncle's assistant. He began his duties as an anatomical teacher in 1784, and continued to lecture, with the highest reputation, till 1799. In 1787 he was elected physician to St George's Hospital. In 1790, having previously taken his degree of M.D. at Oxford, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he had contributed two anatomical papers. In 1795 he published a valuable work, which acquired for him a European fame, entitled "The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body," which he subsequently enlarged, and which was translated into French and German. In 1799 he commenced the publication of "A Series of Engravings to illustrate some Parts of Morbid Anatomy," from drawings by Mr Clift, the Conservator of the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; which splendid and useful work was completed in 1802. In 1800 he resigned his office in St George's Hospital, and thenceforward devoted himself to general practice as a physician, in which he was so successful that he was known in one year to have received ten thousand pounds in fees. He subsequently published "An Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus," and contributed many important papers to the Philosophical Transactions and medical collections of the day. He was one of the physicians called into consultation in the case of George III., during his unhappy illness, and on the first vacancy in 1810, he was appointed one of the physicians to the King, with the offer of a baronetcy, which he declined. He died on the 23d of September 1823, leaving to the College of Physicians the whole of his valuable collection of preparations, with L.600 to keep it in order. He had married early in life Sophia, sister of the present Lord Denman, by whom he had one son and one daughter. His estate of Duntisbourne in Gloucestershire went to his son. He left large sums to medical institutions and public charities. While yet a young man, his uncle William having had an unfortunate misunderstanding with his brother John Hunter, left at his death the small family estate of Long Calderwood to his nephew, in prejudice of his own brother, to whom Dr Baillie restored it, as being of right his surviving uncle's.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a learned Presbyterian minister, was born at Glasgow in 1599, his father, described as a citizen, being descended from the Baillies of Lamington, while his mother was related to the Gibsons of Durie, one of whom was a Judge in the Court of Session. He was educated at the University of his native city, where he studied divinity, and was ordained by Archbishop Law of Glasgow. Becoming tutor to the son of the Earl of Eglintoun, that noble-

man presented him to the living of Kilwinning, in Ayrshire. In 1626 he was admitted a Regent at Glasgow College, and delivered an inaugural oration, *De Mente Agente*. The attempt of Archbishop Laud to introduce the Common Prayer into Scotland met with his firm opposition; and having joined the Presbyterians, he was in 1638 elected by the Presbytery of Irvine their representative at the Assembly held at Glasgow which abolished Episcopacy. In 1639, as chaplain to Lord Eglintoun's regiment, he was with the army encamped on Dunse Law, under General Leslie; on which occasion he tells us, that he "himself carried, as the fashion was, a sword, and a couple of Dutch pistols at his saddle." In 1640, when the Covenanters again appeared in arms, he accompanied them on their march into England, and was sent to London, with other Commissioners, to prefer charges against Laud for the innovations which that prelate had obtruded on the Church of Scotland. He had previously published "The Canterburian's Self-Conviction;" and he also wrote various other controversial pamphlets. In 1642 he was appointed Joint Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, where he took the degree of D.D., and was employed chiefly in teaching the oriental languages, in which he was much skilled. In 1651, on the removal of his colleague, Dr David Dickson, to the University of Edinburgh, he obtained the sole professorship. So great was the estimation in which he was held, that he had at one time the choice of the Divinity Chair in the four Scotish Universities. In 1643 he was elected a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, an interesting account of the proceedings at which he has given in his Correspondence. He was a leading member of all the General Assemblies from 1638 to 1653, excepting only those held while he was with the Divines at Westminster. In 1649 he was sent to Holland as a Commissioner from the Church, for the purpose of inviting over Charles II. under the limitations of the Covenant. After the Restoration, on the 23d January 1661, he was admitted Principal of the University of Glasgow. He was afterwards offered a bishopric, which he refused. He died in July 1662, at the age of sixty-three. He was the author of several publications, one of which, entitled "Opus Historicum et Chronologicum," is mentioned in terms of praise by Spottiswood. Excerpts from his "Letters and Journals," in 2 volumes octavo, were published at Edinburgh in 1755. These contain some valuable and curious details of the history of those times. The Letters and Journals themselves are preserved entire in the archives of the Church of Scotland, and in the University of Glasgow. Mr Baillie understood no fewer than thirteen languages, among which were Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Arabic, and Ethiopic. A list of his works will be found appended to his life in the Encyclopædia Britannica, seventh edition.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, of Jerviswood, a distinguished patriot of the reign of Charles II., sometimes called the Scotish Sydney, was the son of George Baillie of St John's Kirk, Lanarkshire, cadet of the Lamington family. From his known attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, he had long been an object of suspicion and dislike to the tyrannical government which then ruled in Scotland. The following circumstances first brought upon him the persecution of the Council. In June 1676, his brother-in-law, the Reverend Mr Kirkton, a non-conformist minister, was illegally arrested on the High Street of Edinburgh by one Carstairs, an informer employed by Archbishop Sharpe; and, not having a warrant, he endeavoured to extort money from his prisoner before he would let him go. Baillie came forward in his relative's behalf, and succeeded in rescuing him. Upon the complaint of Carstairs he was called before the

Council, and by the influence of the infamous Sharpe, fined in 6000 merks, (L.318; Wodrow says the fine was L.500 sterling;) to be imprisoned till paid. After being four months in prison he was liberated, on payment of half the fine to Carstairs. The above mentioned Mr Kirkton wrote a memoir of the church during his own times, from which Wodrow the historian derived much valuable assistance. In the year 1683 Baillie and some other gentlemen commenced a negotiation with the patentees of South Carolina, with the view of emigrating with their families to that colony. About the same time he and several of his co-patriots entered into a correspondence with the heads of the Protestant party in England; and, on the invitation of the latter, he and five others repaired to London, to consult with the Duke of Monmouth, Sydney, Russell, and their friends, as to the plans to be adopted to obtain a change of measures in the government. On the discovery of the Rye-House Plot, with which neither he, nor any of those with whom he acted, had any connection, and the object of which was the assassination of the King and the Duke of York, he and several of his friends were arrested, and sent down to be tried in Scotland. The hope of a pardon being held out to him, on condition of his giving the government some information, he replied, "They who can make such a proposal to me, neither know me nor my country." Lord John Russell, in his Memoirs of Lord William Russell, observes, "It is to the honour of Scotland, that no witnesses came forward voluntarily to accuse their associates, as had been done in England." During his confinement previous to trial, he was not permitted to have the society of his lady, a sister of Sir Archibald Johnstone of Warriston, although she offered to go into irons, as an assurance against any attempt of facilitating his escape. He was accused of having entered into a conspiracy to raise rebellion, and of being concerned in the Rye-House Plot. As his prosecutors could find no evidence against him, he was ordered to free himself by oath, which he refused, and was in consequence fined L.6000 sterling. His persecutors were not satisfied even with this, for he was still kept shut up in prison, and denied all attendance and assistance, which had such an effect upon his health, as to reduce him almost to the last extremity. Bishop Burnet tells us that the ministers of state were most earnestly set on Baillie's destruction, though he was now in so languishing a condition, that if his death would have satisfied the malice of the court, it seemed to be very near. He adds, that "all the while he was in prison, he seemed so composed and cheerful, that his behaviour looked like the reviving of the spirit of the noblest of the old Greeks or Romans, or rather of the primitive Christians, and first martyrs in those best days of the church." On the 23d December 1684 he was arraigned before the High Court of Justiciary on the capital charge, when he appeared in a dying condition. He was carried to the bar in his night-gown, attended by his sister, who sustained him with cordials; and not being able to stand, was obliged to sit. He solemnly denied having been accessary to any conspiracy against the King's or his brother's life, or of being an enemy to the monarchy. Every expedient being resorted to, to ensure his conviction, he was found guilty on the morning of December 24, and condemned to be hanged that afternoon at the market-cross of Edinburgh, his head to be fixed on the Netherbow Port, and his body to be quartered, the quarters to be exhibited on the gaols of Jedburgh, Lanark, Ayr, and Glasgow. On hearing his sentence he said, "My Lords, the time is short, the sentence is sharp, but I thank my God who hath made me as fit to die as you are to live." He was attended to the scaffold by his faithful and affectionate sister. He was so weak that he required to

be assisted in mounting the ladder. As soon as he was up he said, "My faint zeal for the Protestant religion has brought me to this;" but the drums interrupted him. He had prepared a speech to be delivered on the scaffold, but was prevented. "Thus," says Bishop Burnet, "a learned and worthy gentleman, after twenty months' hard usage, was brought to such a death, in a way so full, in all the steps of it, of the spirit and practice of the courts of the Inquisition, that one is tempted to think that the methods taken in it were suggested by one well studied, if not practised in them." Dr Owen, who was acquainted with Baillie, writing to a friend in Scotland before his death, said of him, "You have truly men of great spirits among you; there is, for a gentleman, Mr Baillie of Jerviswood, a person of the greatest abilities I ever almost met with." Mr Baillie's family was completely ruined by his forfeiture. His son George, after his execution, was obliged to take refuge in Holland. He afterwards returned with the Prince of Orange, in 1688, when he was restored to his estates.

BAILZIE, or BAILLIE, WILLIAM, a physician of the fifteenth century, studied medicine in Italy with so much reputation that he was made first Rector, and afterwards Professor of Medicine in the University of Bologna, about 1484. He adopted the Galenic system in preference to the Empiric, and wrote "Apologia pro Galeni Doctrina contra Empiricos," Lyons, 1550. According to Dempster, he returned to Scotland and died there, but the date of his death is not recorded. In his Scots writers, Mackenzie supposes him to be the author also of an octavo book called "De Quantitate Syllabarum Græcarum et de Dialectis," published in 1600.

BAIRD, SIR DAVID, Bart., K.C.B., a distinguished British commander, descended from a junior branch of the Bairds of Auchmedden, in Banffshire, was the fifth but second surviving son of William Baird, Esq., heir by settlement of his second cousin, Sir John Baird of Newbyth, Bart., and was born on 6th December 1757. He entered the army December 16, 1772, as an ensign in the second foot, joined the regiment at Gibraltar, April 1773, and returned with it to Britain in 1776. In 1778 he obtained a lieutenancy, and in September of the same year he became captain of the grenadiers in the 73d regiment, then raised by Lord Macleod. With this corps, which he joined at Elgin, he embarked for Madras, where he arrived in January 1780, and immediately entered upon active service. This young and untried regiment had scarcely arrived in India, when Hyder Alli, forcing his way through the Gauts at the head of 100,000 men, burst like a mountain torrent into the Carnatic. He had interposed his vast army between that of the British, commanded by Sir Hector Monro, and a smaller force under the command of Colonel Baillie, which were endeavouring to form a junction. The latter having, though victorious, sustained a serious loss in an engagement with Hyder Alli's troops, sent to the commander an account of his difficult position, stating that, from the loss he had sustained, and his total want of provisions, he was equally unable to advance or remain in his then situation. With the advice of a council of war, Sir Hector judged the only course was to endeavour to aid Colonel Baillie with such a reinforcement as would enable him to push forward in defiance of the enemy. The detachment selected for this enterprise consisted of about 1000 men under Colonel Fletcher; and its main force was composed of the grenadier and infantry companies of Lord Macleod's regiment, commanded by Captain Baird. Hyder Alli having gained intelligence of this movement, sent a strong body to cut them off on their way, but by adopting a long circuitous route, and marching by night, they at length safely effected a junction with Colonel Baillie. With the most consum-

mate skill, however, Hyder, determining that they should never return, prepared an ambuscade ; into which, early on the morning of the 10th of September, they unwarily advanced. The enemy, with admirable coolness and self-command, reserved their fire till the unhappy British were in the very midst of them. The army under the command of Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, and Captain Baird, marched in column. On a sudden, whilst in a narrow defile, a battery of twelve guns opened upon them, and, loaded with grape-shot, poured in upon their right flank. The British faced about ; another battery opened immediately upon their rear. They had no choice therefore but to advance ; other batteries met them here likewise, and in less than half an hour fifty-seven pieces of cannon, brought to bear on them at all points, penetrated into every part of the British line. By seven o'clock in the morning, the enemy poured down upon them in thousands : Captain Baird and his grenadiers fought with the greatest heroism. Surrounded and attacked on all sides, by 25,000 cavalry, by thirty regiments of Sepoy infantry, besides Hyder's European corps, and a numerous artillery playing upon them from all quarters, within grape-shot distance, yet did this gallant column stand firm and undaunted, alternately facing their enemies on every side of attack. The French officers in Hyder's camp beheld with astonishment the British grenadiers, under Captain Baird's command, performing their evolutions in the midst of all the tumult and extreme peril, with as much precision, coolness, and steadiness, as if upon a parade ground. The little army, so unexpectedly assailed, had only ten pieces of cannon, but these made such havoc amongst the enemy, that after a doubtful contest of three hours, from six in the morning till nine, victory began to declare for the British. The flower of the Mysore cavalry, after many bloody repulses, were at length entirely defeated, with great slaughter, and the right wing, composed of Hyder's best forces, was thrown into disorder. Hyder himself was about to give orders for retreat, and the French officer who directed the artillery began to draw it off, when an unforeseen and unavoidable misfortune occurred, which totally changed the fortune of the day. By some unhappy accident, the tumbrils which contained the ammunition suddenly blew up in the centre of the British lines. One whole face of their column was thus entirely laid open, and their artillery overturned and destroyed. The destruction of men was great, but the total loss of their ammunition was still more fatal to the survivors. Tippoo Saib, the son of Hyder, instantly seized the moment of advantage, and without waiting for orders, fell with the utmost rapidity, at the head of the Mogul and Carnatic horse, into the broken square, which had not had time to recover its form and order. This attack by the enemy's cavalry being immediately seconded by the French corps, and by the first line of infantry, determined at once the fate of our unfortunate army. After successive prodigies of valour, the brave Sepoys were almost to a man cut to pieces. Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, assisted by Captain Baird, made one more desperate effort. They rallied the Europeans, and under the fire of the whole immense artillery of the enemy gained a little eminence, and formed themselves into a new square. In this form did this invincible band, though totally without ammunition, the officers fighting only with their swords and the soldiers with their bayonets, resist and repulse the myriads of the enemy in thirteen different attacks ; until at length, incapable of withstanding the successive torrents of fresh troops which were continually pouring upon them, they were fairly borne down and trampled upon, many of them still continuing to fight under the very legs of the horses and elephants. The loss of the British

in this engagement, called the battle of Perimbancum, amounted to about 4000 Sepoys, and about 600 Europeans. Colonel Fletcher was slain on the field. Colonel Baillie, Captain Baird, who was wounded in four places, together with several other officers, and 200 Europeans, were made prisoners. When brought into the presence of Hyder, he, with a true Asiatic barbarism, received them with the most insolent triumph. The British officers, with a spirit worthy of their country, retorted with an indignant coolness and contempt. "Your son will inform you," said Colonel Baillie, "that you owe the victory to our disaster, rather than to our defeat." Hyder angrily ordered them from his presence, and commanded them instantly to prison. The result of this battle was the immediate retreat of the main army under Sir Hector Monro to Madras. Colonel Baillie, Captain Baird, and the other British prisoners, were marched to one of Hyder's nearest forts, and there subjected to a most horrible and protracted imprisonment. Captain Baird, in particular, was chained by the leg to another prisoner, as much of the slaughter in Hyder's army was imputed to his company of grenadiers. He remained a prisoner in Seringapatam for three years and a half. In March 1784 he was released, and in July joined his regiment at Arcot. In 1785 the number of the regiment was changed to the 71st; and so destructive had been the carnage in this regiment in the short time it had been in India, that it was said Captain Baird and one sergeant were the only two individuals belonging to the original 73d. In 1787 he removed with his regiment to Bombay, and returned to Madras next year. On the 5th of June 1789 he received the majority of the 71st, and in October he returned home on leave of absence. In December 1790 he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 71st; and in 1791, on his return to India, he joined the army under Marquis Cornwallis. As commander of a brigade of Sepoys, he was present at the attack of a number of Droags, or hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam in 1791 and 1792; and likewise at the storming of Tippoo Sultaun's lines and camps on the Island of Seringapatam. In 1793 he commanded a brigade of Europeans, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry. In August 1795 he became Colonel. In October 1797 he embarked at Madras with his regiment for Europe. In December, when he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and placed on that staff, in command of a brigade. June 18, 1798, he was appointed Major-General, and returned to the staff in India. In January 1799 he arrived at Madras, in command of two regiments of foot, together with the drafts of the 28th dragoons, and on the 1st of February joined the army at Velore. On the 4th of May of that year he commanded the storming party at the assault of Seringapatam. One o'clock was fixed upon for the assault, it being known that the natives usually sought shelter and repose from the heat of the sun at that hour. When the precise moment arrived, Baird ascended the parapet of the trenches in full view of both armies, "a military figure," observes Colonel Wilks, "suited to such an occasion;" and, drawing his sword, and gallantly waving it, shouted out, "Now, my brave fellows, follow me, and prove yourselves worthy the name of British soldiers!" Within seven minutes the English flag floated from the outer bastion of the fortress; and before night Seringapatam was in possession of the besiegers. General Baird, who was undoubtedly entitled to the governorship of the town which he had thus taken, fixed his head-quarters at the palace of Tippoo, who was among the slain. He was next day abruptly commanded to deliver up the keys of the town to Colonel Wellesley, who, as it happened, had no active share in the capture, but who was appointed to the

command by his brother, the Governor-General. "And thus," said Baird, "before the sweat was dry on my brow, I was superseded by an inferior officer," that "inferior officer" being now the Duke of Wellington! In consequence of his success on this occasion, he was presented by the army, through General Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, with the state sword of Tippoo Sultaun. The field officers under his immediate command at the assault presented him at the same time with a dress sword. In 1800 he was removed to the Bengal staff. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of an expedition against Batavia, but which was afterwards sent to Egypt. He landed at Cosier in June with the army, crossed the desert, and embarking on the Nile, descended to Grand Cairo, whence he set out for Alexandria, which he reached a few days before it surrendered to General Hutchinson. In 1802 he returned in command of the Egyptian Indian army overland to India. In 1803 he was removed to the Madras staff, and commanded a large division of the army forming against the Mahrattas. He was afterwards employed in the Mysore country. In consequence of Sir Arthur Wellesley being appointed Commander-in-Chief, General Baird sailed for Britain with his staff, March 1803, and after a tedious voyage, during which he was taken prisoner by a French privateer, but afterwards retaken, as the ship was sailing into Corunna, he arrived in England 3d November. In December he obtained the royal permission to wear the Turkish Order of the Crescent. In June 1804 he was knighted by patent, and on the 18th of August following became a Knight Companion of the Bath. On 30th October 1805 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and commanded an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. Arriving there January 5, 1806, he attacked and beat the Dutch army on the 8th, and on the 18th received the surrender of the colony. In 1807 he was recalled, and arrived in Britain in April of that year, and on the 19th July was transferred from the Colonelcy of the 54th, which he had held for some years, to that of the 24th, and placed on the foreign staff under General Lord Cathcart. At the siege of Copenhagen, where he commanded a division, he was twice slightly wounded. He was afterwards employed for a short time in Ireland, and was sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council. In the beginning of November 1808 he arrived at Corunna, in command of about 10,000 men, and formed a junction with the army under General Sir John Moore. In the battle of Corunna, January 16, 1809, where he commanded the first division of the army, he lost his left arm. On the death of Sir John Moore, he succeeded to the chief command, and on communicating the intelligence of the victory to government, he received for the fourth time the thanks of Parliament, the previous occasions being for the operations of the army in India in 1799, for those of Egypt in 1801, and for the Danish expedition. On the 18th of April he was created a baronet by patent, and received a grant of the most honourable armorial bearings, having relation to the military transactions in which he had been engaged. In 1810 he married Miss Preston Campbell of Ferntower and Lochlane, Perthshire. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of General, and in 1819 became Governor of Kinsale in Ireland, and in 1827 of Fort-George in Scotland. He died at an advanced age, August 18, 1829, at his seat of Ferntower in Perthshire, and leaving no issue, was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, Captain Baird. His lady, who survived, designed a monument to his memory on the top of a romantic hill in the neighbourhood of Ferntower.

BAIRD, GEORGE HUSBAND, Very Rev., D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the author and unwearied promoter of the Scheme for

the Education of the Highlanders, was born in 1761, in the parish of Borrowstounness, where his father, a considerable proprietor in the county of Stirling, rented a farm from the Duke of Hamilton. He received the rudiments of his education, first at the parish school of Borrowstounness, and subsequently, upon his father acquiring and removing to the property of Manuel, in West-Lothian, at the grammar school of Linlithgow. In 1773 he entered as a student at the University of Edinburgh; and while there, acquired the special notice of Principal Robertson, Professor Dalzel, and others of the Professors, for his diligence and proficiency. At College he and the late Professor Finlayson, and Josiah Walker, who were fellow-students with him, associated for the prosecution of studies beyond what was required by the College courses; by which he was enabled to make himself master of most of the European languages. In 1784 he was recommended by Professor Dalzel as tutor to the family of Colonel Blair of Blair. In 1786 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Linlithgow, and in the following year was ordained to the parish of Dunkeld, to which charge he had been presented by the Duke of Atholl, through the influence of his friend, Mr Finlayson. At Dunkeld he remained for several years, living as an inmate of the Duke's family, and superintending the education of his Grace's three sons, the last survivor of whom was the late Lord Glenlyon. In 1789 or 1790 he was presented to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, but at the request of the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, he declined it. In 1792 he was transferred to the New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh; and at the same time was elected Professor of Oriental Languages in the University there. In 1793, on the death of Dr Robertson, when he was not more than thirty-three years of age, he was appointed the Principal of the University. In 1799 he was translated to the New North Church; and in 1801, on the death of Dr Blair, he was removed to the High Church, where he continued to officiate till his death. He married the eldest daughter of Thomas Elder, Esq. of Forneth, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. His later years, until prevented by the infirmities of age, were principally occupied in promoting his truly benevolent and philanthropic plan, for extending a religious education among the poorer classes of his fellow countrymen in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in May 1824, he brought forward his motion for increasing the means of education throughout Scotland, but particularly in the Highlands and Islands, and in large towns. The Assembly of 1825 gave its sanction to the scheme proposed; which mainly owed its success to the talents, labours, industry, personal influence, and pious enthusiasm of the originator of the plan; who lived to see a provision secured by his exertions for the Christian education of many thousand children of the poor. Such was his zeal to forward the educational interests, and to improve the moral condition of his Gaelic countrymen, that, in the autumn of 1827, in the 67th year of his age, he visited the Highlands of Argyleshire, the western parts of Inverness and Ross, and the Western Islands, traversing the whole country from Lewis to Kintyre. The following year he visited, for the same purposes, the North Highlands, and the Islands of Orkney and Shetland. Through his means also, the late Dr Andrew Bell of Madras bequeathed L.5000 to the Scheme for Education in the Highlands. In 1832 the thanks of the General Assembly were conveyed to him by Dr Chalmers, the Moderator, in the following terms:—"The benefits you have conferred on the cause of education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland will ever associate your name with the whole of that immense region, and hand down your

memory to distant ages as the moral benefactor of many thousand families. I feel confident that I do not outrun the sympathy of a single individual in our church, when, in its name, I offer you, as the head of a noble and national enterprise, the meed of our united thanks, for the vigour, and activity, and the enthusiasm wherewith, at an advanced period of life, you have addressed yourself to this great undertaking, and may now be said to have fully and firmly established it." Dr Baird died on the 14th January 1840, at his residence near Linlithgow, in the 79th year of his age. He was, when a young man, a correspondent of the poet Burns, and his name appears among the list of subscribers to the first or Kilmarnock edition of his Poems.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, an eminent Episcopalian divine of the seventeenth century, the son of the Rev. Walter Balcanqual, a minister of Edinburgh for forty-three years, was born in that city. Having entered at Pembroke Hall, Oxford, as a Bachelor of Divinity, he was admitted a fellow, September 8, 1611. He was one of the chaplains of James VI. In 1617 he was appointed Master of the Savoy, in the Strand, London; and in 1618 he represented the Scotish Church at the Synod of Dort. His letters concerning that assembly, addressed to Sir Dudley Carlton, may be found in Mr John Hales' "Golden Remains." In March 1624, being then D.D., he obtained the Deanery of Rochester, and afterwards, in May 1639, he was made Dean of Durham. On the death of George Heriot, jeweller to the King, February 12, 1624, being appointed one of the three executors of his last will, with the principal charge of the establishment of Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh, Dr Balcanqual drew up the statutes, which are dated 1627, and discharged the onerous trust imposed upon him with much ability, judgment, and good sense. In 1638 he accompanied the Marquis of Hamilton, the King's Commissioner, to Scotland, in the capacity of chaplain; and his double dealing on this and subsequent occasions rendered him obnoxious to the party in both kingdoms who were struggling for their religious rights. He is said to have written the apologetical narrative of the Court proceedings, which, under the title of "His Majestie's Large Declaration concerning the late Tumults in Scotland," appeared in folio in 1639. On July 29, 1641, he and five other gentlemen were denounced as incendiaries by the Scotish Parliament. He was afterwards exposed to much persecution from the English Puritans, and after being plundered, sequestrated, and forced to fly from London, he went to Oxford, and for some years shared the waning fortunes of his sovereign. He died at Clink Castle, Denbighshire, on Christmas day, 1645, just after the battle of Naseby; and a splendid monument was subsequently erected to his memory in the parish church of Clink, by Sir Thomas Middleton.

BALFOUR, ALEXANDER, miscellaneous writer, a native of the parish of Monikie, Fifeshire, was born March 1, 1776. His parents belonged to the humbler rural class; and being a twin, he was taken under the protection of a friend of the family, to whom he was indebted for support in his early years. He received but a scanty education, and when very young was apprenticed to a weaver; notwithstanding which, he taught a school in his native parish for several years. At the age of 26 he became clerk to a merchant and manufacturer in Arbroath. He made his first essays in composition when only twelve years of age, and at a more mature age he contributed occasional verses to the British Chronicle newspaper, and to Dr Anderson's "Bee." On the death of his employer he carried on the business in partnership with the widow; after her death, in 1800, he assumed another partner, and having obtained a government contract to supply the navy with canvass, he was in a few years

enabled to purchase considerable property. In 1814 he removed to Trottick, in the neighbourhood of Dundee, to assume the management of a branch of a London house, which, unfortunately for him, was, in the succeeding year, suddenly involved in bankruptcy; in consequence of which, he was obliged to accept of the situation of manager of a manufacturing establishment at Balgonie in Fife, where, upon a limited salary, he continued for three years. In October 1818, principally on account of his children, he removed to Edinburgh, and was employed as a clerk by Mr Blackwood, the publisher. In the course of a few months he was seized with paralysis, and in June 1819 was obliged to relinquish his employment. For ten years thereafter he spent his days in a wheel-chair, and devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1819 he published a novel, called "Campbell, or the Scotish Probationer." At the close of the same year he brought out an edition of the poems of his deceased friend, Richard Gall, with a memoir. In 1820 he published a volume, entitled "Contemplations, and other Poems." About the same time he contributed to Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, Tales, Sketches, and Poems, descriptive of Scotish Rural Life. One poetical series, entitled "Characters omitted in Crabbe's Parish Register," was so favourably received, that he was induced to republish it in one volume in 1825. In 1823 he began to write novels for the Minerva Press of London; the first of which, in three volumes, was called "The Foundling of Glenthorn, or the Smuggler's Cave." He contributed also to "The Caledonian Magazine," and "Literary Olio," published at Dundee. In 1827, through the interest, it is understood, of Mr Joseph Hume, M.P., who presented a number of his works to the premier, Mr Canning, a donation of one hundred pounds was obtained for him from the Treasury, which was as honourable to the givers as to the receiver. His latest work was a novel, entitled "Highland Mary," in four volumes, written with great simplicity and taste, and, like all his other novels, distinguished for the most touching pathos. He contributed to the last to the periodicals of the day, and wrote largely in particular for the "Edinburgh Literary Gazette." He died on September 12, 1829. A posthumous volume of his remains was published, under the title of "Weeds and Wild Flowers," with a Memoir by Mr D. M. Moir of Musselburgh, the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine.

BALFOUR, Sir Andrew, Bart., an eminent physician and botanist, the fifth and youngest son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmylne in Fife, was born there January 18, 1630. He took his degree of A.M. at the University of St Andrews, and about 1650 removed to London, where he prosecuted his medical studies under the celebrated Harvey, and other eminent practitioners. He afterwards went to Blois, in France, to see the Botanical Garden of the Duke of Orleans, then kept by his countryman, Dr Morison. After remaining some time at Paris, he completed his education at the University of Caen, where, September 20, 1661, he received his degrees of bachelor and doctor of medicine. On his return to London, Charles II. appointed him travelling tutor of the young Earl of Rochester, whom he in vain endeavoured to reclaim, and who, in his last illness, acknowledged his obligations to Dr Balfour, for the good instructions received from him. After an absence of four years, they returned in 1667. He afterwards commenced practice as a physician at St Andrews. In 1670 he removed to Edinburgh, where, among other improvements, he introduced the manufacture of paper into Scotland. Having a small botanical garden attached to his house, chiefly furnished by seeds sent by his foreign correspondents, he raised there many plants, till then unknown in this country. His friend and botanic pupil, Mr

Patrick Murray of Livingstone, had formed at his seat a botanic garden, containing one thousand species of plants; and, after his death, Dr Balfour transferred his collection to Edinburgh; and, joining it to his own, laid the foundation of the first public botanic garden in this country; for which the magistrates of the city allotted a piece of ground near Trinity College Church. Some time after this, he was created a baronet by Charles II. He has the merit of being the first who introduced the dissection of the human body into Scotland; and, with Sir Robert Sibbald, he planned the Royal College of Physicians, of which society he was elected the first president. On the publication of the Pharmacopœia by the college in 1685, the whole arrangement of the materia medica was committed to his care. Shortly before his death he projected the foundation of an hospital in Edinburgh, which is now the Royal Infirmary. He died in 1694, bequeathing his museum to the University. In 1700 his son published a series of the familiar letters which he had addressed to Mr Murray of Livingstone. The great merits of Sir Andrew Balfour as a naturalist, physician, and scholar, are commemorated not only by Sir Robert Sibbald, in the *Memoria Balfouriana*, and elsewhere; but also more recently by Professor John Walker, in his Essays on Natural History.

BALFOUR, Sir James, of Denmylne and Kinnaird, Bart., an eminent herald, annalist, and antiquary, eldest brother of the preceding, was born about 1600. He was thirty years old when his brother, Sir Andrew, was born, whose education he superintended. His father, Sir Michael Balfour, Comptroller of the Scotish Household in the reign of Charles I., had by Jean, daughter of James Durham of Pitkerrow, five sons, all of whom distinguished themselves, and nine daughters, seven of whom were honourably married. The old man lived to see three hundred of his own descendants. His eldest son James early displayed a capacity for study, and a taste for poetry. His youthful efforts in verse were noticed with commendation by the poet Leoch or Leochæus, in his *Strenæ*, published in 1626. He had successfully translated Leoch's Latin poem, *Panthea*, into the Scotish vernacular; and Sir Robert Sibbald, who, in his Memoria Balfouriana, gives an interesting account of his life and writings, tells us that he had seen a volume of Latin and Scotish Poems, written by Balfour, not now extant. After some time spent abroad, Sir James, on his return, devoted himself to the study of the antiquities of his native country. "It was, indeed, fortunate for his progress," says Sibbald, "that several learned men had begun to illustrate the history of Scotland." Of these, Robert Maule, Commissary of St Andrews, had engaged in a work concerning the origin of our nation, while David Buchanan had applied an accurate criticism to the older monuments of Scotish story. Mr David Hume of Godscroft had undertaken to refute the objections against the high antiquity of the nation; the labours of Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch shed no inconsiderable light on the earlier history of Scotland; while Robert Johnstone detailed the transactions of British policy, in conjunction with those of France, the Netherlands, and Germany, from the year 1572 to the year 1628. Mr William Drummond of Hawthornden recorded the history of the five Jameses; Mr Guthry, the events which characterized the progress of our civil war; and Mr Wishart, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, commemorated the actions of the celebrated Marquis of Montrose. The geographical delineation of the kingdom had been greatly advanced by the labours of Timothy Pont, son of that eminent promoter of letters, Mr Robert Pont. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, his son James, minister of Rothomay, and Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, Director

of the Chancery, had likewise contributed many topographical descriptions, and sundry maps of the counties. The Right Reverend Primate, John Spotiswood, Archbishop of St Andrews, had carried down both the ecclesiastical and civil history of Scotland, from the introduction of Christianity, until the death of James VI.; while the history of the Scotish Church had been detailed by David Calderwood, from the epoch of the Reformation to the year 1625." In order to prosecute the study of heraldry, Balfour repaired to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Robert Cotton, also with Sir William Segar, Garter King-at-Arms, who obtained from the College of Heralds a highly honourable testimonial in his favour, signed and sealed by all the members of that body. He likewise became known to Roger Dodsworth, and Sir William Dugdale, to whom he communicated several charters and other pieces of information regarding Scotish ecclesiastical antiquities, which they inserted in their *Monasticon Anglicanum*, under the title *Cœnobia Scotica*, and which Balfour afterwards expanded into a volume, called *Monasticon Scoticum*. Amongst other distinguished persons of his own country whose friendship he enjoyed, were Drummond of Hawthornden, Sir Robert Aytoun, and the Earl of Stirling. By the influence of the Viscount Dupplin, Chancellor of Scotland, he was in June 1630 created Lord Lyon King-at-Arms, having some days previously been knighted by the King. In December 1633 he was created a baronet. On the occasion of the coronation of Charles I. at Edinburgh that year, Viscount Dupplin was created Earl of Kinnoul; and of this nobleman Sir James in his Annals tells the following curious anecdote: The King in 1626 had commanded, by a letter to his Privy Council, that the Archbishop of St Andrews should have precedence of the chancellor; to which the latter would not submit. "I remember," says Balfour, "that K. Charles sent me to the Lord Chancellor on the day of his coronation, in the morning, to show him that it was his will and pleasure, bot onlie for that day, that he wold ceed and give way to the Archbishop; bot he returned by me to his Majestie a wery bruske answer, which was, that he was ready in all humility to lay his office doune at his Majestie's feet; bot since it was his royal will he should enjoy it with the knowen privileges of the same, never a stoled priest in Scotland should sett a foot before him, so long as his bloode was hote. Quhen I had related his answer to the Kinge, he said, 'Weel, Lyone, lett's goe to business; I will not medle farther with that olde cankered gootish man, at quhose hand ther is nothing to be gained bot soure words.'" Though a staunch Presbyterian, when the civil wars broke out, Sir James inclined to the cause of the King, but took no part in the contest. He was, nevertheless, deprived by Cromwell of his office of Lyon King-at-Arms. Living in retirement at Falkland Palace, and at his own seat of Kinnaird, he collected many manuscripts on the art of heraldry, and wrote several treatises on that subject, some of which are now in the Advocates' Library, while others were dispersed, or destroyed by the English in the capture of Perth, in 1651, to which city he had caused them to be conveyed. For the illustration of Scotish history, he investigated all the charters, public registers, and monastic chartularies and chronicles he could procure, and he was able to form a large collection of these documents. He formed, at considerable expense, a library of most valuable books, and particularly rich in Scotish history, antiquities, and heraldry. He likewise collected and arranged ancient coins, seals, and other reliques of the olden time, and wrote a book of epitaphs and inscriptions on the monuments of monasteries and parish churches. He left several abridgments of the books of Scone, Cambuskenneth, and others,

and extracts from the histories of John Major, Hector Boethius, Lesly, and Buchanan. He died in February 1657. From his collection of MSS., preserved in the Advocates' Library, his "Annals and Short Passages of State," in four volumes octavo, were published by Mr James Haig in 1824.

BALFOUR, Sir James, of Pittendriech, an eminent lawyer of the sixteenth century, was a son of Balfour of Mountquhanny in Fife, a very ancient family. Being designed for the church, he studied both divinity and law, as was usual in those days. He was one of those who, on the murder of Cardinal Beaton, joined the conspirators in the Castle of St Andrews; and on its surrender, in June 1547, he was sent with the rest to the French galleys, from which they escaped in 1550. On his return he did not join so zealously with the Protestant party as his conduct and professions had given reason to expect; for which he was severely condemned by Knox, who styled him "Blasphemous Balfour." His first ecclesiastical preferment was that of official of Lothian. He afterwards became Rector of Flisk in Fifeshire. In 1563 he was appointed by Queen Mary a Lord of Session. In 1564, on the institution of the Commissary Court, he became one of the four Commissaries. In July 1565 he was admitted into the Privy Council. He was subsequently promoted to the office of Clerk-Register, and knighted. In the beginning of 1567 he was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, when he was of some service to the Lords who had confederated against the Queen. After the dethronement of Mary, he was continued in the Privy Council by the Regent Murray, and made Commendator of the Priory of Pittenweem. In December of the same year he received a pension of L.500, and was appointed President of the Court of Session, when he demitted the office of Clerk-Register, which was restored to Mr James Macgill, who had previously held it. On the death of Murray, in January 1570, the new Regent Lennox brought against him a charge, to sustain which he could produce no evidence, of having had a share in the murder of Darnley. In 1573 he was serviceable in procuring the pacification between the King's and Queen's party under Morton. He had been appointed one of the commissioners for revising and publishing the laws and statutes of the kingdom; and he now devoted himself to this object, and to compiling his "Practicks of Scots Law." In consequence of Morton reviving Lennox's charge against him, he retired for some years to France. He returned in 1580, and produced on Morton's trial a deed which he had signed, with others of the nobility, in favour of Bothwell's innocence of Darnley's murder, and recommending him to Mary as a husband. Sir James Balfour died in January 1584. His Practicks in MS. continued to be used by practitioners, till superseded in the succeeding century by Lord Stair's Institutes. In 1754 that compilation was printed by the Ruddimans, with a biographical preface by Walter Goodall.

BALFOUR, James, of Pilrig, near Edinburgh, was admitted an Advocate November 14, 1730. In 1737, on the death of Mr Bayne, Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, he and Mr John Erskine of Carnock, Advocate, were presented by the Faculty of Advocates to the patrons of the vacant chair, who elected Mr Erskine, afterwards author of the "Institute of the Law of Scotland," a new and annotated edition of which standard book was published in 1838 by the *Edinburgh Printing Company*. Balfour was afterwards appointed Sheriff-substitute of the county of Edinburgh. Having a taste for philosophical science, he early opposed the speculations of David Hume, particularly in two treatises, which he published anonymously, the one entitled "A Delineation of Morality," and the other "Philosophical Dissertations." With these

Hume, though they combated his own views, was so much pleased, that, on the 15th March 1753, he wrote the author a letter requesting his friendship, as he was obliged by his civilities. In August 1754 Balfour was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh College. In 1764 he was transferred to the chair of Public Law in that University. Soon after he published his former lectures under the title of "Philosophical Essays." In the spring of 1779 he resigned the chair of Public Law, and retired to Pilrig, where he died 6th March 1795, aged 92.

BALFOUR, ROBERT, a distinguished philosopher and philologist, was Principal of Guyenne College, Bordeaux, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, but very little else is known regarding him. Morhof mentions him as a celebrated commentator on Aristotle, and Dempster says he was "the Phœnix of his age; a philosopher profoundly skilled in the Greek and Latin languages; a mathematician worthy of being compared with the ancients; and to those qualifications he joined a wonderful suavity of manners, and the utmost warmth of affection towards his countrymen." His edition of Cleomedes, published at Bordeaux in 1605, is spoken of in high terms of praise by the erudite Barthius.

BALIOL, or BALLIOL, JOHN, some time King of Scotland, was the son of John de Baliol of Bernard's Castle, county of Durham, the founder of Baliol's College, Oxford, by his wife, the Lady Devorgilla, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Allan, Lord of Galloway. On the death, in 1290, of Margaret the "Maiden of Norway," grand-daughter of Alexander III., various competitors came forward for the vacant throne; of these, Baliol and Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, were the principal. Baliol claimed as being great-grandson to the Earl of Huntington, younger brother of William the Lion, by his eldest daughter Margaret; and Bruce as grandson by his second daughter, Isabella. To prevent a civil war, the competitors agreed to refer their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. King of England, who, as a preliminary proceeding, demanded that he should be acknowledged Lord Paramount of Scotland. To procure evidence that the English Kings possessed the superiority which he claimed, he had ordered the Chronicles of every Abbey in his kingdom to be ransacked, but without obtaining what he so much wanted. To supply, however, the lack of "force of argument," he had recourse to the "argument of force;" and assembled a numerous army, under the intimidation of which, the competitors one and all acknowledged Edward's supremacy, and sacrificed the independence of their country for the time. Finding Baliol likely to be his fittest tool, the Crown was, on the 19th November 1292, declared to belong to him, and the next day he swore fealty for it to Edward at Norham. Shortly after having performed that humiliating ceremony, Baliol was crowned at Scone, and being immediately recalled to England, was compelled to renew his homage to Edward at Newcastle. In the course of a year, Baliol was four times summoned to appear before Edward in the Parliament of England. Roused by the indignities heaped upon him while there, he ventured to remonstrate, and would consent to nothing which might be construed into an acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the English Parliament. Having, on the 23d October 1295, concluded a treaty with Philip, King of France, Baliol, who at times was not without spirit, which, however, he wanted firmness to sustain, solemnly renounced his allegiance to Edward, and obtained the Pope's absolution from the oaths which he had taken. Edward, with a large army, immediately marched towards Scotland. In the meantime, a small party of Scots crossed the Borders, and plundered Northumberland and

Cumberland. They took the Castle of Werk, and slew a thousand of the English. King Edward, on the other hand, having taken Berwick, put all the garrison and inhabitants to the sword. The Scots army were defeated at Dunbar, with a terrible slaughter, and the Castles of Dunbar, Edinburgh, and Stirling, falling into Edward's hands, Baliol was obliged to retire beyond the river Tay. On July 2, 1296, in the churchyard of Stracathro, near Montrose, in presence of the Bishop of Durham and the English nobles, he surrendered his crown and sovereignty into the hands of the English monarch, and was divested of everything belonging to the state and dignity of a king. He was thereafter, with his son, sent to London, and imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained till July 20, 1299, when, on the intercession of the Pope, they were delivered up to his legate. Baliol retired to his estates in France, where he died in 1314. The Scots affixed the contemptuous epithet of *Toom Tabard* (Empty Jacket) to Baliol, their temporary king.

BALIOL, EDWARD, eldest son of the preceding, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the estates in France, where he resided in a private manner for several years. In 1324 he was invited over by Edward II., to be brought forward as a rival to Robert Bruce, and in 1327, at the request of Edward III., he again visited England with the same object. His first active appearance on the scene was on the following occasion: Some of the Anglo-Norman barons possessed estates in Scotland, which were forfeited during the war with England. By the treaty of Northampton in 1328, whereby the independence of Scotland was secured, their estates in that country were restored to the English barons: Two of these, Thomas Lord Wake, and Henry de Beaumont, having in vain endeavoured to procure possession, joined Baliol, when, after the death of Bruce, he resolved to attempt the recovery of what he considered his birthright. In Caxton's Chronicle it is stated, that in the year 1331, having taken the part of an English servant of his who had killed a Frenchman, Baliol was himself imprisoned, and only released on the intercession of the Lord de Beaumont, who advised him to come over to England, and set up his claim to the Scotish crown. King Edward did not openly countenance the enterprise. With 300 men at arms, and a few foot soldiers, Baliol and his adherents sailed from Ravenspur on the Humber, then a port of some importance, but overwhelmed by the sea some centuries since, and landing at Kinghorn, August 6, 1332, defeated the Earl of Fife, who endeavoured to oppose them. The army of Baliol, increased to 3000 men, marched to Forteviot, near Perth, where they encamped with the river Earn in front. On the opposite bank lay the Regent of the kingdom, the Earl of Mar, with upwards of 30,000 men, on Dupplin Moor. At midnight, the English force forded the Earn, and attacking the sleeping Scots, slew 13,000 of them, including the Earls of Mar and Moray. Baliol then hastened to Perth, where he was unsuccessfully besieged by the Earl of March, whose force he dispersed. On the 24th of September, Edward Baliol was crowned King at Scone. His good fortune now forsook him. On the 16th December, within three months after, he was surprised at Annan by the young Earl of Moray, and his army being overpowered, and his brother Henry, with many of his chief adherents, slain, he escaped nearly naked to England. Having on the 23d of November preceding sworn feudal service to the English monarch, the latter marched an army across the Borders to his assistance, and the defeat of the Scots at Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333, again enabled Baliol to usurp for a brief space the nominal sovereignty of Scotland. He now renewed his homage to Edward III., and ceded to him the town and

county of Berwick, with the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, and the Lothians, in return for the aid he had rendered him. In 1334 he was again compelled to fly to England. In July 1335 he was restored by the arms of Edward of England. In 1338, being by the Regent, Robert Stewart, closely pressed at Perth, where this restless intruder, supported by the English interest, held his nominal court, he again became a fugitive. After this he made several attempts to be re-established on the throne, but the nation never acknowledged him; their allegiance being rendered to David II., infant son to Robert the Bruce. At last, worn out by constant fighting and disappointment, in 1356 he sold his claim to the sovereignty, and his family estates, to Edward III., for 5000 merks, and a yearly pension of L.2000 sterling, with which he retired into obscurity, and died childless at Doncaster in 1363. With him ended the line of Baliol.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, an eminent printer, was the son of a merchant in Kelso, where he was born in the year 1772. Though not brought up to the business, when yet young, he commenced an office in his native town, and started the *Kelso Mail* newspaper with success. He had the merit of being the first to introduce an improved style of printing into Scotland; and the works which issued from his press in a provincial town, for elegance and accuracy, were unequalled at the time in this country. These works gained for him an extensive reputation, and attracted the notice, particularly, of his early friend Sir Walter Scott, whose first great work, "The Minstrelsy of the Scotish Border," was printed at the Ballantyne press, Kelso. In 1805 he was induced to remove to Edinburgh, where the distinction he had already acquired in the trade procured for him ample employment. His increasing business as a printer did not preclude his editing the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, of which he was the proprietor; and which was conducted by him with spirit, intelligence, and good taste. In this paper first appeared the celebrated letters of Sir Malachi Malagrowther on the currency. In dramatic literature, especially, Mr Ballantyne's taste was excellent, and his graceful and discriminating criticisms in the *Weekly Journal* were of a superior order to any to be found in contemporary publications. His friendship with Sir Walter Scott began when they were boys at school, and it lasted undiminished during their lives. He was the printer of all the productions of the Author of Waverley, and often judiciously suggested corrections on the manuscripts of his works, which that great writer did not disdain to adopt. In January 1826, the company of which he was the head were unfortunately involved in the bankruptcy of Messrs Constable and Co., when their liabilities amounted to L.102,000. Mr Ballantyne died January 17, 1833, having survived his illustrious friend the Author of Waverley only about four months. Shortly before his death he published an affecting statement, in which he expressed his wish to be restored to that degree of health which would enable him to do some justice to the character of the great man who had gone before him. In private life Mr Ballantyne was distinguished for the urbanity of his manner, the kindness of his disposition, and for his social qualities. He possessed in a high degree an acute observation of men and manners, and great literary knowledge, with ample stores of anecdote, which rendered him a pleasing and instructive companion.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, bookseller and publisher, brother to the preceding, was born at Kelso in the year 1774, and was also a school-fellow of Sir Walter Scott. When the *Kelso Mail* was started by his brother, he assisted in writing for it. He accompanied Mr James Ballantyne on his removal to Edinburgh, where he

commenced business as a bookseller. He subsequently engaged also in the profession of an auctioneer of works of art, libraries, &c.; and held till his death the office of bookseller to his Majesty for Scotland. When the earlier Waverley Novels were in course of printing, Mr John Ballantyne was entrusted with the honourable and confidential task of the management of their publication. Some of these celebrated works he published himself. He also brought out two periodical publications, "The Visionary," and the "Saleroom," written principally by Sir Walter Scott, who edited for him the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, which were published at John Ballantyne's risk. He was the author of a novel in two thin vols., entitled "The Widow's Lodgings," which reached a second edition. Possessing the most brilliant natural talents, with great powers of wit and humour, he was in company one of the most amusing of story-tellers, and could relate an anecdote with a gusto and effect peculiar to himself. His health having been seriously affected by his close application to business, with the view of amendment he travelled for some time on the Continent. On his return he retired to a seat in the neighbourhood of Melrose, where he commenced the publication of a large and beautiful edition of the British Novelists, with biographical prefaces by Sir Walter Scott. A severe attack of asthma confined him to the house for some weeks, and his death took place on the 16th June 1821, aged 47. He had been married at an early age to Miss Parker, a relative of Dr Rutherford, author of the "View of Ancient History," but he had no family.

BALLENDEN, or BELLENDEN, JOHN, see BELLENDEN, JOHN.

BALNAVES, HENRY, of Hallhill, one of the promoters of the Reformation in Scotland, was born at Kirkaldy, in the reign of James V. After a course of study at the University of St Andrews, it is stated that, while yet a boy, he travelled to the Continent, and hearing of a free school at Cologne, procured admission into it, and received a liberal education. On his return to Scotland he studied the law, and was for some time a procurator at St Andrews. In 1538, James V. made him a Lord of Session. He was afterwards employed by the Earl of Arran, when Governor of the Kingdom, in the first part of whose regency he acted as Secretary of State. In 1542 he was dismissed from his situation, in consequence of having become a Protestant. In 1546 he joined Norman Leslie, and the party who assassinated Cardinal Beaton, for which he was declared a traitor, and excommunicated; although he was not actually concerned in the deed. While his friends were besieged in the castle of St Andrews, he was sent to England for assistance, and returned with a supply of money and provisions. On their surrender to the French, he was carried with the rest of them to the French galleys at Rouen. On this occasion it was that the Popish party in Scotland shouted for joy in the streets:

> "Ye priests, content ye nou;
> Ye priests, content ye nou;
> For Normand and his companie
> Hae filled the galleys fou!"

About 1599 he returned to Scotland. By the Lords of the Congregation he was nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the Duke of Norfolk on the part of Queen Elizabeth. In 1563 he was re-appointed one of the Lords of Session, and was one of those who were commissioned by the General Assembly to revise the Book of Discipline. Some years later he acted with Buchanan and others, as counsellors to the Regent Murray, in the inquiry by English and Scotish commissioners into the alleged guilt of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Balnaves died at Edinburgh in 1579. We learn from Calderwood's MS. History, and Sadler's State Papers, that he raised himself, by his talents and probity, from an obscure station to the first honours of the state, and was

justly regarded as one of the principal supporters of the reformed cause in Scotland. He was described by John Knox as a very learned and pious man. During his confinement at Rouen, he wrote a treatise "On Justification," with "The Works and Conversation of a Justified Man," which, after being revised by Knox, who prefixed a recommendatory dedication, was published in 1584, under the title of "Confession of Faith, compiled by Mr Henry Balnaves of Halhill," &c. According to Irvine, the work was printed at Edinburgh, but M'Crie speaks of a London edition of the same date. A poem, signed Balnaves, in Ramsay's collection, has entitled him to be numbered among the minor Scotish poets.

BANNATYNE, GEORGE, the collector of the national poetry of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and whose name has been adopted by a distinguished Scotish literary club, was born February 22, 1545. His father, James Bannatyne of the Kirktown of Newtyle, Forfarshire, was a writer in Edinburgh, of some eminence in his profession, who held the office of Tabular to the Lords of Session, in which his eldest son, afterwards raised to the bench by the name of Lord Newtyle, was conjoined with him as successor by royal precept, May 2, 1583. George's parents had twenty-three children, and he was the seventh child. He was brought up to trade, but it does not appear at what particular time he began to be engaged in business, nor what branch of business he pursued. His famous collection was written in the months of October, November, and December, in his retirement during a pestilence which raged in Edinburgh the latter part of that year. "Bannatyne's Manuscript," says Sir Walter Scott, in a memoir of him which he wrote for the Bannatyne Club, "is in a folio form, containing upwards of eight hundred pages, very neatly and closely written, and designed, as has been supposed, to be sent to the press. The labour of compiling so rich a collection was undertaken by the author during the time of pestilence in the year 1568, when the dread of infection compelled men to forsake their usual employments, which could not be conducted without admitting the ordinary promiscuous intercourse between man and his kindred men. In this dreadful period, when hundreds, finding themselves surrounded by danger and death, renounced all care save that of selfish precaution for their own safety, and all thoughts save apprehensions of infection, George Bannatyne had the courageous energy to form and execute the plan of saving the literature of a whole nation; and, undisturbed by the universal mourning for the dead, and general fears of the living, to devote himself to the task of collecting and recording the triumphs of human genius; thus, amid the wreck of all that was mortal, employing himself in preserving the lays by which immortality is at once given to others, and obtained for the writer himself." In October 1587 Bannatyne was admitted a merchant and guild brother of the city of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott conjectures that, as usual in a Scotish burgh, his commerce was general and miscellaneous. In a few years, we are farther told, he had amassed a considerable capital, "which he employed to advantage in various money-lending transactions." Bannatyne died some time previous to 1608. He had married Isobel Mawchan, or Maughan, relict of Bailie William Nisbet, who brought him a son and a daughter. The son died young. His daughter was married, in her 16th year, to George Foulis of Woodhall and Ravelstone, whose grandson, William Foulis of Woodhall, bestowed the valuable collection of Scotish poetry left by George Bannatyne on the Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling, Advocate, brother of the Earl of Hyndford. Allan Ramsay afterwards selected from it materials for his "Evergreen." In 1770 Lord Hailes

published a more accurate selection from it. In 1772 the Bannatyne Manuscript was presented by the third Earl of Hyndford to the Advocates' Library, in which it is now preserved. Bannatyne wrote himself one or two pieces of original poetry, but these are of no great merit.

BANNATYNE, RICHARD, secretary to John Knox, and compiler of "Memoriales of Transactions in Scotland from 1569 to 1573," was, it is satisfactorily ascertained, a person of respectability and learning, and much esteemed by the great reformer, whose friendship and confidence he enjoyed till his death. Very little is known concerning him. It appears probable that he was a descendant of the family of which George Bannatyne was a cadet. The name at the period in which he lived was indifferently written Ballenden, Bellenden, Ballantyne, Bannatyne, and in older writings, Bennachtyne. It is uncertain whether he belonged to the profession of the law, or was a licentiate of the church. In the prefatory notice to Mr Pitcairn's edition of the "Memoriales," printed in 1836 for the Bannatyne Club, which contains all the particulars of Richard Bannatyne's life that can now be obtained, and to which we have been indebted for these details, there occurs the following passage: "There is no reason for supposing that Bannatyne had ever been employed as an authorised reader or catechist under John Knox. Although the first minister of Edinburgh would most likely require the services of such an individual to aid him in overtaking the laborious but important duties of parochial visitation and catechising, &c., yet it is not known that Knox availed himself of the continued personal assistance and services of any other person than Richard Bannatyne. But at the same time it ought to be remarked, that, in the course of the 'Memoriales,' notice is repeatedly taken of Richard Bannatyne having made appearances in the General Assembly, and before the Kirk Session of Edinburgh, during the illness or absence of John Knox; and that he was permitted to address these courts as a 'prolocutor' or speaker;" which he could only have done in the capacity of a member, or law-agent appearing on behalf of another. At the first General Assembly held after the death of Knox, which took place in November 1572, Richard Bannatyne presented a petition, or "supplication," praying that he should be appointed by the church to put in order, for their better preservation, the papers and scrolls left to him by the reformer. The Assembly agreed to his request, and granted him "the summ of fourty pounds, to be payed off the 1572 years crope," for so doing. About 1575, after he had completed the task assigned to him, Richard Bannatyne became clerk to Mr Samuel Cockburn, of Tempill, or Tempillhall, Advocate, in whose service he remained for thirty years, and whom he appointed joint executor of his last will and testament with his only brother, James Bannatyne, merchant in Ayr. To his master's daughter, Alice, he left a legacy of two hundred merks, besides smaller gifts to his domestics. Richard Bannatyne died September 4, 1605. Of the "Memoriales" there are two MSS. extant, understood to be transcripts of the original; the one in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, the other in the Advocates' Library. From the latter Sir John Graham Dalzell published, in 1806, an octavo volume, entitled "Journal of the Transactions in Scotland," which excited great interest from the historical value of the contents. The University transcript having been since that date discovered, Mr Pitcairn had the advantage of collating the two with each other, whereby he was enabled to produce the first complete edition of Bannatyne's work which has yet appeared. The following graphic and interesting notice of Richard Bannatyne, which records also one of the latest appearances in

the pulpit of John Knox, is taken from the Diary of Mr James Melville, 1556-1601, printed at Edinburgh in 1829. "The town of Edinbruche recovered again, and the guid and honest men therof retourned to their houses. Mr Knox, with his familie, past hame to Edinbruche; being in Sanct Andros, he was verie weak. I saw him everie day of his doctrine go hulie and fear, with a furring of matriks about his neck, a staff in the an hand, and guid godlie Richard Ballenden, his seruant, haldin vpe the uther oxtar, from the Abbay to the paroche kirke, and be the said Richart, and another seruant, lifted vpe to the pulpet, whar he behouit to lean at his first entrie; bot or he had done with his sermont, he was sa active and vigorous, that he was lyke to ding that pulpit in blads, and flie out of it! sa, soone efter his coming to Edinbruche, he becam unable to preatch; and sa instituting in his roum, be the ordinar calling of the kirk and the congregation, Mr James Lawsone, he tuik him to his chamber, and most happelie and comfortablie departed this lyff." Bannatyne's attachment to the reformer, and high appreciation of his character, are well illustrated in the following anecdote. When Knox was accused by Robert Hamilton of St Andrews, of being "as great a murtherer as any Hamilton in Scotland, and, therefore, suld not cry out so fast against murtherers, he being privy to an attempt to assassinate Darnley at Perth," he challenged the accuser to make good his charge, and Hamilton at once retracted it. Upon which Bannatyne said to him, "Gif I knew my maister to be sic a man, I wold not serve him for all the geir in Sanct Andrews."

BANNATYNE, Sir William Macleod, Knight, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the descendant of an ancient and honourable family, was born January 26, 1743. He received a liberal education, and was admitted Advocate January 22, 1765. While at the bar he deservedly acquired the character of a sound and able lawyer. Among his intimate friends were Blair, Mackenzie, Cullen, Erskine, Abercromby, and Craig. He was a contributor to the Mirror and Lounger, and was the last survivor of that illustrious band of men of genius who shed so bright a lustre on the periodical literature of Scotland, about the end of the eighteenth century. He was also one of the original founders and promoters of the Highland Society of Scotland. In private life, his benevolent and amiable qualities of heart and mind, and his rich store of literary and historical anecdote, endeared him to a numerous and highly distinguished circle of friends. On the death of Lord Swinton, in 1799, he was promoted to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Bannatyne, on the 16th May of that year. He retired in 1823, and was succeeded by the late Lord Eldin. He died at Whitefoord House, Canongate, Edinburgh, November 30, 1833, in his 91st year.

BARBOUR, Barber, or Barbar, John, an eminent historical poet, was born at Aberdeen, according to Lord Hailes, about 1316; other authorities say 1330. He studied for the church, and in 1356 was promoted by David II. to the Archdeaconry of Aberdeen. In August 1357, on the application of the Scotish King, Edward III. granted him permission to visit Oxford, with three scholars in his company, but there is no evidence that he ever studied there. In September of that year he was appointed by the Bishop of his diocese one of the commissioners to deliberate at Edinburgh concerning the ransom of David II., then a captive in England. In November 1364 he received another safe-conduct to Oxford. In 1368 he had a similar passport. It has been conjectured that his repeated visits to that university were for the purpose of consulting books and conferring with learned men. In 1365 he appears to have visited St Dennis, near Paris, in company with

six knights, his attendants, it is supposed for a religious purpose, as the King of England granted them a safe-conduct through his dominions. In February 1373-4, his name appears in the list of auditors of the Scotish Exchequer. At the desire, it is said, of King David, he composed his poem of "The Bruce, or the History of Robert I. King of Scotland;" which he finished, as he himself informs us, in 1375. Some writers say that he received a pension for it from the King, which he bestowed to build an hospital at Aberdeen; but there does not seem to be any authority for either statement. He is known to have had two pensions, one of ten pound Scots from the customs of Aberdeen, limited to his life, and another of twenty shillings from the rents of that city, as a reward for the compilation of "The Bruce," which at his death he bestowed on the chapter of the cathedral church of his native city for a mass to be sung for his soul's repose. Barbour died about the end of 1395, at an advanced age. His celebrated poem has long been considered valuable as an historical record. It contains copious details of the glorious exploits of Robert the Bruce, and his heroic companions in arms. The first known edition of "The Bruce" was published at Edinburgh in 1616, but an earlier edition is believed to have existed. There have been about twenty editions in all; the work having been several times reprinted both at Edinburgh and Glasgow. The best editions are Pinkerton's, with notes and a glossary, printed from a MS. in the Advocates' Library, dated 1489, three volumes 8vo, London, 1790; and Dr Jamieson's, 4to, Edinburgh, 1820. Taking the total merits of this work together, Pinkerton says that "he prefers it to the early exertions of even the Italian muse, to the melancholy sublimity of Dante, and the amorous quaintness of Petrarca." Barbour, who was contemporary with Gower and Chaucer, wrote better English than either of these poets; his language being more intelligible to a modern reader than is that of any poet of the 14th century. The following affords a very favourable specimen of his style, and of his talent at rural description :—

This was in midst of month of May,
When birdis sing on ilka spray,
Melland their notes, with seemly soun,
For softness of the sweet seasoun;
And leavis of the branchis spreeds,
And blossomis bright, beside them breeds,
And fieldis strawed are with flow'rs
Well savouring of seir colours;
And all things worthis, blyth, and gay.

Barbour was celebrated in his own times for his learning and genius; but the humanity of his sentiments, and the liberality of his views, were much in advance of his age. His description of Freedom is highly dignified and poetical :—

A! fredome is a nobil thing!
Fredome mayss a man to haiff liking,
Fredome all solace to man giffis
He levys at ess that frely levys.
A noble hart may haiff nane ess,
No ellys nocht that may him pless,
Gyff fredome failythe; for fre liking
Is yharnyt our all othir thing.
Na he that ay hass levyt fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrte,
The angyr, na the wrechyt dome
That is cowplyt to foule thyrldome,
Bot gyff he had assayit it,
Than all perquer he suld it wyt,
And suld think fredome mar to pryss
Than all the gold in warld that is.

From some passages in Wyntoun's *Chronicle*, it has been supposed that Barbour also composed a Genealogical History of the Kings of Scotland, but no part of this is known to be extant.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, an elegant poet of the 16th century, is mentioned by Bishop Bale, Dr Bulleyn, Holinshed, and Ritson, as a native of Scotland, although Pitts, Wood, and some other English writers, claim him for England. From his writings it appears that he spent some of his earlier days at Croydon in Surrey. About 1495 he went to Oriel College, Oxford, where, or at Cambridge, he received his education, and took his degree of D.D. Going afterwards to

the Continent, he acquired a knowledge of the Dutch, German, Italian, and French languages. On his return to England he entered the church, and was in 1508 a prebendary of St Mary, Ottery, Devonshire. Subsequently he became first a Benedictine monk of Ely, and afterwards a Franciscan monk at Canterbury. On the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, he joined the new religion, and was presented to the living of Great Baddow, in Essex. In 1546 he was Vicar of Wokey, in Somersetshire, and in 1552 Rector of All Hallows, London. He died at a very advanced age at Croydon, Surrey, in June 1552. He is considered one of the improvers of English literature; and his industry in enriching the language with translations, written in a purer style than belonged to that period, is much commended. There is no complete catalogue of his works. His chief production is a satire, entitled "The Ship of Fools," a translation or imitation of a German poem by Sebastian Brandt, called *Navis Stultifera*, printed in 1497. He also translated Sallust's History of the Jugurthine War, published in 1557. His Eclogues are the earliest specimens of pastoral poetry in the English language.

BARCLAY, JOHN, founder of the religious sect of the Bereans, born in 1734, was the son of Mr Ludovic Barclay, farmer, parish of Muthill, Perthshire. Being designed for the church, he was sent to St Andrews, where he took the degree of A.M. He attended the divinity class in St Mary's College; and while there espoused and advocated some of the peculiar doctrines then broached by Dr Archibald Campbell, Professor of Church History in that University; the chief of which was, that the knowledge of the existence of God is derived from revelation, and not from nature. On the 27th September 1759 he was, by the Presbytery of Auchterarder, licensed to preach the gospel; and was for some time assistant to the Rev. Mr Jobson of Errol. Having imbibed some of the sentiments of Mr John Glass, minister of Tealing, the founder of the Glassites, he was obliged to quit Errol. In June 1763 he became assistant to Mr Anthony Dow, minister of Fettercairn, where he remained for nine years, and where he was very popular as a preacher. In 1766 he published part of a Paraphrase of the whole Book of Psalms, which he had composed, accompanied with "A Dissertation on the best means of interpreting that portion of the Canon of Scripture." From his peculiar views, the Presbytery of Fordoun, in consequence of this publication, cited him to appear at their bar, where he defended himself with ability and success. He afterwards published a small work, entitled "Rejoice Evermore, or Christ All in All;" in which he repeated those doctrines which were deemed heretical. In consequence of which, the presbytery appointed one of their own body to read publicly in the church of Fettercairn a warning against the dangerous doctrines that he preached; but without injuring his popularity or usefulness. In 1769 he published one of the largest of his treatises, under the title of "Without Faith, Without God, or an Appeal to God concerning his own Existence." In summer 1769 he addressed a Letter, on the "Eternal Generations of the Son of God," to Messrs Smith and Ferrier, two clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who had separated from it, and become Glassites. In 1771 he published a Letter "On the Assurance of Faith;" and also "A Letter on Prayer," the latter addressed to an Independent congregation in Scotland. On the death of Mr Dow in 1772, the Presbytery of Fettercairn prohibited Mr Barclay from preaching in the kirk of Fettercairn; and refused him the usual certificate of character on quitting their bounds. Having in consequence left the Church of Scotland, he went to Newcastle, and was ordained there October 12, 1773. He afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh, where

a congregation had been formed, holding his peculiar sentiments, and was their pastor for about three years. Subsequently, in order to disseminate his principles, he repaired to London, where he preached for nearly two years. He also preached at Bristol and other places in England. At Edinburgh he published an edition of his works in three vols. In 1783 he brought out a small work for the use of the Berean churches, entitled "The Epistle to the Hebrews Paraphrased," with a collection of Psalms and Songs from his other works. He died of apoplexy, July 29, 1798.

BARCLAY, JOHN, M.D., a distinguished anatomist, the nephew of John Barclay the Berean, was born in 1760. He was a native of Cairn in Perthshire, where his father was a farmer. He first studied divinity at St Andrews, and was by the Presbytery of Dunkeld licensed as a preacher. In 1789 he repaired to Edinburgh in the capacity of tutor to the family of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, whose daughter he afterwards married, and began to study medicine, particularly turning his attention to anatomy, both human and comparative. He became assistant to Mr John Bell, and in 1796 took the degree of M.D. He afterwards studied for some time under the late Dr Marshall of London, an eminent teacher of anatomy. In November 1797 he began his career as an anatomical lecturer in Edinburgh. In 1803 he published a *Nomenclature*, with the view of rendering the language of anatomy more accurate and precise; but although this work displayed much talent and learning, it was not generally adopted. In 1808 he published a "Treatise on the Muscular Motions of the Human Body." In 1812 appeared his "Description of the Arteries of the Human Body." His last publication was an "Enquiry into the Opinions, Ancient and Modern, concerning Life and Organization." All his works were dedicated to Dr Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. He died at Edinburgh, August 21, 1826. His introductory lectures, revised by himself before his death, containing a valuable abridgment of the history of anatomy, were published by Sir George Ballingall, M.D. after his decease. The article Physiology, in the third edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, was written by Dr Barclay. It was principally on his recommendation that the Highland Society of Scotland established a veterinary school in Edinburgh. His anatomical collection, now known as the Barclayan Museum, was bequeathed to the Royal College of Surgeons of that city.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, of Urie, the Apologist of the Quakers, was born December 23, 1648, at Gordonstown, shire of Moray, or, according to one authority, at Edinburgh, but this is incorrect. He belonged to an ancient and honourable family. His father was Colonel David Barclay, the son of the last Laird of Maithers, and his mother, Catharine Gordon, was the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, Baronet. His father sent him, when young, to Paris, to be educated under the care of his uncle, the Principal of the Scots College there. Having by his influence become a Roman Catholic, he was immediately recalled home. In 1666 his father embraced the peculiar principles of the Quakers; and two years afterwards young Barclay adopted the same doctrines, and soon distinguished himself by his talents and zeal in their vindication. Andrew Jaffray, one of the Friends, thus writes of him: — "A little after his coming out of the age of minority, as it is called, he was made willing, in the day of God's power, to give up his body as a sign and wonder to this generation, and to deny himself and all in him as a man so far as to become a fool, for his sake whom he loved, in going in sackcloth and ashes through the chief streets of the city of Aberdeen, besides some services at several steeple

houses, and some sufferings in prison for the truth's sake." His first treatise, written with great vigour, was published at Aberdeen in 1670. It was entitled "Truth cleared of Calumnies," in answer to a book against the Quakers, by the Rev. William Mitchell, who carried on a controversy with Barclay on the subject of the new religion. In 1673 he published "A Catechism and Confession of Faith," explanatory of the doctrines of the Quakers. His publications, which were numerous, involved him in controversial disputes with the students of Aberdeen and others, and he was not slow to answer opponents. His great work, considered the standard of Quakerism, entitled "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called in scorn Quakers," appeared in 1675. It was written and published in Latin, "for the information of strangers," but the author himself translated it into English, "for the benefit of his countrymen." In an introductory address to Charles II. he pleads for toleration to the new sect in the following emphatic terms :— "Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banished thy native country, to be overruled as well as to rule, and sit upon the throne; and being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is to God and man. If, after all these warnings and advertisements, thou dost not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart, but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress, and give up thyself to lust and vanity, surely great will be thy condemnation." The Apology was reprinted at Amsterdam, and translated into the German, Dutch, French, and Spanish languages. It received many answers, as it was not conceived difficult to overturn its strange and unusual theories. Barclay's name as the apostle of the Quakers was now extensively known, and, partly accompanied by the celebrated William Penn, he travelled into England, Holland, and Germany, disseminating the principles of the Society of Friends, and was everywhere received with great respect. About the end of 1677 he addressed an Epistle and "Friendly Advice" on public affairs to the ministers of the different states of Europe then assembled at Nimeguen. In 1679, Charles II., who, it is probable, considered him a harmless enthusiast, granted him a charter under the Great Seal erecting his lands of Urie into a free barony; and in 1682, the proprietors of East Jersey, in North America, appointed him Governor of that province, bestowing upon him 5000 acres of land above his proprietary share; but he never went out, having the power to nominate a deputy. The last of his productions was a long letter in Latin, addressed to a person of quality in Holland, "On the Possibility of an Inward and Immediate Revelation," published in 1686. From that year till his death, excepting on one or two occasions, he may be said to have lived in retirement at Urie, where he died August 3, 1690, in the 42d year of his age. [He possessed great natural abilities, which were much improved by the superior classical education he had received; these, joined to a strong understanding, with a high degree of enthusiasm, and much activity and energy, admirably fitted him for the extraordinary career which he pursued. He had been several times in prison; but this did not damp his ardour, or hinder him from vindicating his opinions, and making proselytes on all occasions that offered. Besides the works above named, he wrote, while imprisoned in Aberdeen, a treatise "On Universal Love." He also published various tracts in support of his doctrines, or in answer to adversaries. He had married, in February 1670, Christian Mollison, the daughter of a merchant in Aberdeen, by whom he had seven children, all of whom survived him for fifty years. The last of them, Mr David

Barclay, a mercer in Cheapside, successively entertained the three first Georges, Kings of England, when they visited the city on Lord Mayor's day. Barclay had a high opinion of James II., who, on his accession, had granted toleration to the Quakers. In 1688, shortly before that infatuated monarch's dethronement, being at court one day, he was standing with his Majesty at a window, when the King observed, that "the wind was then fair for the Prince of Orange to come over." Barclay replied, "It was hard that no expedient could be found to satisfy the people." On which the King said, "He would do anything becoming a gentleman, except parting with liberty of conscience, which he never would do whilst he lived." That liberty of conscience which he claimed for himself, he unrighteously, as well as unwisely, denied to others.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, a learned civilian, descended from one of the best families in Scotland, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1541. His prospects of preferment at home being blighted with the dethronement of Mary Queen of Scots, by whom he was patronised, he went to France, and studied law at Bourges, where he took the degree of LL.D. On the recommendation of his relative, Edmund Hay, the Jesuit, the Duke of Lorraine, who had lately founded the University of Pont-a-Mousson, appointed him the first Professor of Civil Law in that institution, and made him Counsellor of State and Master of Requests. In 1581 he married Anne de Malleville, by whom he had his son John, (the subject of the next article,) whom the Jesuits endeavoured to seduce into their society; but this being opposed by his father, they influenced the Duke against him, and he quitted Lorraine in consequence. Coming to London, James I. is said to have offered him a place in the council, with a pension, on the condition of his becoming a member of the Church of England, which he declined. In 1604, returning into France, he became the Professor of Civil Law at the University of Angers. He died there in 1606. He wrote in Latin, Commentaries on the Pandects; a Treatise on Regal Power, in which he zealously contends for the Divine Right of Kings; a Treatise on the Power of the Pope, in which he proves that his Holiness has no authority over sovereigns in temporal matters; and a Commentary on the Life of Agricola, by Tacitus. He carried his taste for external pomp to an unusual extent. When he went to the University to lecture, he was dressed in "a rich robe, lined with ermine," with a massy chain of gold about his neck, having his son on his right hand, preceded by one servant, and followed by two others bearing his train!

BARCLAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born at Pont-a-Mousson, January 28, 1582; and although not a native of Scotland, is usually included in Scotish Biographies. He was educated in the Jesuits' College, in his native town. At the age of nineteen, he published Annotations on the Thebais of Statius. The early indications of genius which he displayed induced the Jesuits to solicit him to enter into their order. His rejection of their offers, in which he was countenanced by his father, was the cause of their quitting Lorraine in 1603. He accompanied his father to London, and having presented his *Kalendæ Januariæ* as a poetical offering to James I., he was much noticed by the King, to whom he dedicated his "Euphormion," a Latin romance, of a half-political, half-satirical nature, which is particularly severe upon the Jesuits. He went with his father to Angers, but returned to London in 1605, in hopes of obtaining some preferment at Court. Being disappointed, he removed to Paris, where he married Louisa, daughter of Michael Debonnaire. In 1606 he fixed his abode in London, where he published his "Satyricon," dedicated to the Earl of Salisbury; also a brief narrative of the Gunpowder Plot.

In 1614 appeared his *Icon Animarum*, forming the fourth part of his *Satyricon*. The object of the work was to delineate the manners and characteristics of the different nations of Europe; and he has not forgotten to extol, in high terms, the genius and character of the people of Scotland, the land of his fathers. In 1615 Barclay quitted England with his family, and went first to Paris, and afterwards to Rome, having been invited thither by Pope Paul V. Here he published, with the view of recommending himself to the heads of the Church, his "Paræenesis," or an exhortation to Sectarians. It was at Rome that he wrote his celebrated Latin Romance, entitled "Argenis," first published after his death at Paris in 1621. It is a political Allegory, containing allusions to the state of Europe at the time, and especially France during the civil wars of the seventeenth century. It has been translated into the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and even into the Polish, Swedish, Islandic, and other languages. Barclay, who for recreation cultivated a small garden, was afflicted with that passion for tulips which at that time overspread Europe, and which is known under the name of the *Tulipo-mania*. He "had it to that excess," says Lord Hailes, who wrote a sketch of his life, "that he placed two mastiffs as sentinels in his garden; and rather than abandon his favourite flowers, chose to continue his residence in an ill-aired and unwholesome habitation." He died at Rome of the stone, August 12, 1621, aged 39. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote an Apology for his Euphormion; and a Defence of his Father's Book on the Power of the Pope against an attack of Cardinal Bellarmin, who, however, on his going to reside at Rome, treated him with kindness. He left an unpublished History of the Conquest of Jerusalem by the Franks, and some fragments of a General History of Europe. In the notes to Marmion, Sir Walter Scott has quoted a singular story of romantic chivalry from the Euphormion. Barclay left two sons and two daughters. His wife, from excess of affection, sometimes annoyed him with her jealousy. There was something romantic in her feelings regarding him. After his death, she erected a monument with his bust in marble at the church of St Lorenzo, on the road to Tivoli; but on learning that Cardinal Barberini had there put up a similar monument in honour of his preceptor, she said, "My husband was a man of family, and famous in the literary world; I will not suffer him to remain on a level with a base and obscure pedagogue!" and indignantly caused her husband's bust to be removed. A translation of "Argenis," by Clara Reeve, authoress of the "Old English Baron," appeared in 1762, under the title of the *Phœnix*, being that lady's first work.

BARRY, GEORGE, D.D., the author of the History of the Orkney Islands, a native of Berwickshire, was born in 1748. He studied for the ministry at the College of Edinburgh; and having become private tutor to the sons of some gentlemen in Orkney, he was, by their patronage, appointed second minister of Kirkwall. About 1796 he was translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay. The statistical account of his two parishes, inserted in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Reports, first brought him into notice. In consequence of his zeal and efficiency in the education of youth in his parish, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, about 1800, elected him one of their members, and gave him a superintendence over their schools at Orkney. Soon after, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D. His valuable "History of the Orkney Islands," comprehending an account of their present as well as their ancient state, on which he had been engaged for some years, was not published till after his death. He died May 14, 1805.

BASSANTIN, JAMES, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, the son of the Laird of Bassantin, in the Merse, was born in the reign of James IV.; and, after studying mathematics at the University of Glasgow, he travelled for farther information on the Continent. He subsequently went to Paris, where for some years he taught mathematics in the University. He returned to Scotland in 1562. The prevailing delusion of that age, particularly in France, was a belief in judicial astrology. In his way home through England, as we learn from Sir James Melville's Memoirs, he met with his brother, Sir Robert Melville, who was at that time engaged, on the part of the unfortunate Mary, in endeavouring to effect a meeting between her and Elizabeth; when he predicted that all his efforts would be in vain; "for, first, they will neuer meit togither, and next, there will nevir be bot discembling and secret hattrent (hatred) for a whyle, and at length captivity and utter wrak for our Quen by England." Melville's answer was, that he could not credit such news, which he looked upon as "false, ungodly, and unlawful;" on which Bassantin replied, "Sa far as Melanthon, wha was a godly theologue, has declared and written anent the naturall scyences, that are lawfull and daily red in dyvers Christian Universities; in the quhilkis, as in all othir artis, God geves to some less, to some mair and clearer knawledge than till othirs; be the quhilk knawledge I have also that at length, that the kingdom of England sall of rycht fall to the crown of Scotland, and that ther are some born at this instant that sall bruik lands and heritages in England. Bot, alace, it will cost many their lyves, and many bluidy battailes wil be fouchen first, and the Spaniartis will be helpers, and will take a part to themselves for ther labours." The first part of Bassantin's prediction, which he might very well have hazarded from what he may have known of Elizabeth's character and disposition, and also from the fact that Mary was the next heir to the English throne, proved true; the latter portion showed, in the result, how little faith should be placed in the pseudo-science of astrology, which is now exploded. Bassantin was a zealous Protestant and a supporter of the Regent Murray. He died in 1568. His principal work is a Treatise or Discourse on Astronomy, written in French, which was translated into Latin by John Tornæsius, (M. de Tournes,) and published at Geneva in 1599. He wrote four other treatises. Although well versed for his time in what are called the exact sciences, Bassantin, or, as his name is sometimes spelt, Bassantoun, had received no part of a classical education. Vossius observes, that his Astronomical Discourse was written in very bad French, and that the author knew "neither Greek nor Latin, but only Scotch." Bassantin's Planetary System was that of Ptolemy.

BASSOL, JOHN, the favourite disciple of Duns Scotus, was born, according to Mackenzie, in the reign of Alexander III. In his younger years he applied himself to the study of philosophy and the belles lettres, after which he went to the University of Oxford, where he studied theology under Duns Scotus; with whom, in the year 1304, he removed to Paris, and studied for some time in the University there. In 1313 he entered the order of the Minorites. Being afterwards sent by the general of his order to Rheims, he applied himself to the study of medicine there, and taught philosophy for seven or eight years in that city. In 1322 he was sent to Mechlin, in Brabant, where he taught theology. He died there in 1347. His master, Duns Scotus, had such a high opinion of him, that, when he taught in the schools, he usually said, that "If only *Joannes Bassiolis* were present, he had a sufficient auditory." The only work he wrote was entitled "Commentaria seu Lecturæ in Quatuor Libros Sen-

tentiarum," folio, which, with some miscellaneous treatises in philosophy and medicine, was published in Paris in 1517. Bassol was a man of great learning, and, in lecturing or writing, he handled his subject with so much order and method, that he was styled *Doctor Ordinatissimus*, or the most orderly doctor; for, at that period, eminent scholars and divines were distinguished by such titles. It was objected to him, however, that, in common with most of the schoolmen of that and the succeeding age, he was too subtile and nice in obscure questions; for they were fond of proposing objections that could never have occurred to any but themselves. So subtile, indeed, was one of them, called "The Calculator," that Cardan, an old author, says, only one of his arguments was enough to puzzle all posterity; and that, when he grew old, he wept because he could not understand his own books!

BAXTER, ANDREW, an ingenious metaphysical writer, the son of a merchant in Old Aberdeen, was born there in 1686 or 1687. He was educated in King's College in his native city, and afterwards became a private tutor, and among his pupils were Lords Gray and Blantyre, and Mr Hay of Drummelzier. About 1730 he published "An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," wherein its immortality is evinced from the principles of reason and philosophy. The work, which originally appeared without a date, was praised in high terms by Dr Warburton. In 1741 he went abroad with Mr Hay, having also the charge of Lord Blantyre, and remained for some years at Utrecht, his wife and family in the meantime residing at Berwick-upon-Tweed. He contracted a very extensive acquaintance on the Continent, and could speak the French, Dutch, and German languages fluently. He also wrote and read the Italian and Spanish. It is related of him, that, during the whole of his residence at Utrecht, he presided at the Ordinary, which was frequented by all the young English gentlemen there, with much gaiety and politeness, and in such a manner as gave general satisfaction. In 1747 he returned to Scotland, and resided at Whittingham in East Lothian, till his death, which took place April 23, 1750, aged 63. He left a widow, the daughter of a clergyman in Berwickshire, three daughters, and one son. He wrote, for the use of his pupils, a Latin Treatise, entitled "Matho, sive Cosmotheoria puerilis Dialogus," which he afterwards translated into English, and published in two vols. 8vo. In 1750 appeared an Appendix to his "Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," in which he endeavours to answer the objections that had been advanced against his notions of the *vis inertiæ* of matter, by Mr Colin Maclaurin, in his "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discourses." Hume also controverted his arguments. Mr Baxter dedicated the Appendix to his Enquiry to the celebrated John Wilkes, whose acquaintance he had made on the Continent, and with whom he kept up a correspondence till within a short time before his death.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, an eminent critic and grammarian, nephew to the preceding, was born in 1650. He published excellent editions of "Anacreon" and "Horace." He was the author of a "Latin Grammar," which appeared in 1679, and had commenced a "Glossary of the Roman Antiquities," but proceeded no farther than the letter A; it was printed in 1726. He died in 1723.

BAYNE, ALEXANDER, of Rires, first Professor of the Municipal Law of Scotland, was the son of John Bayne of Logie, Fife, descended from the old Fifeshire family of Tulloch, to whom he was served heir in general, October 8, 1700. On the 10th of July 1714 he was admitted advocate. In January 1722 the Faculty appointed him senior curator of the Advocates' Library, and on 28th November succeeding he was elected by the Town-

Council to the Chair of Scots Law, which in that year was first instituted in the University of Edinburgh. In the Council Register of that date there is the following entry: "Mr Alexander Bayne having represented how much it would be for the interest of the nation and of this city, to have a Professor of the Law of Scotland placed in the University of this city, not only for teaching the Scots Law, but also for qualifying of writers to his Majesty's Signet; and being fully apprised of the fitness and qualifications of Mr Alexander Bayne of Rires, Advocate, to discharge such a province; therefore, the council elect him to be Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of this city." Although the Faculty of Advocates at first looked coldly upon the erection of the chair of Scots Law, they soon began to be convinced that it was calculated to work a beneficial change on the course of examination for the bar, and on the system of legal study. In January 1724 the Dean of Faculty, Mr Robert Dundas of Arniston, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, proposed to the Faculty, that all entrants should, previous to their admission, undergo a trial, not only in the civil law, as heretofore, but also in the municipal law of Scotland; and though this was long resisted, it was at length determined, by Act of Sederunt, February 28, 1750. In the beginning of 1726, Bayne retired from the office of senior curator of the library, and the same year he published the first edition of Sir Thomas Hope's *Minor Practicks*, a work of great legal learning, which had lain nearly a century in manuscript, to which was added by Professor Bayne, "A Discourse on the Rise and Progress of the Law of Scotland, and the Method of Studying it." In 1731 he published a small volume of "Notes" for the use of the students attending his chair, formed out of his lectures, and which prove that he was thoroughly acquainted not only with the Roman Jurisprudence, but also with the ancient common law. About the same time, he published another small volume, entitled "Institutions of the Criminal Law of Scotland," also for the use of his students. He died in June 1737, when Mr Erskine of Carnock was appointed his successor. He had married Mary, a younger daughter of Anne, only surviving child of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, by her second husband, Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, and by her he had three sons and two daughters.

BAYNE, or BAINE, JAMES, A.M., an eminent minister of the Relief Communion, the son of the minister of Bonhill, Dunbartonshire, was born in 1710. He received the first part of his education at the parish school, and afterwards studied for the church at the University of Glasgow. Having become a licensed preacher, he was presented by the Duke of Montrose to the church of Killearn, the adjoining parish to Bonhill. He subsequently undertook a collegiate charge in the High Church of Paisley. The Presbytery having taken up a dispute which occurred in the Session between him and his colleague, Dr Wotherspoon, regarding the election of a precentor, and their decision being unfavourable to him, he accepted a charge under the Relief body, and on February 13, 1766, he was inducted as the minister of College Street Chapel, Edinburgh, then newly erected. Being deposed by the ensuing General Assembly, he issued a pamphlet against the sentence. In 1770 he published a sermon he had preached against Foote's play of the "Minor," which he thought reflected severely and unjustly on the clerical character, and on religion itself. To this atttack Foote replied in 1771, in "An Apology for the Minor." Mr Bayne died January 17, 1790, in the 80th year of his age. He had married the daughter of Dr Michael Potter, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University, by whom he had a large family. A volume of his sermons

was published nearly fifty years after his death, in reference to which it may be said, that, "being dead, he yet speaketh." His talents and attainments were of a high order; and his voice was so musical, that, while minister of Killearn, he was popularly known by the name of "the Swan of the West."

BEATON, BETON, or BETHUNE, DAVID, Cardinal, Primate, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, descended from a French family long settled in Fifeshire, was a younger son of John Beaton of Balfour, in that county, by Isobel, daughter of David Monypenny of Pitmilly, and the nephew of Archbishop James Beaton, chancellor to James V. He was born at the mansion-house of Balfour in 1494, and in October 1511 became a student at the University of St Andrews. He was afterwards sent to Paris, where he studied theology and the canon and civil laws for some years. In due time he entered into holy orders, and was preferred by his uncle to the Rectory of Campsie in Stirlingshire, in the diocese of Glasgow. In 1519 the Duke of Albany, Regent during the minority of James V., appointed him resident for Scotland at the French Court. In 1523 his uncle, being translated from Glasgow to St Andrews, and become Primate of Scotland, resigned in his favour the Abbey of Aberbrothwick, or Arbroath, retaining for himself one half of the rents thereof. On his return to Scotland in 1525, he took his place in Parliament as superior of the Abbey of Arbroath, the yearly revenues of which exceeded L.10,000 sterling of our money. In October 1527, as we learn from Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," John Beaton of Balfour, and others, having been indicted for an assault upon the Sheriff of Fife, and bail found for their appearance, the Abbot of Arbroath became bound to relieve John Wardlaw of Torry of the cautionary obligation. In 1528 he was appointed by the young King, to whom he had recommended himself by his address and abilities, Lord Privy Seal, in the place of the Bishop of Dunkeld. He is said to have been the adviser of James in instituting the College of Justice, or Court of Session, in 1530, the idea of which was suggested by the constitution of the Parliament of Paris. In February 1533, Beaton, now Prothonotary Public, was sent Ambassador to France, with Sir Thomas Erskine, to obtain a renewal of the ancient league between the two nations, and to negotiate a marriage between James and the Princess Magdalene. His skilful penetration enabled him to transmit to James much important intelligence respecting the plans of his uncle Henry VIII., by which he avoided a serious quarrel with the English monarch. He returned to Scotland with James V. and his young Queen, whom he had married in France, January 1, 1537. On Queen Magdalene's death, of consumption, on the 7th July following, he was again sent to France to negotiate a second marriage of James with Mary, daughter of the Duke of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville. Returning with that Princess, he solemnized the marriage in the Cathedral Church of St Andrews. It is supposed that when he was in France on this occasion, he procured the papal bull, dated February 12, 1537, for the erection of St Mary's College, St Andrews. In November of the same year, Francis I. conferred upon him all the privileges of a native-born subject of France, and gave him the rich Bishopric of Mirepoix, in Languedoc, to which see he was consecrated in the succeeding December. On his return home, he became coadjutor to his uncle, now much advanced in years, in the see of St Andrews. On the 28th of December 1538, on the recommendation of the King of France, and in consideration of his zeal, talents, and influence in his native country, Pope Paul III. advanced him to the dignity of a Car-

dinal, by the title of Cardinal of *St Stephen in Monte Cœlis;* and June 20, 1539, the King of France renewed his letters of naturalization, allowing his heirs, though born in Scotland, to inherit his estate in that country. In the autumn of 1539, on his uncle's death, he succeeded him in the primacy, and soon after his instalment he commenced a furious persecution of the Reformers, for the total extirpation of the Protestant doctrines. In order to be invested with supreme authority in all matters ecclesiastical, he obtained from the Pope the appointment of *legatus natus*, and *legate a latere*, in Scotland. In May 1540, accompanied by the leading nobility and clergy, he made a public entrance into St Andrews with great pomp and splendour, and from his throne in the Cathedral delivered a long address to those assembled, declaring the dangers which threatened the Holy Catholic Church from the proceedings of Henry VIII. in England, and the increase of heresy in Scotland, which, he said, had invaded the precincts of the Royal Court. Sir John Borthwick, Provost or Captain of Linlithgow, denounced for heresy, whom he had caused to be cited to answer there before him, not appearing, was condemned as a heretic and seditious incendiary, his goods confiscated, and all intercourse prohibited with him on pain of excommunication. Borthwick was accordingly burnt in effigy, both at St Andrews and Edinburgh; but he himself had taken refuge in England, and so escaped the fury of the Cardinal. To remove the odium of the persecutions on which he had now entered from the clergy, the Cardinal had the address to induce the King to appoint a Court of Inquisition to inquire after heretics in every part of the kingdom, promising him a yearly sum of 30,000 crowns of gold from the clergy, and persuading him that he could add to his revenues at least 100,000 crowns per annum more, by annexing the estates of convicted heretics to the crown. Of this Court of Inquisition, Sir James Hamilton, natural brother of the Earl of Arran, was appointed Judge; but he was the same year executed for high treason. The Cardinal had, it is said, prepared a black list, which was presented to the King, of three hundred and sixty of the chief nobility and gentry suspected of heresy, at the head of which was the Earl of Arran; but the disastrous overthrow of the Scots at Solway Moss prevented the contemplated prosecutions and confiscations being carried into execution. On the King's death at Falkland soon after, December 14, 1542, the Cardinal, who, with some others, was with him at the time of his decease, was accused of having forged his will, by which he and the Earls of Huntly, Argyle, and Murray, were appointed Regents during the minority of the infant Queen Mary. His scheme was, however, defeated. Within a week after, the Earl of Arran, being supported by most of the nobility, was proclaimed Regent and Governor of the kingdom. On January 20, 1542-3, the Cardinal was arrested, and imprisoned in the Castle of Blackness, charged with writing to the Duke of Guise to bring a French army into Scotland, drive Arran from the Regency, and overthrow the negotiations which were then forming between the English monarch and the ruling party in Scotland, for a marriage between the young Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., and the infant Queen of Scots. For this charge Arran admitted to Sir Ralph Sadler, English Ambassador, that there was no evidence; "but," he said, "we have other matters to charge him with, for he did forge the late King's testament; and when the King was even almost dead, he took his hand in his, and caused it to subscribe a blank paper; and, besides that, since he has been a prisoner, he has given special and secret command to his men to keep his stronghold and Castle of St Andrews against us, which is plain

disobedience and rebellion." The Cardinal's imprisonment created great consternation among the clergy. "The public services of religion," observes Mr Tytler in his History, "were instantly suspended, the priests refused to administer the sacraments of baptism and burial, the churches were closed, a universal gloom overspread the countenances of the people, and the country presented the melancholy appearance of a land excommunicated for some awful crime." He was soon after liberated, and reconciled to his cousin the Regent, who was induced publicly, in the church of the Franciscans at Stirling, to abjure the Protestant faith, which he had for some time professed. On the young Queen's coronation, the Cardinal was again admitted of the council, and the Regent appointed him Chancellor of the realm. In January 1545-6, the Cardinal, accompanied by the Regent and several of the nobility, made a diocesan visitation of the counties under his jurisdiction, with the object of punishing with the utmost severity all the Protestants he could find. On his arrival at Perth, a number of persons were accused of heresy by a friar named Spence. Of these, four citizens and a woman were, on the 25th January, cruelly put to death; the men being hanged and the woman drowned. The names of these martyrs were, William Anderson, Robert Lamb, James Ronald, and James Finlayson, and Helen Stark, the wife of Finlayson. The crime of three of the men consisted, according to Knox and others, in having "eaten a goose on Good Friday." The woman was accused of having refused to invoke the Virgin during her labour, declaring that she would direct her prayers to God alone in the name of Christ. The Cardinal is said to have witnessed the execution from a window in the Spy Tower, a building in the Earl of Gowrie's garden. Some of the citizens of Perth were banished from the city. Lord Ruthven, the provost, was deposed from his office; and Charteris of Kinfauns, a neighbouring proprietor, although by no means friendly to the Cardinal, or averse to the Protestant doctrines, appointed in his place. The citizens of Perth, however, would not acknowledge him as Provost, and, urged by the Cardinal and Regent to take possession of the city by force, he was compelled to retire after a fight where sixty of his followers were slain. The Cardinal and Regent now proceeded towards Dundee, where the New Testament in the original Greek had been some time taught; but within a few miles of that town, they were stopped by the approach of the Earl of Rothes and Lord Gray, with noblemen favourable to the Reformation, at the head of a large body of their armed retainers. In consequence, they returned to Perth, where, by a manœuvre of the Cardinal, both Rothes and Gray, who had followed them, were arrested and lodged in prison. Rothes soon obtained his liberty, but Gray was not released for some time. At Arbroath, whither the Cardinal and his party next went, he succeeded in apprehending a Black Friar named John Rogers, who had been going about preaching the Protestant doctrines, and whom he confined in the Sea Tower of the Castle of St Andrews. A few mornings thereafter Rogers was found dead among the rocks under the castle, as if he had fallen and broken his neck while attempting to make his escape during the night. But there were not wanting those who stated and believed that the Cardinal had caused the friar to be privately murdered, and thrown over the wall. Shortly after Beaton presided at a Provincial Council of the Clergy held in the church of the Black Friars, Edinburgh, when he enforced upon them the necessity of proceeding vigorously against all those who either encouraged or were suspected of encouraging the Protestant doctrines, at the same time recommending to them to reform their own lives, that no farther complaints

might be heard against the church. In the midst of their deliberations, the Cardinal received intelligence that the celebrated George Wishart, the most eminent Protestant preacher of his time, was residing at the house of Cockburn of Ormiston, in Haddingtonshire. A troop of horse was immediately sent off to secure him, but Cockburn refusing to deliver him up, the Cardinal himself and the Regent followed, blocking up every avenue to the house, so as to render escape impossible. The Earl of Bothwell being sent for, pledged his faith to Cockburn, that he would stand by Wishart, and see that his life and person would be safe, on which Wishart delivered himself up; and Bothwell having basely surrendered him to the Cardinal, he was conveyed first to Edinburgh Castle, and afterwards to St Andrews, where he was committed to the castle prison. Being brought before the ecclesiastical tribunal, he was condemned for heresy, and burnt with great cruelty. The Cardinal and other prelates witnessed the scene from a window in the castle, and, according to Buchanan and others, the following prediction was uttered by Wishart in the midst of the torturing flames: "He who now so proudly looks down upon me from yonder lofty place, (pointing to the Cardinal,) shall in a few days be as ignominiously thrown down as now he proudly lolls at his ease." This cruel execution was conducted in defiance of a letter which the Regent had written to him to stay the proceedings until he should come himself to St Andrews, and threatening that, if he did not, the blood of Wishart would be required at his hands. Wishart died with great firmness, constancy, and Christian courage; and his death caused great excitement in the kingdom, which, however, the Cardinal, conceiving that he had done a meritorious action, paid no attention to. In April 1546, shortly after the martyrdom of Wishart, the Cardinal proceeded to the Castle of Finhaven, to the marriage of the eldest of his illegitimate daughters by Mrs Marion Ogilvy, of the house of Airly, with whom he had long lived in scandalous concubinage, and there, with infamous effrontery, married her to the eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, giving with her 4000 merks of dowry. The marriage-contract, subscribed by him, in which he styles her "my daughter," is yet extant. In the midst of the marriage rejoicings, intelligence was received that an English fleet had appeared off the coast, and he immediately returned to St Andrews, and began to fortify his castle, but while thus engaged preparing against foreign enemies, he had no suspicion of any at home. He had procured from Norman Leslie, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes, a bond of *manrent* or feudal service for the estate of Easter Wemyss, which he had resigned to the Cardinal on the promise of an advantageous equivalent. Demanding the fulfilment of the bargain, the proud priest refused; on which, dreading the primate's vengeance, measures were concerted with his uncle, Mr John Leslie, a violent enemy of the Cardinal, and some other persons, to cut him off. There were very few concerned in this conspiracy, the principal persons being the two Leslies, William Kirkaldy of Grange, Peter Carmichael of Fife, and James Melville of Raith, most of whom had some private cause of wrong against the Cardinal. On the 28th of May 1546, Norman Leslie entered St Andrews with some followers, but not so many as to excite suspicion. The others assembled in that city during the evening; Kirkaldy was there on the previous day; John Leslie arrived late, lest his appearance should excite alarm. Next morning they assembled early in the vicinity of the castle, and on the porter lowering the drawbridge to admit the workmen whom the Cardinal had been employing incessantly at the fortifications, Kirkaldy of Grange entered with six men; and while speaking to the porter, as to the

hour when the Cardinal would be stirring and could be seen, Norman Leslie and his party also gained admission into the court-yard. John Leslie now appeared with a few attendants, but when the porter saw him he suspected the design, and attempted to lift the drawbridge. He was prevented by Leslie, who sprang across the gap with his attendants, slew the porter, threw the body into the foss, and seized the keys of the fortress. The workmen and domestics, about one hundred and fifty individuals, were then ejected, and being now in full possession of the fortress before there was even an alarm in the town, they dropped the portcullis, and closed the gates. The Cardinal, roused by the noise, arose from his couch. According to Knox, Marion Ogilvy had been with him the preceding night, and she was "espy'd to depart from him by the privy postern that morning." Opening the casement, he inquired the cause of the noise. A voice answered him that Norman Leslie had taken the castle. He ran to the postern, but finding it locked, he returned to his apartment, and seizing a sword, proceeded to barricade the door with the heaviest furniture, assisted by the page or attendant who waited on him. John Leslie now advanced to the prelate's room, and demanded admittance. "Who is there?" inquired the Cardinal. "My name is Leslie," replied the assailant. "Which of the Leslies?" asked the Cardinal; "are you Norman?—I must have Norman, he is my friend." "Content yourself with those who are here," was the reply, "for you will get no other." They then insisted that the Cardinal should open the door, which he refused to do. While they were attempting to force it, the prelate concealed a box of gold under some coals in a corner of the room, and then sat down on a chair, exclaiming to those outside, "I am a priest; I am a priest." Finding them resolute to gain admittance, he at length asked them if they would save his life. "It may be that we will," replied John Leslie. "Nay," said the Cardinal, "swear unto me by God's wounds, and I will admit you." The elder Leslie now called out for *fire*, the door from its strength resisting all their exertions. A quantity of burning coals was brought to burn the door, when the Cardinal, or his chamberlain, seeing farther remonstrance hopeless, opened the door, on the strongest assurances of personal safety. On their entrance he cried out, "I am a priest, I am a priest; you will not slay me!" They rushed on the Cardinal, and John Leslie, and another conspirator named Carmichael, repeatedly struck him. But Melville of Raith, who had been intimately acquainted with Wishart, perceiving them in a furious passion, pushed them aside, saying, "This work and judgment of God, although it be secret, ought to be done with greater gravity," and presenting the point of the sword, thus addressed the wounded prelate:—"Repent thee of thy former wicked life, but especially the shedding of the blood of that notable instrument of God, Mr George Wishart, who, although the flame of fire consumed before men, yet cries for vengeance upon thee, and we from God are sent to avenge it. Remember that neither the hatred of thy person, the love of riches, nor the fear of thy power, moved or moveth me to strike thee, but because thou hast been an obstinate enemy of Christ and the holy gospel." Melville then passed his sword through the Cardinal's body several times, who sunk into his chair, and saying, "I am a priest, fie, fie, all is gone!" instantly expired. The alarm had by this time been given in the town; the bells were rung, and the citizens, headed by the provost, surrounded the entire wall of the castle. "What have you done with my Lord Cardinal?" they clamorously demanded: "Have you slain my Lord Cardinal?" They were answered by the conspirators from the battlements, that it would be as well to return to their houses, for the man

whom they called the Cardinal had received his reward, and would trouble them no more. This reply having only the more enraged them, they were addressed by Norman Leslie as unreasonable fools, who demanded an audience with a dead man. Dragging the bleeding body of the murdered primate to the spot, they suspended it by a sheet over the wall, exclaiming, "There is your god; and now that you are satisfied, get home to your houses,"—a command with which, in horror and amazement, they eventually complied. His death excited great joy, with corresponding consternation among the Catholics; the feelings of the more moderate being well expressed in Sir David Lindsay of the Mount's oft-repeated verse:

"As for the Cardinal, I grant
He was the man we well might want—
God will forgive it soon:
But of a truth, the sooth to say,
Although the loon be well away,
The deed was foully done."

Cardinal Beaton was a man of commanding talents, but haughty, cruel, licentious, and intolerant in the extreme. Devoted to the Church of Rome, he upheld her doctrines by the most sanguinary measures. He possessed little learning, and knew scarcely anything of the controversial writings of the age. Dempster mentions that he wrote "Memoirs of his own Embasseys;" a "Treatise on St Peter's Supremacy;" and "Letters to several Persons," of which that author observes there are several copies extant in the Royal Libraries at Paris. His great riches he bequeathed to his natural children, having three sons and three daughters. One of his sons became a Protestant; his daughters were married into families of distinction.

BEATON, BETON, or BETHUNE, JAMES, uncle of the preceding, Archbishop of St Andrews in the reign of James V., was the son of John Beaton of Balfour, by Mary, daughter of Sir David Boswell of Balmuto. Being a younger brother, he was early destined for the church; and, while yet young, was by the Earl of Angus appointed Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell. He received his first benefice in 1503, and next year was advanced to the rich preferment of Abbot of Dunfermline, or Dumferling, as it was then called. In 1505, upon the death of his brother, Sir David Beaton, the King bestowed on him the Staff of the High Treasurer, and he was thereafter considered one of the principal ministers of state. In 1508 he was promoted to the Bishopric of Galloway, and before he had held that see a year, he was made Archbishop of Glasgow, on which he resigned the Treasurer's Staff, that he might have more leisure to attend to his diocese. It does not appear that he had any share in the counsels that drove King James IV. into a war with England, which led to the fatal and disastrous battle of Flodden Field, where that unfortunate monarch was slain. On the King's death, the Regent Duke of Albany appointed Archbishop Beaton to be High Chancellor; and gave him for the support of his dignity the two rich Abbeys of Kilwinning and Arbroath, which he held with his Archbishopric *in commendam;* and by this means drew him over from the faction of the Douglas to his own party. In 1517, on the Duke of Albany going to France, the Archbishop was appointed one of the Governors of Scotland, but the kingdom was in such confusion, that they were glad to devolve their whole power upon the Earl of Arran. A Convention of Estates being summoned to meet at Edinburgh, April 29, 1520, the Earl of Arran, with the chief of the western nobility, assembled together in the Archbishop's house, at the bottom of Blackfriars Wynd, where they resolved to apprehend the Earl of Angus, alleging that his power was so great, that so long as he was free, they could not have a free Parliament. Angus, informed of their design, sent his

uncle, Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, to the Archbishop, offering, if he had failed in any point of his duty, to submit himself to the convention then about to meet, and the Bishop earnestly recommended a compromise to prevent the effusion of blood. Beaton, who had put armour on under his cassock, laid the blame wholly on the Earl of Arran, but concluded with saying, "There is no remedy! Upon my conscience, I cannot help it!" And striking his breast with his hand, to give force to his asseveration, his concealed coat of mail rattled so loud as to be heard by Bishop Douglas, who exclaimed, "How now, my Lord, methinks your conscience clatters; we are priests; and to put on armour, or to bear arms, is not consistent with our character," and so left him. The two factions having come to an engagement in the streets, Arran's party were defeated, when the Archbishop fled for sanctuary to the church of the Blackfriars, and was taken out from behind the altar, part of his dress being torn, and would certainly have been slain, had not the Bishop of Dunkeld interceded for him. In 1523 he was appointed Archbishop of St Andrews by the Duke of Albany, who had returned from France two years before and resumed the Regency. On the abrogation, soon after, of the Regent's power by Parliament, the Earl of Angus having placed himself at the head of the government, the Archbishop was dismissed the court, and obliged to resign the office of Chancellor. When the Douglases were driven from court, the Archbishop came again into power, but did not recover the office of Chancellor. He now resided principally at the Palace of St Andrews, where, at the instigation of his nephew, the Cardinal, he proceeded violently to persecute the Protestants, and caused Patrick Hamilton, the protomartyr of Scotland, a young man of piety, talents, and noble birth, to be burnt to death. The sentence was subscribed by the two Archbishops, three Bishops, six Abbots and Friars, and eight Divines. It is stated that the Archbishop was himself averse to these severities, and the following two stories are told to show that he was not naturally inclined to such proceedings. It happened that, at one of the consultations of the clergy, some vehemently pressed for the continuance of rigorous measures against all who preached the reforming doctrines, when one Mr John Lindsay, a man in great credit with the Archbishop, said, "If you burn any more of them, take my advice, and burn them in cellars, for I dare assure you, that the smoke of Mr Patrick Hamilton has infected all that it blew upon." The other case was of a more serious nature. One Alexander Seton, a Black Friar, preached openly in the church of St Andrews, that, according to St Paul's description of bishops, there were no bishops in Scotland; which being reported to the Primate, not in very precise terms, he sent for Seton, and reproved him sharply for having said, according to his information, "That a bishop who did not preach was but a dumb dog, who fed not the flock, but fed his own belly." Seton said, that those who had reported this were liars, upon which witnesses were produced, who testified very positively to the words having been uttered. On which Seton, in reply, delivered himself thus: "My Lord, you have heard, and may consider, what ears these asses have, who cannot discern between Paul, Isaiah, Zechariah, Malachi, and Friar Alexander Seton. In truth, my Lord, I did preach that Paul saith, it behoveth a bishop to be a teacher. Isaiah saith, that they that feed not the flock are dumb dogs; and the prophet Zechariah saith, that they are idle pastors. Of my own head I affirmed nothing, but declared what the Spirit of God before pronounced; at whom, my Lord, if you be not offended, you cannot justly be offended with me." How much soever the bishop might be incensed, he dismissed

Friar Seton without punishment, who soon after fled out of the kingdom. The Archbishop in future, instead of acting himself, granted commissions to those who were more inclined to proceed against such as preached the doctrines of the Reformation, which seems to justify the remark of Spotiswood: "Seventeen years," says that writer, "he lived bishop of this see, and was herein most unfortunate, that, under the shadow of his authority, many good men were put to death for the cause of religion, though he himself was neither violently set, nor much solicitous, as it was thought, how matters went in the church." He had, in fact, committed the charge of all church matters to his nephew the Cardinal. For the promotion of learning, he founded the New College in the University of St Andrews, which he did not live to finish, and to which he left the best part of his estate, but, after his death, it was misapplied, and did not come, as he intended, to that foundation. One of the last acts of his life was the being present at the baptism of the young prince, born at St Andrews the very year in which he died. The King retained to the last so great an affection for the Archbishop, that he allowed him to dispose of all his preferments as he thought proper. He died in 1539, and was interred in the Cathedral Church of St Andrews, before the high altar, having held the primacy of Scotland sixteen years.

BEATON, James, Archbishop of Glasgow, also a nephew of the preceding, was educated chiefly at Paris. In 1552 he was raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Glasgow; and, according to some writers, was consecrated at Rome, whither it is conjectured he was sent to give the Pope an account of the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland after the murder of his uncle the Cardinal. In 1557 he was one of the commissioners appointed to witness the marriage of the young Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France, and was present at the ceremony in the Cathedral Church of *Notre Dame*, April 24, 1558. On his return, he acted as a Privy Counsellor to the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise, appointed Regent by her daughter on her going to France. Owing to the disputes about religion which then agitated the kingdom, and the proceedings of the Reformers, the Archbishop retired to France in July 1560, carrying with him the treasures and records of his archiepiscopal see, and carefully deposited them in the Scots College at Paris. On his departure the Protestants in Scotland appointed a preacher in Glasgow, and seized all the revenues of the Archbishopric. As his capacity and fidelity were well known to the Queen his mistress, she resolved, after the death of the King her consort, and her return to Scotland, to leave her affairs in France in his hands. Accordingly, in 1561, he was declared her ambassador to France, and, in June 1564, his commission was renewed. He resided in Paris as ambassador, first from Queen Mary, and afterwards from King James, till his death in 1603, enjoying all that time the highest confidence of his Sovereign. Having carefully preserved Queen Mary's letters, and other papers communicated to him, these would have formed valuable materials for history, had the greater part of them not been taken away or destroyed. While in France, he received scarcely any money from Scotland; but, when King James came of age, he restored him both to the title and revenues of his Archbishopric. Previous to this, he had obtained several ecclesiastical preferments in France. He died April 24, 1603, aged 86. He is represented as a prelate of great prudence, moderation, loyalty, and learning. He was succeeded in his see by the celebrated Spotiswood. According to Dempster, he wrote "A Commentary on the Book of Kings;" "A Lamentation for the Kingdom of Scotland;" "A Book of Controversies against the Sectaries;" "Observations upon Gratian's

Decretals;" and "A Collection of Scotch Proverbs,"—none of which were ever printed.

BEATSON, Robert, LL.D., author of some useful compilations, was born in 1742 at Dysart in Fife. In 1756 he obtained an ensigncy in the corps of Royal Engineers; and the following year accompanied the expedition to the coast of France. He afterwards served as a lieutenant at the attack on Martinique, and the taking of Guadaloupe. About 1766 he retired on half-pay, and was never again employed in active service, notwithstanding his solicitations, particularly on the commencement of the American war. He was afterwards barrackmaster at Aberdeen. His principal work was "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain," 3 vols. 8vo, 1790; intended as a continuation to Dr Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals." He also published "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," 1786, containing catalogues of the nobility, state officers, &c., since the Conquest. Besides these he wrote "View of the Memorable Action of the 27th July 1778," 8vo, 1791; "An Essay on Windmills;" and "Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament from the Union to 1807." He contributed several papers to the "Communications to the Board of Agriculture," of which he was an honorary member. He obtained the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, where he died January 24, 1818, aged 77.

BEATTIE, George, author of "John o' Arnha'," was born in the parish of St Cyrus, county of Kincardine, in 1785. His parents were respectable, and he received a liberal education. In 1807 he commenced business as a writer in Montrose. His abilities soon brought him into notice. He had a strong turn for poetry, some pieces of which have been published. In September 1823 he died suddenly in the church-yard of St Cyrus, where a tombstone has been erected to his memory, with an appropriate inscription. The fifth edition of "John o' Arnha'," a humorous and satirical poem, somewhat in the style of "Tam o' Shanter," appeared at Montrose in 1826; to which was added, "The Murderit Mynstrell," and other poems. The opening lines of "The Murderit Mynstrell," which is written in the old Scotish dialect, are very fine:—

How sweitlie shonne the morning sunne
Upon the bonnie Ha'-house o' Dun:
Siccan a bien and lovelie abode
Micht wyle the pilgrime aff his roade;
But the awneris' hearte was harde as stane,
And his Ladye's was harder still, I weene.
They neur gaue amous to the poore,
And they turnit the wretchit frae thair doore;
Quhile the strainger, as he passit thair yett,
Was by the wardowre and tykkes besett.
Oh! there livit there ane bonnie Maye,
Mylde and sweit as the morning raye,
Or the gloamin of ane summeris daye:
Hir haire was faire, hir eyne were blue,
And the dymples o' luve playit round hir sweit mou;
Hir waiste was sae jimp, her anckil sae sma,
Hir bosome as quhyte as the new-driven snawe
Sprent o'er the twinne mountains of sweit Caterthunne,
Beamand mylde in the rayes of a wynterie sunne,
Quhair the myde of a fute has niver bein,
And not a cloud in the lift is sein:
Quhen the wynd is slumb'ring in its cave,
And the barke is sleeping on the wave,
And the breast of the ocean is as still
As the morning mist upon Morven Hill.
Oh sair did scho rue, baith nighte and daye,
Hir hap was to be this Ladye's Maye.

BEATTIE, James, LL.D., a distinguished poet, moralist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, October 25, 1735. His father, who kept a little retail shop in that village, also rented a small farm in the neighbourhood, in which his forefathers had lived for many generations. Having lost his father at a very early age, his elder brother David, on whom, with his mother, the care of the family devolved, placed him at the village school, where, as he soon began to evince a partiality for writing verses, his companions bestowed on him the title of "The Poet." In 1749 he was removed to Marischal College, Aber-

deen, where he obtained a bursary or exhibition. He studied Greek under Dr Thomas Blackwell, author of "The Court of Augustus," and "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," who was the first to encourage Beattie's genius. He made great progress in his studies, and acquired that accurate and classical knowledge for which he was afterwards so eminent. In 1753 he obtained the degree of A.M, and having completed his course of study, he was appointed in August of that year schoolmaster and parish clerk to the parish of Fordoun, at the foot of the Grampians, six miles from his native village. It is related of him that he loved at this time to wander in the fields during the night, and watch the appearance of the coming dawn, feeding his young dreams of poesy "in lone sequestered spots." His early productions, inserted in the Scottish Magazine, gained him some local reputation; and he attracted the favourable notice of Mr Garden, advocate, afterwards Lord Gardenstown, then Sheriff of Kincardineshire; Lord Monboddo, and others in the neighbourhood, who invited him to their houses, and with whom he ever after maintained a friendly intercourse. He had at one time an intention of entering the church; and in consequence attended the divinity class at Marischal College; but circumstances led him to change his views. In 1757 a vacancy occurred in the grammar school of Aberdeen, and Beattie was induced to become a candidate for the situation, but did not succeed. He acquitted himself so well, however, that on a second vacancy in June 1758, he was elected one of the masters of that school. In 1760 he published at London a volume of poems and translations, which, though it met with a favourable reception, he endeavoured at a future period, when his fame was established, to buy up and suppress. Some of these will be found in the Appendix to Sir William Forbes' Life of Beattie.

By the influence of the Earl of Errol and others of his friends, he was the same year appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic at Marischal College, where, among his brother professors, were such men of genius and learning as Dr Campbell, Dr Reid, and Dr Gregory. In 1762 he wrote his "Essay on Poetry," which was not published till 1776, when it appeared with others of his prose works. In 1765 he published a poem on "The Judgment of Paris," in 4to, which did not succeed; he afterwards reprinted it in a new edition of his Poems which appeared in 1766. On the 28th June 1787 he married Mary, daughter of Dr James Dunn, the Rector of the grammar school at Aberdeen, his union with whom was not happy, in consequence of a hereditary disposition to madness on her part, which made its appearance a few years after the marriage, and which subsequently caused her to be put in confinement. In 1770 appeared the work which first brought him prominently into notice, viz. "An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism;" written with the avowed purpose of confuting the pernicious doctrines advanced by Hume and his supporters, which at that time were very prevalent. His motives for engaging in this task are fully explained in a long letter to Dr Blacklock, which will be found in Forbes' Account of his Life and Writings. The design, he says, "is to overthrow scepticism, and establish conviction in its place, a conviction not in the least favourable to bigotry or prejudice, far less to a persecuting spirit, but such a conviction as produces firmness of mind, and stability of principle, in consistence with moderation, candour, and liberal inquiry." This work was so popular, that in four years five large editions were sold, and it was translated into several foreign languages. The "Essay on Truth," which Hume and his friends treated as a violent person-

al attack, was intended to be continued; but general ill health, and an inveterate disinclination to severe study, prevented him from completing his design. In the same year he published anonymously the First Book of "The Minstrel, or the Progress of Genius," 4to, which he had commenced writing in 1766. This poem was at once highly successful. It was particularly praised by Gray the poet, who wrote him a letter of criticism, which is preserved in Forbes' Life of Beattie. Shortly afterwards he visited London, and was flatteringly received by Lord Littleton, Dr Johnson, and other ornaments of the literary society of the metropolis. In 1773 he renewed his visit; and, owing to the most powerful influence exerted on his behalf, he obtained a pension of L.200 a year, on account of his "Essay on Truth." George III. received him with distinguished favour, and honoured him with an hour's interview in the Royal Closet, when the Queen also was present. Among other marks of respect, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. at the same time with Sir Joshua Reynolds. That great artist having requested him to sit for his portrait, presented him with the celebrated painting containing the allegorical Triumph of Truth over Sophistry, Scepticism, and Infidelity. He was also pressed to enter the Church of England by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, which he declined, on the ground chiefly lest the opponents of revealed religion should assert that he was actuated by motives of self-interest. One Prelate offered him a living worth nearly L.500 a year; which also he refused, "partly," he says, "because it might be construed into a want of principle, if, at the age of 38, I were to quit, with no other *apparent* motive than that of bettering my circumstances, that church of which I have hitherto been a member." In 1774 appeared the Second Book of the "Minstrel," which has become one of the standard poems in our language. A vacancy having occurred in the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Edinburgh, he was advised by several of his friends to become a candidate; but this he declined, preferring to remain in Aberdeen. In 1777 he brought out by subscription a new edition of his "Essay on Truth," to which were added some miscellaneous dissertations on "Poetry and Music," "Laughter and Ludicrous Composition," and "The Utility of Classical Learning." In 1783 he published "Dissertations, Moral and Critical," 4to, and in 1786 appeared his "Evidences of the Christian Religion," 2 vols. 12mo. In 1790 he edited an edition of Addison's papers, which appeared at Edinburgh that year. The same year he published the first volume of his "Elements of Moral Science;" the second followed in 1793. The substance of this work was chiefly taken from his lectures, remodelled by frequent revision. To the latter volume was appended some remarks against the continuance of the slave-trade. Long before the abolition of that iniquitous traffic was mooted in Parliament, Dr Beattie had introduced the subject into his academical course, with the express hope that the lessons of humanity which he taught would be useful to such of his pupils as might thereafter proceed to the West Indies. His last production, published in 1800, was "An Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of his eldest Son, James Hay Beattie," an amiable and promising young man, his assistant in the professorship, who died in 1790, at the age of 22, (see next article.) This great affliction was followed in 1796 by the equally premature death of his youngest son Montague, in his 19th year. These bereavements, with the melancholy fate of his wife, quite broke his heart. Looking at the corpse of his boy, he said, "I am now done with this world;" and although he performed the duties of his chair

till a short time previous to his death, he never again applied to study; he enjoyed no society or amusement; even music, of which he had been passionately fond, lost its charms for him, and he answered few letters from his friends. Yet he would sometimes express resignation to his childless condition. "How could I have borne," he would feelingly say, "to see their elegant minds mangled with madness!" He had been all his life subject to headaches, which sometimes interrupted his studies; but now his spirits and his constitution were entirely gone. In April 1799 he was struck with palsy, and, after some paralytic strokes, he died at Aberdeen, August 18, 1803. His metaphysical writings are clear, lively, and attractive, but not profound, and the "Essay on Truth," once so much read and admired, has now fallen into comparative neglect, from its merits having been much overrated at the time it appeared. His poem of the "Minstrel," his "Odes to Retirement and Hope," and his "Hermit," will perpetuate his name as one of the most popular and pleasing poets of the eighteenth century, when his philosophical productions are no longer read. "Of all his poetical works," says Sir William Forbes, "the Minstrel is beyond all question the best, whether we consider the plan or the execution. The language is extremely elegant, the versification harmonious; it exhibits the richest poetic imagery, with a delightful flow of the most sublime, delicate, and pathetic sentiment. It breathes the spirit of the purest virtue, the soundest philosophy, and the most exquisite taste. In a word, it is at once highly conceived and admirably finished." The descriptions of natural scenery in this fine poem are not exceeded in beauty by any of his contemporaries. The following stanza was declared by Gray to be "true poetry:"

O! how can'st thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which Nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even,
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,
And all the dread magnificence of Heaven;
O! how can'st thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven!

In private life Dr Beattie was a man of amiable and unassuming manners; and a warm attachment to the principles of morality and religion pervades all his writings. His Life, by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart., an old and intimate friend of his, which appeared in two volumes quarto in 1806, contains some interesting selections from his private correspondence. In his latter years Dr Beattie was assisted in the duties of his professorship by his relation, Mr George Glennie, afterwards D.D., and one of the ministers of Aberdeen, who succeeded him.

BEATTIE, JAMES HAY, son of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen, November 6, 1768. "He had reached his fifth or sixth year," says his father, "knew the alphabet, and could read a little; but had received no particular information with respect to the Author of his being; because I thought he could not yet understand such information; and because I had learnt from my own experience, that to be made to repeat words not understood, is extremely detrimental to the faculties of a young mind. In a corner of a little garden, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mould with my finger the three initial letters of his name; and sowing garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground. Ten days after, he came running up to me, and with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I smiled at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. Yes, said I, carelessly, I see it is so; but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance, and I went

away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat, said, with some earnestness, It could not be mere chance, for somebody must have contrived matters so as to produce it. So you think, I said, that what appears so regular as the letters of your name cannot be by chance? Yes, said he, with firmness, I think so. Look at yourself, I replied, and consider your hand and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you? He said they were. Came you, then, hither, said I, by chance? No, he answered, that cannot be; something must have made me. And who is that something? I asked. He said, He did not know. I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw that his reason taught him, though he could not so express it, that what begins to be must have a cause, and that what is formed with regularity must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the Great Being who made him and all the world; concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly, and he never forgot either it or the circumstance that introduced it." Having received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, he was entered, at the age of 13, a student in the Marischal College, and was admitted to the degree of M.A. in 1783. In June 1787, on the recommendation of the Senatus Academicus of Marischal College, he was appointed by the King assistant Professor and successor to his father in the chair of Moral Philosophy and Logic. In this character, it is stated, he gave universal satisfaction, though so young. He early began to write poetry, and had he been spared, he would no doubt have produced something worthy of his name. But his days were numbered. In the night of the 30th November 1789, he was suddenly seized with fever; before morning a perspiration ensued, which freed him from all immediate danger, but left him weak and languid. Though he lived for a year thereafter, his health rapidly declined, and he was never again able to engage much in study. He died November 19, 1790, in the 22d year of his age. Over his grave, in the churchyard of St Nicholas, Aberdeen, his afflicted father erected a monument to his memory, and, as we have already stated in our Life of Dr Beattie, his writings in prose and verse were published by the latter in 1799. "His life," says Dr Beattie in a letter to the Duchess of Gordon, giving an account of his death, "was one uninterrupted exercise of piety, benevolence, filial affection, and indeed every virtue which it was in his power to practise." He was an excellent classical scholar, and his talents were considered of the highest order by all who had an opportunity of knowing him.

BELFRAGE, Henry, D.D., an eminent clergyman of the Secession, and author of several esteemed religious works, the son of the Rev. John Belfrage, minister of the first Associate Congregation, Falkirk, was born there March 24, 1774. He was early intended for the ministry, and received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of his native town. In November 1786 he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his diligence and application. He afterwards studied divinity at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Synod. In July 1793 he was licensed to the ministry by the Associate Presbytery of Stirling and Falkirk, and on 31st August following he received from his father's congregation a most harmonious call to be assistant and successor. He also received a call from Saltcoats and Lochwinnoch, but was ordained to Falkirk, June 18, 1794, when he was little more than twenty years of age, and was his father's colleague for four years. His congrega-

tion was large, and scattered over a considerable extent of country, yet every year he paid a pastoral visit to every member of it, and also had regular diets of catechising. He was likewise very punctual in attending the Secession Church Courts. He regularly visited the sick, and was always ready to assist the poor. On his father's death he inherited the estate of Colliston, in Kinross-shire; and for forty-one years he held the ministerial office in the Secession Church at Falkirk. In the spring of 1802 his character as an eloquent and useful preacher being established, he was induced to visit London, to supply for a short time a congregation, then vacant, which met in Miles Lane, when he gave great satisfaction to all who heard him. In 1814 he commenced that series of devotional and practical publications which entitle him to an honourable place in the list of religious writers, and which, in a collected form, amount to 12 volumes. His first work, published that year, consisted wholly of Sacramental Addresses. In 1817 he published "Practical Discourses, intended to promote the Happiness and Improvement of the Young." In 1818 he published a "Practical Catechism," with an address to children, and some prayers; in 1821, a second volume of addresses; in 1822, "Sketches of Life and Character from Scripture and from Observation;" in 1823, his "Monitor to Families, or Discourses on some of the Duties and Scenes of Domestic Life;" also "A Guide to the Lord's Table." His writings procured for him, in 1824, from the University of St Andrews, the degree of D.D.; principally on the recommendation of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Bart. D.D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh. In June 1825 he again visited London, being invited to preach before the London Missionary Society. In 1826 he published a series of Discourses "On the Duties and Consolations of the Aged;" and in 1827, "Sermons to the Young." In September 1828 he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Richard Gardner, Esq., Comptroller of Customs, Edinburgh. In 1829 appeared his "Counsels for the Sanctuary and for Civil Life," which concluded the author's series of Illustrations of Christian Morality. In 1830 he published an Illustration of the History and Doctrine of John the Baptist. In 1832 appeared his "Practical Exposition of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism;" and the following year a volume of "Select Essays," religious and moral. Among his other publications may be mentioned the Life of Dr Waugh of London, which went through several editions. Besides those named, he contributed a great number of Essays and Reviews to the Evangelical Magazine, and other periodicals. He died September 16, 1835. His Life and Correspondence, compiled by the Rev. John M'Kerrow and the Rev. John Macfarlane, appeared in 1837.

BELL, ANDREW, D.D. and LL.D., founder of the Madras System of Education, was born at St Andrews in 1753, and was educated in the University there. Some part of his early life was spent in America. It is not known when he entered into Holy Orders; but in 1789 he went to India as Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company at Fort-George, and Minister of St Mary's at Madras. Whilst in this capacity he was led by circumstances to the formation of a new and improved system of education, the advantages of which were early acknowledged. Having undertaken the superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, which had been instituted by the Company at that station, he introduced the plan of mutual tuition by the scholars themselves, and it is highly honourable to his character that he declined to receive the remuneration of 1200 pagodas (L.480) allowed by the Company as the salary of the superintendent; the institution being supported chiefly by voluntary subscriptions. It was while engaged in this pleasing duty, that he invented

that excellent plan of instruction which is now known by the name of the Madras System of Elementary Education. He returned to England in 1797, on account of his health. On leaving India, the Directors of the Asylum passed a resolution for providing him a free passage home, declaring, at the same time, that, "under the wise and judicious regulations which he had established, the institution had been brought to a degree of perfection and promising utility, far exceeding what the most sanguine hopes could have suggested at the time of its establishment; and that he was entitled to their fullest approbation for his zealous and disinterested conduct." Soon after his arrival in England, he published a pamphlet, entitled "An Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum of Madras; suggesting a System by which a School or Family may teach itself, under the superintendence of the Master or Parent." In 1798 his system was adopted in St Botolph's, Aldgate, and in the Kendal Schools of Industry. The system, indeed, has been found to work so well in practice, that it has since been adopted in every civilized nation in the world. In Great Britain alone there were, in 1833, "ten thousand schools, without any legislative assistance, wherein six hundred thousand children were educated by voluntary aid and charity;" and the number has been every year since then on the increase. The most gratifying testimonials were transmitted to Dr Bell in proof of the excellence of his plan. These he had the satisfaction of receiving not only from the highest quarters in this country, but from several governments and learned bodies throughout Europe, Asia, and America. A vast improvement in the religious and moral condition of the lower classes is found to take place wherever his system is adopted; and the labours of this illustrious individual well entitle him to be considered one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Mr Lancaster's plan was not propounded till the year 1803, and in his early publications he not only admitted the priority of Dr Bell's system, but acknowledged his obligations to him for some improvements which he had grafted on his own; although he afterwards endeavoured to claim the whole merit of the invention to himself. The original discovery, however, is now universally allowed to belong to him, "who," in Lancaster's own words, "so nobly gave up his time and liberal salary, that he might perfect that institution, (the Male Asylum at Madras,) which flourished greatly under his fostering care." The evening of Dr Bell's pious and useful life was passed at Cheltenham, where his benevolence and many virtues gained him the affection and respect of all classes of the community. He had amassed a large fortune, which, with the generous feelings which ever actuated him, be bequeathed for educational purposes to several institutions in Scotland. To his native city of St Andrews he left L.10,000, besides a sum of L.50,000 for the building and endowment of a new college there. Altogether he distributed no less a sum than L.120,000 among various national institutions and public charities. The mastership of Sherborn Hospital, Durham, was conferred on him by Bishop Barrington. He was also a fellow of the Asiatic Society, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1819 he received a Prebendal Stall at Westminster. Among the valuable works which in his late years he published on the system of education were "The Elements of Tuition;" "The English School," and "Mutual Tuition and Moral Discipline, or a Manual of Instructions for conducting Schools through the agency of the Scholars themselves, for the use of Schools and Families. With an Introductory Essay on the Object and Importance of the Madras System of Education, a brief Exposition of the Principles on which it is founded; and an historical Sketch of its Rise, Progress, and Results." The seventh edition of the

latter work appeared in 1823. These will ever occupy a distinguished place in the educational department of our national literature. Dr Bell died at Lindsay Cottage, Cheltenham, January 27, 1832, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor passed the following resolution at its first meeting after his decease: "That the Committee having learnt that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this present life the Rev. Dr Bell, the Superintendent of the Society's Schools, deem it incumbent upon them to pay a public mark of respect to the memory of a man who may justly be regarded as the founder of a System of Education, which, under the Divine blessing, has been productive of incalculable benefits to this church and nation; and that, as it is understood that his remains are to be interred in Westminster Abbey, the Secretary be directed to ascertain the day fixed for his interment, and communicate the same to the committee for the information of such members as may find it convenient to attend." In the funeral procession were the carriages of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of several Bishops, Noblemen, and persons of distinction.

BELL, Benjamin, an eminent surgeon, the son of a respectable farmer, was born at Dumfries in 1749. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of his native town, the rector of which was Dr George Chapman, author of an esteemed work on Education, who paid great attention to the classical instruction of his scholars. After serving his apprenticeship to Mr Hill, surgeon and apothecary in Dumfries, in 1766 he proceeded to Edinburgh, and entered upon his medical studies. In due time he passed the usual examinations at Surgeons' Hall, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In 1770 he visited Paris and London, remaining in each capital for several months, in order to improve himself in surgery. In 1772 he returned to Edinburgh, and immediately commenced his professional duties. Both as a skilful operator and consulting surgeon, his reputation soon rose very high, and in a short time he was established in an extensive practice. In 1778 he published the first volume of his System of Surgery. The remaining volumes appeared at intervals, until the whole work was completed in six volumes 8vo, in 1788. For this work there was an extensive demand, and it reached to seven editions, the last of which was much improved, and had an additional volume. In 1793 he published a Medical Treatise, and in the year following a "Treatise on Hydrocele," but these were never very popular. He died April 4, 1806. He had married, in 1776, the daughter of Dr Robert Hamilton, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, by whom he had a large family.

BELL, Henry, the first successful applier of steam to the purposes of navigation in Europe, was the fifth son of Patrick Bell, mechanic, and was born at Torphichen, in the county of Linlithgow, April 7, 1767. He received what little education he ever possessed at the parish school; and in 1780 was sent to learn the art of a stone mason. Disliking this employment, in 1783 he was bound apprentice to his uncle, a millwright in the neighbourhood. He afterwards went to Borrowstounness, to be instructed in ship-modelling; and in 1787 he engaged with Mr James Inglis, engineer at Bell's Hill, with the view of completing his knowledge of mechanics. Having subsequently repaired to London, he was for some time employed by the celebrated Mr Rennie. About the year 1790 he returned to Glasgow, and for several years worked there as a house-carpenter. In 1808 he removed to Helensburgh, nearly opposite Greenock, where, while his wife kept the principal inn, he employed himself chiefly in pursuing a series of mechanical projects and experiments, which generally ended in failure and

disappointment; but he at last hit upon the important discovery of the successful application of steam to the purposes of navigation. Dr Clelland, in his work on Glasgow, speaks of Bell as "an ingenious untutored engineer," and states, that it may be said, without the hazard of impropriety, that he "invented" the steam-propelling system, "for he knew nothing of the principles which had been so successfully followed out by Mr Fulton," an American engineer, who, on October 3, 1807, launched his first steam-boat on the Hudson. Three years afterwards, that is, in 1811, Bell caused a vessel, forty feet in length, to be built on a plan entirely his own, which was named "The Comet," that year being remarkable for the appearance of a large comet. He constructed the steam-engine himself, and in January 1812, the first trial in Europe of a steam-vessel took place on the river Clyde. Dr Clelland adds, "After various experiments, the Comet was at length propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three-horse power, which was subsequently increased to six. Mr Bell continued to encounter and overcome the various and indescribable difficulties incident to invention, till his ultimate success encouraged others to embark in similar undertakings." Bell himself did not realise any advantages from his discovery. In his old age he would have been in a very destitute condition, had it not been for the liberality of the citizens of Glasgow, and other places, who benevolently came to his aid. A public subscription having been entered into on his behalf, a considerable sum was raised. Besides this, he received from the Trustees of the River Clyde an annuity of L.100, which he enjoyed for several years, and the half of which at his death was continued to his widow. He died at Helensburgh November 14, 1830.

BELL, James, an eminent geographical writer, was born at Jedburgh in 1769. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Bell, some time pastor of the Relief congregation in that town, the author of several theological works. In 1777 his father was translated to a congregation in Glasgow, where James received a liberal education, and afterwards served his apprenticeship to the weaving business. In 1790 he commenced trade on his own account, as a manufacturer of cotton goods upon a large and respectable scale, and with every prospect of success. In consequence, however, of the mercantile depression that occurred in 1793, Mr Bell was obliged to give up business; and he subsequently acted for a number of years as a common warper in the warehouses of different manufacturers. About the year 1806 he quitted the warping, and became a teacher of the classics to young men attending the University, which he continued for some years; he himself, with untiring zeal, pursuing at the same time a course of study in various branches, particularly in history, systematic theology, and especially in geography. About the year 1815 he was engaged to edit a new edition of the Glasgow System of Geography, an original work in two volumes, which had met with deserved encouragement, and which was now, by his valuable additions and improvements, extended to five volumes. This afterwards formed the basis of his principal work, "A System of Popular and Scientific Geography," which was published at Glasgow in six vols. Previous to the latter publication, he had brought out "Critical Researches in Geography," and also an elegant edition of Rollin's "Ancient History," copiously illustrated with notes. Besides these works, he had commenced preparing a general Gazetteer, upon a new and improved plan. His Gazetteer of England and Wales was in course of publication at the time of his death. He had resided for some years for the benefit of his health at Lukeston, near Campsie, where he died, May 3, 1833.

BELL, John, of Antermony, a celebrated traveller, the son of Patrick

Bell, who inherited that estate from an honourable line of ancestors, was born in the West of Scotland in 1691. He received an excellent education, and having chosen the medical profession, he passed physician in the 23d year of his age. He soon after resolved to travel. His motives for doing so he has himself informed us of, in the Preface to his interesting book of Travels, in which he says, "In my youth I had a strong desire of seeing foreign parts, to satisfy which inclination, after having from some persons of worth recommendatory letters to Dr Areskine, chief Physician and Privy Councillor to the Czar Peter the First, I embarked at London in the month of July 1714, on board the Prosperity of Ramsgate, Captain Emerson, for St Petersburg." On Bell's arrival he was introduced to Peter the Great, who at that very time was preparing an embassy to Persia; and Dr Areskine having recommended him, as one skilled in surgery and physic, to Artemy Petrovich Valensky, the person chosen to go to the Persian Court as Russian Ambassador, he was immediately engaged as Surgeon and Physician to the expedition. On the 15th July 1715 the embassy left St Petersburg. "That city," he says, "which has since grown so considerable, was then in its infancy, having been founded only ten or eleven years before." They proceeded to Moscow, and thence to Cazan, where the severity of the weather compelled them to remain till June 4, 1716. They next sailed down the Wolga to Astracan, and then went by the Caspian Sea to Derbent, and proceeded by Taurus and Saba to Ispahan; where they arrived March 13, 1717. After remaining in that city about six months, they set out on their return to St Petersburg, which they reached December 30, 1718. In these long journeys Bell found ample gratification for his "strong desire of seeing foreign parts," as well as for his spirit of adventure; and, accordingly, the account which he published of the places he visited, and the scenes he passed through, is full of interest. At the close of it he informs his readers, that in spite of the Swedish war, in which the Czar was then engaged, the Russian Capital had been so improved and beautified during his absence, that he scarcely knew it again. On his arrival he learnt, to his great grief, that his patron, Dr Areskine, was dead; but Peter the Great being about to send a grand embassy to China, he was recommended by Valensky to Leoff Vasilovich Ismayloff, the Ambassador appointed to go to Pekin, who readily engaged his services. They departed from St Petersburg, July 14, 1719, and travelled by Moscow, and through Siberia, and the great Tartar Deserts, to the celebrated wall of China, arriving at Pekin "after a tedious journey of sixteen months." They quitted the Chinese capital March 2, 1721, and arrived at Moscow January 5, 1722. His account of this journey, and particularly his description of the manners, customs, and superstitions of the Chinese, is the most interesting part of his book. Peter the Great having concluded peace with Sweden, resolved to assist the Shah of Persia against the Afghans, who had invaded his territories, and seized upon Candahar and other provinces on the frontiers. In May 1722, Bell, whose services were engaged in this expedition, accompanied the Czar and his Empress with the army to Derbent, a celebrated pass between the foot of the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. He returned to St Petersburg in December 1722. During their march homewards the Russians were much annoyed by the incessant attacks of the half-savage mountain tribes; and Peter and his Empress were frequently exposed to great danger on the journey. In his account of this expedition, Bell gives a brief but excellent description of Tzercassia, or Circassia. Soon after, Mr Bell revisited his paternal estate in Scotland, were he resided for some time, and seems to have returned to

St Petersburg about 1734. In 1737, in consequence of the war in which Russia was then engaged with Turkey, he was singled out as the fittest person to go to Constantinople to treat of peace, the Czar wishing to put an end to hostilities. This mission he undertook at the desire of Count Osterman, Grand Chancellor of Russia, and of Mr Rondeau, British Minister at the Russian Court. Quitting St Petersburg, December 6, 1737, he arrived at Constantinople with only one servant who could speak the Turkish language. He returned to the Russian capital May 17. 1738. He seems to have afterwards settled as a merchant at Constantinople, where he continued for some years. About 1746 he married Mary Peters, a Russian lady, and in 1747 returned to Scotland. The latter part of his active life was spent in ease and affluence on his estate. He is described as a warm-hearted and benevolent person; and such was his sincerity and good faith, that he obtained from his friends the title of "Honest John Bell." He died at Antermony, July 1, 1780, at the age of 89. Although fond of talking about his Journeys and Adventures, he does not seem to have had any desire to publish his Travels till urged to it by one distinguished friend. In his Preface, dated October 1, 1762, he tells us that about four years before, "spending some days at the house of a right honourable and most honoured friend," his travels became the subject of conversation, and he was pressed to prepare his work for publication, which he diffidently consented to. The work, under the title of "Travels from St Petersburg in Russia to various Parts in Asia," 2 vols. 4to, was published by subscription in Glasgow in 1763. A writer in the Quarterly Review for 1817, who styles this work "the best model perhaps for travel-writing in the English language," adds in a note:—"For many years after Mr Bell returned from his travels, he used to amuse his friends with accounts of what he had seen, refreshing his recollection from a simple diary of occurrences and observations. The Earl Granville, then President of the Council, on hearing some of his adventures, prevailed on him to throw his notes together into the form of a narrative, which, when done, pleased him so much that he sent the manuscript to Dr Robertson, with a particular request that he would revise and put it into a fit state for the press. The literary avocations of the Scotish historian at that time not allowing him to undertake the task, he recommended Mr Barron, a Professor in the University of Aberdeen, and on this gentleman consulting Dr Robertson as to the style and the book of Travels which he would recommend him to adopt for his guide, the historian replied, 'Take Gulliver's Travels for your model, and you cannot go wrong.' He did so, and 'Bell's Travels' have all the simplicity of Gulliver, with the advantage which truth always carries over fiction." The latter part of this story is very unlikely. The simplicity of the style is an evidence that the book was Bell's own composition. Of Bell's work there have been various editions; and a French translation, including a Journal kept by M. de Lange, attaché to the Embassy to Pekin, was published on the Continent, where it became very popular.

BELL, John, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, the first who, in Scotland, successfully applied the science of anatomy to practical surgery, was born in Edinburgh, May 12, 1763. His paternal grandfather was minister of Gladsmuir in East Lothian; and he was the second son of the Rev. William Bell, who, while very young, was induced to become a member, and afterwards a minister, of the Episcopalian church in Edinburgh. His mother was Miss Morrice, the granddaughter of Bishop White. There were eight children of the marriage, and of these four distinguished themselves in their respective professions, viz. his eldest brother, the late Mr Robert

Bell, Advocate, Professor of Conveyancing to the Society of Writers to the Signet, who died in 1816; John Bell, the subject of this article; George Joseph Bell, Esq. Advocate, Professor of the Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh; and Sir Charles Bell, F.R.S. London, a distinguished anatomist. The following interesting anecdote is told, to account for John's being educated for the medical profession. About a month before his birth, the father, then 59 years old, had submitted to an operation for the cure of stone, and his gratitude for the relief he had experienced led him to devote to the cause of medicine, and the benefit of mankind, the talent of the son, born while he was recovering from that severe malady. John Bell, after receiving his education at the High School of Edinburgh, became the pupil of the late Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon there. He entered on his medical studies with enthusiasm, and was soon distinguished for his attainments both in midwifery and chemistry. The Edinburgh University at that period could boast of possessing some of the most accomplished professors in Europe. Of these Dr Black, Dr Cullen, and the second Dr Monro, were the most eminent. Bell studied anatomy under the latter, and it was while attending his classes that the idea of teaching the application of anatomy to surgery, a branch of medical instruction which was overlooked by Monro, first suggested itself to him. Before entering on his professional career, he travelled for some time in Russia and the north of Europe. On his return he began to lecture on surgery and anatomy. In 1790 he built a theatre in Surgeons' Square, Edinburgh, where he carried on dissections, and laid the foundation of a museum. This establishment of a separate school on his part was considered at the time as an encroachment on the rights of the Professors. In 1793 he published the first volume of his "Anatomy of the Human Body," consisting of a description of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints. In 1797 appeared the second volume, containing the Heart and Arteries; and in 1802 the third volume, containing the Anatomy of the Brain, description of the course of the Nerves, and the Anatomy of the Eye and Ear. Being in the habit of introducing into his lectures remarks derogatory to Dr Monro's eminence as an anatomist, as well as of criticising severely Mr Benjamin Bell's System of Surgery, a pamphlet was published in 1799, entitled "Review of the Writings of John Bell, Esq. by Jonathan Dawplucker;" which, under the pretence of eulogising the first volume of his Anatomy, represented him as a plagiarist, and vindicated Dr Monro and Mr Benjamin Bell from his unfavourable observations; and the author of which was supposed to be some friend of the latter. Mr John Bell replied by publishing a second number of the Review, under the same name of Jonathan Dawplucker, addressed to Mr Benjamin Bell, in which he retaliated in a similar strain on the latter's System of Surgery, which from that time quite lost its popularity with the students. In 1796 he was induced, by the increase of his practice, to discontinue his lectures, in which his brother Charles had been for some time united with him; the one taking the surgical and the other the anatomical department. About this time the dispute as to the right of the junior members of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh to perform operations in the Royal Infirmary, engrossed the medical profession in that city almost exclusively, and led to much bad feeling among them. By the new system adopted in the surgical attendance at the Infirmary, principally on the recommendation of Dr Gregory, Mr Bell, whose expertness as an operator was universally acknowledged, was with his pupils excluded from that institution. To the memorial given in by Dr James Gregory to the Managers of the Infirmary on this occasion, he wrote an answer, which was published in 1800.

He likewise made an appeal personally to the Board of the Infirmary, at the same time producing, as evidence of the utility and necessity of his system of teaching, six folio books filled with surgical drawings and cases. But his remonstrance proving ineffectual, he brought the question before the Courts of Law, whether the managers had the power to exclude him from the Infirmary, and it was decided against him. In this unfortunate controversy both Dr Gregory and Mr Bell were indefatigable in writing against each other; the principal work produced by Bell on the subject being "Letters on Professional Character and Manners," addressed to Dr Gregory, and published at Edinburgh in 1810; which is conceived in a tone of great bitterness and sarcasm. In 1798 he went to Yarmouth, and passed some weeks among the men belonging to Lord Duncan's fleet who had been wounded at Camperdown; the result of which visit was his excellent treatise on "Gun-Shot Wounds." In 1803, when Great Britain was threatened by Buonaparte with invasion, he made an offer to Government for the embodying of a corps of young men to be instructed in military surgery, and in the duties of the camp and hospital, with the view of their being of service in defence of the country. The offer was first accepted, but subsequently declined. He now devoted himself with increased zeal to his practice, which was very extensive, his works and his high character as an operator and consulting surgeon having made his name celebrated not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent. In 1805 he married the daughter of Dr Congalton, a retired physician of Edinburgh. Early in 1816 he was thrown from his horse, and seems never to have entirely recovered from the effects of this accident. His constitution was never very strong, and his health having very much declined, he was induced, in the autumn of that year, to travel on the Continent, in order to recruit his strength. After visiting Paris he proceeded to Italy, and ultimately arrived at Rome, where he died of dropsy, April 15, 1820, in the 57th year of his age. In the course of his last journey he had made notes of his "Observations on Italy," which were published by his widow after his decease, edited by the late Bishop Sandford of Edinburgh. Besides the works the titles of which have been given, he published "Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints," illustrative of the first volume of his Anatomy, drawn and engraved by himself, royal 4to, 1794; "Engravings of the Arteries," illustrating the second volume, royal 4to, 1801; "Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds," 8vo, 1795; a third edition of which came out in 1812; and "The Principles of Surgery," 3 vols. 4to, 1801-1808. A complete edition of his "Anatomy of the Human Body," with plates by Charles Bell, was published in 3 vols. 8vo, in 1811.

BELL, Thomas, the Rev., author of several religious works, and father of James Bell, the geographical writer, was born at Moffat, December 24, 1733. After having studied at the University of Edinburgh, he was in 1767 licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Relief, and the same year became the minister of the Relief congregation at Jedburgh. In 1777 he obtained the pastoral charge of a congregation in the Relief communion in Glasgow, in which city he died, October 15, 1802. He published in 1780 a work entitled "The Standard of the Spirit lifted up against the Enemy coming in like a Flood," being the substance of several sermons preached at Glasgow. In 1785 appeared "A Proof of the true and eternal Godhead of the Lord Jesus Christ," a translation from the Dutch. He likewise translated a work from the Latin, "On the Controversies agitated in Great Britain under the unhappy names of Antinomians and Neonomians," with Notes; which, with "Sermons on various important Subjects," and "A View of the

Covenants of Works and Grace," were published at Glasgow after his death. He left several other works in manuscript.

BELLENDEN, or BALLANDEN, sometimes written BALLENTYNE, JOHN, Archdeacon of Moray and Canon of Ross, often confounded with Sir John Bellenden of Auchinoul, a distinguished lawyer, afterwards Justice-Clerk, is supposed to have been a native of the county of Haddington or of Berwick, and appears to have been born towards the close of the 15th century. The exact year of his birth is uncertain, and very little is known of his personal history. He received the first part of his education at the University of St Andrews, where a student of his name, described as belonging to the Lothian nation, was matriculated in 1508. He completed his studies at Paris, and took the degree of D.D. at the Sorbonne. He returned to Scotland during the minority of James V., with whom he became a great favourite, and at whose command he was employed in 1530 and 1531 in translating from the Latin into the Scotish vernacular, "The History and Chroniklis of Scotland," being the first seventeen books of Hector Boece, which had been published in Paris in 1526. Some writers assert that he had the superintendence of the education of his young sovereign, but this is evidently a mistake; his office in the royal household being Clerk of the Accounts. The manuscript copy of his translation was delivered to the King in the summer of 1533. Into this work he introduced two poems of some length, entitled "The Proheme of the Cosmographe," which is the most poetical of his works, and "The Proheme of the History." He closed the whole by a Prose "Epistil direckit be the Translatoure to the Kingis Grace." According to Mackenzie, this work was printed in 1536. The book bears to be "imprentit in Edinburgh be me, Thomas Dauidson, prenter to the Kyngis nobyle Grace." An elegant edition of this translation, edited by Mr Maitland, was published in 1821 by Tait of Edinburgh. At the request of the King, Bellenden also translated the first five books of Livy's Roman History; and from the manuscript copy preserved in the Advocates' Library, his version was printed in 1822 by Mr Maitland. In the treasurer's book there are various entries of the sums paid to Bellenden, "be the Kingis precept," for these translations. He seems to have received in all L.114; that is, L.78 for the translation of Boece, and L.36 for that of Livy. Nor was this all his remuneration. He received from the King the Archdeaconry of Moray, during the vacancy of the see; and two clergymen, of the names of John Duncan and Alexander Harvey, having solicited the Pope in favour of James Douglas, were convicted of treason, and their property escheated to the Crown. The annual emoluments arising from the pensions and benefices of Duncan, who was parson of Glasgow, and from all the property belonging to Alexander Harvey for the two years 1536 and 1537, were bestowed upon Bellenden; he paying a composition, for the first grant, of 350 merks, and for the second of 300. It is supposed that about the same period he was appointed a Canon of Ross. In the succeeding reign, being strongly attached to the Roman Catholic religion, he opposed the progress of the Reformation. Afterwards quitting Scotland, upon what account we are not informed, he visited Rome, where he died in 1550. John Bellenden has been eulogised as one of the greatest scholars of his time. Many of his original compositions have been lost. "He was unquestionably," says Dr Campbell, "a man of great parts, and one of the finest poets his country had to boast. So many of his works remain as fully prove this; in as much as they are distinguished by that noble enthusiasm which is the very soul of poetry." In the "Proheme of the Cosmographe" the principal incidents are borrowed from the ancient alle-

gory of the Choice of Hercules. His poem entitled "Vertue and Vyce" was also addressed to James V. Some specimens of Bellenden's style will be found in Carmichael's Collection of Scotish Poems.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, an author eminent for his learning, was in 1602 Professor of Humanity in the University of Paris; and, according to Dempster, Advocate in the Parliament there. It is not known at what age he left Scotland, but he seems to have held the office of Master of Requests, or examiner of petitions, to James VI. As he spent the greater part of his life in France, this appointment must have been a sinecure; and he is believed to have enjoyed from the King some provision, which enabled him to devote his time to study during the long period of his residence in the French capital. His first work, published in 1608, was entitled "Ciceronis Princeps," being a selection of passages from the works of Cicero on the Duties of a Prince. To this was prefixed an original essay, entitled "Tractatus de Processu et Scriptoribus Rei Politicæ." His next treatise, entitled "Ciceronis Consul, Senator, Populusque Romanus," consisting, like the former, of passages from Cicero regarding the duties of Consul, Senator, and Senate among the Romans, appeared in 1612, and was dedicated to Henry Prince of Scotland and Wales. The most original of his works, styled "De Statu prisci Orbis in Religione, Re Politica, et Literis," was printed in Paris in 1615, dedicated to Charles Prince of Wales, his brother Henry being now dead. The work describes the first origin of states, their progress in politics, philosophy, and religion, and in what respects they differ from each other. These three treatises were, in 1616, collected into a volume, bearing the title of "De Statu, Libri Tres." The last book published by himself consisted only of two short Latin poems. He had commenced another work, of a very elaborate nature, intended to be finished in three parts, one of which only was completed, under the name of "De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum," whom he conceives to be Cicero, Seneca, and the Elder Pliny; it was published in 1633 or 1634, some years after the author's death. It extends to 824 pages, closely printed, and gives a comprehensive account of the history of Rome, from the foundation of the city to the time of Augustus, in the precise words of Cicero, as extracted from his writings. From this work, Dr Conyers Middleton, keeper of the Library of Cambridge University, borrowed, without acknowledgment, the matter and arrangement of his "Life of Cicero;" a barefaced plagiarism which was deservedly exposed by Warton and Dr Samuel Parr; the latter of whom, in 1787, brought out an edition of Bellenden's "De Statu, Libri Tres," with a Latin Preface of considerable length.

BERNARD, Abbot of Arbroath in 1303, was the first Chancellor of Robert the Bruce after that monarch's elevation to the throne in 1306. He is supposed to have composed that spirited remonstrance in favour of the country's independence, which in 1318 was sent by the Scotish nobility and barons to the Roman Pontiff, and which is so remarkable in the History of Scotland. He held the great seal till his death in 1327. Crawford supposes the Abbot's surname to have been Linton.

BERRY, WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, was born about the year 1730. He was bred to the business of a seal engraver, having served his apprenticeship with Mr Proctor of Edinburgh. On commencing business on his own account, he soon became distinguished for the superiority of his workmanship, particularly for the elegance of his designs, and the clearness and sharpness of his mode of cutting coats of arms and other devices. For many years he did not attempt any thing higher in his art than the common routine of the trade at the time. His first essay in the

style of the antique entaglios was a head of Sir Isaac Newton, which he executed with astonishing precision and delicacy. Nevertheless, the greater part of his life was occupied in cutting armorial bearings, as he found a greater demand in this branch of the art than for fine heads, and there were very few that could afford or were inclined to pay the price charged for the latter; although it was not often more than half the sum he could have earned in the same time at his ordinary work. During the course of his life, he did not execute more than a dozen heads in all, any one of which was sufficient to ensure him lasting fame. Among these were Thomson the poet, Mary Queen of Scots, Oliver Cromwell, Julius Cæsar, a young Hercules, and Hamilton of Bangour. Of these, only two were copies from the antique, and they were executed in the finest style of the art. Wherever these heads were known, they were admired as superior to anything produced in modern times. Piccler, a famous artist in the same line at Rome, who had had more practice, was the only person that could be compared to him; but each, in the true spirit of genius, gave the palm of superiority to the other. Berry possessed not merely the art of imitating busts or figures set before him, but he could execute with fidelity a figure in relievo, copied from a drawing or painting upon a flat surface; as was proved with the head he executed of Hamilton of Bangour, who had been dead for some years, and which he finished from an imperfect sketch, being all the likeness that remained of him. Besides these heads, he executed some full length figures both of men and other animals, in a style of superior elegance. But the interests of his family made him pursue rather the more lucrative employment of cutting heraldic seals, which may be said to have been his constant employment for forty years. In this department he was, without dispute, the first artist of his time. The following anecdote is told of his excellence in this department: Henry Duke of Buccleuch, on succeeding to his estate, was desirous of having a seal cut with his arms, &c., properly blazoned upon it. But as there were no less than thirty-two compartments in the shield, which was of necessity confined to a very small space, so as to leave room for the supporters, and other ornaments, within the compass of a seal of an ordinary size, he found it a matter of great difficulty to get it executed. Though a native of Scotland himself, his Grace never expected to find a man of the first rate eminence in Edinburgh; but applied to the most celebrated seal engravers in London and Paris, all of whom declined it, as a thing exceeding their power to execute. At this the Duke was highly disappointed: and having expressed to a gentleman, who was on a visit to him, the vexation he felt on this occasion, his visitor asked if he had applied to Mr Berry. "No," said his Grace, "I did not think I should find any one in Edinburgh who could execute a task that exceeded the powers of the first artists in London and Paris." The gentleman advised his Grace to take it to Berry, who, he would undertake, could execute it. The Duke accordingly went to Edinburgh with his visitor next morning, and called upon Mr Berry, whom he found, as usual, sitting at his wheel. Without introducing the Duke, or saying anything particular to Berry, the gentleman showed him an impression of a seal that the Duchess Dowager had got cut many years before by a Jew in London, who was dead, and which had been shown to the others as a pattern, asking him if he could cut a seal the same as that. After examining it a little, Berry answered readily that he would. The Duke, pleased and astonished at the same time, exclaimed, "Will you, indeed!" Berry, who thought this implied a doubt of his abilities, was a little piqued at it; and turning round

to the Duke, whom he had never seen before, said, "Yes, Sir, if I do not make a better seal than this, I shall take no payment for it." His Grace, highly pleased, left the pattern with him, and went away. The pattern seal contained indeed the various devices on the 32 compartments, distinctly enough to be seen, but none of the colours were expressed. Berry, in due time, finished the seal, on which the figures were not only done with superior elegance, but the colours on every part so distinctly marked, that a painter could delineate the whole, or a herald blazon it, with the most perfect accuracy. For this extraordinary exertion of talent he charged no more than thirty-two guineas, though the pattern seal had cost seventy-five! Notwithstanding his great talents, his unequalled assiduity, and the strict economy observed in his family, his circumstances were far from affluent. He was highly respected on account of the integrity of his character, and his strict principles of honour. He married a daughter of Mr Andrew Anderson of Dressalrig, by whom he had a numerous family. He died July 3, 1783, in the 53d year of his age.

BETHUNE, JOHN, the author of several Poems and Tales, son of a farm-servant, and himself a labourer, was born in the year 1812, in the parish of Moniemail, Fifeshire, at the Mount already commemorated in Scotish poetry as the place of residence of Sir David Lindsay. At Martinmas 1813, his father removed to a place called Lochend, near the Loch of Lindores, where the greater part of John Bethune's short life was passed. He never was but one day at school. He was taught to read by his mother, and received lessons in writing and arithmetic from his brother, Alexander Bethune, author of "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," who recently published a Selection from his Poems, with a sketch of his life. When he was yet scarcely 13, he and his brother earned their subsistence by breaking stones on the road between Lindores and Newburgh. Having been apprenticed to the weaving business in the village of Collessie, he soon became so expert at the loom, that at Martinmas 1825 he commenced business on his own account, in a house adjoining his father's, with his brother as his apprentice. But, not succeeding, he and his brother resumed their former occupation of labourers. Most of his pieces were written amidst great privations, and, as we are told by his brother, upon such scraps of paper as he could pick up. Before the year 1831 he had produced a large collection of pieces; he also wrote and planned a number of Tales, the greater part of which is still in manuscript. In October 1829 he was engaged on the estate of Inchrye as a day-labourer; and afterwards in 1835, on the death of the overseer, he was appointed in his place, at a salary of L.26 yearly, with fodder for a cow, when he engaged his brother as his assistant. There he remained for one year. In 1836 was published "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," by Alexander Bethune, to which he contributed five pieces. Two years afterwards appeared "Lectures on Practical Economy" by both brothers, on the title-page of which he designated himself a "Fifeshire Forester." This work, though designed to teach poor people habits of thrift and saving, and well spoken of by the press, did not succeed with the public. As a "Fifeshire Forester" he contributed a number of poems to the "Scottish Christian Herald." He also wrote some pieces for the "Christian Instructor." In 1838, having received some small remuneration for one or two contributions to a periodical, and finding his health failing him, he determined to give up manual labour, and trust to his pen for his future support. He did not long fish in the uncertain waters of literature, as he was cut off by consumption on the forenoon of Sunday the 1st of September 1839. He died at the early age of 27. He was a man of considerable powers of mind.

His whole life seems to have been a scene of constant disappointment and suffering, but he possessed a cheerful, contented disposition, and a spirit of so much independence, that when an Edinburgh friend offered to exert his influence to procure him a Government situation, he at once declined it, choosing rather to support himself by his own unaided industry.

BINNING, HUGH, the Rev., a preacher of great eloquence and learning, the son of John Binning of Dalvennan, Ayrshire, was born about 1627. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of A.M. Before he was 19 years of age, his great acquirements and extraordinary genius caused him to be elected successor to James Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Stair, as Professor of Philosophy in Glasgow College. He was subsequently appointed minister of Govan, near Glasgow. He married Barbara, daughter of the Rev. Mr Simpson, a Presbyterian clergyman in Ireland. When the unhappy division took place in the church into Resolutioners and Protesters, he sided with the latter; but, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation, he wrote his "Treatise on Christian Love." The eloquence, fervour, and great theological attainments he displayed in the famous dispute which Oliver Cromwell caused to be held at Glasgow between his own Independent clergymen and the Scotish Presbyterian ministers, astonished even the Protector himself. Finding that Binning had completely nonplussed his opponents, Cromwell asked the name "of that bold young man." On being told it was Mr Hugh Binning, he replied, in the true spirit of Alexander, with "the Gordian Knot," "He hath bound well, indeed, but (putting his hand on his sword) this will loose all again!" Binning died of consumption in 1653, in his 26th year. His miscellaneous writings, which are chiefly of a religious nature, were published in one volume in 1732. A selection from these, entitled "Evangelical Beauties of Hugh Binning," with a Memoir of the Author by the Rev. John Brown of Whitburn, was published in 1829. Binning, says a reviewer in "The Edinburgh Christian Instructor" for that year, was "a writer of no common order. There is a depth and solidity of thinking about his works, a richness of scriptural and pious sentiment, coupled with an exuberance of beautiful and striking illustration, such as none but a very highly gifted and sanctified mind could command. We see in them, in fact, a delightful union of true genius, with the most exalted piety; of the fervour and the flow of youth, with the riper judgment and experience of age. We are not conscious of overrating his power, when we say, that neither in the richness of his illustrations, nor in the vein of seraphic piety which pervades his writings, is he at all inferior to Leighton, whom, perhaps, on the whole, he most resembles."

BIRNIE, SIR RICHARD, chief magistrate of the Public Office, Bow Street, London, was born in Banff, of comparatively humble but respectable parents, about the year 1760. He was bred to the trade of a saddler, and, after serving his apprenticeship, went to London, and obtained a situation as journeyman at the house of Macintosh and Co., then saddle and harness makers to the Royal Family, in the Haymarket. His application and industry soon recommended him to the favourable notice of his employers, but his subsequent advancement in life was in some degree the effect of accident. Upon one occasion, when the foreman and also the senior partner in the firm were absent on account of illness, a command was received from the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., for some one to attend him, to take his orders to a considerable extent; and young Birnie was directed to wait upon his Royal Highness. The orders of the Prince were executed so completely to his satisfaction, that he afterwards, on similar occasions, specially desired

that "the young Scotchman" should be sent to him. At that period, Sir Richard occupied a furnished apartment in Whitcomb Street, Haymarket. By his diligence, perseverance, and honesty, he at length became foreman of the establishment, and eventually a partner in the firm. Previous to the latter event, he had made the acquaintance of the lady to whom he was afterwards united. She was the daughter of an opulent baker in Oxendon Street, and on marrying her, he received in her right a considerable sum of money, a cottage and a piece of valuable land at Acton, Middlesex. He then took up house in St Martin's parish, and soon distinguished himself by his activity in parochial affairs. He served successively, as he has often been heard exultingly to state, every parochial office, except watchman and beadle. He was always a warm loyalist, and during the troublesome times of the latter part of the Pitt administration, he gave a proof of his devotion to the constitution by enrolling himself as a private in the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in which corps, however, he soon obtained the rank of captain. After serving the offices of constable, overseer, auditor, &c. of the parish, he became in 1805 churchwarden. In conjunction with his colleague in office, Mr Elaim, a silversmith in the Strand, and Dr Anthony Hamilton, then vicar of St Martin's parish, he founded the establishment of a number of almshouses, together with a chapel, called St Martin's Chapel, for decayed parishioners, in Pratt's Street, Camden Town, an extensive burying-ground being attached thereto. As St Martin's parish is governed by a local act of Parliament, two magistrates require to be resident in the parish; and at the special request of the late Duke of Northumberland, Mr Birnie was placed in the commission of the peace. From this period he began to give frequent attendances at Bow Street Office, and at the same time employed himself in studying the penal statutes and magisterial practice in general. He was in the habit of sitting in the absence of Sir Richard Ford, Mr Graham, and other stipendiary magistrates of the day, and was considered an excellent assistant. He was at length appointed police magistrate at Union Hall. In February 1820 he headed the peace officers and military in the apprehension of the celebrated Cato Street gang of conspirators. Sir Nathaniel Conant, the chief magistrate at Bow Street, died shortly after, and Mr Birnie was much disappointed at Sir Robert Baker, of Marlborough Street, being preferred to the vacant office, saying to a brother magistrate publicly on the bench, while the tears started from his eyes, "This is the reward a man gets for risking his life in the service of his country!" He soon afterwards, however, attained what might be fairly said to be the summit of his ambition. In August 1821, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Baker having declined reading the riot act, which Mr Birnie deemed necessary, in consequence of the riotous disposition of the mob, he took the responsibility on himself, and read it amid great tumult. Sir Robert retired from the chair immediately afterwards, having given great offence to the ministry by his want of decision, and Mr Birnie was appointed to the office of chief magistrate at Bow Street; and on the 17th September following, received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard was an especial favourite with George IV. He was ever ready to assist the needy, especially where he discovered a disposition to industry. As a magistrate his loss was severely felt. In all matters of importance connected with the peace and welfare of the metropolis, he was for years consulted by those who filled the highest offices in the state. He was remarkable for his close application to business. He died April 29, 1832, leaving a son and two daughters.

BISSAT, or BISSART, PETER,

Professor of Canon Law in the University of Bologna, in Italy, was born in the county of Fife, in the reign of James V. He studied grammar, philosophy, and the laws, at St Andrews, whence he removed to Paris; and having completed his education in that University, he went to Bologna, where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Canon Law in that city. He continued there for several years, and died in the latter part of the year 1568. He not only possessed a high reputation as a civilian, but also as a poet, an orator, and a philosopher. Bissat has frequently been confounded by Scotish Biographical writers with an Italian poet and historian of the 16th century, named Peter Bizari, who was in Scotland during the regency of the Earl of Murray, and some of whose minor poems will be found in Gruter's "Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum." A quarto work, entitled "Patricii Bissarti Opera Omnia," was published at Venice in 1565. Bissat is said by a recent biographer to have been a descendant of Thomas Bissat or Bissart, Earl of Fife in the reign of David II. But this is a mistake. In that reign the widowed Countess of Fife having married a Sir Thomas Bysset, the latter received from the crown a charter of the Earldom of Fife, to be held by him and his heirs-male by the Countess; but he left no issue.

BISSET, CHARLES, M.D., an able medical and military writer, the son of an eminent lawyer and scholar, was born in 1717 at Glenalbert, near Dunkeld. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1740 was appointed second surgeon in the Military Hospital, Jamaica. During the years he passed in the West Indies, he devoted his attention to acquiring a knowledge of the diseases peculiar to the torrid zone; and the result of his inquiries appeared at Newcastle in 1766, in a volume entitled "Medical Essays and Observations," the principal papers in which treated particularly of the diseases of that climate. In 1745, in consequence of ill health, he resigned his situation, and returned to England. In May 1746 he purchased an ensigncy in the gallant 42d regiment; when he began to improve his natural ingenuity, by studying engineering, in which department he soon distinguished himself. In September 1748 the regiment was unsuccessfully employed on the coast of Brittany, but on the commencement of the ensuing campaign, it was ordered for foreign service against the French in Flanders. Some sketches made by Dr Bissst of the enemy's approaches at the action of Sandberg, and at Bergen-op-Zoom, were presented by his Colonel, Lord John Murray, to the Duke of Cumberland, the commander-in-chief, who thereupon ordered him to attend the siege of the latter place, with the view of keeping a regular journal of the attack and defence; when he was frequently observed to walk on the ramparts, with the utmost unconcern, amidst the enemy's shot, the more nearly to observe the exact position of the French attacks. His journal, illustrated with plans, was duly forwarded to the Duke, then at the head of the Allied Army, at Maestricht. On the recommendation of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Montagu, then Master-General of the Ordnance, appointed him Engineer Extraordinary to the Brigade of Engineers. He also at the same time received his commission as lieutenant. On the conclusion of the war, he was placed on half-pay, when he visited several of the principal fortified places on the Continent. In 1751 he published his first work, being an "Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications." Having now retired from active service, he settled as a physician at the village of Skelton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, where his practice became very extensive. In 1755 appeared his "Treatise on the Scurvy, with Remarks on the Cure of Scorbutic Ulcers," dedicated to the Lords of the Admiralty. In

1762 he published "An Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain," inscribed to his friend, Sir John Pringle. In 1765 he received from the University of St Andrews the degree of M.D. A few years before his death, he placed in the library of the Infirmary at Leeds a manuscript, extending to nearly 700 pages, of medical observations, for which he received a vote of thanks. A manuscript Treatise on Fortification, which he presented to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was deposited in his Royal Highness's private library. Dr Bisset wrote also a small Treatise on Naval Tactics, and a few political papers on subjects of temporary importance. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk, in May 1791, in the 75th year of his age.

BISSET, JAMES, an eccentric but ingenious artist, was born in Perth, about 1742. When he was about 15 years of age, he went to Birmingham, where he resided for about thirty-six years, having established there a museum and shop for the sale of curiosities. In 1813 he removed to Leamington, where he had opened a newsroom and picture gallery the preceding year. His collection consisted principally of articles in natural history, particularly birds, the costume and arms of savage nations, models in wax and rice paste, &c. In 1814 we find him styling himself Modeller to his Majesty. He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes, which he indulged in on all occasions. Even his Guides and Directories were half prose and half verse. The following are the titles of his principal productions:—"A Poetic Survey round Birmingham, with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactures of the Place, accompanied by a magnificent Directory, with the names and professions, &c., superbly engraved in emblematical plates." 12mo, 1800. "Songs on the Peace," 1802. "The Converts, a Moral Tale, recommending the practice of Humanity," &c. 8vo, 1802. "The Patriotic Clarion, or Britain's Call to Glory; original Songs written on the threatened Invasion." "Birmingham Directory, with 45 Copperplates," 1805. "A Guide to Leamington," 1814. "Comic Strictures on Birmingham's Fine Arts and Converzationes, by an Old Townsman," 1829. To these might be added a long series of ephemeral verses, which his loyal and patriotic muse poured forth on every public occasion, and particularly on the periodical recurrence of the Shaksperian Jubilee at Stratford; a few of which were admitted into the pages of the "Gentleman's Magazine." In a letter to the editor of that periodical, dated in 1831, he said that there was not a single newspaper taken in, in Leamington, till he established public rooms there. His mind was ever active in suggesting public improvements, and there is no doubt that that now fashionable and increasing watering-place owes much to Bisset's enterprise and public spirit. He collected many paintings of value, and executed some very good pieces himself. On his death, his pictures were disposed of by auction. He died August 17, 1832.

BISSET, ROBERT, author of the Life of Edmund Burke, was born about 1759, and studied at Edinburgh for the ministry. After taking the degree of LL.D., he went to England, and was first a schoolmaster at Chelsea, near London, but afterwards became a writer for the press. Besides his Life of Burke, in 2 vols., he wrote a History of the Reign of George III. in 6 vols. 8vo. He also brought out an edition of the Spectator, with lives of the authors, in 6 vols. He died in 1805, aged 46.

BLACK, JOSEPH, M.D., the founder of pneumatic chemistry, though not a native of Scotland, was of Scotish descent, and long resided in this country. He was born on the banks of the Garonne in France in 1728. His father, John Black, a native of Belfast, but of a Scotish family, had settled at Bordeaux, as a wine merchant; his

mother was a daughter of Mr Robert Gordon of Hillhead, Aberdeenshire. In 1740, when he was twelve years old, he was sent to Belfast, to receive the rudiments of his education. In 1746 he entered as a student at the University of Glasgow, where Dr Cullen the same year became Professor of Chemistry. He prosecuted his studies, particularly in physical science, with so much assiduity and success that he soon attracted the notice of this eminent man, who made him his assistant in all his chemical experiments. In 1751, having chosen the profession of medicine, to complete his medical studies, he went to the University of Edinburgh, at that time rising into reputation as a medical school, where in 1754 he took the degree of M.D. His inaugural thesis on this occasion was entitled "De Acido a Cibis orto, et de Magnesia Alba," in which was contained an outline of his celebrated discovery of *fixed air*, or *carbonic acid gas*; which he now, for the first time, showed to be the true cause of the causticity of alkalis. This important discovery, with that of *latent heat*, for which we are also indebted to Dr Black, laid the foundation of modern pneumatic chemistry, which has opened to the investigation of the philosopher a fourth kingdom of nature, viz. the gaseous kingdom. In 1755 he published his "Experiments on Magnesia, Quicklime, and other Alkaline Substances," which more fully developed his views on the subject he had touched upon in his thesis. His opinions, of course, gave rise to considerable discussion, particularly in Germany, but he was enabled satisfactorily to answer and refute all objections. In 1756, Dr Cullen having removed to Edinburgh, Dr Black was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. The former chair he soon exchanged for that of Medicine, for which he was better qualified. One of his pupils at Glasgow was Watt, the celebrated inventor of the improved steam-engine, who was led by Dr Black's views and theories respecting the nature of steam, and particularly on the subject of evaporation, to make those great improvements which have been of so much benefit to science. Between the years 1759 and 1763, Dr Black matured those speculations on *latent heat* which had for some time engaged his attention. An observation of Fahrenheit's, recorded by Dr Boerhaave, that water would become considerably colder than melting snow, without freezing, and would freeze in a moment if disturbed, and in the act of freezing emit many degrees of heat, seems to have suggested to Dr Black the notion that the heat received by ice during its conversion into water was not lost, but was contained in the water. The experiments by which he demonstrated the existence of what he termed *latent heat* in bodies will be found fully detailed in his "Lectures." The result of these he first read, in April 1762, to a select society in Glasgow, and afterwards before the Newtonian Society in Edinburgh. He remained in Glasgow, occasionally practising as a physician, till 1766, when Dr Cullen being appointed Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh, Dr Black was removed to the Chemical chair in that University, where he continued for about thirty years. He contributed a paper to the "Philosophical Transactions of London," for 1774, entitled "Observations on the more ready freezing of water that has been boiled.' The only other paper written by him was published in the second volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," being an "Analysis of the Waters of some boiling Springs in Iceland," in which he found a considerable quantity of silica. Dr Black was never married. He was simple in his habits, and very abstemious in his diet. He died suddenly, November 26, 1799, while sitting at table with his usual fare, viz., some bread, a few prunes, and a measured quantity of milk diluted with water; and having the cup in his hand, feeling the ap-

proach of death, he set it carefully down on his knees, which were joined together, and kept it steady in his hand, in the manner of a person perfectly at ease; and in this attitude expired, without spilling a drop, and without a writhe in his countenance, as if an experiment had been wanted, to show to his friends the facility with which he departed. He was in the 71st year of his age. After his death his "Lectures on Chemistry" were published from his notes in 2 vols. 4to, by his friend and colleague, Dr Robison, late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Two of his letters on chemical subjects were published by Crell and Lavoisier, the latter of whom aptly styled Dr Black "the illustrious Nestor of the chemical revolution."

BLACKADDER, JOHN, a zealous and eminent minister of the persecuted Church of Scotland, was born in 1615. He studied divinity in Glasgow, under the eye of his uncle, Principal Strang of that University. Having been duly licensed, in 1652 he received a call to the parish church of Troqueer, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. In 1662, when Episcopacy was attempted to be forced on Scotland, Mr Blackadder, in his sermons on several Sundays, energetically exposed its unlawfulness, and, to use his own phrase, "entered his dissent in Heaven" against it. In consequence of this, and the refusal of the Presbytery of Dumfries to celebrate, by order of Parliament, the anniversary of the Restoration, he and some of his brethren were conducted to Edinburgh, by a troop of fifty horse sent for the purpose; but after a few examinations, he soon obtained his liberty. An Episcopal incumbent having got possession of his charge, he and his wife, who was a Miss Haning, daughter of a merchant in Dumfries, and their numerous family, went to reside at Caitloch, in the parish of Glencairn, where he occasionally preached to large assemblages of people; which coming to the knowledge of the authorities, he was obliged once more to remove. For several years after this he seems to have led a wandering life, preaching wherever he could get it done without molestation. In 1670, having conducted divine worship at a place near Dunfermline, where the people had armed themselves in self-defence, he was summoned before the Privy Council, but he did not obey the citation. When the search for him had become a little relaxed, he renewed the custom of preaching wherever opportunity offered. On one particular occasion he delivered a sermon at Kinkell, near St Andrews; when, notwithstanding all the injunctions of Archbishop Sharpe, the people all flocked to hear him. It is stated that when Sharpe desired the Provost to march out the militia, to disperse the congregation, he was told it was impossible, as the militia had gone there already as worshippers. In 1674 Blackadder was outlawed, and a reward of 1000 merks offered for his apprehension. In 1680 he proceeded to Holland, and settled his son at the University of Leyden, as a student of medicine. After a few months' absence he returned to Scotland, and in 1681 was arrested, and confined in the state prison on the Bass Rock, where he remained about four years. His health being much impaired by the dampness and closeness of his place of confinement, his friends applied to government for his liberation; but unwilling to grant him his release, it was at first proposed to remove him to the jail either of Haddington or Dunbar. At length he was offered his freedom, with permission to reside at Edinburgh, on condition of his granting a bond for five thousand merks. So much delay, however, took place, that before he could regain his liberty he sunk under the cruel hardships to which he was subjected, among which "hope deferred" was not one of the least. He died in the prison of the Bass in December 1685, in his 70th year, and was buried in North Berwick churchyard. His Life, by Dr Andrew Crichton, was published in 1823.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, D.D., an ingenious poet and divine, the son of poor but industrious parents, natives of Cumberland, was born at Annan, in Dumfries-shire, November 10, 1721. Before he was six months old, he was deprived of sight by the small-pox. As he grew up, his father educated him at home to the best of his ability, and read to him instructive and entertaining books, particularly Spencer, Milton, Prior, Pope, and Addison. He was also partial to the works of Thomson and Allan Ramsay. By the aid of some of his companions who pitied his peculiar situation, and were won by the gentleness of his disposition, he acquired an imperfect knowledge of the Latin tongue. He began to compose poetry when he was only about twelve years of age; and one of his early pieces is preserved in the collection published after his death. When he was little more than nineteen, his father, a bricklayer, was killed by the falling of a malt kiln. Some of his pieces having, about a year thereafter, come into the hands of Dr John Stevenson, an eminent physician of Edinburgh, that gentleman, with the benevolent design of improving his genius by a regular education, invited him to that city, where he arrived in 1741. After attending a grammar school for a short time, he was enrolled as a student at the University, where he continued till the year 1745; when, in consequence of the Rebellion, and the disturbed state of the metropolis, he retired to Dumfries, to the house of Mr M'Murdo, who had married his sister. At the close of the civil commotions he returned to Edinburgh, and pursued his studies at college for six years longer. He not only made considerable progress in the sciences, but obtained a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and French languages; the latter of which he acquired by conversation with the Lady of Provost Alexander, who was a native of France. Although the chief inlets to poetical ideas were closed to him, the beauties of creation, and all external objects being hid from his view, he wrote poetry not only with success, but with facility. In 1746 he published at Glasgow an 8vo volume of his poems, and in 1754 he brought out at Edinburgh another edition, which was very favourably received, and attracted the notice of the Rev. Joseph Spence, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, who wrote an account of his life and writings, with the design of introducing his name and character to the English public. In 1756 a 4to edition of his poems was published in London by subscription, which yielded him a considerable sum. After the completion of his University course, he began to prepare himself for giving lectures on oratory to young men intended for the bar or the pulpit: but by the advice of Hume the historian, who interested himself warmly in his behalf, he abandoned the project, and turned his attention towards the church. Having devoted the usual time to the study of divinity, he was in 1759 duly licensed for the ministry by the Presbytery of Dumfries. In 1760 he contributed some poems to a collection published that year in Edinburgh. In 1762 he married Sarah, the daughter of Mr Joseph Johnston, surgeon in Dumfries. The Earl of Selkirk obtained for him from the Crown a presentation to the church of Kirkcudbright, and his ordination took place a few days after his marriage; but his appointment was opposed by the parishioners, and after nearly two years' legal contentions, he resigned his living, by the advice of his friends, for a moderate annuity. He returned to Edinburgh in 1764, and added to his income by receiving, as boarders into his house, a number of young gentlemen, whom he assisted in their studies. This system he continued till 1787, when age and increasing infirmities obliged him to give it up. In 1766 he obtained the degree of D.D. from the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1767 he published "Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from Natural

and Revealed Religion," in two dissertations; and in 1768 "Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity," translated from the French of M. Armand, minister of the Walloon church in Hanau. In 1774 appeared his last publication, "The Graham," a heroic ballad, in four cantos, intended to promote a good feeling betwixt the inhabitants of England and Scotland; but this poem, being considered of inferior merit, has been excluded from Mackenzie's collection of his works. Dr Blacklock was one of the first to appreciate the genius of Burns the poet; and it was owing to a letter from him to the Rev. Dr Laurie, minister of Loudon, that Burns, in November 1786, relinquished his design of quitting his native land for Jamaica, and trying his fortune in Edinburgh. On his arrival in the metropolis, the Doctor treated him with great kindness, and introduced him to many of his literary friends. "There was, perhaps, never one among all mankind," says Heron, in a Life of Burns, in the Edinburgh Magazine, "whom you might more truly have called an Angel upon Earth than Dr Blacklock. He was guileless and innocent as a child, yet endowed with manly sagacity and penetration. His heart was a perpetual spring of overflowing benignity; his feelings were all tremblingly alive to the sense of the sublime, the beautiful, the tender, the pious, and the virtuous. Poetry was to him the dear solace of perpetual blindness; cheerfulness, even to gaiety, was, notwithstanding that irremediable misfortune, long the predominant colour of his mind. In his latter years, when the gloom might otherwise have thickened around him, hope, faith, devotion, the most fervent and sublime, exalted his mind to Heaven, and made him maintain his wonted cheerfulness in the expectation of a speedy dissolution." Dr Blacklock died at Edinburgh, July 7, 1791, and was buried in the ground of St Cuthbert's Chapel of Ease. A monument was erected to his memory, with an elegant Latin inscription, from the pen of his friend and frequent correspondent, Dr Beattie. Next to conversation, music was his chief recreation. He was a performer on several instruments, particularly the flute. He generally carried in his pocket a small flageolet, on which he played his favourite tunes. He composed with taste; and one of his pieces in this department was inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine and Review for 1774, under the title of "Absence, a Pastoral, set to Music, by Dr Blacklock." He left a great many sermons in manuscript, together with a treatise on Morals; which were never published. The article "Blind," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," was contributed by him in 1783. He published in 1756 "An Essay towards a Universal Etymology," besides one or two sermons. In 1793 appeared a 4to edition of his poems, with his life by Henry Mackenzie. His attainments in science and in general knowledge, considering his blindness, were truly wonderful; and in all respects he must be considered one of the most singular literary phenomena that has ever appeared in this or any other country.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER, a man of great natural genius, was born in Aberdeen, about the beginning of the 18th century. He was the son of Thomas Blackwell, one of the ministers of that city, and Principal of Marischal University. In the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7th edition, he is stated to have been the son of a dealer in knit hose in Aberdeen. After completing his academical education, he went to Leyden, where he studied physic under the celebrated Boerhaave, and took the degree of M.D. ELIZABETH, his wife, the authoress of the most extraordinary botanical work of her day, was the daughter of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen; and some accounts say he eloped with her to London; but it appears that he had first endeavoured to establish a prac-

tice in his native city, and not succeeding, he removed to the British metropolis, and became corrector of the press to Mr Wilkins, a printer. He afterwards commenced the printing business himself in the Strand; and continued to carry it on till 1734, when, in consequence chiefly of an action being brought against him for not having served a regular apprenticeship to the trade, he became bankrupt, and was thrown into prison. Luckily his wife possessed a taste for drawing flowers, which she now turned to account. In 1735 she took a house near the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, for more ready access to those flowers and plants which she required for a herbal she then began to prepare, and proceeded to make drawings of them, thereafter engraving them on copper, and colouring the work herself. Her husband added the Latin names of the different plants, and a brief description of each, chiefly taken, by permission, from Miller's "Botanicum Officinale." The first volume of the work, containing 252 plates, appeared in 1737; and the second, with 248 plates, in 1739. It was published under the title of "A curious Herbal, containing 500 Cuts of the most useful Plants which are now used in the practice of Physic, engraved on folio copperplates, after Drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell; to which is added, a short Description of the Plants, and their common uses in Physic," folio. This work raised Mrs Blackwell very high in public estimation, and by its means she was enabled to free her husband from prison. The College of Physicians, to whom she was permitted to present in person the first volume on its completion, not only made her a handsome present, but gave her a testimonial, signed by the president and censors of the institution, strongly recommendatory of her work. After his release, the Duke of Chandos employed Blackwell to superintend some agricultural operations at Cannons. Having published a work on agriculture, a copy of it was transmitted to the King of Sweden by his ambassador in this country; in consequence of which, he was offered an engagement at Stockholm, which he accepted. About 1740, leaving his wife and child in London, he sailed for the Swedish capital. On his arrival he was ordered apartments in the house of the prime minister, and allowed a pension. Having, during a dangerous illness of the King, prescribed with success for his majesty, he was, on his recovery, appointed one of the King's Physicians. At this time he was in the full enjoyment of the favour of the court, and having submitted to the King a scheme for draining certain large fens and marshes, this was tried, and found to be successful. To his wife, who was on the point of joining him, he remitted large sums of money; but his career in Sweden was destined soon to come to a fatal close. He was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a plot with Count Tessin to overturn the government, and alter the line of succession. After being subjected to the torture, he was tried before a Royal Commission, and sentenced to be broken alive on the wheel. He was executed August 9, 1748, protesting his innocence to the last. The date of his wife's death is unknown. An edition of her work was published on the Continent.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS, an eminent scholar and author, brother of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen, August 4, 1701. He studied Greek and Philosophy in Marischal College, and took the degree of M.A. in 1718. Being deeply versed in the Greek language and literature, he was, in December 1723, appointed by the Crown Professor of Greek in the University where he had been educated. In 1737 he published at London, without his name, "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 8vo; a second edition of which came out in 1746. Shortly after appeared "Proofs of the Inquiry into Homer's Life and Writings;" being a translation of the

Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French notes, subjoined to the original work. In 1748 he published anonymously, "Letters concerning Mythology," 8vo. The same year he was made Principal of Marischal College, the patronage having devolved to the Crown on the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716. Soon after he married the daughter of a merchant in Aberdeen, by whom he had no children. At the commencement of the session 1752, on his recommendation, a new order in teaching the sciences was introduced into Marischal College, being that now in operation; the plan of academical education previously in use being found insufficient. In the same year he took the degree of LL.D., and in 1753 published the first volume of his "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," 4to. The second volume appeared in 1755, and the third, which was posthumous, and left incomplete by the author, was prepared for the press by John Mills, Esq., and published in 1764. On account of declining health, Dr Blackwell was advised to travel, but could proceed no farther than Edinburgh, where he died, March 8, 1757, in his 56th year. In 1793 his widow founded a chemical professorship in Marischal College, and ordered a premium of L.10 sterling to be annually given to the person who should compose and deliver the best discourse in the English language upon a certain specified subject.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM, a learned writer of the 16th century, was born at Dunfermline in 1539. Going early to Paris, he finished his education, and afterwards attended a course of law at the University of Toulouse, being supplied with the requisite means by the liberality of his sovereign, Mary, at that time residing with her first husband the Dauphin at the Court of France. On the recommendation of Archbishop Beaton, then living in exile in Paris, and by the influence of Queen Mary and the Dauphin, he was chosen a member of the Parliament of Poitiers, and afterwards appointed Professor of Civil Law in that University. He was the author of several works. The first, entitled "De Vinculo Religionis et Imperii," in two books, was published at Paris in 1575; a third book was added in 1612. His "Apologia pro Regibus" was written in answer to George Buchanan's work, "De Jure Regni apud Scotos." His account, in French, of the death of his benefactress, Queen Mary, was published at Antwerp in 1588, under the title of "Martyre de Maria Stuart, Reyne d'Ecosse;" to which was added a collection of poems in Latin, French, and Italian, upon Mary and Elizabeth. In 1598 he published a manual of devotions under the title "Sanctarum precationum proemia," dedicated to Archbishop Beaton of Glasgow. In 1606 he published a Latin poem which he had written on the accession of James VI. to the throne of England. In 1609 a complete collection of his Latin poems appeared at Poitiers. Blackwood died in 1623, in the 74th year of his age, and was interred in St Porcharius' Church at Poitiers, where a marble monument, with a long inscription, was erected to his memory.

BLACKWOOD, HENRY, physician, elder brother of the preceding, was in 1551 a teacher of Philosophy in the University of Paris. Having applied himself to the study of medicine, he became dean of that faculty, and was at one time physician to the Duke of Longueville. He wrote various medical and philosophical treatises. He died about 1613, at an advanced age.

BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent bookseller, and founder of the Magazine that bears his name, was born at Edinburgh, November 20, 1776. His parents were respectable, though in a humble situation; and he received an excellent education. In 1790 he entered on his apprenticeship with Messrs Bell and Bradfute, the well known publishers; and while in their employment he stored his mind with reading of all kinds, especially Scotish history and antiquities. In 1797, after the expiry of his apprenticeship, he

was engaged by Messrs J. Mundell and Co., extensive booksellers in Edinburgh, to go to Glasgow to take the superintendence of a branch of their business in that city; where, having the sole charge, he acquired those habits of decision and promptitude for which he was so remarkable. At the end of a year he returned to Bell and Bradfute, with whom he continued another year. In 1799 he entered into partnership with Mr Robert Ross, bookseller and book auctioneer, but this connection being dissolved in the course of a few years, he went to London to the shop of Mr Cuthell, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the old book trade. In 1804 he returned to Edinburgh, and commenced business on his own account, on the South Bridge, as a dealer in old books, in which department his knowledge was allowed to be unusually great. He soon after became agent for several of the London publishers, among whom were Messrs Murray, Baldwin, and Cadell, and also commenced publishing for himself. Among other works brought out by him were "Grahame's Sabbath," "Kerr's Voyages and Travels," 18 vols. 8vo, and the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," 18 vols. 4to. In 1812 appeared his celebrated catalogue, containing upwards of 15,000 books in various languages, all properly classified, which, we are told, continues to the present day to be a standard authority for the prices of old books. In 1816 he disposed of his extensive stock of classical and antiquarian books, and removed to the New Town of Edinburgh, where he thenceforth devoted his energies to the business of a general publisher. In April 1817 he brought out the first number of "Blackwood's Magazine," which speedily acquired a high character and an extensive circulation. Among its first contributors were Mr John Wilson, now Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, the author of "The Isle of Palms," and Mr John G. Lockhart, Advocate, afterwards Editor of the "Quarterly Review." Mr Blackwood himself never wrote more than two or three articles for its earlier numbers; but the whole management and arrangement of the Magazine devolved upon him, and he executed the editorial duties with unusual tact, skill, and vigour. Besides the publications already mentioned, he published the principal works of Messrs Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, Galt, Moir, and other distinguished contributors to his Magazine, as well as several of the productions of Sir Walter Scott. He was twice chosen a magistrate of Edinburgh, and while in that capacity, he took a prominent part in the affairs of the city. Mr Blackwood died at Edinburgh, September 16, 1834, in the 58th year of his age. He was a man of straightforward and independent character, enlarged understanding, and liberal disposition. "No man," says the Obituary notice which appeared in the Magazine after his decease, "ever conducted business in a more direct and manly manner than Mr Blackwood. His opinion was on all occasions distinctly expressed; his questions were ever explicit; his answers conclusive. His sincerity might sometimes be considered as rough, but no human being ever accused him either of flattering or of shuffling; and those men of letters who were in frequent communication with him soon conceived a respect and confidence for him, which, save in a very few instances, ripened into cordial regard and friendship. The masculine steadiness, and imperturbable resolution of his character, were impressed on all his proceedings; and it will be allowed by those who watched him through his career, as the publisher of a literary and political miscellany, that these qualities were more than once very severely tested. He dealt by parties exactly as he did by individuals. Whether his principles were right or wrong, they were *his*, and he never compromised or complimented away one tittle of them. No changes, either of men or of measures,

ever dimmed his eye, or checked his courage." He left a widow, seven sons, and two daughers. His business is carried on by his two eldest sons. His third son is an officer in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

BLAIR, Hugh, D.D., an eminent divine and sermon writer, was born at Edinburgh, April 7, 1718. His father, John Blair, cousin to the author of "The Grave," was at one time a respectable merchant in that city, but afterwards, from impaired fortune, he held an office in the Excise. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Blair, in Ayrshire, and grandson of the famous Mr Robert Blair, minister of St Andrews. His son Hugh, the subject of this article, was educated for the church at the University of Edinburgh, which he entered in October 1730, and spent eleven years in his studies. In his sixteenth year, while attending the logic class, an "Essay on the Beautiful," written by him in the usual course of academical exercises, attracted the particular notice of Professor Stevenson, who appointed it to be read in public at the conclusion of the session, a mark of distinction which determined the bent of his genius to polite literature. About this time, for the more accurate acquirement of knowledge, he commenced making regular abstracts of the most important books which he read, particularly in history; and, assisted by some of his fellow-students, he constructed a very comprehensive scheme of chronological tables, which, devised by him for his own private use, was afterwards improved, filled up, and given to the public by his learned friend, Dr John Blair, Prebendary of Westminster, in his valuable work, "The Chronology and History of the World." In 1739 Dr Blair took his degree of M.A., and in October 1741 was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. The Earl of Leven having heard him preach, and being much pleased with his eloquence, and the superior diction of his sermon, presented him to the parish of Collessie in Fife, to which he was ordained September 23, 1742. In less than ten months thereafter he was elected second minister of the Canongate Church, to which he was inducted July 14, 1743, where he continued eleven years. Notwithstanding an inveterate *burr*, which somewhat impeded his pronunciation, he soon became the most popular preacher of his day, from the care and attention to style which he bestowed on his discourses. In 1745, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he preached a sermon, strongly inculcating the principles of loyalty to the reigning family, which was afterwards printed. In October 1754 he was translated by the Town Council to Lady Yester's Church, one of the city churches. In June 1757 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of St Andrews. In June 1758 he was promoted to the High Church of Edinburgh, at the request of the Lords of Session and other distinguished persons who officially sat in that church. Hitherto he had published nothing but two occasional sermons, some translations in verse of passages of Scripture for the psalmody of the church, and contributed one or two papers, among which was a review of Dr Hutcheson's System of Moral Philosophy, to the first Edinburgh Review, begun in 1755, two numbers only of which were published. In December 11, 1759, having obtained the sanction of the University, he commenced a course of lectures on literary composition in the college, which were so much approved of, that the Town Council, the patrons of the University, agreed in the following summer to institute a Rhetorical Class, as a permanent part of their academical course; and April 7, 1762, the King was graciously pleased, on their recommendation, to erect and endow a Professorship of Rhetoric and *Belles Lettres* in the University of Edinburgh, and to appoint Dr Blair Regius Professor thereof, with a salary of L.70. In 1788, when increasing years obliged him to retire from the

duties of his chair, he published the lectures he had delivered; and they were universally acknowledged to contain a most judicious and comprehensive system of rules for the formation and improvement of the style in composition. His first publication of importance was, "A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," defending their authenticity, which, published in 1763, was prodigiously overrated on its first appearance, being declared "one of the finest pieces of critical composition in the English language." Dr Blair took great credit to himself for his exertions in rescuing Ossian's Poems from oblivion. In a letter to Burns, the poet, dated May 4, 1787, he says: "I was the first person who brought out to the notice of the world the Poems of Ossian, first, by the 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry' which I published, and afterwards by my setting on foot the undertaking for collecting and publishing 'the Works of Ossian;' and I have always considered this as a meritorious action of my life." We are informed by his biographer, that it was at his solicitation and that of Home, the Author of Douglas, that Mr M'Pherson was induced to publish the "Fragments of Ancient Poetry," and that their patronage was of essential service in procuring the subscription, which enabled him to make his tour through the Highlands to collect the traditionary poetry which bears the name of Ossian's Poems. The first volume of his famous Sermons was published in the year 1777. "It was not till that year," says his colleague and biographer, Dr Finlayson, "that he could be induced to favour the world with a volume of the sermons which had so long furnished instruction and delight to his own congregation. But this volume being well received, the public approbation encouraged him to proceed; three other volumes followed at different intervals; and all of them experienced a degree of success of which few publications can boast. They circulated rapidly and widely wherever the English tongue extends; they were soon translated into almost all the languages of Europe; and his Majesty, George III., by a royal mandate to the Exchequer in Scotland, dated July 25, 1780, conferred a pension of L.200 a-year on the author, which continued till his death." Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," states that Dr Blair transmitted the manuscript of his first volume of Sermons to Mr Strahan, the King's printer in London, who, after keeping it for some time, wrote a letter to him discouraging the publication. Mr Strahan, however, had sent one of the sermons to Dr Johnson for his opinion, and after his letter to Dr Blair had been sent off, he received from Johnson, on Christmas eve, 1776, a note in which was the following paragraph: "I have read over Dr Blair's first sermon with more than approbation; to say it is good, is to say too little." After a conversation with Dr Johnson concerning these sermons, Mr Strahan candidly wrote again to Dr Blair, inclosing Johnson's note, and agreeing to purchase the volume, for which he and Mr Cadell gave L.100. The sale was so rapid and extensive, that the publishers made Dr Blair a present of L.50, and afterwards of the same sum; thus voluntarily doubling the stipulated price. For the second volume they gave him at once L.300; and we believe for the others he received L.600 each. A fifth volume was prepared by him for the press, and published after his death, in 1801, with "a Short Account of his Life," by James Finlayson, D.D. A larger Life, by Dr Hill, appeared in 1807. Dr Blair died at Edinburgh, December 27, 1800. He was heard at times to say that "he was left the last of his contemporaries." His celebrated sermons are little more than moral discourses, and they never could have attained their popularity, a popularity unprecedented in the history of theological literature, without that high polish of style so peculiar to the author. They are now compara-

tively neglected. Nor can we wonder at this. In his desire for elegant diction and correctness of language, he was too apt to lose sight of the illustration of scriptural doctrines; and in many instances the truths of revelation were made to give place to cold and unsatisfying moral disquisitions. In church politics, Dr Blair was attached to the Moderate party, but he did not take a prominent part in ecclesiastical discussions. From natural diffidence he never could be prevailed upon to become Moderator of the General Assembly. He was very fond of reading novels, and was scrupulously particular as to his dress and appearance. He was likewise rather vain, and not unsusceptible of flattery. One of the most effective sermons he ever delivered he composed and preached in 1799, when past his 80th year, in behalf of the Fund for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy. He had married, in April 1748, his cousin Catherine, daughter of the Rev. James Bannatine, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Mrs Blair died in 1795; by her he had a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, who lived to her 21st year.

BLAIR, JAMES, an eminent divine, was born and bred in Scotland, where he had a benefice in the Episcopal church; but meeting with some discouragements he went to England in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., and was sent by Dr Compton, Bishop of London, in 1685, as a missionary to Virginia. He was afterwards, in 1689, by the same prelate made his commissary for that colony, which was the highest office in the church there. Finding that the want of proper seminaries for the advancement of religion and learning proved a great obstacle to all attempts for the propagation of the gospel, he formed a design of erecting and endowing a college at Williamsburg, in Virginia, for professors and students in academical learning. He therefore not only set on foot a voluntary subscription, but in 1693 came to England, and succeeded in obtaining the approval of Queen Mary and King William to the design; and a patent was passed for erecting and endowing a college by the name of "The William and Mary College," of which Mr Blair was appointed President, and enjoyed that office nearly fifty years. He was also rector of Williamsburg, and president of the council in that colony. He wrote "Our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount explained, and the Practice of it recommended, in divers Sermons and Discourses," 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1742. He died in 1743.

BLAIR, SIR JAMES HUNTER, Bart., an eminent banker, the second son of Mr John Hunter, merchant in Ayr, was born there February 21, 1741. In 1756 he was placed as an apprentice in the banking-house of Messrs Coutts, Edinburgh, where Sir William Forbes was also a clerk. In 1763, on the death of Mr John Coutts, he and Sir William were admitted to a share of the business, and ultimately became the principal partners. In December 1770 he married Jane, eldest daughter of John Blair of Dunskey, in Wigtonshire, in right of whom he acquired, in 1777, the family estate, when he assumed the name of Blair in addition to his own. The improvements which he introduced on the estate of Dunskey were of the most extensive and judicious kind. The writer of his memoir in *Kay's Edinburgh Portraits* says, "He nearly rebuilt the town of Portpatrick; he repaired and greatly improved the harbour; established packet boats of a larger size on the much frequented passage to Donaghadee in Ireland; and, lastly, while the farmers in that part of Scotland were not very well acquainted with the most approved modes of farming, he set before them a successful example of the best modes of agriculture, the greatest service, perhaps, which can be performed by a private man to his country." In September 1781 he was chosen M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, and at the general election in 1784 was re-elected; but he soon re-

signed his seat in favour of Sir Adam Fergusson, Baronet. At Michaelmas 1784 he was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and to him that city is indebted for many improvements, particularly the rebuilding of the College, and the plan and erection of the South Bridge, the foundation-stone of which was laid August 1, 1785. He was created a Baronet in 1786, and died at Harrowgate, July 1, 1787, in the 47th year of his age. He is buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh.

BLAIR, JOHN, the chaplain of Sir William Wallace, was born in Fifeshire in the reign of Alexander III., and was educated in the same school with Wallace at Dundee. He afterwards studied for some time in the University of Paris, and became a monk of the order of St Benedict. On his return to Scotland he was appointed chaplain to Wallace, then Governor of the kingdom, whom he accompanied in almost all his battles, and after his cruel death wrote his life and exploits in Latin verse. Of this work, which might have been of great value in illustrating the history of that troubled period, an inaccurate fragment only is left, which was copied by Sir James Balfour out of the Cottonian Library, and published in 1705, with a commentary, by Sir Robert Sibbald. Hume, in his "History of the Douglases," introduced a translation of it. Blair, who, on becoming a Benedictine, adopted the name of Arnold, belonged to the monastery of that order at Dunfermline. The exact period of his death is unknown. He was the author of another work, entitled "De Liberata Tyrannide Scotia."

BLAIR, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent chronologist, was born at Edinburgh, where he was educated. He afterwards went to London, and was for some time usher of a school in Hedge Lane, having succeeded his friend and countryman, Mr Andrew Henderson, author of a History of the Rebellion of 1745, in that situation. In 1754 he brought out a valuable and comprehensive work, entitled "The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753, illustrated in fifty-six Tables." This volume was dedicated to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. It was published by subscription, on account of the great expense of the plates. In his preface the author acknowledged his great obligations to the Earl of Bath, and announced some chronological dissertations, in which he proposed to illustrate the disputed points, to explain the prevailing systems of chronology, and to establish the authorities upon which some of the particular eras depend. The hint of this work was, as we have already shown in the Life of his relative, Dr Hugh Blair, taken from the latter's ingenious scheme of chronological tables. At this time he seems to have taken orders in the Church of England. In January 1755 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1756 he published a second edition of his Chronological Tables. In September 1757 he was appointed chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and mathematical tutor to the Duke of York. In March 1761, on Dr Townshend's promotion to the Deanery of Norwich, Dr Blair's services were rewarded with a prebendal stall at Westminster. Six days after, the vicarage of Hinckley happening to fall vacant, Dr Blair was presented to it by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The same year he was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian Society. In September 1763 he attended the Duke of York in a tour to the Continent, and returned with him to England in 1764. In 1768 he published an improved edition of his Chronological Tables, which he dedicated to the Princess of Wales. To this edition were annexed fourteen maps; with a dissertation prefixed, on the Progress of Geography. In March 1771 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to

the vicarage of St Bride's, in the city of London, when he resigned Hinckley. In April 1776, on the death of Mr Sims, he resigned St Bride's, and was presented to the rectory of St John the Evangelist, Westminster. He was also rector of Horton in Buckinghamshire. He died of influenza June 24, 1782. While suffering under this malady, he received intelligence of the death of his brother, Captain Blair, in the preceding April, and the shock is supposed to have hastened his own. This able officer, for his gallant conduct in the Dolphin Frigate in the engagement with the Dutch on the Dogger Bank, August 5, 1781, was promoted to the command of the Anson, a new ship of 64 guns. He distinguished himself under Sir George Rodney, in the memorable sea-fight with Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782, and in this action fell gloriously in the service of his country. He was one of the three to whom Parliament on this occasion voted a monument. Dr Blair's "Lectures on the Canons of the Old Testament" were published after his death.

BLAIR, PATRICK, an ingenious botanist, was born, it is supposed, in Dundee, where he practised physic and surgery. In the year 1706, having dissected an elephant belonging to an exhibition, which died in that town, his account of its anatomy and osteology was published in the 27th and 30th volumes of the Philosophical Transactions. This first made him known as an anatomist. His account of this dissection was also published separately in 1711, 4to, with figures. It contains an accurate description of the proboscis, and its muscles, and confirms, according to Haller, the opinion formerly given that the elephant has no gall-bladder. In 1715, when the Rebellion broke out in Scotland, Dr Blair, being of well known Jacobite principles, was for a short time imprisoned on suspicion. He afterwards removed to London, and acquired considerable reputation by some discourses on the sexes of flowers, which he read before the Royal Society. He also republished his "Anatomy of the Elephant." In 1718 he brought out a volume of "Miscellaneous Observations on the Practice of Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany," in 8vo. In 1720 he produced the work by which he rendered the greatest service to botany, being "Botanical Essays," 8vo, in two parts, with illustrations; containing the "Discourses on the Sexes of Plants," which he had read before the Royal Society, much enlarged, and published at the request of several of its members. It is divided into five essays. The three first treat of what is peculiar to plants, and the two last on what is common to them and animals. He confirms the arguments in favour of the sexes of plants by sound reasoning and several additional experiments. Some of his notions are now abandoned by botanists; but his work contains information which, even at this advanced period of the science, is considered useful and correct. Having removed to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where Dr Pulteney conjectures he practised as a physician during the remainder of his life, he published a work, entitled "Pharmaco-Botanologia, or an Alphabetical and Classical Dissertation on all the British Indigenous and Garden Plants of the New Dispensatory," London, 1723-1728. This work, in which he introduced several of the rarer plants discovered by himself in the vicinity of Boston, came out in Decades, and extends only to the letter H. He wrote various papers for the Philosophical Transactions; particularly a "Method of Discovering the Virtues of Plants by their external Structure," and "Observations on the Generation of Plants." The time of his death is not known, but it is supposed to have taken place soon after 1728.

BLAIR, ROBERT, an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland in the days of the Covenant, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, in 1593. He was the sixth and youngest son of John

Blair of Windyedge, Ayrshire, and Beatrix Muir, of the family of Rowallan. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and was for a short time employed as assistant to a teacher in that city. In his 22d year he was appointed a regent or professor in the college. In 1616 he was licensed as a preacher of the gospel. Having, in 1622, resigned his charge, in consequence of the appointment of Dr Cameron, who favoured episcopacy, as Principal of the University, he went over to Ireland, and was for some years minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Bangor. The Bishop of Down having expelled him from his charge, he, with various other clergymen, fitted out a ship, and set sail with the intention of emigrating to New England. Being driven back by a storm, Blair preferred returning to Scotland, where he arrived at a very critical period. He preached for some time at Ayr, and was afterwards settled by the General Assembly at St Andrews. In 1640 he accompanied the Scotish army into England, and assisted at the negotiations for the Peace of Rippon. After the Irish Rebellion of 1641, Blair again went over to Ireland, with several other clergymen, the Presbyterians of that country having solicited a supply of ministers from the General Assembly. He did not long remain there, however, having returned to St Andrews, where he proved himself to be a useful and zealous preacher. In 1645 he was one of the Scotish ministers who went to Newcastle to reason with the King, and on the death of Henderson, was appointed by his Majesty his Chaplain for Scotland. After the Restoration, he was subjected, like many other worthy men of God, to the persecutions of Archbishop Sharpe, and for some years had no regular place of worship, but preached and administered the sacraments wherever opportunity offered. He was prohibited from coming within twenty miles of St Andrews, and during his later years, he found a refuge at Meikle Couston, in the parish of Aberdour, where he died, August 27, 1666. He was buried in the churchyard of that parish, where a tablet was erected to his memory. He was the author of a Commentary on the Book of Proverbs, and of some political pieces, none of which have been preserved. His descendants, Robert Blair, author of "The Grave," Dr Hugh Blair, the celebrated Sermon Writer, and the late Right Hon. Robert Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session, added fresh lustre to the family name.

BLAIR, Robert, the Rev., author of "The Grave," a Poem, eldest son of the Rev. David Blair, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and Chaplain to the King, and grandson to the subject of the preceding notice, was born in 1699, and studied for the church at the University of his native city. After spending some time on the Continent, where he went for improvement, he was, January 5, 1731, ordained minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, where he continued till his death. He was an anxious and animated preacher, and an accomplished scholar, and evinced a peculiar predilection for the natural sciences, particularly botany, in which he was allowed to excel. He carried on a correspondence with Mr Henry Baker, F.R.S., author of several works on the Microscope; from which, it should seem, he employed part of his time in optical researches. His first poem was one dedicated to the memory of Mr William Law, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, whose daughter, Isabella, he afterwards married; which was first published in Dr Anderson's collection. Among the most respected of his friends was the lamented Colonel Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Prestonpans in 1745; and who appears to have been the medium of his opening a correspondence with Dr Watts and Dr Doddridge, on the subject of his "Grave." On the 25th February 1741-2, he ad-

dressed a letter to Dr Doddridge, the following extract from which contains some interesting information as to the composition and publication of his celebrated poem:— "About ten months ago," he says, "Lady Frances Gardiner did me the favour to transmit to me some manuscript hymns of yours, with which I was wonderfully delighted. I wish I could, on my part, contribute in any measure to your entertainment, as you have sometimes done to mine in a very high degree. And that I may show how willing I am to do so, I have desired Dr Watts to transmit to you a manuscript poem of mine, entitled The Grave, written, I hope, in a way not unbecoming my profession as a minister of the gospel, though the greatest part of it was composed several years before I was clothed with so sacred a character. I was urged by some friends here, to whom I showed it, to make it public; nor did I decline it, provided I had the approbation of Dr Watts, from whom I have received many civilities, and for whom I had ever entertained the highest regard. Yesterday I had a letter from the Doctor, signifying his approbation of the piece in a manner most obliging. A great deal less from him would have done me no small honour. But at the same time, he mentions to me that he had offered it to two booksellers of his acquaintance, who, he tells me, did not care to run the risk of publishing it. They can scarce think, considering how critical an age we live in, with respect to such kind of writing, that a person living three hundred miles from London could write so as to be acceptable to the fashionable and polite. Perhaps it may be so; though at the same time I must say, in order to make it more generally liked, I was obliged sometimes to go cross to my own inclinations, well knowing that whatever poem is written upon a serious argument, must, upon that very account, be under peculiar disadvantages; and, therefore, proper arts must be used to make such a piece go down with a licentious age, which cares for none of those things. I beg pardon for breaking in upon moments precious as yours, and hope you will be so kind as to give me your opinion of the poem." The "Grave" was not published till after the author's death. The first edition of it was printed at Edinburgh, in 8vo, in 1747. Mr Blair died of a fever, February 4, 1746, in the 47th year of his age. He was succeeded at Athelstaneford by Mr John Home, author of "Douglas." The "Grave," says Pinkerton, "is unquestionably the best piece of blank verse we have, save those of Milton." By his wife, who survived him for several years, Mr Blair had five sons and one daughter. The late Robert Blair of Avontoun, Lord President of the Court of Session, who died in 1811, was his fourth son.

BLAIR, Robert, of Avontoun, a distinguished lawyer, fourth son of the preceding, was born in 1741, and educated for the bar. At the University of Edinburgh, where he studied, he commenced a friendship with Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, which lasted during their lives. He was admitted advocate in 1764; and his great talents soon acquired for him an extensive practice. He early became a leading counsel, and had generally for his opponent in important cases the Hon. Henry Erskine; as they were at that time the two most eminent members of the Scotish bar. After being one of the Assessors of the city of Edinburgh, and an Advocate-Depute, Mr Blair was in 1789 appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. In 1801 he was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1806, on the change of ministry, he was succeeded as Solicitor-General by the late John Clerk, afterwards Lord Eldin. In 1807, on the return of the Tories to power, he was again offered the Solicitor's gown, but he declined both this and the higher office of Lord Advocate. In 1808, on the resignation of Sir Ilay Campbell, he was appointed Lord President of

the Court of Session; and his conduct as a Judge, from his "innate love of justice, and abhorrence of iniquity," gave universal satisfaction. An accurate character of Lord President Blair is given in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk." He died suddenly, May 20, 1811, aged 68, only a few days before his friend Lord Melville, who had come to Edinburgh to attend his funeral. A statue of Lord President Blair, by Chantry, was formerly placed in the First Division of the Court of Session; but, since the new improvements, it has been removed to the Outer-House; where also is one of Lord Melville. He married Isabella, youngest daughter of Colonel Halkett of Lawhill, Fifeshire, who survived him; and by whom he had one son and three daughters. One of his daughters is the wife of Alexander Maconochie of Meadowbank, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary.

BLANE, Sir Gilbert, of Blanefield, Bart., an eminent physician, the fourth son of an opulent Scotish merchant settled in London, was born at the family mansion in the county of Ayr, August 29, 1749. He commenced his professional life as a surgeon in the navy, and was present at the engagement between the English and French fleets in the West Indies, April 12, 1782, of which he wrote an account. He shortly after published a valuable work, entitled "Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen." He rose gradually in his profession, until he attained the rank of Physician to the Fleet, and was honoured with the friendship of his late Majesty William IV. In 1788 he was selected to deliver the Croonian Lecture, on muscular motion, before the Royal Society, which lecture was published in 1790. He also wrote for their Transactions, Volume LXXX., an account of the Nardus Indica, or Spikenard; in which paper he attempted to collect what was known by the ancients respecting this odoriferous herb. In 1819 he published a work which has reached several editions, entitled "Medical Logic," in which he gives his ideas respecting medical education, and certain topics connected with it. In 1822 he published "Select Dissertations on several Subjects of Medical Science;" most of which, we believe, had previously appeared as separate papers in some of the medical periodicals. In 1831 he published a "Warning to the British Public against the alarming approach of the Indian Cholera." These, with some pamphlets on subjects of ephemeral interest, and contributions to medical periodicals, constitute the whole of his literary labours. Dr Blane was for some time Physician to St Thomas' Hospital; and having been appointed successively Physician to the Household, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the King, he was created a Baronet by patent, dated December 26, 1812. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a Member of the Imperial Society of Sciences at St Petersburg. In November 1829, with the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, he founded a prize medal for the best journal kept by the surgeons of the navy. The medal is awarded every second year, the commissioners selecting four journals; and the President of the College of Physicians, with the President of the College of Surgeons, deciding which of such four is best entitled to this honorary distinction. He married, July 11, 1786, Elizabeth, only daughter of Abraham Gardner, merchant, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He died June 27, 1834, in his 85th year. Besides Blanefield in the county of Ayr, he possessed the estate of Culverlands in Berkshire. His two eldest sons having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his third son, Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, who served with distinction at Waterloo, as an officer of the Third Guards. Sir Gilbert's daughter, Louisa, was accidentally drowned in a piece of water on her uncle's estate at Winkfield

Park, August 24, 1813, aged 19. His other daughters died in infancy.

BOECE, BOEIS, BOYCE, or BOETHIUS, Hector, a celebrated historian, was born at Dundee about 1465, or, as other accounts say, 1470. He was descended from an ancient family, who had possessed the barony of Panbride, or Balbride, in Forfarshire, since the reign of David II. After receiving the rudiments of his education in his native town, and studying for some time at Aberdeen, he went to the University of Paris, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Having applied himself to the study of divinity, philosophy, and history, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the College of Montaigue. Amongst other eminent persons with whom he became acquainted here was Erasmus, who maintained a correspondence with him, and who, in one of his epistles, styles him "a man of an extraordinary happy genius, and of great eloquence." On the erection, in 1500, of King's College, Aberdeen, by William Elphinstone, Bishop of the diocese, Boece was by that prelate appointed Principal of the new University, in which he was also Professor of Divinity. His Sub-Principal was William Hay, also a native of Forfarshire, who had been his fellow-student at Dundee and Paris, and who succeeded him as Head of the College. His brother, Arthur Boece, was appointed Professor of the Canon Law, and afterwards became a Judge of the Court of Session. His talents and high reputation tended very much to the prosperity and success of the Institution. Besides being Principal of the College, Boece was a Canon of Aberdeen, and Rector of Tyrie, in the same county. On the death of Bishop Elphinstone, in 1514, Boece wrote his life in Latin, with those of his predecessors in the See of Aberdeen. This work, which, under the title of "Episcoporum Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium," was published at Paris in quarto in 1522, has lately been reprinted by the Bannatyne Club. Murthlack in Banffshire was originally the seat of the Bishops, before it was removed to Aberdeen; which accounts for the title of the work. He next wrote, also in Latin, his more celebrated work, the History of Scotland, introduced by a copious geographical description of the country. The work first appeared at Paris in 1526, under the title of "Scotorum Historia ab illius Gentis Origine." The first edition contained seventeen books, and ended with the death of James I. Another edition, containing the eighteenth book, and part of the nineteenth, bringing the history down to the reign of James III., was published in 1574 by Joannes Ferrerius, a Piedmontese, who had resided several years in Scotland, and who added an appendix of thirty-five pages. It was printed at Lausanne, and published at Paris. Boece's History was translated into the Scotish language for the benefit of James V., by John Bellenden, Archdeacon of Moray, as already stated in the life of that author. A metrical version of it, containing about 70,000 lines, done by some one whose name has not been ascertained, is preserved in the library of the University of Cambridge. In 1527 James V. bestowed upon Boece a pension of L.50 Scots yearly, to be paid until the King should promote him to a benefice of a hundred merks Scots of yearly value. This benefice was the Rectory of Tyrie, which he held till his death. In 1528 Boece took the degree of D.D. at Aberdeen; and we learn from Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen," that on this occasion the magistrates voted him a present of a tun of wine when the new wines should arrive, or, according to his option, the sum of twenty pounds to purchase a new bonnet. Boece died at Aberdeen, it is supposed, about the year 1536, aged about seventy. His History of Scotland is written with great elegance and purity of style; but he has been blamed for his credulity and fondness for the marvellous.

Some writers have even accused him of having invented many details in the earlier part of the history; but from this charge of fabrication he has been vindicated by Mr Maitland in his Biographical Introduction to Bellenden's Translation. "In forming a final estimate," says Mr Maitland, "of the literary character of Boece, we must bear in mind, that when scholar-craft, in this country at least, was rare, he was a scholar, and contributed, by reviving ancient learning, to dispel the gloom of the middle ages; and that, while the history of his country existed only in the rude page of the chroniclers who preceded him, or in the fading records of oral tradition, he embodied it in narrative so interesting, and language so beautiful, as to be worthy of a more refined age." Dr Johnson, in his "Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland," observes that "Hector Boethius may be justly reverenced as one of the revivers of elegant learning. The style of Boethius, though, perhaps, not always rigorously pure, is formed with great diligence upon ancient models, and wholly uninfected with monastic barbarity. His history is written with elegance and vigour, but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. His fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused in an age when all men were credulous. Learning was then rising on the world; but ages, so long accustomed to darkness, were too much dazzled with its light to see anything distinctly. The first race of scholars, in the fifteenth century, and some time after, were for the most part learning to speak, rather than to think, and were therefore more studious of elegance than of truth. The contemporaries of Boethius thought it sufficient to know what the ancients had delivered. The examination of tenets and of facts was reserved for another generation." Boece is described as being discreet, generous, affable, and courteous.

BOGUE, DAVID, the Rev., styled the Father of the London Missionary Society, was born at Hallydown, parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, February 18, 1750. He was the fourth son of John Bogue, Laird of Hallydown, and Margaret Swanston, his wife. He commenced his classical education at the school of Eyemouth, and afterwards studied for the church at the University of Edinburgh, and in due time was licensed as a preacher of the gospel. In 1771 he went to London, and was for some time employed as usher in an academy at Edmonton; afterwards in the same capacity at Hampstead, and ultimately went to the Rev. Mr Smith's at Camberwell, whom he assisted also in his ministerial duties. He subsequently became minister of an Independent chapel at Gosport. In 1780, besides his clerical charge, he undertook the duties of tutor to an Institution in that town, for the education of young men destined for the ministry, in connection with the Independent communion. At the same time, he originated the design of a grand missionary scheme, which afterwards led to the formation of the London Missionary Society. Soon after he took an active part in the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society. To the latter body he contributed the first of a series of very useful publications. In 1796, he and the Rev. Greville Ewing of Glasgow, and the Rev. William Innes of Edinburgh, who, like himself, had left the Church of Scotland, and become Independent ministers, agreed with Robert Haldane, Esq. of Airdrie, who sold his estate to furnish funds for the purpose, to go out to India to preach the gospel to the natives. The East India Company, however, refused their sanction to the undertaking, and the design was in consequence abandoned; providentially for them, as a massacre of Europeans afterwards took place at the exact spot which had been fixed upon for the missionary station,

where a seminary was to have been built for the education of missionaries. In 1815 the Senatus Academicus of Yule College, North America, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr Bogue was in the practice of making an annual tour to the country in behalf of the Missionary Society. In one of these journeys, in which he had been requested to assist at a meeting of the Sussex Auxiliary Society, he became unwell at the house of the Rev. Mr Goulty of Brighton; and after a short illness, died there, October 25, 1825, in the 75th year of his age. He was the author of "An Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament," written at the request of the London Missionary Society, and which has been translated into the French, Italian, German, and Spanish languages; also of "Discourses on the Millennium," and a "History of Dissenters," the last of which was written in conjunction with his friend, Dr James Bennet, published first in 1808-12, and a second edition of which appeared in 1833. On the first appearance of the "Evangelical Magazine," in 1793, he contributed several powerful articles to its columns. At the time of his death, he was President of the Seminary of Missions at Gosport.

BOSTON, THOMAS, a learned theological writer, was born in the town of Dunse, March 17, 1676. His parents had some heritable property in that neighbourhood; but Thomas, being the youngest of seven children, was destined for the Scotish church. He received the usual elements of education at the grammar school of his native place. In 1692 he went to the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the usual course for three years, and entered on the study of divinity. In 1696, he for a short time taught a school at Glencairn; and was then appointed tutor to Andrew Fletcher of Aberlady, a boy nine years of age, grandson of Lady Mersington. His pupil being at the High School of Edinburgh, he had the opportunity of attending the Divinity class at the University; but in a short time he accompanied the boy Fletcher home to his mother, who, on his father's death, had married Colonel Bruce of Kennet, in Clackmannanshire, where he remained for about a year. In June 1697 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dunse and Chirnside; and in September 1699 he was ordained to the living of Simprin, one of the smallest charges in Scotland, not containing in his time above ninety examinable persons, and now united to the parish of Swinton. In 1700 he married Catherine Brown of Culross, whom, in his memoirs of himself, he describes as "a woman of great worth; a stately, beautiful, and comely personage; of bright natural parts; an uncommon stock of prudence, and of a quick and lively apprehension, and remarkably useful to the country side, through her skill in surgery." About this time he first became acquainted with a book which proved of much service to him, and occasioned a long and important controversy in the Church of Scotland, entitled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," written by Edward Fisher, M.A., Oxford, 1627. It had been brought into his parish from England by one of his parishioners, who had been a soldier in the Civil Wars. In 1702 he took the oath of allegiance to Queen Anne; and was a member of the first General Assembly held under her Majesty in March 1703, which was suddenly dissolved by the commissioner, the Earl of Seafield, while discussing an overture for preventing the marriage of Protestants with Papists. In May 1707 he was translated to Etterick, then one of the wildest parishes in the South of Scotland, where he remained till his death. He was admitted, on the 1st of May of that year, the day which is remarkable in history as the commencement of the Union between Scotland and England. He abhorred the abjuration oath, and was one of those ministers of the Church of Scotland who refused to take it. To provide against the worst,

he made over to his eldest son a house in Dunse, which he had inherited from his father, and assigned all his other goods to his precentor, John Currie, so that he might elude the penalty of five hundred pounds sterling, which was attached to the refusal to take the oath within a certain specified time; but the penalty was never demanded. Having devoted much of his attention to the study of the Hebrew accents, which he was persuaded are the key to the true version of the Hebrew text, he wrote an "Essay on the Hebrew Accentuation," which was not published till 1738, when it was brought out at Amsterdam under the care of the learned David Mill, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Utrecht. In 1720 appeared "The Fourfold State;" being the substance of a series of sermons which he had preached on the depraved state of man. It was received with much favour, and went rapidly through many editions. The work was at first brought out under the auspices of Mr Robert Wightman, Treasurer to the City of Edinburgh, who prefixed a preface, and added many of his own emendations; but these Mr Boston could not agree to, and they were omitted in the second edition. His other writings of importance are, "A View of the Covenants of Works and Grace;" "Everlasting Espousals;" "The Sovereignty and Wisdom of God, displayed in the Afflictions of Men;" the well known work called "The Crook in the Lot;" "A short Illustration of the Shorter Catechism;" "Memorial concerning Personal and Family Fasting and Humiliation;" "Various Sermons and Communion Services;" and notes on the "Marrow of Divinity," in which he ably supports and illustrates the doctrine of grace. Mr Boston died May 20, 1732, in the 57th year of his age. His works have had a wide circulation, particularly his "Fourfold State." They were collected into a large folio volume in 1768; and in 1773 his "Body of Divinity," 3 vols. 8vo, was published from his manuscripts. The most remarkable of his posthumous pieces is the "Memoirs of his Life, Time, and Writings," written by himself, and published in one closely printed 8vo volume in 1776. He was survived by his wife, and by two sons and two daughters, whose descendants still remain near Etterick.

BOSWELL, Sir Alexander, Bart., a distinguished literary antiquary, eldest son of the biographer of Dr Johnson, the subject of the next article, was born October 9, 1775, and succeeded his father in the family estate of Auchinleck, in Ayrshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards sent to the University of Oxford. With a lively imagination, he possessed a considerable fund of humour; and some of his satirical pieces in verse occasionally caused no little excitement in his own circle. In 1803 he published a small volume, entitled "Songs, chiefly in the Scotish Dialect," several of which have taken a permanent place among the popular songs of his native land; among which may be mentioned, "Auld Gudeman, ye're a Drucken Carle;" "Jenny's Bawbee;" "Jenny Dang the Weaver;" and "Taste Life's Glad Moments," a translation from the German. In 1810 he published, under an assumed name, an excellent poem in the Scotish vernacular, entitled "Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty, a sketch of former Manners, by Simon Gray;" in which he laments the changes that had taken place in the manners and customs of the inhabitants. In 1811 appeared "Clan-Alpin's Vow," a poetical fragment, founded on an event which took place on the eve of the marriage of James VI. to Anne of Denmark. He subsequently established a printing press at Auchinleck, from which he sent forth various pieces in prose and verse. In 1816 appeared "Skeldon Haughs, or the Sow is flitted," a tale, also in Scotish verse, founded on a traditionary story regarding an old Ayrshire feud between the Kennedys

and the Crawfords. In August 1821 Mr Boswell was created a Baronet of Great Britain, as a reward for his patriotism and loyalty. During the high political excitement which prevailed in Scotland about that period, Sir Alexander, who was a warm and active supporter of the then Administration, was one of the contributors to a newspaper published at Edinburgh, called The Beacon; the articles in which, aimed at the leading men on the Whig side, gave great offence. Some letters and pieces of satirical poetry of a similar kind having appeared in a paper styled The Sentinel, subsequently published at Glasgow, these were traced to him by James Stuart, Esq., younger of Dunearn, who had been personally attacked, and who in consequence sent a challenge to Sir Alexander. The parties met near Auchtertool in Fife, March 26, 1822, the Hon. John Douglas, brother to the Marquis of Queensberry, being the Baronet's second, and the late Earl of Rosslyn, Mr Stuart's, when Sir Alexander received a shot in the bottom of his neck, which shattered the collar-bone, and next day caused his death. Mr Stuart was afterwards tried for murder by the High Court of Justiciary, but acquitted; and immediately thereafter went to America. He is now an Inspector of Factories in Scotland. Sir Alexander Boswell left a widow and several children. In him society was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, his country lost a man of superior abilities, and his family had to mourn the bereavement of a most affectionate husband and father. He was the possessor of the famous "Auchinleck Library," consisting of valuable old books and manuscripts, gradually collected by his ancestors; from which in 1804 Sir Walter Scott published the Romance of "Sir Tristram." Its stores also furnished the black letter original of a disputation held at Maybole between John Knox and Quentin Kennedy in 1562, which was printed at the time by the great Reformer himself, but had latterly become exceedingly rare. A fac-simile edition of this curiosity in historical literature was printed at Sir Alexander Boswell's expense in 1812. "He was," says Mr Croker in a note to Murray's edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, "a high-spirited, clever, and amiable gentleman; and like his father, of a frank and social disposition; but it is said, that he did not relish the recollections of his father's devotion to Dr Johnson; but like old Lord Auchinleck, he seemed to think it a kind of derogation."

BOSWELL, JAMES, the friend and biographer of Dr Johnson, descended of an ancient and honourable family, was born at Edinburgh, October 29, 1740. He was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell, one of the Judges of the Courts of Session and Justiciary, a sound scholar, a respectable and useful country gentleman, and an able and upright judge, who, on his elevation to the Bench, in compliance with Scotish custom, assumed the distinctive title of Lord Auchinleck, from his estate in Ayrshire. His mother, Euphan Erskine, a descendant in the line of Alva, from the house of Mar, was a woman of exemplary piety. He received the rudiments of his education partly at home under private tuition, and partly at the school of Mr Mundell in Edinburgh. He afterwards studied Civil Law in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; in the latter of which he became associated with several students from England; particularly with Mr Temple, afterwards Vicar of St Gluvias in Cornwall, who was a personal friend of Gray, and whose well written character of that poet has been adopted both by Dr Johnson and Mr Mason. This society confirmed his preference for English manners, and his desire to see London, which he has often been heard to say was originally derived from a perusal of the Spectator. He early cherished the hope of distinguishing himself in literature, and had the good fortune to obtain the patronage of Lord Somerville, who treated

him with the most flattering kindness, and admitted him to his friendship. In 1760 he first visited London, which he calls the great scene of action, of ambition, and of instruction. Having become acquainted with Derrick, an author by profession, afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at Bath, who had hung loose about society for some years, Boswell, to his great gratification, was introduced by him into all the varieties of a London life. The circumstances of this visit he used afterwards to detail with that felicity of narration for which he was so remarkable, and his friend Dr Johnson advised him to commit the account to paper and preserve it. Boswell was intended by his father for the bar, but he himself wished to obtain a commission in the Guards; Lord Auchinleck, however, having signified his disapprobation, he returned to Edinburgh, and resumed the study of the law. In 1762 he revisited London a second time; and the same year he published the little poem entitled "The Club at Newmarket, a Tale." In 1763 he went to Utrecht to attend the lectures in civil law of the celebrated German Professor Trotz. When in London on his way to the Continent, in May 16 of that year, he had "the singular felicity," to use his own words, "of being introduced to Dr Johnson," for whom he had long entertained the most enthusiastic admiration. He continued a winter at Utrecht, during which time he visited several parts of the Netherlands. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, then deemed indispensable to complete the education of a young gentleman. Passing from Utrecht into Germany, he pursued his route through Switzerland to Geneva, whence he crossed the Alps into Italy, having visited in his journey Voltaire at Ferney, and Rousseau in the wilds of Neufchatel. He continued some time in Italy, where he met and associated with Lord Mountstuart, to whom he afterwards dedicated his "Theses Juridicæ." The most remarkable incident in his tour was his visit to Corsica, the brave inhabitants of which were then struggling for independence with the Republic of Genoa. Mr Boswell travelled over every part of the Island, and formed an intimate acquaintance with General Pasquale de Paoli, in whose palace he resided during his stay in Corsica. He subsequently went to Paris, whence he returned to Edinburgh in 1766, and soon after was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. Having endeavoured to interest the Administration in behalf of the Corsican patriots, he had the honour of an interview with Lord Chatham on their account. The celebrated Douglas Cause was at this period the subject of general discussion. Boswell, thinking that the public would scarcely have the patience to extract the real merits of the case from the voluminous mass of papers printed on the question, compressed them into a pamphlet, entitled "The Essence of the Douglas Cause," which, on being published, was supposed to have procured Mr Douglas the popularity he at that time enjoyed. In 1768 Mr Boswell published his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli;" of which Dr Johnson thus expressed himself to the author: — "Your Journal is curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified." The work was very favourably received, and was speedily translated into the German, Dutch, Italian, and French languages. In the following winter, Mr Boswell wrote a Prologue on occasion of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, being opened by David Ross, Esq., the effect of which was to secure to the manager the uninterrupted possession of his patent till his death in 1790. In 1769, at the celebration at Stratford-on-Avon of the Jubilee in honour of Shakspeare, Mr Boswell rendered himself conspicuous by appearing as an armed Corsican chief. This year he married his cousin, Margaret Montgomery, daughter of David

Montgomery, Esq., related to the illustrious family of Eglintoun, and representative of the ancient peerage of Lyle. She was a lady of good sense and a brilliant understanding. She did not like the influence which Dr Johnson seemed to possess over her husband, and upon one occasion said with some warmth :—"I have seen many a bear led by a man, but I never before saw a man led by a bear." She died in June 1790, leaving two sons and three daughters. Mr Boswell wrote an affectionate tribute to her memory. In 1773 he and Dr Johnson made their long projected tour to the Hebrides; at which time Johnson visited him in Edinburgh, a journey rendered memorable by the lively and characteristic accounts which both published of it. In 1782 Lord Auchinleck died, and Mr Boswell succeeded to the family estate. In 1783, when the coalition ministry was driven from office, he published his celebrated "Letter to the People of Scotland," which was honoured by the commendation of Johnson, and the approbation of Mr Pitt. In the following year, a plan having been in agitation to reform the Court of Session, by reducing the number of judges one third, he, in a "Second Letter to the People of Scotland," remonstrated warmly against the measure, and it was abandoned. In December 1784 he lost his illustrious friend Dr Johnson. Mr Boswell had a fair share of practice at the Scotish bar. He enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the most eminent of his countrymen; among whom may be mentioned, Lord Kames, Lord Hailes, Dr Robertson, Dr Blair, and Dr Beattie; but his strong predilection for London induced him at last to settle in the metropolis.

At Hilary Term, 1786, he was called to the English bar, and in the ensuing winter he removed with his family to London. In 1785 he had published his Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides and the Western Islands, which, among other things of interest, contains a lively and affecting account of the adventures and escapes of the young Pretender, after the disastrous battle of Culloden. By the interest of Lord Lowther, he was created Recorder of Carlisle, but owing to the distance of that town from London, he resigned the Recordership, after holding it about two years. From the period of his settling in London, he devoted himself, almost entirely, neglecting his professional occupation for its sake, to preparing for publication the Life of the great Lexicographer, for which he had been collecting materials during nearly the whole course of their intimacy. This work, entitled "The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," appeared in 1790, in 2 vols. 4to, and was received by the public with extraordinary avidity. From the stores of anecdote which it contains, and the minute and faithful picture of Johnson's habits, manners, and conversation, therein given, the book may fairly be considered one of the most entertaining pieces of biography in the English language. It is valuable also as illustrative of the literary history of Great Britain, during the greater part of the latter half of the eighteenth century. The work is written with dramatic vivacity; the style is simple and unaffected; notwithstanding his enthusiastic admiration of Johnson, the author is free from all attempt at imitating his majestic and pompous diction. The preparation of a second edition of his great work, which was afterwards published in 3 vols. 8vo, was his last literary effort. Soon after his return to London, from a visit to Auchinleck, he was suddenly seized with ague, and the confinement to which it subjected him brought on the disorder that terminated in his death. He died at his house in London, June 19, 1795, in the 55th year of his age. In his private character Mr Boswell was vain and egotistical, and obsequiously fond of the society of those who were talked of in the world. Tory and High Churchman as he was, he

even manœuvred, it is said, for an introduction to Thomas Paine. He was so vain of the most childish distinctions, that it is related of him, when he had been to court, he drove to the office where his book was in course of being printed, without changing his clothes, that all the printer's compositors and apprentices might have an opportunity of admiring his new ruffles and sword! To be distinguished was his ruling passion, and he would submit to any indignity, and be guilty of any foolery, only to be noticed and become the subject of conversation. He himself has related, with amusing self-complacency, many of his own follies and imprudencies. That he was aware of the ridiculous points in his own character is apparent from one of his letters, published in 1785. "Egotism and vanity," he says, "are the indigenous plants of my mind: they distinguish it. I may prune their luxuriancy, but I must not entirely clear it of them; for then I should be no longer as I am, and, perhaps, there might be something not so good." His admission, in 1773, into the literary club, which then met at the Turk's Head in Gerard Street, Soho, gave him the opportunity of associating with Burke, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, and other eminent persons; this, with his passionate attachment to the society and conversation of Dr Johnson, induced him to make frequent visits to London; where he assiduously cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of every person of any note that he could possibly obtain an introduction to. So romantic and fervent, indeed, was his admiration of Johnson, that he tells us, that he added five hundred pounds to the fortune of one of his daughters, because, when a baby, she was not frightened at his ugly face.

With considerable intellectual powers, he possessed a gay and active disposition, a lively imagination, and no small share of humour. Yet he was often subject to depression of spirits, and he has described himself as being of a melancholy temperament. In one of his gloomy intervals he wrote a series of Essays under the title of "The Hypochondriac," which appeared in the London Magazine for 1782, and which he once intended to collect into a volume. Besides the pieces above mentioned, he published in 1767 a Collection of "British Essays in favour of the Brave Corsicans." His ardent character and amusing egotism may be said to have been first publicly displayed in the efforts he made in behalf of these patriotic Islanders; and his conduct in this respect was so satisfactory to himself, that at the Stratford Jubilee he exhibited a placard round his hat, on which was inscribed "Corsica Boswell;" also in his Tour he proclaimed to all the world that at Edinburgh he was known by the name of "Paoli Boswell!" When General Paoli, after having escaped with difficulty from his native Isle, on its subjection to the French, found an asylum in London, Boswell gladly renewed his acquaintance and friendship with the exiled chief. In politics he was, like his friend, Johnson, a staunch Royalist, and in religion, a member of the Church of England. He takes care to inform us, however, that he had no intolerant feelings towards those of a different communion. In spite of his eccentricities, he was a great favourite with his friends, and his social disposition, great conversational powers, and unfailing cheerfulness, made him, at all times, an acceptable companion. There have been several editions of his Life of Johnson; but the most complete is the one published in 1835, in ten volumes, by Mr John Murray, which contains anecdotes of Johnson's various biographers, and notes by Mr Croker, Mr Malone, and various others.

BOSWELL, James, M. A., Barrister at Law, third but second surviving son of the preceding, was born in 1778, and received his education at

Westminster School. In 1797 he was entered of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and subsequently elected Fellow on the Vinerian foundation. He was afterwards called to the English bar, and became a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He possessed talents of a superior order, sound classical scholarship, and a most extensive and intimate knowledge of our early literature. He was equally remarkable for his industry, judgment, and discrimination; his memory was unusually tenacious and accurate, and he was always ready to communicate his stores of information for the benefit of others. These qualifications, with the friendship which he entertained for him, induced the late Mr Malone to select Mr Boswell as his literary executor, and to his care he entrusted the publication of an enlarged and amended edition of Shakspeare's Plays, which he had long projected. This elaborate work was completed in 1821 in twenty-one volumes 8vo. Mr Malone's papers were left in a state scarcely intelligible, and no other individual than Mr Boswell could have rendered them available. To this edition the latter contributed many notes; he also collated the text with the earlier copies. In the first volume Mr Boswell stepped forward to defend the literary reputation of Mr Malone against the severe attack which had been made by a writer of distinguished eminence upon many of his critical opinions and statements; a task of great delicacy, but which he has performed in so spirited and gentlemanly a manner, that his Preface may be fairly quoted as a model of controversial writing. In the same volume are inserted the "Memoirs of Mr Malone," originally printed by Mr Boswell for private distribution; and a valuable Essay on the Metre and Phraseology of Shakspeare, the materials for which were partly collected by Mr Malone, but their arrangement and completion were the work of Mr Boswell. He likewise contributed a few notes to his father's Life of Johnson, which are quoted in Murray's edition. Mr Boswell died at his chambers in the Middle Temple, London, February 24, 1822, and was buried in the Temple Church, his brother, Sir Alexander, who was so soon to follow him to the grave, being the principal mourner. He inherited from his father his love for London society, his conversational powers, his cheerfulness of disposition, and those other good qualities which contribute to the pleasures of social intercourse. "He was very convivial," says Mr Croker, "and in other respects like his father, though altogether on a smaller scale." The brightest feature of his character was the goodness of his heart, and that warmth of friendship which knew no bounds when a call was made upon his services.

BOWER, ARCHIBALD, an author of talents and industry, but of very equivocal religious character, was born at or near Dundee, January 17, 1686. His parents were respectable Roman Catholics; and in September 1702, when he was sixteen years of age, they sent him to the Scots College of Douay; whence he was removed to Rome, and in 1706 he was admitted into the order of the Jesuits. After a noviciate of two years he went to Fano, where he taught the classics, and in 1717 he was recalled to Rome, to study divinity in the Roman College. In 1721 he was sent to the College of Arezzo, and made reader of philosophy and consultor to the Rector of the College. He was then removed to Florence, where he made his last vows. He afterwards went to the College at Macerata, where he was chosen a professor, and where, according to his own account, he was a counsellor and secretary to the Court of Inquisition. If we are to believe his own statement, he here became disgusted at the enormities committed by the Inquisition; but his enemies assert that, forgetting his vows of celibacy, he engaged in an amorous intrigue with a nun, to whom he was confessor. Certain it is that, in 1726, he was obliged to leave Macerata for

Perugia, and from thence he secretly made his escape to England, where he arrived in June or July of that year. after many extraordinary adventures, which we think so full of interest, that we will relate part of them from his own narrative, published thirty years afterwards :

"Having determined," he says, "to put into execution the design of quitting the Inquisition, and bidding for ever adieu to Italy, I proposed to beg leave of the Inquisitor to visit the Virgin of Loretto, only 13 miles distant, and to pass a week there, but, in the meantime, to make the best of my way to the country of the Grisons, out of the reach of the Inquisition. Having, therefore, after many conflicts with myself, asked leave to visit the neighbouring sanctuary, and obtained it, I set out on horseback the very next morning, leaving, as I proposed to keep the horse, his full value with the owner. I took the road to Loretto, but turned out of it at a small distance from Recanati, after a most violent struggle with myself, the attempt appearing to me quite desperate and impracticable; and the dreadful doom reserved for me, should I miscarry, presenting itself to my mind in the strongest light. But the reflection that I had it in my power to avoid being taken alive, and a persuasion that a man in my situation might lawfully avoid it, when every other means failed him, at the expense of his life, revived my staggered resolution; and, all my fears ceasing at once, I steered my course, leaving Loretto behind me, to Calvi, in the Dukedom of Urbino, and from thence through the Romagno into the Bolognese, keeping the by-roads, and at a good distance from the cities and towns through which the high road passed. Thus I advanced very slowly, travelling, generally speaking, in very bad roads, and often in places where there was no road at all, to avoid not only the cities and towns, but even the villages. In the meantime, I seldom had any other support than some coarse provisions that the poor shepherds, the countrymen, or woodcleavers, I met in those unfrequented places, could spare me. My horse fared little better than myself; but in choosing my sleeping place I consulted his convenience as much as my own; passing the night where I found most shelter for myself and most grass for my horse. Thus I spent seventeen days before I got out of the ecclesiastical state; and I very narrowly escaped being taken or murdered on the very borders of that state. It happened thus : I had passed two whole days without any kind of subsistence, meeting nobody in the by-roads that would supply me with any; finding myself about noon of the third day extremely weak, and ready to faint, I came into the high road that leads from Bologna to Florence, at a few miles distance from the former city, and alighted at a post-house that stood quite by itself. Having asked the woman of the house whether she had any victuals ready, and being told that she had, I went to open the door of the only room in the house, and saw, to my great surprise, a placard pasted on it with a most minute description of my whole person, and the promise of a reward of eight hundred crowns (about L.200 English money) for delivering me up alive to the Inquisition, being a fugitive from the holy tribunal, and of six hundred crowns for my head. By the same placard all persons were forbidden, on pain of the greater excommunication, to receive, harbour, or entertain me, to conceal or to screen me, or to be any way aiding and assisting to me in making my escape. This greatly alarmed me, as the reader may well imagine; but I was still more affrighted when, entering the room, I saw two fellows drinking there, who, fixing their eyes upon me, as soon as I came in, continued looking at me very stedfastly. I strove, by wiping my face, by blowing my nose, by looking out at the window, to prevent their

having a full view of me. But one of them saying, 'The gentleman seems afraid to be seen,' I put up my handkerchief, and turning to the fellow, said boldly, 'What do you mean, you rascal? Look at me; I am not afraid to be seen.' He said nothing; but, looking again stedfastly at me, and nodding his head, went out, and his companion immediately followed him. I watched them, and seeing them, with two or three more, in close conference, and, no doubt, consulting whether they should apprehend me or not, I walked that moment into the stable, mounted my horse unobserved by them, and, while they were deliberating in an orchard behind the house, rode off full speed, until I got into the Modenese. I was surprised to find that those fellows did not pursue me; nor can I any other way account for it, but by supposing, what is not improbable, that as they were strangers, as well as myself, and had all the appearance of banditti or ruffians, flying out of the dominions of the Pope, the woman of the house did not care to trust them with her horses. From the Modenese I continued my journey through the Parmesan, the Milanese, and part of the Venetian territory, to Chiavenna, subject, with its district, to the Grisons, who abhor the very name of the Inquisition, and are ever ready to receive and protect all who, flying from it, take refuge, as many Italians do, in their dominions. Having rested a few days at Chiavenna, I resumed my journey quite refreshed, continuing it through the country of the Grisons, and the two small Cantons of Uri and Underwald, to the Canton of Lucerne. There I missed my way, as I was quite unacquainted with the country, and, discovering a city at a distance, was advancing to it, when a countryman I met informed me that the city before me was Lucerne.

"Upon that intelligence I turned out of the road as soon as the countryman was out of sight; and that night I passed with a good-natured shepherd, in his cottage, who supplied me with sheep's milk, and my horse with plenty of grass. I set out early next morning, making the best of my way westward, as I knew that Berne was west of Lucerne. But, after travelling the whole day, the country proving very mountainous, I was overtaken amongst them by night. As I was looking for a place where I might shelter myself against the snow and rain, for it both snowed and rained, I perceived a light at a distance; and making towards it, got into a kind of footpath, but so narrow and rugged, that I was obliged to lead my horse, and feel my way with one foot, before I durst move the other. Thus, with much difficulty, I at length reached the place where the light was, a poor little cottage; and, knocking at the door, was asked by a man within, who I was, and what I wanted. I answered that I was a stranger, and had lost my way. He thereupon, opening the door, received and entertained me with all the hospitality his poverty would admit of. The good woman expressed as much satisfaction and good nature in her countenance as her husband, and I never passed a more comfortable night; and no sooner did I begin to stir in the morning, than the good man and his wife came both to call me to breakfast on some eggs, which Providence, they said, had supplied them with for that purpose. I then took my leave; but the good man would by all means attend me to the high road leading to Berne, which, he said, was but two miles distant from that place. But he insisted on my first going back with him to see the way I had come the night before, the only way, he said, I could have possibly come from the neighbouring Canton of Lucerne. I saw it, and shuddered at the danger I had escaped; for I found that I had walked and led my horse along a very narrow path on the brink of a dreadful precipice. I reached Berne that night, and two days after got to Basle.

There I met with a most friendly reception from one of the ministers of the place, having been recommended to him by a letter from his brother at Berne. As a boat was to sail in two days, he entertained me very elegantly, during that time, at his house; and I embarked the third day, leaving my horse to my host, in return for his kindness. The company in the boat consisted of a few traders, of a great many vagabonds, the very refuse of the neighbouring nations, and some criminals flying from justice. But I was not long with them; for the boat striking against a rock, not far from Strasbourg, I resolved not to wait till it was refitted, but pursued my journey, partly in the common stage coach, and partly on post-horses, through France into Flanders.

"Here I must inform the reader, that though the cruelties of the Inquisition had inspired me with great horror at their being encouraged under the name of religion, and I had thereupon begun to entertain many doubts concerning other doctrines, that I had till that time implicitly swallowed, as most Italian Catholics do, without examination; nevertheless, as I had not had an opportunity of thoroughly examining them, being employed in studies of a quite different nature, I was not yet determined to quit either that church or the order. Having therefore got safe into French Flanders, I repaired to the college of the Scotch Jesuits at Douay; and, discovering myself to the Rector, I acquainted him with the cause of my sudden departure from Italy, and begged him to give notice of my arrival, as well as the motives of my flight, to Michael Angelo Tamburini, General of the order, and my particular friend. My repairing thus to a College of Jesuits, and putting myself in their power, is a plain proof that it was not because I was guilty of any crime, or to avoid the punishment due to any crime, that I had fled from Italy: for, had that been the case, no man can think that, instead of repairing to Holland or England, as I might easily have done, and bid the whole order defiance, I would have thus delivered myself up to them, and put it in their power to inflict on me what punishment they pleased. The Rector wrote, as I had desired him, to the General; and the General, taking no notice of my flight in his answer, directed me to continue where I was till farther orders. I arrived at Douay early in May, and continued there till the latter end of June, when the Rector received a second letter from the General, acquainting him that he had been commanded by the congregation of the Inquisition to order me, wherever I was, back to Italy; to promise me, in their name, full pardon and forgiveness, if I obeyed; but, if I did not obey, to treat me as an apostate. He added, that the same order had been transmitted soon after my flight to the nuncios at the different Roman Catholic courts, and he therefore advised me to consult my own safety without farther delay. I thought myself quite safe in the dominions of France; and should accordingly have lived there unmolested by the Inquisition; but as I had belonged to it, and was consequently privy to their diabolical proceedings, they were apprehensive I should discover them to the world; and it was to prevent me from so doing, that they obliged the General to order me back to Italy, and promise in their name a free pardon if I complied; but to confine me for life if I did not comply with the order. Upon the receipt of the General's letter, the Rector was of opinion that I should repair, without loss of time, to England, not only as the safest asylum, but as a place where I should soon recover my native language, and be usefully employed either there or in Scotland. I readily closed with the Rector's opinion, who went that very night out of town; and in his absence, but not without his privity, I took one of the horses of the College early next morning, as if I were going to

pass a few days at Lisle. But steering a different course, I reached Calais the next day. No sooner did I alight at the inn, than I went down to the quay, and endeavoured to engage some fishermen to carry me that night, in one of their small vessels, to England. This alarmed the guards of the harbour; and I should certainly have been apprehended, as suspected of some crime, and flying from justice, had not Lord Baltimore, whom I had the good luck to meet at the inn, informed of my danger, and pitying my condition, attended me that moment, with all his company, to the port, and conveyed me immediately on board his yacht. There I lay that night, leaving every thing that I had, but the clothes on my back, at the inn; and the next day his Lordship set me ashore at Dover, from whence I came in the common stage to London."

On his arrival in England, he got introduced to Dr Aspinwall, who, like himself, had formerly belonged to the order of the Jesuits, and Dr Clark. After several conferences with these gentlemen, and some with Dr Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, then Dean of Londonderry, he professed himself a convert to the Protestant faith, quitted the order of the Jesuits, and withdrew himself entirely from all connection with the Roman Catholic Church. This took place in November 1726, but it was not till six years after that he openly conformed to the Church of England. By Dr Aspinwall's means, he became known to many persons of influence and respectability; among others, he was introduced to Dr Goodman, Physician to George I., and by him recommended to Lord Aylmer, who wanted some one to assist him in reading the classics. The education of two of his Lordship's children was also confided to his care. With this nobleman he continued several years on terms of the greatest intimacy, and was by him made known to all his Lordship's connections, and particularly to the Hon. George, afterwards Lord Lyttleton, who subsequently became his warm, steady, and to the last, when deserted by almost every other person, his unalterable friend. During the time he lived with Lord Aylmer, he undertook for Mr Prevost, a bookseller, the "Historia Literaria," a monthly review of books, the first number of which was published in 1730. In 1735 he agreed with the proprietors of the "Universal History" to write part of that work, and he was employed upon it till 1744, being nine years. The money he gained by these occupations he paid or lent to Mr Hill, a Jesuit, who transacted money matters, as an attorney; and it appears, from undoubted evidence, that this was done by way of peace-offering to the society, into which he was re-admitted about 1744. Subsequently repenting of the engagement he had made with his old associates, the Jesuits, he claimed and recovered the money he had advanced to them.

In 1746 he put forth proposals for publishing, by subscription, a "History of the Popes;" a work which, he says, he commenced some years since at Rome, and then brought it down to the pontificate of Victor, that is, to the close of the second century. In the execution of this work at that period, he professes to have received the first unfavourable sentiments of the Pope's supremacy. On the 13th of May 1748 he presented to the King the first volume of his "History of the Popes;" and on the death of Mr Say, Keeper of Queen Caroline's Library, he was, through the influence of Lord Lyttleton, appointed Librarian in his place. In August 1749 he married a niece of Bishop Nicholson, and daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, a younger son of a gentleman in Westmoreland, with whom he received a fortune of L.4000 sterling. In 1751 the second volume of the History of the Popes made its appearance. His friend Lord Lyttleton now appointed him clerk of the buck war-

rants,—an office probably of no great emolument. His History was continued to seven volumes, but in it he displayed such a violent zeal against Popery, as exposed him to the animadversions of Roman Catholic writers, particularly Alban Butler, a learned priest, who, in a pamphlet printed at Douay in 1751, assailed the two first volumes of the History of the Popes, being all which were at that period published. Unfortunately for his reputation, his money transactions and his correspondence with the Jesuits were brought to light, and notwithstanding his spirited and confident defences, and his denying upon oath the authenticity of letters fully proved to be his, he lost his character both as an author and a man, and was generally believed by the public to be destitute of moral and religious principle. The letters themselves were published in 1756 by Dr Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, with a commentary proving their authenticity. He scarcely retained a friend or advocate, except his patron, Lord Lyttleton, who, by withholding his permission, prevented Garrick from making Bower's apostacy and double-dealing the subject of a stage performance, for having mentioned, in a contemptuous manner, that eminent actor and his lady in his "Summary View of the Controversy between the Papists and the Author." Bower's latter years seem to have been spent in virulent attacks upon his enemies, the Papists, and in vainly endeavouring to recover his reputation, and that of his "History of the Popes." In 1761 he appears to have assisted the author of "Authentic Memoirs concerning the Portuguese Inquisition," in a series of letters to a friend, 8vo. He died September 3, 1766, at the age of eighty. By his will, which does not contain any declaration of his religious principles, he bequeathed all his property to his wife, who some time after his death published an attestation of his having died in the Protestant faith.

BOWER, WALTER, the Continuator of Fordun's Scotichronicon, was born at Haddington in 1385. At the age of 18 he assumed the religious habit, and after finishing his philosophical and theological education he went to Paris, to study the Civil and Canon Law. After his return to Scotland, he was unanimously elected Abbot of St Colm in 1418. On the death of Fordun, the historian, Sir David Stewart of Rossyth requested him to transcribe and complete the Scotichronicon, or Chronicles of Scotland, which had been brought down only to the 23d chapter of the fifth book. Bower readily undertook the task, and instead of executing a mere transcript, he inserted large interpolations in the body of the work, and continued the narrative to the death of James I., completing it in 16 books. The materials for this continuation had, however, principally been collected by his predecessor. This work, the result of the joint labours of Fordun and Bower, was useful to Hector Boece in writing his History; and on the Scotichronicon almost all the early histories of Scotland are founded. See FORDUN.

BOYD, MARK ALEXANDER, an extraordinary genius, and eminent scholar, was the son of Robert Boyd, eldest son of Adam Boyd of Pinkhill, in Ayrshire, brother to Lord Boyd. He was born in Galloway, January 13, 1562; and it is recorded of him that two of his teeth were fully formed at his birth. Having lost his father early, he was educated, under the superintendence of his uncle, the titular Archbishop of Glasgow, at the University of that city, where he was equally conspicuous for the quickness of his parts, and the turbulence of his disposition. At that period the Principal of Glasgow College was the celebrated Andrew Melville, who sustained the discipline of the University with great vigour and address. In Dr Irving's Memoir of Melville, "Lives of Scotish Writers," it is stated that "some of the students connected with powerful families were guilty of most flagrant insubordination, and collected

a mixed multitude to overawe the Principal and the Rector. Two of those delinquents were Mark Alexander Boyd, related to the noble family of that name, and Alexander Cunningham, related to the Earl of Glencairn, who both proceeded to acts of outrageous violence, and being supported by many other disorderly youths, as well as by many adherents of their respective families, were at first disposed to set all academical authority at open defiance. Cunningham, who had assaulted J. Melville with a drawn sword, was finally reduced to the necessity of making a public and humiliating apology, with his feet as well as his head uncovered. John Maxwell, a son of Lord Herries, had likewise been implicated in some very disorderly proceedings; but when his father was informed of his conduct, he hastened to Glasgow, and compelled him on his knees, and in an open area of the college, to beg the Principal's pardon." We know not what was Boyd's punishment, but, impetuous and headstrong, it is not likely that he would submit to ask forgiveness. We are told that he was of so untractable a spirit that he quarrelled with his preceptors, beat them both, threw his books into the fire, and foreswore learning for ever! While yet a mere youth, he presented himself at Court, in hopes of obtaining advancement there, but the violence of his temper involved him in numberless quarrels, and after fighting a duel, his friends persuaded him to go abroad, and follow the profession of arms. He accordingly proceeded in 1581 to Paris, where he lost all his money in gaming, which seems to have roused him at last to reflection. He now applied himself to his studies with all his characteristic ardour; attending the lectures of several professors in the University of Paris. After some time he went to the University of Orleans to learn the Civil Law, under J. Robertus, chiefly known for his temerity in becoming the rival of the celebrated Cujacius. Boyd soon quitted Orleans for Bourges, where Cujacius, the principal civilian of the age, delivered his lectures. To this professor he recommended himself by writing some verses in the antiquated Latin language Cujacius having a preference for Ennius and the elder Latin poets. The plague having broken out at Bourges, he fled first to Lyons, and afterwards to Italy, where he contracted a friendship with a person whom he names Cornelius Varus, who, finding that Boyd prided himself on the excellence of his Latin poetry, addressed some verses to him, in which he declares that he excelled Buchanan and all other British poets in a greater degree than Virgil surpassed Lucretius, Catullus, and all other Roman poets. Having been seized with an ague, he returned to Lyons for change of air, about the year 1585. In 1587 he served in the French army against the German and Swiss mercenaries who had invaded France in support of the King of Navarre; and during the campaign he was wounded by a shot in the ankle. In 1588 he went to reside at Toulouse, and again applied himself to the study of the Civil Law, under Roaldes, an eminent professor. About this period he seems to have written several tracts on the science of jurisprudence, and he even had it in view to compose a system of the law of nations. A popular insurrection having taken place at Toulouse, in which the first President Duranty, the Advocate-General Dafis, and several other persons, were murdered, Boyd was thrown into prison, and, from the hatred of the Jesuits, was in great danger of his life. He obtained his liberty, however, by the intercession of some learned men of Toulouse, and went first to Bourdeaux, and thence to Rochelle. On the journey to the latter place, he was attacked by robbers, when he lost all the property he had with him. He afterwards, in consequence of the climate of Rochelle disagreeing with him, fixed his residence at Fontenay in Poictou, where he devoted much of his time to study, occasionally resuming

the avocation of a soldier. About the year 1591 he seems to have had an intention of reading lectures on the Civil Law; and the heads of his prelections on the Institutes of Justinian are still preserved among his other papers in the Advocates' Library. In 1592 a collection of his poems and epistles were printed at Antwerp in 12mo, which he dedicated to James VI., whom he represented as superior to Pallas in wisdom, and Mars in arms. Three years afterwards, while preparing to return to Scotland, he received intelligence of the death of his elder brother William, for whom he entertained a sincere regard. On his return home, after a lapse of fourteen years, he undertook to accompany the Earl of Cassillis in his travels, and having completed that engagement, he finally revisited his native country, where he died at his father's seat in Ayrshire, of a slow fever, April 10, 1601, in the fortieth year of his age. A sketch of his life, written by Lord Hailes, was published in 1783. He was at once a brave and expert soldier and an accomplished scholar; conspicuous as well for the graces of his person, as for the powers and acquirements of his mind. He was the author of Notes upon Pliny, and published an excellent little book, addressed to Lipsius, in defence of Cardinal Bembo, and the ancient eloquence. He translated Cæsar's Commentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodotus. Besides his epistles after the manner of Ovid, and his hymns, he wrote many Latin poems, which have not been printed, and left several manuscripts on philological, political, and historical subjects, in Latin and French, which languages were as familiar to him as his native tongue, in which he also cultivated poetry. His "Epistolæ Heroidum," and his "Hymni," were inserted in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum," printed at Amsterdam, in two vols. 12mo, in 1637.

BOYD, Robert, created a baron, by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, by James II. of Scotland, belonged to a very ancient family. His great abilities raised him to the highest offices in the state. Of his early years we have no account, nor what age he was at the time of his father's death. In 1459 he was one of the noblemen sent to Newcastle, to obtain the prolongation of the truce with England, which had just then expired. On the death of James II., who was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Roxburgh, Lord Boyd was made Justiciary, and one of the Lords of the Regency, during the minority of James III. His younger brother, Sir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, was appointed to teach the rudiments of military discipline to the young King; and though the latter was not more than twelve years old, he began to instil into his mind that he was now capable of governing without the help of guardians and tutors, and that he ought to free himself from their restraint. This was done with the view of transferring the whole power of the state to Lord Boyd and his brother from the other regents. The King readily consented to what was proposed, and being at Linlithgow at the time, it was necessary to have him removed to Edinburgh, to take upon himself the regal government, which the Boyds effected, partly by force, and partly by stratagem. To protect themselves from the consequences, Lord Boyd and his brother prevailed upon James to call a Parliament at Edinburgh in October 1466, in which his Lordship fell down on his knees before the King on the throne, and in an elaborate harangue, complained of the hard construction put upon his Majesty's removal from Linlithgow, and that his enemies threatened that the advisers of that affair should one day be brought to punishment, and humbly beseeching the King to declare his own sense and pleasure thereupon. His Majesty advised a little with the Lords, and then replied, that the Lord Boyd was not his adviser, but rather his companion in that journey; and, there-

fore, that he was more worthy of a reward for his courtesy, than of punishment for his obsequiousness or compliance therein; and this he was willing to declare in a public decree of the estates, in which provision would be made that this matter should never be prejudicial to the Lord Boyd or his companions. At his Lordship's desire, this decree was registered in the Acts of the Assembly, and confirmed by letters patent under the Great Seal. At the same time the King, by advice of his council, granted him letters patent, constituting him sole regent, and had the safety of the King, his brothers, sisters, towns, castles, and all the jurisdiction over his subjects committed to him, till his Majesty arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The nobles then present solemnly bound themselves to be assistant to Lord Boyd and his brother in all their public acts, under the penalty of punishment, if they failed to perform their pledge, and to this stipulation the King also subscribed. Lord Boyd was now made Lord Great Chamberlain; and his son, Sir Thomas Boyd, received the Princess Mary, the late King's eldest daughter, in marriage, and was soon after created Earl of Arran.

A marriage having been about this time concluded by ambassadors sent into Denmark for that purpose, between the young King of Scotland, and Margaret, a daughter of the Danish King, the Earl of Arran was selected to go over to Denmark, to act as his brother-in-law James' proxy in espousing the Princess, and to conduct her to Scotland. In the beginning of the autumn of 1469, he accordingly set sail for Denmark with a proper convoy, and a noble train of friends and followers. The Lord Chamberlain, the Earl's father, and his uncle, Sir Alexander Boyd, being at this time also absent from court in the necessary discharge of their duties, as well as through age and infirmities, the occasion was taken advantage of by their enemies to ruin them with the King.

The Kennedys particularly showed themselves active against them. Their enmity arose from the following circumstance: The Boyds having, on the 10th of July 1466, when the King was residing at Linlithgow, ordered a hunting match for his Majesty, they, with some other friends, instead of following the chase, turned into the road leading to Edinburgh, in which they had not gone far, when Lord Kennedy, suspecting their design, rode up, and laying his hand upon the bridle of the King's horse, requested James to return to Linlithgow, bidding him beware of those guides who thus treasonably attempted to carry him away; for, by a late statute it was declared high treason to seize upon or carry away the person of the King, without the express consent of the estates assembled in Parliament. But the Boyds thought that the possession of the King's person would guard them from the penalty of the law, and that an after-statute, which they doubted not of obtaining, and which, as we have related, they did obtain, would render the former act null and void. With this belief, Sir Alexander Boyd, as if he meant to resent the insult offered to the King, after some angry words, gave the Lord Kennedy a blow with his hunting staff, who thereupon quitted his hold of the bridle, and left them to pursue their journey to Edinburgh. But he never forgave the blow he had received, and he eagerly availed himself of the first opportunity that offered to avenge it.

He now represented to the King that the Lord Boyd had abused his power during his Majesty's minority; that matching his son, the Earl of Arran, with the Princess Mary, was staining the royal blood of Scotland, was an indignity to the Crown, and only the prelude to the execution of a plot which the Boyds had contrived of usurping even the sovereignty itself. He described the Lord Chamberlain as an ambitious, aspiring man, guilty of the highest offences, and capable of the

worst of villanies; and he at last succeeded in exciting the fears of the King, who, young, weak, credulous, and naturally prone to jealousy, was easily prevailed upon to sacrifice not only the Earl of Arran, but all his family, to the resentment of their enemies, notwithstanding the great services of their ancestors to the crown, and in spite of the ties of blood which united them so closely.

It does not appear from history that Lord Boyd was the character which Kennedy represented him to be. Buchanan only says that the Boyds were the cause of the King's degeneracy into all manner of licentiousness, by their indulgence of his pleasures. At the request of the faction adverse to them, the King summoned a Parliament to meet at Edinburgh, November 20, 1469, before which Lord Boyd, his son, the Earl of Arran, though absent on the King's service in Denmark, and his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, were summoned to appear, to give an account of their administration, and answer such charges as should be brought forward against them. Lord Boyd, astonished at this sudden turn of affairs, had recourse to arms; but finding it impossible to stand against his enemies, he made his escape into England; but his brother, Sir Alexander, being then sick, and trusting to his own integrity, was brought before the Parliament, where he, the Lord Boyd, and his son, the Earl of Arran, were indicted for high treason, for having laid hands on the King, and carried him, contrary to an Act of Parliament, and against the King's own will, from Linlithgow to Edinburgh in 1466. Sir Alexander alleged, in his defence, that he and his relatives had not only obtained, in a public convention, the King's pardon for that offence; but that, by a subsequent Act of Parliament, it was declared a good and loyal service on their part. No regard, however, was paid either to the pardon he had received, or to the Act of Parliament he referred to; because obtained by the Boyds when they were in power, and masters of the King's person. Being found guilty of high treason by a jury of Lords and Barons, Sir Alexander Boyd was condemned to lose his head on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, which sentence was executed accordingly. The Lord Boyd only escaped the same fate by his having taken refuge in England, where, however, he did not long survive his great reverse of fortune, as his death took place at Alnwick in 1470.

The Earl of Arran, though absent on state business, was declared a public enemy, and his estates were confiscated. His affairs were in this situation when he arrived in the Frith of Forth from Denmark with the young Queen. Before he landed he received intelligence of the wreck and ruin of his family, and he resolved to retire into Denmark. Without staying to attend the ceremonial of the Queen's landing, he set sail with his wife in one of the Danish convoy ships; and on his arrival at Denmark was received with the honours becoming his high birth. Thence he travelled through Germany into France, and went to pay a visit to Charles Duke of Burgundy, who received him most graciously, and being then at war with his rebellious subjects, the exiled Lord offered his services, which his Highness readily accepted. Finding that he was both brave and sagacious, the Duke honoured and supported him and his lady in a manner suitable to their rank. While he remained at the Duke of Burgundy's Court, he had a son and a daughter born to him by his Countess. But the King her brother, not yet satisfied with the miseries which he had brought upon the Boyds, recalled his sister to Scotland; and fearing that she would not be induced to leave her husband, he caused other persons to write to her, giving her hopes that his anger towards the Earl of Arran might yet be appeased; for, if she would come over and plead for him in person, there was no doubt

that she might prevail with her brother to restore her husband again to his favour. The Countess, flattered by these hopes, returned to Scotland, where she was no sooner arrived than the King urged her to sue for a divorce from her husband, cruelly detained her from going back to him, and caused public citations, attested by witnesses, to be fixed up at Kilmarnock, the seat of the Boyds, wherein Thomas Earl of Arran was commanded to appear within sixty days; which he not doing, his marriage with the King's sister was declared null and void, and a divorce granted, according to Buchanan, the Earl being absent and unheard. The Lady Mary was afterwards compelled by the King to marry James Lord Hamilton; but it is not certain whether this second marriage took place before or after the Earl of Arran's death, which occurred in 1474, at Antwerp, where he was honourably interred.

BOYD, ROBERT, an eminent divine, was born at Glasgow in 1578. He was the son of James Boyd, titular Archbishop of Glasgow, and cousin of Mark Alexander Boyd. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1604, according to the custom of the times, he went to France, where he made great proficiency in learning, particularly in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. On the invitation of the University of Montauban, he became Professor of Philosophy there, where he also studied divinity, and was ordained a minister of the French Reformed Church at Verteuil. In 1606 he was transferred to a Professorship at Saumur, where he remained till 1614, officiating also as pastor in the church.

The fame of his learning attracted the notice of his sovereign, James I. of England, who sent for him, and appointed him Professor of Divinity, and Principal of the University of Glasgow, where he went in 1615. The attempt of the King to assimilate the Presbyterian to the Episcopal form of church government placed Principal Boyd in a very embarrassed position. By his education and feelings, he was strongly attached to the Presbyterian Church; and finding that he could not consistently with his principles retain his situation, having refused to comply with the Perth Articles, he resigned it, and retired to his estate of Trochrig in Ayrshire. He was for a short time Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city. He was subsequently minister at Paisley, but soon left it, in consequence of a disagreement with the Countess of Abercorn, who had become a Roman Catholic. He died at Edinburgh, whither he had gone for medical advice, or, as others say, at Trochrig, January 5, 1627, aged 48.

He was much esteemed as a preacher by the Presbyterians. He wrote, in elegant Latin, a Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians, published under the title "Roberti Bodii Scoti Prælectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios," London, 1562, which shows him to have been well acquainted with the whole body of divinity. He was also the author of the "Monita de filii sui primogeniti Institutione," published in 1701 from the author's manuscripts by Dr Robert Sibbald. He wrote also some Latin poetry, which will be found in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum," and in the "Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ."

While he was Principal of Glasgow College, he was required to teach alternately theology one day, and Syriac the next; also to preach on Sunday in the parish church of Govan, near Glasgow, the temporalities of the rectory and vicarage of which had been annexed, with the condition of preaching, to the Principal's chair. Although he had thus apparently not much time to prepare his lectures, which were delivered in Latin, as customary at that period, he "uttered them," according to Wodrow, "in a continued discourse, without any hesitation, and with as much ease and freedom of speech, as the most eloquent divine is wont to deliver his

sermons in his mother tongue." Principal Baillie, who studied under Mr Boyd, mentions that, at a distance of thirty years, the tears, the solemn vows, and the ardour of the desires produced by his Latin prayers, were still fresh in his memory. An interesting life of Robert Boyd of Trochrig, from the original manuscript in the Wodrow collections in the Glasgow University Library, is now in the course of being printed for the use of the members of the Maitland Club of that city.

BOYD, WILLIAM, fourth and last Earl of Kilmarnock, was born in 1704. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and on succeeding to the family estates, he found them much encumbered. He early displayed great abilities, but his love of pleasure overcame his desire for study; and, in his youth, he was so extravagant, that he still more reduced his patrimony. This, it has been conjectured, was the cause of his taking up arms against the King. In his confession to the Rev. Mr Foster, while under sentence of death, his Lordship acknowledged, that his having engaged in the Rebellion was a kind of desperate scheme, to which he had recourse in the hope that he might be extricated from the embarrassment of his circumstances. "The true root of all," he says, "was his careless and dissolute life, by which he had reduced himself to great and perplexing difficulties; that the exigency of his affairs was in particular very pressing at the time of the Rebellion; and that, besides the general hope he had of mending his fortune by the success of it, he was also tempted by another prospect of retrieving his circumstances, by following the Pretender's standard." When the Rebellion broke out, Lord Kilmarnock was not concerned in it. In his speech at the bar of the House of Lords, and in his petition to the King after his sentence, he declared that it was not till after the battle of Prestonpans that he became a party to it, having, till then, influenced neither his tenants nor his followers to assist or abet the Rebellion. On the contrary, he had induced the inhabitants of the town of Kilmarnock, and the neighbouring towns, to rise in arms for his Majesty's cause; and, in consequence, two hundred men from Kilmarnock soon appeared in arms, and remained so all winter at Glasgow and other places.

It is recorded that, when the Earl joined the Pretender's standard, he was received by him with great marks of esteem and distinction. He was declared a member of his Privy Council, made colonel of the guards, and promoted to the rank of a general; although his Lordship himself says he was far from being a person of any consequence among them. His Lordship displayed considerable courage till the fatal battle of Culloden, when, finding it impossible to escape, he surrendered himself prisoner to the King's troops. He was conveyed to the Tower of London; and on Monday, July 28, 1746, he, the Earl of Cromarty, and Lord Balmerino, were conducted to Westminster Hall, and at the bar of the Lord High Steward's Court arraigned for high treason and rebellion. Lord Kilmarnock pleaded guilty to his indictment, and submitted himself to his Majesty's clemency. On the Wednesday following, the three Lords were again brought from the Tower to receive sentence, when being asked by the Lord High Steward, if he had anything to offer why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, his Lordship, addressing himself to his Grace and the whole august assembly, then consisting of an hundred and thirty-six peers, delivered an eloquent speech, after which he was condemned to be beheaded, and he was taken back to the Tower. He presented petitions to the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cumberland, wherein he set forth the constant attachment of his family to the interest of the Revo-

lution of 1688, and to that of the House of Hanover; and referred to his father's zeal and activity in support of the Crown and Constitution during the Rebellion of 1715, and his own appearance in arms, though he was then but a boy, under his father, and the whole tenor of his conduct up to the time he had unfortunately engaged in the cause of the Pretender. But the services of his forefathers could not satisfy the public demand for justice, nor avail him so far as to induce his Majesty to pardon him. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, August 18, 1746, and interred in the Tower church, with this inscription on his coffin,—"Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat. 18 Augusti 1746, ætat. suæ 42." His whole deportment, from his sentence till his execution, was suitable to one in his unhappy circumstances. He was truly penitent and resigned to his fate.

Lord Kilmarnock possessed a fine address, and was very polite. His person was tall and graceful; his countenance mild, but his complexion pale. He lived and died in the public profession of the Church of Scotland, and left behind him a widow, who was the Lady Ann Livingston, daughter of James Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, attainted in 1716, with whom he had a considerable fortune, and three sons, the eldest of whom was the fifteenth Earl of Errol, having succeeded upon the death of Mary Countess of Errol, in 1758, to her estate and honours, his mother being undoubted heir of line of that noble family. He died June 3, 1778. The present Earl of Errol was created Baron Kilmarnock in 1831.

BOYD, ZACHARY, an eminent divine of the seventeenth century, was born before 1590. He was descended from the Boyds of Pinkell in Ayrshire, and was cousin of Mr Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Argyle, and Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig, or Trochraigue, some time Principal of the University of Glasgow. After being taught the rudiments of his education at the school of Kilmarnock, he entered upon his studies at the University of Glasgow. About 1607 he went to France, and became a student at the University of Saumur under his relative Robert Boyd, whose life has been already given. In 1611 he was appointed a Regent in that University, and is said to have declined the principalship, which was offered to him.

We learn from the preface to his "Last Battell of the Soule," that he spent sixteen years in France, during four of which he was a preacher of the gospel. In 1621 the persecutions to which the Protestants in France were subjected compelled him to return to Scotland. At first, as he tells us, he "remained a space a private man at Edinburgh, with Doctor Sibbald, the glory and honour of all the physitians of our land." Afterwards he lived with Sir William Scott of Elie, and subsequently with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton at Kinneil. In 1623 he was appointed minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, where he continued till his death. In 1629 he published his principal prose work, entitled "The Last Battell of the Soule in Death, divided into eight Conferences: Whereby are showne the diverse Skirmishes that are betweene the Soule of Man on his Death-bedde, and the Enemies of our Salvation. Carefullie digested for the Comfort of the Sicke: By Mr Zacharie Boyd, Preacher of God's Word at Glasgow. I live to die that I may die to live. Printed at Edinburgh, by the Heires of Andro Hart." The book was dedicated to "the most sacred and most mightie monarch," Charles I., in a prose address, and also in a poetical one. These were followed by a dedication in French to Queen Henrietta. In the prose address to his Majesty he says, "There is no sinne so secret, but God in his owne time shall bring it to light. If King Charles rule well, and bee truelie godlie, like Nathanael without guile, an hundreth yeares after this, Great

Britaine shall blesse the name of King Charles; yea, and that till God end time in eternitie. The seven stars of the Charles-waine are not so glorious as shall bee the seven letters of Charles in God's Booke, which is the booke of life. Let it please your Majestie to looke upon these my workes with a favourable eye, and to take them into your royall protection. They were brought foorth in the land of your birth, even in your olde Scotland, whereof your Majestie is now the hundreth and ninth King. The particular place where this booke was penned is your owne Glasgow, a citie once greatlie beloved of great King James, your Majestie's father, of blessed memorie;—a citie that looketh for the like favour from your Royall Majestie. My chiefest spirituall desire is, that this may bee comfortable to sicke soules: My first temporall wish is, that your Majestie would daine it with a blink of your favour: Let it obtaine your Royall approbation, which shall bee to it as a passe-port, which neither pride nor envy shall bee able with reason to reject. If anie man be contentious, I heere appell unto Cæsar." He concludes with signing himself, "Your Majestie's most humble, most obedient servant and subject, both borne and sworne, M. Zacharie Boyd."

His poetical address, "Ad Carolum Regem," is short, and may be quoted here:—

"This life, O Prince, is like a raging sea,
Where froathy mounts are heaved up on hie:
Our painted joys in blinks that are ful warme,
Are, like raine-bowes, forerunners of a storme;
All flesh with griefe is prickt within, without,
Crownes carie cares, and compasse them about.
Your state is great, your place is high: What then?
God calls you gods, but ye shall die like men."

Mr Boyd's feelings of loyalty and devotion to his sovereign were very strong. In 1633, when Charles I. came to Scotland to be crowned, he happened to meet his Majesty the day after the coronation in the porch of Holyrood Palace, when he addressed the King in a Latin oration full of the most loyal and laudatory sentiments. In 1634 he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow; also in 1635, and again in 1645. When the attempt to impose Episcopacy upon Scotland, and the violent and arbitrary proceedings of the government, led to the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant, Mr Boyd and the other members of Glasgow College at first refused to subscribe it, deeming it preferable to yield something to the wishes of the Sovereign. He afterwards found it expedient, with most of his colleagues, to sign the national document, to which he faithfully adhered; although he did not, like some of his brother-divines, engage actively in the subsequent military transactions. The fight at Newburnford, August 28, 1640, by which the Scotish army gained possession of Newcastle, was commemorated by him in a poem of sixteen 8vo pages; but the versification of this piece is very homely, and in some parts it approaches even the burlesque. In 1643 he published his "Crosses, Comforts, and Councels, needfull to be considered, and carefullie to be laid up in the hearts of the Godlie, in these boysterous broiles, and bloody times."

We learn from Robert Baillie's Letters, that, in October 1650, after the defeat of the Scotish forces at Dunbar, when Cromwell visited Glasgow, Mr Boyd had the courage to remain, when the magistrates and other persons of influence had left the city; and, in preaching before the Protector, he bearded him and his soldiers to their very faces. "Cromwell," says Baillie, "with the whole body of his army, comes peaceably to Glasgow. The magistrates and ministers all fled away; I got to the isle of Cumray with my Lady Montgomery, but left all my family and goods to Cromwell's courtesy, which indeed was great, for he took such measures with the soldiers that they did less displeasure at Glasgow than if they

had been at London, though Mr Zachary Boyd railed on them all to their very face in the High Church." His allusions and reproaches were so bitter, that one of Cromwell's officers is reported to have asked the Protector, in a whisper, for permission "to pistol the scoundrel."—"No, no," said Cromwell, "we will manage him in another way." He invited Mr Boyd to dinner, and gained his respect by the fervour of the devotions in which he spent the evening, and which, it is said, continued till three o'clock next morning!

Mr Boyd died about the end of 1653, or the beginning of 1654, and was succeeded by Mr Donald Cargill. Shortly before his death, he completed an extensive manuscript work, bearing the title of "The Notable Places of the Scripture expounded," at the conclusion of which is added, "Heere the Author was neere his end, and was able to do no more, March 3, 1653." He was twice married. His first wife was named Elizabeth Fleming, and his second Margaret Mure, the third daughter of William Mure of Glanderston, Renfrewshire, who, surviving him, took for her second husband Mr James Durham, author of the Commentary on the Revelation. Mr Boyd had amassed a considerable amount of property, which he divided, by his will, between his widow and the College of Glasgow. The latter also got his library and manuscript compositions. His bust, with an inscription, ornaments the gateway of the University, and the Divinity Hall of the College contains his portrait. During his life, he published nineteen works, chiefly of a religious cast, but none of them very large. His manuscript productions, eighty-six in number, are principally comprised within thirteen 4to volumes, written in a very close hand. Besides these, there are three others, entitled, "Zion's Flowers, or Christian Poems for Spiritual Edification," 2 vols. 4to. "The English Academie, containing Precepts and Purpose for the Weal both of Soul and Body," 1 vol. 12mo; and "The Four Evangels in English Verse." Mr Neil, in his Life of Boyd, prefixed to a new edition of his "Last Battell of the Soule," published at Glasgow in 1831, says:—"Mr Boyd appears to have been a scholar of very considerable learning. He composed in Latin, and his qualifications in that language may be deemed respectable. His works also bear the evidence of his having been possessed of a critical knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and other languages. As a prose writer, he will bear comparison with any of the Scotish divines of the same age. He is superior to Rutherford, and, in general, more grammatically correct than even Baillie himself, who was justly esteemed a very learned man. His style may be considered excellent for the period. Of his characteristics as a writer, his originality of thought is particularly striking. He discusses many of his subjects with spirit and ingenuity, and there is much which must be acknowledged as flowing from a vigorous intellect, and a fervid and poetical imagination. This latter tendency of his genius is at all times awake, and from which may be inferred his taste for metaphor, and love of colouring, so conspicuous in his writings. One of his most popular attempts to render himself serviceable to his country was in preparing a poetical version of the Book of Psalms for the use of the church. It had been previous to 1646 that he engaged in this, as the Assembly of 1647, when appointing a committee to examine Rous's version, which had been transmitted to them by the Assembly at Westminster, "recommended them to avail themselves of the Psalter of Rowallan, and of Mr Zachary Boyd, and of any other poetical writers." It is further particularly recommended to Mr Zachary Boyd "to translate the other Scriptural Songs in metre, and to report his travails therein to the Commission of that Assembly, that after examination there-

of, they may send the same to the presbyteries, to be there considered until the next General Assembly." Mr Boyd complied with this request, as the Assembly, August 10, 1648, recommends to Mr John Adamson and Mr Thomas Crawfurd to revise the labours of Mr Zachary Boyd upon the other Scripture Songs, and to prepare a report thereof to the said Commission for publick affairs;" who, it is probable, had never given in any "report of their labours." Of his version, Baillie had not entertained a high opinion, as he says, "our good friend, Mr Zachary Boyd, has put himself to a great deal of pains and charges to make a Psalter, but I ever warned him his hopes were groundless to get it received in our churches, yet the flatteries of his unadvised neighbours make him insist in his fruitless design."

There seems to have been a party who did not undervalue Mr Boyd's labours quite so much as Baillie, and who, if possible, were determined to carry their point, as, according to Baillie's statement, "The Psalms were often revised, and sent to Presbyteries," and, "had it not been for some who had more regard than needed to Mr Zachary Boyd's Psalter, I think they (that is, Rous's version) had passed through in the end of last Assembly: but these, with almost all the references from the former Assemblies, were remitted to the next." On 23d November 1649, Rous's version, revised and improved, was sanctioned by the Commission with authority of the General Assembly, and any other discharged from being used in the churches, or its families. Mr Boyd was thus deprived of the honour to which he aspired with some degree of zeal, and it must have been to himself and friends a source of considerable disappointment. Among other works, he produced two volumes, under the title of "Zion's Flowers, or Christian Poems for Spirituall Edification," and it is these which are usually shown as his Bible, and have received that designation. These volumes consist of a collection of poems on select subjects in Scripture history, such as that of Josiah, Jephtha, David, and Goliath, &c., rendered into the dramatic form, in which various 'speakers' are introduced, and where the prominent facts of the Scripture narrative are brought forward and amplified. We have a pretty close parallel to these poems in the "Ancient Mysteries" of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and in the sacred dramas of some modern writers. In this work there are some homely and even ludicrous passages, but a fine strain of devotional feeling pervades the poetry of which the two volumes are composed.

BRAIDWOOD, THOMAS, one of the earliest teachers of the deaf and dumb in Great Britain, was born in 1715. He finished his education at the College of Edinburgh, and was afterwards assistant at the Grammar School at Hamilton. He subsequently opened a school in Edinburgh for the instruction of young men in geometry, mathematics, &c. In 1760, a boy named Charles Sherriff, born deaf, was fortunately placed under Mr Braidwood's care to be taught writing. From attentively considering the condition of this boy, Mr Braidwood conceived the hope of teaching him to articulate. By patience and perseverance, in a few years he enabled him to speak and to understand language. Mr Sherriff afterwards went to the East Indies, where he made a fortune as a miniature painter. Although Mr Braidwood was not the first teacher of the art, he was the inventor of his own ingenious method. Till about the middle of the seventeenth century, no attempt is known to have been made to introduce a method of tuition for the deaf and dumb. In his "Philocophus, or Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend," published in 1648, Bullwer relates an instance of a Spanish nobleman who was instructed by a priest. In 1659 Dr William Holder taught one young gentleman

in England. About the year 1660 Dr John Wallis, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, had two pupils. Between 1690 and 1700, Dr John Amman, of Amsterdam, instructed a young lady at Haerlem, and some others in Holland. Efforts had also been made by Van Helmont, a German, and by Monachus, a Spaniard. About 1750 Mr Baker practised the art in England; but no regular academy for the deaf and dumb was opened by any of the ingenious persons named. The primary systematic instruction of the deaf and dumb is peculiarly attributed to the Abbe de l'Epee in France, and to Mr Thomas Braidwood in Great Britain. Many who had an opportunity of examining the systems of both, award the superiority to that of our countryman. The former taught his pupils to communicate their ideas by appropriate visible signs. The latter began with the letters of the alphabet, as in the rudiments of general education; and at length brought his scholars to pronounce and to articulate, by a method adapted to the defective organ, peculiarly his own. About the year 1770 Mr Braidwood took, as a co-adjutor or partner, his kinsman and future son-in-law, Mr John Braidwood, who was born in 1756, and married in 1782 the daughter of his venerable relative. After having resided some years in Edinburgh, Mr Braidwood removed his establishment to Hackney, near London, where he continued to instruct the deaf and dumb, and to cure impediments in the speech. In his latter years, he retired from the toils of teaching, and his daughter, Mrs John Braidwood, having been, from her earliest youth, initiated in the art, continued, after the death of her husband, which took place September 24, 1798, to conduct the academy at Hackney with great success, being assisted by her sons, Messrs Thomas and John Braidwood. An American gentleman named Green, whose son was educated by Mr Braidwood, published at London in 1783 a work, entitled "Vox Oculis Subjecta," in which he gave an account of the academy of Messrs Braidwood at Edinburgh. One of his assistants, the late Dr Watson, afterwards Head Master of the London Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, published in 1809 a work, entitled "Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," in the introduction to which he declared that he pursued Mr Braidwood's plan. Mr Hugo Arnot, in his "History of Edinburgh;" Dr Johnson, in his "Journey to the Hebrides;" Lord Monboddo, in his "Origin and Progress of Language;" Mr Pennant, in his "Tour through Scotland;" and John Herries, in his "Elements of Speech," speak with great praise of Mr Braidwood and his system. Among those who attended the public examinations of his pupils, and attested their proficiency, may be mentioned, the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society, Lord Hailes, Dr Robertson, Sir John Pringle, Dr Franklin, and Dr Hunter. Mr Braidwood died at Grove House, Hackney, Middlesex, October 24, 1806.

BRIDGES, DAVID, a native of Edinburgh, born July 2, 1776, was educated at the High School of that city. He was the eldest son of a cloth-merchant in Edinburgh of the same name, with whom he became associated in business. But the primary and strongly developed bias of his mind towards literary studies, and more especially the fine arts and the drama, was not to be controlled by his connection with mercantile business; and whilst the senior partner devoted himself to professional avocations in one part of their well-known premises in Bank Street, as described in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and "Chambers' Walks in Edinburgh," the younger was employed, more in accordance with his tastes, in adorning, by the help of the statuary and painter, a sort of *sanctum* below, which had become the usual resort of the *Literati* of Edinburgh, where one might daily meet Sir Walter Scott,

Professor Wilson, and the other eminent men of the day. His inclination led him, at an early period, to studies connected with the fine arts; and having improved his native judgment in this department, which was both delicate and sound, by extensive reading, and the contemplation of the finest ancient and modern specimens of art, it occurred to him that an attempt might be made, with a fair prospect of success, to revive Art from the low state into which it had fallen in his native country. He was of opinion that there was no want of Scotish genius, but that it had only to be rightly directed and appreciated by the public, to obtain for Scotland that place in the arts which the writings of Hume and Robertson had achieved in literature. This great end he endeavoured to accomplish, by interesting persons of fortune and taste in such matters, among whom may be mentioned the late Mr Oswald of Auchincruive, and Mr Laing Meason; and particularly by his writings in the periodical press. In this manner—by reiterated papers on the principles and practice of art, on its state as then existing in Scotland, and what it might become, if duly tended and fostered, by contrasting native with foreign, and new with ancient works, and by inculcating a doctrine, in which he had the most assured faith, that the greatest works of antiquity might be equalled by modern industry and genius—he gave a higher tone to the public mind on the subject, and more confirmed confidence and position to artists, and prepared the way for what he had the gratification of living to see established, a Scotish School of Painting and Sculpture, worthy of the nation, and of the advanced state of the arts generally. He was the first among modern Scotsmen who made art the subject of systematic criticism; and from the purity and clearness of his style of writing, his complete knowledge of the subject, and the graceful talent he possessed of mingling illustration with argument, he imparted an interest to a subject which, to many, might otherwise appear unattractive. In dramatic and musical criticism, his services were not less valuable. His critiques in this department displayed much refinement of taste, an intimate acquaintance with the dramatic writers and poets, and with the rules of dramatic representation. And when it is considered, that it was to the acting of the great Mrs Siddons, John Kemble, Kean, Miss O'Neil, &c. he had to apply the rules which his taste and study had suggested, it is not to be wondered at, that in exercises of this sort he took particular delight, and had attained to great excellence. His writings, which were numerous, have never been collected. They are spread over the Edinburgh Magazine, Edinburgh Annual Register, and the newspaper press of the day.

Equal to, if not before, his talents as a writer and critic, were his social and convivial qualities. He founded, and was the secretary and treasurer of, the Dilettanti Society of Edinburgh, of which Professor Wilson, and many eminent men, were members, and was an active director of George Watson's Hospital and other institutions of his native city. Amongst his friends he enumerated the late Principal Baird, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Sir Robert Liston, Sir David Halliday, Mr John Gibson Lockhart, (who, in his correspondence, addresses him as "Director-General of Fine Arts,") and Sir David Wilkie. Mr Bridges married Miss Flora Macdonald, daughter of Norman Macdonald, Esq. of Scalpa, and sister of Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the Forces, an officer distinguished not more for his services during the late war, than for his subsequent administration of the affairs of the army. Mr Bridges died November 24, 1840, aged 64.

BROWN, JAMES, an eminent linguist and traveller, the son of James Brown, M. D., was born at Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, May 23, 1709.

He was educated under the Rev. Dr Robert Friend at Westminster School, where he was well instructed in the classics. In the end of 1722 he went with his father to Constantinople; and having a great natural aptitude for the acquirement of languages, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the Turkish and Italian, as well as the modern Greek. In 1725 he returned home, and made himself master of the Spanish language. About the year 1732 he first started the idea of a London Directory, or List of principal Traders in the metropolis, with their addresses. Having laid the foundation of this useful work, he gave it to Mr Henry Kent, a printer in Finch Lane, Cornhill, who, continuing it yearly, made a fortune by it.

In July 1741 he entered into an agreement with twenty-four of the principal merchants of London, members of the Russia Company, of which Sir John Thompson was then governor, to go to Persia, to carry on a trade through Russia, as their chief agent or factor. On 29th September of the same year he sailed for Riga; whence he passed through Russia, and, proceeding down the Volga to Astracan, voyaged along the Caspian Sea to Reshd in Persia, where he established a factory. He continued in that country nearly four years; and, upon one occasion, went in state to the camp of Nadir Shah, better known by the name of Kouli Khan, to deliver a letter to that chief from George II. While he resided in Persia, he applied himself to the study of the language, and made such a proficiency in it, that, after his return home, he compiled a very copious Persian Dictionary and Grammar, with many curious specimens of the Persian mode of writing, which he left behind him in manuscript.

Not satisfied with the conduct of the Russian Company in London, and sensible of the dangers to which the Factory was constantly exposed from the unsettled and tyrannical nature of the Persian government, he resigned his charge, and returned to England on Christmas-day 1746. In the following year the Factory was plundered of property to the amount of L.80,000, which led to a final termination of the Persia trade. The writer of his Obituary, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December 1788, says, that he possessed the strictest integrity, unaffected piety, and exalted but unostentatious benevolence, with an even, placid, and cheerful temper. In May 1787 he was visited with a slight paralytic stroke, from which he soon recovered, and he retained his wonted health and vigour till within four days of his death, when he was attacked by a much severer stroke, which deprived him, by degrees, of all his faculties, and he expired without a groan, November 30, 1788, at his house at Stoke Newington, Middlesex. Mr Lysons, in his "Environs," Vol. III., states, that Mr Brown's father, who died in 1733, published anonymously a translation of two "Orations of Isocrates."

BROWN, JOHN, author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," the son of a weaver, was born in 1722, in the village of Carpow or Kerpoo, county of Perth. His parents dying before he was twelve years of age, it was with some difficulty that he acquired his education. By his own intense application to study, before he was twenty years of age, he had obtained an intimate knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, with the last of which he was critically conversant. He was also acquainted with the French, Italian, German, Arabic, Persian, Syriac, and Ethiopic. He was but a very limited time at school. "One month," he says himself, "without his parent's allowance, he bestowed upon Latin." His great acquisition of knowledge, without the assistance of a teacher, appeared so wonderful to the ignorant country people, that a report was circulated far and wide that young Brown had acquired his learning in a sinful way, that is, by intercourse with Satan!

In early youth he was employed as a shepherd. He afterwards undertook the occupation of pedlar or travelling merchant. In 1747 he established himself in a school at Gairney Bridge, in the neighbourhood of Kinross, afterwards taught by Michael Bruce the poet. Here Brown remained two years. He subsequently taught for a year and a half another school at Spital, near Linton. Having attached himself to the body who, in 1733, seceded from the Church of Scotland, he now attended the regular study of philosophy and divinity under the inspection of the Associate Synod. In 1751 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh, at Dalkeith; and soon after received a call from the Secession congregation at Stow, also one nearly at the same time from Haddington. He chose the latter, and was ordained their pastor in June 1751. In 1758 he published an "Essay towards an Easy Explication of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Catechisms," intended for the use of the young. In 1765 he published his "Christian Journal," once the most popular of all his works. In 1768 he was elected Professor of Divinity under the Associate Synod. In 1784 he received a pressing invitation from the Reformed Dutch church in New York, to be their tutor in divinity, which he declined. He died at Haddington, June 19, 1787.

He published several religious works of great merit and usefulness. The principal of these are, an edition of the Bible, called the "Self-Interpreting Bible," from its marginal references, which are far more copious than in any other edition, London, 1778, 2 vols. 4to, and since frequently reprinted; a "Dictionary of the Bible," on the plan of Calmet, but chiefly adapted to common readers, 2 vols. 8vo; "Explication of Scripture Metaphors," 12mo; "History of the Secession," published first in 1766, eighth edition, 1802; "The Christian Student and Pastor," 1781, being an Abridgment of the Lives of Pious Men; "Letters on the Government of the Christian Church," published in 1767; "General History of the Church," 2 vols. 12mo, published in 1771, a very useful compendium of church history, partly on the plan of Mosheim, or perhaps rather of Lampe; a "Body of Divinity," being the substance of lectures delivered by him as professor of divinity; and "Meditations." After his death appeared a volume, entitled "Select Remains," with some account of his life. A memoir also was written of him by the late Rev. J. Brown Patterson, which is prefixed to the last edition of his "Self-Interpreting Bible." Mr Brown was twice married, and had the satisfaction of living to see two of his sons by the first marriage rise to eminence as preachers in the Secession church.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., a very eccentric character, the founder of the Brunonian System of Medicine, was born in 1735 or 1736, either in the village of Lintlaws or Preston, parish of Buncle, Berwickshire. His parents, who were Seceders, were in the humblest condition of life, his father's occupation not being above that of a day-labourer. Nevertheless, they were anxious to give their son a decent and religious education. It was a frequent expression of his father's, "that he would gird his belt the tighter to give his son John a good education." He early discovered uncommon quickness of apprehension, and he was sent to school to learn English much sooner than the usual period. Before he was five years of age, he had read through almost the whole of the Old Testament. Such was his desire for reading, that, deserting his play, after school-hours in the evening, he used to retire to a corner of his father's fire-side, and eagerly pore over such books of amusement and instruction as came in his way. He was soon after put to the grammar school of Dunse, then taught by the celebrated

Cruickshank, where he made considerable progress in the knowledge of Latin. About this time, when he was little more than five years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his father; and his mother afterwards married a weaver, by whose assistance he was enabled to continue at school, where he was distinguished for his unwearied application, his facility in mastering the tasks assigned to him, and the retentiveness of his memory. Before he was ten years of age, he had gone through the routine of grammar education required previously to entering college. But his mother could not afford to put him to the university, and he was bound apprentice to a weaver. The rooted aversion he expressed for this occupation, and the kind offer of Mr Cruickshank to allow him to attend the school gratuitously, induced his friends to consent to his resuming his studies, with the view of his ultimately becoming a preacher of the Secession. About his eleventh year, therefore, he returned to school, and quickly regained the ground he had lost. In a short time he became so necessary to his master, that he was occasionally deputed to instruct the younger scholars.

At this period, we are told, "he was of a religious turn, and was so strongly attached to the sect of Seceders, or Whigs, as they are called in Scotland, in which he had been bred, that he would have thought his salvation hazarded, if he had attended the meetings of the Established Church. He aspired to be a preacher of a purer religion." A circumstance which happened about his thirteenth year had the effect of making him altogether relinquish the idea of becoming a Seceding minister. Having been persuaded, by some of his school-fellows, to hear a sermon in the parish church of Dunse, he was in consequence summoned to appear before the session of the congregation of Seceders to which he belonged, to be rebuked for his conduct, but his pride got the better of his attachment to the sect. He resolved not to submit to the censure that was about to be pronounced upon him; and in order to avoid a formal expulsion, he at once renounced their authority, and professed himself a member of the Established Church. He afterwards acted for some years as usher in Dunse school; and about the age of twenty, was engaged as tutor to the son of a gentleman in the neighbourhood. This situation he left in 1755, when he went to Edinburgh, where, while he studied at the philosophy classes, he supported himself by instructing his fellow-students in the Greek and Latin languages. He afterwards attended the divinity hall, and had proceeded so far in his theological studies as to be called upon to deliver, in the public hall, a discourse upon a prescribed portion of Scripture, the usual step preliminary to being licensed to preach.

About this time, on the recommendation of a friend, he was employed by a gentleman then studying medicine to translate into Latin an inaugural dissertation. The superior manner in which he executed his task gained him great reputation, which induced him to turn his attention towards the study of medicine. Shortly afterwards he retired to Dunse, and resumed his former occupation of Usher. At Martinmas 1759 he returned to Edinburgh, and a vacancy happening in one of the classes in the High School, he became a candidate, but without success. Being unable to pay the fees for the medical classes, at the commencement of the college session in that year, he addressed an elegantly composed Latin letter, first to Dr Alexander Monro, then Professor of Anatomy, and afterwards to the other medical professors in the University, from whom he immediately received gratis tickets of admission to their different courses of lectures.

Brown prosecuted his medical studies with great ardour, and proportionate success. For two or three

years he supported himself by teaching the classics; but he afterwards devoted himself to that occupation which is known at the university by the familiar name of "grinding," that is, preparing the medical candidates for their probationary examinations, which are all conducted in Latin. For composing a thesis, he charged ten guineas; and for translating one into Latin, his price was five. In 1761 he became a member of the Royal Medical Society, where, in the discussion of medical theories, he had an opportunity of displaying his talents to advantage. He enjoyed the particular favour of the celebrated Cullen, who received him into his family as tutor to his children, and treated him with every mark of confidence and esteem. He even made him assistant in his lectures—Brown illustrating and explaining to the pupils in the evening the lecture delivered by Dr Cullen in the morning. In 1765, under the patronage of that eminent professor, he opened a boarding-house for the students of the university, the profits of which, with those of his professional engagements, enabled him to marry a Miss Lamond, the daughter of a respectable citizen of Edinburgh. In spite of all his advantages, however, his total want of economy, and his taste for company and convivial pleasures, reduced him, in the course of three or four years, to a state of insolvency. Had he been prudent, and not indulged in those intemperate excesses to which he was addicted, he might have soon acquired both fortune and reputation. But his manner of living was too liberal for his resources, his entertainments too costly and frequent, and his management in other respects so careless and improvident, that he was at last under the necessity of calling a meeting of his creditors, and making a compromise with them.

He now devoted himself to obtaining an intimate knowledge of anatomy and botany, with the view of qualifying himself for an anatomical professorship in one of the infant colleges of America; but he was persuaded by Cullen, who found him useful in conducting his Latin correspondence, to relinquish the design of leaving his native country. Soon afterwards he became a candidate for the vacant Chair of the Theory of Medicine, and was again unsuccessful, Dr Gregory having been appointed. On this occasion, an anecdote got into circulation, which, if true, reflects little credit on his heretofore friend and patron, Dr Cullen. Coming forward without recommendation, it was reported, that when the magistrates, who are the patrons of the professorships, asked who this unfriended candidate was, Cullen, so far from giving him his support, observed, with a sarcastic smile, "Surely this can never be our Jock!" Attributing his disappointments to the jealousy of Cullen, Brown resolved to break off all connexion with him, which he did after his rejection on applying to become a member of the society which published the Edinburgh Medical Essays, admission into which Cullen could easily have procured him.

Shortly after this he commenced giving lectures in Latin upon a new system of medicine, which he had formed in opposition to Cullen's theories, and employed the manuscript of his "Elementa Medicinæ," composed some time previously as his text-book. The novelty of his doctrines procured him at first a numerous class of pupils; and the contest between his partizans and those of his opponents was carried to the highest possible extreme. In the Royal Medical Society, the debates among the students on the subject of the new system were conducted with so much vehemence and intemperance, that they frequently terminated in a duel between some of the parties. A law was in consequence passed, by which it was enacted that any member who challenged another on account of anything said in the public debates, should be expelled the society. In the autumn of 1779 Brown took the de-

gree of M. D. at the University of St Andrews, his rupture with the professors of Edinburgh preventing him from applying for it from that University. Not only the medical professors, but the medical practitioners, were opposed to his system, and he was visited with much rancorous obloquy and misrepresentation by his opponent Dr Cullen and his abettors. The imprudence of his conduct in private life, and his intemperate habits, gave his enemies a great advantage over him. One of his pupils informed Dr Beddoes "that he used, before he began to read his lecture, to take fifty drops of laudanum in a glass of whisky, repeating the dose four or five times during the lecture. Between the effects of these stimulants and his voluntary exertions, he soon waxed warm, and by degrees his imagination was exalted into phrensy."

His design seems to have been to simplify the science of medicine, and to render the knowledge of it easily attainable. All general or universal diseases were reduced by him to two great families or classes, the sthenic and the asthenic; the former depending upon an excess of excitement, the latter on a deficiency of it. Apoplexy is an instance of the former, common fever of the latter. The former were to be removed by debilitating, the latter by stimulant medicines, of which the most powerful are wine, brandy, and opium; the stimuli being applied gradually, and with much caution. "Spasmodic and convulsive disorders," he says in his preface to the "Elementa Medicinæ," "were found to proceed from debility; and wine and brandy, which had been thought hurtful in these diseases, he found the most powerful of all remedies in removing them." In order to prejudice the minds of the public against the "Brunonian System," as it was called, his enemies spread a report that its author cured *all* diseases with brandy and laudanum, the latter of which, till the proper use of it was pointed out by Dr Brown, had been employed by physicians very sparingly in the cure of diseases.

In 1780 he published his "Elementa Medicinæ," which his opponents did not venture openly to refute, but those students who were known to resort to Dr Brown's lectures were marked out, and in their inaugural dissertations at the College, any allusion to his work, or quotation from it, was absolutely prohibited. "Had a candidate," says Dr Brown's son in the life of his father, prefixed to his works, "been so bold as to affirm that opium acted as a stimulant, and denied that its primary action was sedative; or had he asserted that a catarrh, or a similar inflammatory complaint, was occasioned by the action of heat, or of heating things, upon a body previously exposed for some time to cold, and that it would give way to cold and antiphlogistic regimen—facts which are now no longer controverted—he might have continued to enjoy his new opinions, but would have been very unlikely to attain the object he had in view in presenting himself for examination." The number of students attending his classes became in consequence very much reduced.

In 1776 Dr Brown had been elected President of the Royal Medical Society, and, notwithstanding the violent opposition made to his system by the older physicians, he was again chosen to the chair in 1780. In 1785 he instituted the Mason Lodge called the "Roman Eagle," with the design of preventing, as far as possible, the rapid decline of the language and literature of the ancient Romans. Several gentlemen of talent and reputation became members of this society; and among others the celebrated Crosbie, at that time one of the chief ornaments of the Scotish bar. His motives in instituting this Lodge have been variously represented, and one of his biographers has asserted, it appears erroneously, that it was with the view of "gaining proselytes to his new doctrine." The obligation signed by the members of the Institution suffi-

ciently points out the objects of the association. Upon this occasion he received the compliments of all who wished well to polite literature. At the meetings of the Institution, at which nothing but Latin was spoken, Brown usually presided, and addressed the members in the Latin language with fluency, purity, and animation. In the same year in which he founded the Roman Eagle Lodge, he published anonymously his English work, entitled "Outlines," in which, under the character of a student, he points out the fallacy of former systems of medicine, and farther illustrates the principles of his own doctrine. His excesses had gradually brought him and his system into discredit with the public; and at one time his pecuniary difficulties were so great, that he was reduced to the necessity of concluding a course of lectures in prison, where he had been confined for debt. In this distressing situation, a one-hundred pound note was secretly conveyed to him from an unknown person, who was afterwards traced to be the late generous and patriotic Lord Gardenstone.

His prospects and circumstances becoming worse daily, in the year 1786 he quitted his native country for London, hoping that his merit would be better rewarded in the capital of the empire than it had been in Edinburgh. He was now in the fifty-first year of his age, and had a wife and eight children, but his expectations of success were very sanguine. Soon after his arrival he delivered three successive courses of lectures at the Devil's Tavern, which being attended only by a few select hearers, added little to his income. From Mr Johnson, bookseller, of St Paul's Churchyard, he received a small sum for the first edition of the translation of his "Elementa Medicinæ." We learn from his son's Memoir of his Life, that about this time, in consequence of a paltry intrigue, he was deprived of the situation of physician to the King of Prussia, that monarch having written to his ambassador in London to find him out, and send him over to Berlin, and another person of the name of Brown, an apothecary, having gone to Prussia without the ambassador's knowledge. It is also said, that on a previous occasion, the interference of his enemies prevented him from obtaining the Professorship of Medicine in the University of Padua, where his system had many adherents. Having furnished his house in Golden Square on credit, the broker from whom he got his furniture in a few months threw him into the King's Bench Prison, without any previous demand for the money due to him. During his confinement he was applied to by a bookseller, named Murray, for a nostrum or pill, for which the popularity of his name would ensure an extensive sale. As he was only offered a trifle for the property of it, he rejected the proposal. Soon after he was solicited by no less than five persons to make up a secret or quack medicine, but as they could never come to terms, he steadily refused all their entreaties. Their object was to take advantage of his necessities, and without making him an adequate recompence, to extort from him the possession of a nostrum, which would have been a fertile source of gain to them, but a disgrace to him as a respectable physician. By the friendly assistance of a countryman of the name of Miller, and the liberality of the late Mr Maddison, stock-broker, of Charing Cross, he at length obtained his liberty in the early part of the year 1788.

He now applied himself with earnestness to execute different works which he had planned while in prison. Besides the translation of his "Elementa Medicinæ," which he had published, he proposed among other works to bring out a new edition of his "Observations," a "Treatise on the Gout," for which he was to receive L.500 from a bookseller; also a treatise on "The Operation of Opium on the Human Constitution;" a new edition of the

"Elementa," with additions; and a "Review of Medical Reviewers." His prospects were beginning to brighten and his practice to increase, when a fatal stroke of apoplexy at once put a period to his life, and to the illusive hopes of future prosperity which he had been cherishing. He died October 7, 1788, in the 53d year of his age; having, the day preceding that of his death, delivered the introductory lecture of a fourth course, at his house in Golden Square. He had taken, as was his custom, a considerable quantity of laudanum before going to bed, and he died in the course of the night. In 1796 Dr Beddoes published an edition of his "Elements of Medicine," for the benefit of his family, with a Life of the Author. In 1804 his eldest son, Dr William Cullen Brown, published his works, with a memoir of his father, in 3 vols. 8vo. Dr Brown's system was undoubtedly one of great ingenuity, but although some of his conclusions have proved useful in the improvement of medical science, his opinions, never generally adopted in practice, have long ago been abandoned by the profession. In "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits," Dr Brown figures as a very prominent character.

BROWN, JOHN, an ingenious artist and elegant scholar, the son of a goldsmith and watchmaker, was born in 1752 at Edinburgh, and was early destined to the profession of a painter. In 1771 he went to Italy, where for ten years he improved himself in his art. At Rome he met with Sir William Young and Mr Townley, and accompanied them as a draftsman into Sicily. Of the antiquities of this celebrated Island he took several very fine views in pen and ink, which were exquisitely finished, and preserved the appropriate character of the buildings which he intended to represent. On his return to Edinburgh he gained the esteem of many eminent persons by his elegant manners and instructive conversation on various subjects, particularly on those of art and music, of both of which his knowledge was very extensive and accurate. He was particularly honoured by the notice of Lord Monboddo, who gave him a general invitation to his table, and employed him in making drawings in pencil for him.

In the year 1786 he went to London, where he was much employed as a painter of small portraits with black lead pencil, which, besides being correctly drawn, faithfully exhibited the features and character of the persons whom they represented. After some stay in London, the weak state of his health, which had become impaired by his close application, induced him to try the effects of a sea voyage; and he returned to Edinburgh, to settle his father's affairs, who was then dead. On the passage from London he grew rapidly worse, and was at the point of death when the ship arrived at Leith. With much difficulty he was conveyed to Edinburgh, and placed in the bed of his friend and brother-artist, Runciman, whose death occurred in 1784. Here Brown died, September 5, 1787.

In 1789 his "Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera," 12mo, with an introduction by Lord Monboddo, to whom they were originally written, was published for the benefit of Brown's widow. His Lordship, in the fourth volume of "The Origin and Progress of Language," speaking of Mr Brown, says: "The account that I have given of the Italian language is taken from one who resided above ten years in Italy; and who, besides understanding the language perfectly, is more learned in the Italian arts of painting, sculpture, music, and poetry, than any man I ever met with. His natural good taste he has improved by the study of the monuments of ancient art to be seen at Rome and Florence; and as beauty in all the arts is pretty much the same, consisting of grandeur and simplicity, variety, decorum, and a suitableness to the subject, I think he is a good judge of language, and of writing, as well as of painting, sculp-

ture, and music." A well written character in Latin, by an advocate in Edinburgh, is appended to the Letters. Mr Brown left behind him several very highly finished portraits in pencil, and many exquisite sketches in pencil and pen and ink, which he had taken of persons and places in Italy. The peculiar characteristics of his hand were delicacy, correctness, and taste, and the leading features of his mind were acuteness, liberality, and sensibility, joined to a character firm, vigorous, and energetic. His last performances were two exquisite drawings, one from Mr Townley's celebrated bust of Homer, and the other from a fine original bust of Pope, supposed to have been the work of Rysbrack. From these two drawings, two beautiful engravings were made by Mr Bartolozzi and his pupil Mr Bovi. A portrait of Brown with Runciman, disputing about a passage in Shakspeare's Tempest, the joint production of these artists, is in the gallery at Dryburgh Abbey.

BROWN, ROBERT, an eminent agricultural writer, was born in 1757 in the village of East Linton, Haddingtonshire, where he entered into business; but his natural genius led him to agricultural pursuits, which he followed with singular success. He commenced his agricultural career at Westfortune, and soon afterwards removed to Markle. He was intimately acquainted with the late George Rennie of Phantassie, who chiefly confined his energies to the practice of agriculture; while Mr Brown gave his attention to the literary department. His "Treatise on Rural Affairs," and his articles in the Edinburgh "Farmer's Magazine," which he conducted for fifteen years, evinced the soundness of his practical knowledge, and the vigour of his intellectual faculties. His best articles have been translated into the French and German languages, and he is quoted by continental writers as an authority. He died February 14, 1831, at Drylawhill, East Lothian, in his 74th year.

BROWN, THOMAS, an eminent metaphysician, youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Brown, minister of Kirkmabreck, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of Mary, daughter of John Smith, Esq., Wigton, was born at the manse of that parish, January 9, 1778. His father dying when he was not much more than a year old, his mother removed with her family to Edinburgh, where he was by her early taught the first rudiments of his education. It is said that he acquired the whole alphabet in one lesson, and everything else with the same readiness, so much so, that he was able to read the Scriptures when between four and five years of age. In his seventh year, he was sent to a brother of his mother's residing at London, by whom he was placed at school, first at Camberwell, and afterwards at Chiswick. In these and two other academies to which he was subsequently transferred, he made great progress in classical literature. In 1792, upon the death of his uncle, Captain Smith, he returned to Edinburgh, and entered as a student at the University of that city. In the summer of 1793, being on a visit to some friends in Liverpool, he was introduced to Dr Currie, the biographer of Burns, by whom his attention was first directed to metaphysical subjects; having presented him with Mr Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," then just published. Next winter he attended Mr Stewart's Moral Philosophy Class, in the College of Edinburgh; and at the close of one of the lectures, he went forward to that celebrated philosopher, though personally unknown to him, and modestly submitted some remarks which he had written respecting one of Mr Stewart's theories. Mr Stewart, after listening to him attentively, informed him, that he had received a letter from the distinguished M. Prevost of Geneva, containing similar arguments to those stated by the young student. This proved the commencement of a

friendship, which Dr Brown continued to enjoy till his death.

At the age of nineteen, he was a member of that association which included the names of Brougham, Erskine, Jeffrey, Birbeck, Logan, Leyden, Sydney Smith, Reddie, and others, who established the Academy of Physics at Edinburgh, the object of which was, "the investigation of Nature, and the laws by which her phenomena are regulated." From this society originated the publication of the "Edinburgh Review." Some articles in the early numbers of that work, and particularly the leading article in the 2d number, upon Kant's Philosophy, were written by Dr Brown. In 1798 he published "Observations on the Zoonomia of Dr Darwin," the greater part of which was written in his eighteenth year, and which contains the germ of all his subsequent views in regard to mind, and of those principles of philosophising by which he was guided in his future inquiries. In 1803, after attending the usual medical course, he took his degree of M.D.

In the same year he published the first edition of his poems in two vols., written principally while he was at College. His next publication was an Examination of the Principles of Mr Hume respecting Causation, which was caused by a note in Mr Leslie's Essay on Heat; and the great merits of which caused it to be noticed in a very flattering manner in the Edinburgh Review, in an able article by Mr Horner. Professor Stewart also spoke very highly in favour of Dr Brown's Essay, and Sir James Mackintosh has pronounced it the finest model in mental philosophy since Berkeley. In 1806 he brought out a second edition of this treatise, considerably enlarged; and in 1818 the third edition appeared, with many additions, under the title of "An Inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect." Having commenced practice as a physician in Edinburgh, in 1806, he entered into partnership with the late Dr Gregory. Mr Stewart's declining health requiring him occasionally to be absent from his class, he applied to Dr Brown to supply his place; and in the winter of 1808–9, the latter officiated for a short time as Mr Stewart's substitute. "The Moral Philosophy Class at this period," says his biographer, Dr Welsh, "presented a very striking aspect. It was not a crowd of youthful students led into transports of admiration by the ignorant enthusiasm of the moment; distinguished members of the bench, of the bar, and of the pulpit, were daily present to witness the powers of this rising philosopher. Some of the most eminent of the professors were to be seen mixing with the students, and Mr Playfair, in particular, was present at every lecture. The originality, and depth, and eloquence of the lectures, had a very marked effect upon the young men attending the University, in leading them to metaphysical speculations." In the following winter, Dr Brown's assistance was again rendered necessary; and in 1810, in consequence of a wish expressed by Mr Stewart to that effect, he was officially conjoined with him in the professorship. In the summer of 1814 he concluded his "Paradise of Coquettes," which he published anonymously, and which met with a favourable reception. In the succeeding year he brought out "The Wanderer in Norway." In 1818 he published a poetical tale, entitled "Agnes." In the autumn of 1819, at a favourite retreat in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, he commenced his text-book, a work which he had long meditated for the benefit of his students. Towards the end of December of the same year his health began to give way, and after the recess, he was in such a state of weakness as to be unable for some time to resume his official duties. His ill health having assumed an alarming aspect, he was advised by his physicians to proceed to London, as he had, upon a former

occasion, derived great benefit from a sea voyage. Accompanied by his two sisters, he hastened to the metropolis, with the intention of going to a milder climate as soon as the season allowed, and took lodgings at Brompton, where he died, April 2, 1820. His remains were put into a leaden coffin, and removed to Kirkmabreck, where they were laid, according to his own request, beside those of his parents; his mother, whom he tenderly loved, having died in 1817.

Dr Brown was rather above the middle height. A portrait of him by Watson, taken in 1806, is said faithfully to preserve his likeness. He was distinguished for his gentleness, kindness, and delicacy of mind, united with great independence of spirit, a truly British love of liberty, and an ardent desire for the diffusion of knowledge, virtue, and happiness among mankind. All his habits were simple, temperate, studious, and domestic. As a philosopher, he was distinguished for his power of analysing, and for that comprehensive energy, which, to use his own words, "sees, though a long train of thought, a distant conclusion, and separating, at every stage, the essential from the accessory circumstances, and gathering and combining analogies as it proceeds, arrives at length at a system of harmonious truth." As a poet, Dr Brown exhibited much taste and gracefulness, but his poetry is not of a character ever to become popular. His lectures, which were published after his death, in four volumes, 8vo, have passed through several editions. An account of his life and writings was published by the Rev. Dr David Welsh, in one volume, 8vo, in 1825.

BROWN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D., an eminent theological writer, the son of the Rev. William Brown, minister of the English church at Utrecht, in Holland, was born in that city, January 7, 1755. His mother was Janet Ogilvie, daughter of the Rev. George Ogilvie, minister of Kirriemuir. In 1757 his father, an eminent Latin scholar, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St Andrews, and he, in consequence, returned to Scotland with his family. After receiving the usual education at the Grammar School, young Brown, who early showed great quickness, was, at the age of twelve, sent to the University, where he devoted his attention chiefly to the study of classical literature, logic, and ethics. He passed through his academical course with much credit to himself, having received many of the prizes distributed by the chancellor for superior attainments. After he had been five years at the college, he became a student of divinity, and took his degree of M.A. In 1774, after having attended the divinity class for two years, he removed to the University of Utrecht, where he prosecuted the study of theology, and also of the civil law. In 1777, on the death of his uncle, Dr Robert Brown, who had succeeded his father as minister of the English church at Utrecht, the magistrates of that city, in compliance with the wishes of the congregation, offered the vacant charge to his young relative, who accepted it.

Returning to Scotland, he was licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of St Andrews, and, in March 1778, he was admitted minister of the English church at Utrecht. His congregation, though highly respectable, was not numerous; nevertheless, he was very assiduous in his preparations for the pulpit. To increase his income, he received pupils into his house; and among many other young men of rank and fortune, Lord Dacre is mentioned as one of whom he has spoken in very favourable terms. While he remained at Utrecht he made various excursions in France, Germany, and Switzerland, thereby enlarging his sphere of knowledge and observation, and becoming acquainted with the manners and habits of our continental neighbours. On the 28th May 1786, he married his cousin, Anne Elizabeth

Brown, the daughter of his immediate predecessor, and by her, who was also a native of Holland, he had five sons and four daughters.

In 1783, the curators of the Stolpian Legacy at Leyden, which is appropriated to the encouragement of theological learning, proposed, as the subject of their annual prize, the Origin of Evil; when Mr Brown appeared in the list of twenty-five competitors. On this occasion he received the second honour, namely, that of his dissertation being published at the expense of the trust; the first prize being gained by a learned Hungarian of the name of Joseph Paap de Fagoras. Mr Brown's Essay was printed among the Memoirs of the Society, under the title of "Disputatio de Fabrica Mundi, in quo Mala insunt, Naturæ Dei perfectissimæ haud repugnante." In 1784 the University of St Andrews conferred on him the degree of D.D. On three different occasions, we are told, he obtained the medals awarded by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem for the best compositions in Latin, Dutch, French, or English, on certain prescribed subjects. In 1786 he obtained the gold medal for his Essay on Scepticism; in 1787 the silver medal for his dissertation in Latin on the Immortality of the Soul; and in 1792 the silver medal again for his Essay on the Natural Equality of Men. The Latin dissertation has never been printed; but the two English Essays were published, the first at London in 1788, and the other at Edinburgh in 1793. A second edition of the latter work, the most popular of all his publications, and which even attracted the attention of the British Government, appeared at London in the course of the following year.

Previous to this he had been exposed to much annoyance on account of his attachment to the Orange dynasty, and had even gone over to London to endeavour to procure some literary situation in Great Britain, that he might be enabled to leave Holland altogether. The armed interposition of the Prussians in 1788 restored his friends to power in that country, and was the means of his appointment to a Chair in the University. The states and the magistrates of Utrecht having jointly instituted a professorship of Moral Philosophy and Ecclesiastical History, selected Dr Brown to fill the new chair. The lectures were to be in the Latin language, and he had two courses to deliver, to be continued during a session of nearly eight months, for which he was allowed only a few weeks for preparation. Such an arduous task was very prejudicial to his health, and laid the foundation of complaints, from which he never fully recovered. The inaugural oration which he pronounced upon entering on his new duties was immediately published, under the title of "Oratio de Religionis et Philosophiæ Societate et Concordia maxime salutari." Traj. ad Rhen. 1788, 4to. Two years afterwards he was nominated Rector of the University; and his address on the occasion, entitled "Oratio de Imaginatione, in Vitæ Institutione regunda," was published in 4to, 1790. Having been offered the Greek professorship at St Andrews, he was induced to decline it, on the curators of the University of Utrecht promising to increase his salary. To his other offices was now added the professorship of the Law of Nature, usually conjoined with the Law of Nations, and taught by members of the law faculty. During the period of his residence at Utrecht, Dr Brown discharged his public duties with credit and reputation; but the war which followed the outbreak of the French Revolution compelled him at last to quit Holland, on the rapid approach of the invading army of France.

In the month of January 1795, during a very severe winter, he, with his wife and five children, and some other relations, embarked from the coast of Holland in an open boat, and landed in England after a stormy passage. In the summer of that year, on the

resignation of Dr Campbell, Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, Aberdeen, Dr Brown, principally through the influence of Lord Auckland, whose acquaintance he had made while ambassador at the Hague, was appointed to the vacant chair; and he was soon afterwards nominated by the Crown Principal of that University. On the death of Dr Campbell in the ensuing April, Dr Brown preached his funeral sermon, published at Aberdeen in 8vo, 1796. He also published, about this time, a Fast Sermon, entitled "The Influence of Religion on National Prosperity;" and a Synod Sermon, called "The Proper Method of Defending Religious Truth in Times of Infidelity." He was a sound and impressive preacher, and an able and effective speaker on the popular side in the Church Courts.

In the first General Assembly of which he was a member, he made a very powerful speech in the case of Dr Arnot, which was afterwards published under the title of "Substance of a Speech delivered in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on Wednesday 28th of May 1800, on the Question respecting the Settlement at Kingsbarns of the Rev. Dr Robert Arnot, Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews." In 1800 Dr Brown was named one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland; and in 1804 Dean of the Chapel Royal, and of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle. In 1825 he was appointed to read the Gordon Course of Lectures on Practical Religion in the Marischal College. He was also one of the ministers of the West Church in Aberdeen. In 1803 he published a volume of sermons at Edinburgh in 8vo.

Among his other publications may be mentioned, "An Essay on Sensibility," a poem, published before he quitted Utrecht; "Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue," a poem, Edinburgh, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo; "An Examination of the Causes and Conduct of the present War with France, and of the most effectual means of obtaining Peace;" London, 1798, 8vo, published anonymously; "Letters to the Rev. Dr George Hill, Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews," Aberdeen, 1801, 8vo; "Remarks on Certain Passages of An Examination of Mr Dugald Stewart's Pamphlet," on the election of a mathematical professor in the University of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, 1806, 8vo; "On the Character and Influence of a virtuous King; a Sermon on the Jubilee," Aberdeen, 1810, 8vo; "An Attempt towards a new Historical and Political Explanation of the Revelations," 1812; and various detached sermons and tracts.

His greatest literary effort was the Essay which obtained Burnet's first prize, amounting to L.1250. The competitors were about fifty in number; and the judges were, Dr Gerard, Professor of Divinity, Dr Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Dr Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics. The second prize, amounting to L.400, was awarded to Dr Sumner, Bishop of Chester. Dr Brown's Essay was published under the title of "An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Being possessed of Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; containing also the Refutation of the Objections urged against his Wisdom and Goodness,", Aberdeen, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1826 his last work of importance was published at Edinburgh, entitled "A Comparative View of Christianity, and of the other Forms of Religion which have existed, and still exist, in the World, particularly with regard to their Moral Tendency," 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr Brown died, at four in the morning of May 11, 1830, in the 76th year of his age. For two years his strength had imperceptibly declined; and although the decline became rapid about a week before his decease, he did not relinquish his usual employments. Reduced as he was to extreme weakness, he wrote

part of a letter to two of his sons on the very last day of his mortal existence; to his third son, the Greek Professor in Marischal College, he dictated a few sentences within six hours of his decease. "To an unusual share of classical learning," says the writer of his Life in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," seventh edition, to which we are indebted for most of these details, "Dr Brown added a very familiar acquaintance with several of the modern languages. Latin and French he wrote and spoke with great facility. His successive study of ethics, jurisprudence, and theology, had habituated his mind with the most important topics of speculation, relating to the present condition of man, and to his future destiny. His political sentiments were liberal and expansive, and connected with ardent aspirations after the general improvement and happiness of the human race. His reading in divinity had been very extensive; he was well acquainted with the works of British and foreign theologians, particularly of those who wrote in the Latin language during the seventeenth century."

BRUCE, Edward, crowned King of Ireland, was the brother of Robert the Bruce, and companion in many of his exploits. In 1308 he was sent by his brother, with a considerable force, into Galloway, to reduce that country to subjection. He took and dismantled several castles and strongholds held by the enemy; defeated the English twice, once under Sir Ingram de Umfraville, and again under the Earl of Pembroke; and, after encountering and dispersing a numerous army of the inhabitants under Donald of the Isles, and Sir Roland, a Galwegian Chief, he made himself Lord of Galloway. He was actively engaged in all the scenes of strife and contention of that eventful period. In 1313, after having besieged for a long time the strong castle of Stirling in vain, he concluded an agreement with Sir Philip de Moubray, the English governor, that the castle should be surrendered, if not relieved by Edward the Second, before the Feast of St John the Baptist, at the ensuing midsummer. This agreement led to the decisive victory of Bannockburn, which secured the independence of Scotland, and with the subsequent successes of the Scots, induced the Irish to solicit their aid against their English oppressors. In 1315 a number of the chieftains of Ulster and others made an offer of the Crown of Ireland to Edward Bruce, on condition of his assisting them in expelling the English from the Island. Edward, though deficient in the coolness and sagacity that distinguished his brother, possessed a chivalric bearing, and a dashing impetuous valour, which was not exceeded by any warrior of his time. "This Edward," says Barbour, "was a noble knight, of joyous and delightful manners, but outrageously hardy in his enterprises, and so bold in what he undertook, that he was not to be deterred by any superiority of numbers, as he had gained such renown amongst his peers, that he was accustomed very commonly to conquer a multitude of the enemy with a handful of his own men." He was of a fierce disposition, restlessly ambitious, and fond of dangerous enterprises. In many points, both of his character and life, making due allowance, of course, for the difference of times, he strongly resembled Joachim Murat, King of Naples. Eagerly embracing the offer, Edward Bruce embarked at Ayr, in May 1315, and landed on the 25th of the same month, near Carrickfergus, at the head of a small army of 6000 men; having with him as leaders, Randolph, Earl of Moray, Sir John Soulis, Sir John Stewart, Sir Fergus of Ardrossan, and other knights. No sooner had he found a footing in Ireland, than he attacked the English wherever he met them; and in spite of their superior numbers, was always victorious. He soon made himself master of the province of Ulster, and

was crowned King of Ireland, May 2, 1316. His small army being much reduced by the constant fighting in which he was engaged, he received an accession of force from his brother; and in the spring of 1317, King Robert himself arrived in Ireland with reinforcements. After gaining a victory over the Anglo-Irish army near Carrickfergus, and penetrating a considerable distance into the country, King Robert, from the vast superiority of numbers of the English, and the fickleness and treachery of the Irish, soon became convinced that the permanent occupation of Ireland was impracticable, and returned to Scotland. Edward Bruce, on his part, remained in Ulster, resolved to maintain with his sword the precarious crown he had won. But his life and conquests were terminated at once by the fatal battle of Dundalk, October 5, 1317. The Scotish Prince, with only 2000 men, resolved to encounter the English army, which amounted to nearly 40,000 troops. On this occasion the Irish deserted their Scots allies, and retreated to a neighbouring eminence; and the English, as might have been expected, gained a complete victory. Edward Bruce was killed in an early part of the battle. He had been singled out by an English knight named John Maupas, who, after a desperate combat hand to hand, slew him, but not before he had himself received his death wound. At the close of the battle, the bodies of the two champions were found lying stretched upon each other as they had fallen. The English leaders ungenerously mangled and divided the body of Edward Bruce into four quarters, and preserved the head in salt in a little kit or barrel, to be sent as an appropriate present to the King of England. But, according to Barbour, the body thus ignominiously treated was that of Gilbert Harper, a yeoman belonging to Edward Bruce's household, whose intrepidity, on a former occasion, had saved the Scots army on being surprised at Carrickfergus; and who, by a customary practice of those days, wore the armour and surcoat of the king, his master, on the day of battle, whilst Edward Bruce himself was plainly dressed, and without any ornament or indication of his rank. The small remnant of the Scotish army, under the command of John Thomson, leader of the men of Carrick, made good their retreat to Carrickfergus, whence they embarked for Scotland.

BRUCE, EDWARD, an eminent lawyer and statesman, the second son of Edward Bruce of Blairhall, Elginshire, was born about the year 1549. He was educated for the law, and soon after being admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Commissary Court at Edinburgh, in the room of Robert, Dean of Aberdeen, who had been also a Lord of Session, and was superseded in January 1576, on account of his "inhabilitie." From the Pitmedden manuscript in the Advocates' Library, we learn that on the 14th of July 1584, Bruce appeared before the Judges of the Court of Session, and declared, that though nominated Commissary of Edinburgh in the place of the Dean of Aberdeen, he would take no benefit therefrom during the life of Mr Alexander Sym, also one of the Commissaries, but that all fees and profits of the place should accrue to the Lords of Session. On the 27th July 1583 he was made Commendator of Kinloss, under a reservation of the liferent of Walter, the Abbot of Kinloss. About the same time he was appointed one of the deputes of the Lord Justice General of Scotland. In 1587, when the General Assembly sent Commissioners to Parliament to demand the removal of the Fulchan Bishops from the Legislature, Bruce energetically defended the prelates, vindicating their right to sit and vote for the church; and addressing himself directly to the King, who was present, he complained that the Presbyterian clergy having shut them forth of their places in the

church, now wanted to exclude them from their places in the state. Mr Robert Pont, a Presbyterian minister, one of the Commissioners of the Church, was interrupted in his reply by the King, who ordered them to present their petition in proper form to the Lords of the Articles. When it came before the latter it was rejected without observation. In 1594 Bruce was sent on an embassy to Queen Elizabeth, to complain of the harbour afforded to the Earl of Bothwell in her dominions, when, rather than deliver him up, she commanded the Earl to depart the realm of England. In December 1597 Bruce was appointed one of the Lords of Session. In the subsequent year he was again sent to England, to obtain the Queen's recognition of James as her successor to the English throne. Although he failed in the object of his embassy, his skill and address enabled him to secure many of the English nobility to his sovereign's interest. In 1601 he was for the third time despatched to England with the Earl of Mar, to intercede for the Earl of Essex, but they did not arrive till after the execution of that unhappy nobleman. Not wishing, however, to appear before Elizabeth without an object, the ambassadors adroitly converted their message into one of congratulation to the Queen on her escape from the conspiracy in which Essex had been engaged. On this occasion Bruce did not neglect his master's cause ; having had the good fortune to establish a correspondence between the two kingdoms, which contributed materially to James' peaceable accession to the throne of England. On his return he was knighted, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bruce of Kinloss. Two years afterwards he accompanied King James to England, and March 3, 1603, was nominated a member of the King's Council. Shortly after he was made Master of the Rolls, when he resigned his seat as one of the Lords of Session. He died January 14, 1611, in the 62d year of his age. He had married the daughter of Sir Alexander Clerk of Balbirnie, some time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Through one of his sons he was ancestor of the noble house of Aylesbury, and through the other of Elgin and Kincardine. The daughter was the wife of William, second Earl of Devonshire, to whom King James, with his own hands, gave L.10,000 as her marriage portion.

BRUCE, James, a celebrated traveller, eldest son of David Bruce, Esq. of Kinnaird, and of Marion Graham of Airth, was born at Kinnaird House, in Stirlingshire, December 14, 1730. His family were descendants of a younger son, by his grandmother, Helen Bruce, the heiress of Kinnaird, of Robert de Bruce, and the estate had been in possession of her family for upwards of three centuries. His grandfather, David Hay, Esq. of Woodcockdale, changed his name to Bruce on marrying that lady, and succeeding to Kinnaird. At the early age of eight he was sent to school in London, and after three years spent there, he was removed to Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex, where he made great proficiency in classical knowledge, and where he remained till May 1746. On his return to Scotland, he was, in the winter of 1747, entered at the University of Edinburgh as a student of law; but, not liking the pursuit, and partly on account of his health, he soon went home, where he took great delight in the sports of the field. His views being directed towards the East Indies, in July 1753 he went to London, for the purpose of soliciting the permission of the East India Company, to go out and settle under their auspices as a free trader. In the metropolis he became acquainted with Mrs Allan, the widow of an opulent wine-merchant, whose daughter, Adriana, he soon married, in February 1754 ; and, becoming a partner in the business, was induced to give up his intention of going to India. Mrs Bruce falling into a con-

sumption, her husband set out with her to the South of France, in the hope that she would be benefited by a residence there; but she died at Paris, within a year of her marriage. Bruce continued in the partnership, but committing the principal management of the business to another, he applied himself to the acquirement of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, which he learnt to speak with accuracy and ease. In July 1757 he proceeded on a journey, first through Portugal, and afterwards through Spain. While at Madrid, he was very anxious to explore the collections of Arabic manuscripts, buried in the Monastery of St Lawrence, and contained in the Library of the Escurial, but, by the jealousy of the government, was refused permission.

He afterwards visited France and the Netherlands, and on receiving the intelligence of his father's death, he returned to London in 1758. Some of his remarks on the countries through which he passed are quoted from his Manuscript Journals, in his Life by Dr Murray. The family estate to which he succeeded yielded him an income, which, though moderate, was sufficient to enable him to retire from the wine trade, which he did in 1761. He now devoted himself to the study of the languages of the East, particularly the Arabic and the Ethiopic; and to improving himself in drawing. There being a rumour of a war between Great Britain and Spain, Bruce, through his friend Mr Wood, then Under-Secretary of State, obtained an introduction to Mr Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, to whom he submitted a project for a descent upon Spain, at Ferrol in Galicia. He was soon after informed by Mr Wood, that the minister intended to employ him on a particular service, and advised him to settle his affairs in Scotland, and be ready at a moment's notice. The resignation of Mr Pitt put an end to his hopes of employment at that time. But a memorandum of the intended expedition which he had drawn up for Mr Pitt, had been laid before the King, and was strongly recommended by Lord Halifax. He also received some encouragement from Lord Egremont and Mr George Grenville, but, by the death of the former, his expectations were again disappointed. At the beginning of 1762, Lord Halifax, at the suggestion of Mr Wood, proposed to him a journey to the coast of Barbary, with the view of exploring the interior of that country, and making sketches of the Roman antiquities, which, according to Dr Shaw, were to be found there. In a conversation which Bruce had with his lordship, the discovery of the source of the Nile was one of the topics touched upon, and the adventurous spirit of our traveller was at once kindled into enthusiasm at the idea of such enterprise. To investigate those remains of Roman art, and Grecian colonization, which had hitherto baffled the researches of modern travellers; to penetrate to the mysterious sources of the Nile, which Julius Cæsar had in vain desired to discover, were pursuits worthy of his ambition, and gratifying to his fondest wishes. Sweden had just sent out Hasselquist, Kalm, and others, pupils of the great Linnæus, to explore the most distant regions of the earth. The King of Denmark had lately employed a company of scientific missionaries, to investigate the ancient and present state of Arabia, and other Eastern countries. France and Spain were sending out philosophers to Siberia and Peru, with the object of ascertaining, by means of an astronomical process, the precise figure of the earth. The love of science, and the desire to promote the civilization of mankind, had everywhere inspired a wish to prosecute discoveries; and Bruce, impelled by similar motives, and urged by the most generous ambition, promptly acceded to the proposal that was made to him, and was appointed Consul-General at Algiers, which at that juncture became vacant. After

being supplied with the best instruments necessary for his purpose, he set out for Italy through France. At Rome he received orders to proceed to Naples, to await his Majesty's commands; from Naples he again returned to Rome, and proceeding to Leghorn, he embarked there for Algiers, where he arrived March 15, 1763, taking with him an able Italian draughtsman. While he remained in Italy, he spent several months improving himself in the study of drawing and of antiquities. He made sketches of the temples at Pæstum, which he caused to be engraved, and intended to publish; but as he afterwards complained to his friend, Mr (subsequently Sir Robert) Strange, some one had obtained access to the engravings at Paris, and published them by subscription at London. He spent about two years at Algiers, and, having a facility in acquiring languages, he in that time qualified himself for appearing on any part of the continent of Africa, without the help of an interpreter. He also learned the rudiments of surgery from the consulate surgeon. A dispute with the Dey, relative to Mediterranean passes, had detained him longer than he expected at Algiers, but it was at last adjusted; and Bruce seems to have throughout sustained the functions of his official character with spirit and firmness. In May 1765 a successor was appointed, on whose arrival he proceeded to Mahon, and thence to Carthage. He next visited Tunis, and travelled to Tripoli across the Desert. He journeyed over the interior of these states, and made drawings of the architectural remains which he met with in his way. At Bengazi, a small town in the Mediterranean, he suffered shipwreck, and with extreme difficulty saved his life, though with the loss of all his baggage. He afterwards sailed to Rhodes and Cyprus, and, proceeding to Asia Minor, travelled through a considerable part of Syria and Palestine, visiting Hassia, Latikea, Aleppo, and Tripoli, near which last city he was again in imminent danger of perishing in a river. The ruins of Palmyra and Balbec were next carefully surveyed and sketched by him, and on his return to England, his drawings of these places were deposited in the Royal Library at Kew; "the most magnificent present in that line," to use his own words, "ever made by a subject to a sovereign." He published no particular account of these various journeys; but Dr Murray, in the second edition, introduced from Bruce's manuscripts some account of his travels in Tunis. In these different journeys several years passed, and he now prepared for the grand expedition, the accomplishment of which had ever been near his heart, the discovery of the source of the Nile. In the prosecution of that perilous undertaking, he left Sidon, Jnne 15, 1768, and arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of that month. He proceeded from thence to Cairo, where he was introduced to Ali Bey, the Chief of the Mamelukes, from whom he received letters to the Shereef of Mecca, the Naybe of Masuah or Masowa, and the King of Sennaar. He also met at Cairo Father Christopher, a Greek whom he had known at Algiers, who was now Archimandrite, under Mark, patriarch of Alexandria, and was furnished by the patriarch with letters to several Greeks in high stations in Abyssinia.

On the 12th of December following he embarked on the Nile, and sailed up the river as far as Syene, visiting in the way the ruins of Thebes. From the Nile he crossed the desert to Cosseir, on the Red Sea, from whence he sailed for Jidda, in April 1769; but instead of going direct, he went up the gulf to Tor, and thence along the Arabian coast to Jidda, where he arrived on the 3d of May. There he had the good fortune to meet a number of his own countrymen from India, ship-captains and merchants in the service of the East India Company, who paid him every attention, and

kindly exerted their influence with the authorities on his behalf. Metical Aga, the minister of the Shereef of Metica, who was originally an Abyssinian slave, interested himself warmly in Bruce's welfare. He ordered one of his confidential servants, Mahomet Gibberti, a native of Abyssinia, to accompany him in his journey, and he wrote to Ras Michael, the governor of Tigre, at that time the most powerful chief in Abyssinia, recommending the traveller, as an English physician, to his protection.

In September 1769 Bruce sailed for Masuah, the maritime key of the entrance into Abyssinia, on the western coast of the Red Sea. He was detained there for several weeks, exposed to great danger of his life by the villany of the Naybe, a chief whose cruelty and avarice caused him to be dreaded by all travellers. After many perils from the fierceness, the deceit, and the thievish rapacity of the inhabitants, he at last made his way to Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, where he arrived about the middle of February 1770. At that time, the country was engaged in one of the fiercest civil wars that had ever wasted it. Ras Michael and the young king were absent with the army; but Bruce became acquainted with Ayto Aylo, a man of rank and influence; and having been successful in curing many persons of the smallpox, which was at that time raging in the capital, he was introduced by Ayto to the Iteghe, or Queen Dowager, and to her beautiful daughter, Ozoro Esther, the wife of Ras Michael, who, with several of the young nobility, became his friends and protectors, and continued to be so during his stay in Abyssinia. When Ras Michael and the young king returned to the capital, he was presented to them, and received a very flattering reception. His expertness in horsemanship, and his boldness and intrepidity, recommended him to the Abyssinians generally, while the king and his minister conceived a warm partiality for him. The Alexandrian patriarch had, by a pastoral letter, enjoined the Coptic and Greek Christians, then in Gondar, to pay him all honour and homage. He endeared himself to most of the young nobility by instructing them in some of the military exercises of Arabia and Europe. High offices in the court were offered for his acceptance. To obtain the protection necessary to enable him to accomplish the purposes of his journey, he accepted the government of a small province, and even enrolled himself among the Lords of the Bed Chamber of the Abyssinian monarch. Several months were employed in attendance on the king, and in an unsuccessful expedition round the lake of Dembea. He obtained at length a feudal grant of the territory in which the fountains of the Nile had been so long hidden; and towards the end of October he set out for the sources of the Bahr el Ayrek, which he supposed to be the principal branch of the Nile, though it is now generally agreed that the main stream is the Bahr el Abiad. At this long-desired spot, the source of the Nile, he arrived on the 14th of November; and his feelings on the occasion were of a very singular and mixed character. At first he felt a degree of exultation that he had seen what, he imagined, no European had ever witnessed before him; but immediately the most afflicting dejection overpowered his spirits when he compared the small benefits likely to result from his labours, with the difficulties which he had already experienced, and the dangers which he had still to encounter. Having accomplished the chief object of his journey, he now directed his thoughts towards returning to his native country. He arrived at Gondar, November 19, 1770, but found it was by no means an easy task to obtain permission to quit Abyssinia.

The country being distracted with a civil war, several engagements took place between the king's troops and

the forces of the rebels, particularly three actions at Serbraxos, on the 19th, 20th, and 23d of May 1771. In each of them Mr Bruce acted a prominent part, and for his valiant conduct in the second he received, as a reward from the king, a chain of gold, consisting of one hundred and eighty-four links. At Gondar, after thus distinguishing himself, he again earnestly solicited the king's permission to return home, but his entreaties were long resisted. His health at last giving way, from the anxiety of his mind, the king consented to his departure, on condition of his engaging, by oath, to return to Abyssinia in the event of his recovery, with as many of his kindred as he could engage to accompany him. After a residence of nearly two years in that wretched country, Mr Bruce left Gondar, December 16, 1771. Convinced that if he should again put himself within the power of the Naybe of Masuah, he would not be allowed to escape so easily as he did before, he did not attempt to return by the same route as that by which he had entered Abyssinia. He preferred rather to journey through those deserts, hitherto unexplored by European travellers, in which the armies of the Persian Cambyses had perished in ancient times.

When he left the capital of Abyssinia he was accompanied by many friends, at parting with whom he shed tears. That province, of which he himself had been solicited to accept the government, was the last within the limits of the Abyssinian empire through which he had to pass. A Moor, named Yasine, who had accidentally been the companion of his journey on his first entrance into Abyssinia, and who had been appointed by him deputy-governor of the province, took this last opportunity of testifying his gratitude to his benefactor, by entertaining him with respectful hospitality, and negotiating for his friendly treatment by the Arabs, through whose territories he was next to travel. Committing himself to the desert, he made his way, in a few days, to Teawa, where he arrived, March 21, 1772. Carrying powerful recommendations to the Sheikh of this place, Bruce expected to be hospitably entertained, and to obtain fresh camels, water, and guides; but he was miserably disappointed. The Sheikh Fidele was one of the most faithless, rapacious, and needy of all the Arabian chiefs, and a great deal worse than the Naybe of Masuah. Fancying that the traveller possessed immense riches, he resolved, either by craft or violence, to make these riches his own. But Bruce not only refused to comply with his demands, but signified his determination to resist force by force, and secretly despatched messengers to solicit assistance from Abyssinia and Sennaar. In the meantime, he was supplied with lodging and entertainment: the Sheikh's own wives cooked his meals, and he was called under his character as a physician to administer remedies to the Arab Chief and his family. On one occasion, when the Sheikh was under the influence of intoxication, he menaced the traveller with instant death unless he produced his treasures; but Bruce, who always carried arms, quickly overpowered the treacherous and cowardly Arab by his promptness and intrepidity. He had won the favour of the chief's daughter, and, warned by her and her women, he was enabled to guard himself against the secret snares of the wily Sheikh. At last sufficient protection arrived for him; and having predicted an eclipse of the moon, which was exactly accomplished on the 17th April, the Sheikh was glad to get rid of him. Camels, guides, water, and other necessaries, were now readily supplied; and at parting, Bruce, much to the Sheikh's astonishment, bestowed upon him a handsome but an ill-deserved remuneration.

After encountering many perils, he arrived, April 29, at the capital of the kingdom of Sennaar. Here the

selfish knavery of a banker, on whom he had an order for a supply of money, which he declined to pay, reduced him to the necessity of disposing of the greater part of the gold chain which he had earned by his bravery at Serbraxos; by which he was enabled to make preparations for his dangerous journey through the deserts of Nubia. He left Sennaar, September 5, and arrived, October 3, at Chendi, which he quitted on the 20th, and travelled through the desert of Gooz, to which village he came, October 26, and left it November 9. He then entered upon the most dreadful and perilous part of his journey. He and those with him travelled in constant dread of being suddenly attacked and robbed by the wandering Arabs. Their water began to be exhausted; their camels became lame; and their own feet were lacerated and swollen. To add to their miseries, the direful simoom, whose blast is death, repeatedly overtook them; and had they not, though with infinite difficulty, avoided inhaling its poisonous breath, they must have all instantly perished. Gigantic columns of sand started suddenly up in ranks before and behind, and approached with rapid and tremendous movements, as if to overwhelm them. Even their camels, at last overcome with fatigue, sunk under their burdens and expired. They were now under the necessity of abandoning their baggage in the desert; and it is impossible to describe the anguish of Mr Bruce's feelings when he saw himself obliged to relinquish his journals, his drawings, his collection of specimens, his precious Ethiopic manuscripts; every memorial, in short, that could testify to the inhabitants of Europe that he had indeed travelled into Abyssinia, and penetrated to the sources of the Nile. With the greatest difficulty he reached Assouan, where he arrived, November 19. After some days' rest, having procured fresh camels, he returned into the desert and recovered his baggage. He now proceeded gaily down the Nile to Cairo, where he arrived, January 10, 1773, after more than four years' absence. An act of kindness to one of the officers of Mohammed Bey, who had by this time supplanted Ali Bey in the administration of the Egyptian government, proved the occasion of introducing him to that ruler. Grateful for the favours he had received from the servants of the East India Company at Jidda, he procured from Mohammed Bey a firman, permitting British vessels belonging to Bombay and Bengal to arrive at that port with their merchandize, on the payment of more moderate duties than had ever before been exacted from them in any port of the Red Sea.

This was Bruce's last memorable transaction in the East. At Cairo his career was nearly finished, by a disorder in his leg, occasioned by a worm in the flesh. This accident kept him five weeks in extreme agony, and his health was not established till about a year afterwards, at the baths of Porretta, in Italy. On his return to Europe, he was received with all the admiration due to his enterprising character. After passing a considerable time in France, particularly at Montbard, with his celebrated friend the Count de Buffon, he at last revisited his native country, which he reached in the summer of 1774, from which he had been absent about twelve years.

His reception at court was very flattering. The drawings which he presented to the King were accepted to enrich the collection of his sovereign at Kew; and his Majesty bestowed upon him, in return, the sum of two thousand pounds. These drawings were so exquisitely beautiful, that it was insidiously stated that they were not executed, as he pretended, by his own pencil. During his long absence, his relations considering him dead, took measures to possess themselves of his property. A number of law-suits was the inevitable consequence of his return. He

was also, soon after retiring to his paternal estate, attacked by the ague, which he had caught at Bengazi, and which tormented him from time to time for sixteen years.

He married a second time, May 20, 1776, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dundas of Fingask. By Mrs Bruce, who died in 1784, after a long and lingering illness, he had two sons and one daughter. His Travels were not published till 1790, when they appeared in five large quarto volumes, embellished with plates and charts, and dedicated to the King. The work abounds with adventures so extraordinary, and describes instances of perseverance and intrepidity so wonderful, and gives such curious accounts of the manners and habits of the people of Abyssinia, that it startled the belief of many. The statement, in particular, that the Abyssinians were in the practice of eating raw meat cut out of a living cow, was deemed altogether unworthy of credit, and set down as a fabrication of the author's fertile imagination. De Tott in France, and Dr Johnson and others in England, doubted the accuracy of many of his statements, and treated his pretensions to veracity with ridicule. The great moralist even went so far as to question whether he had ever been in Abyssinia at all! Bruce was vindicated, however, by Daines Barrington, Sir William Jones, and Buffon; and posterity has done him ample justice. His statements have been verified and corroborated by every traveller who has since been in or near Abyssinia, including Salt, Pearce, Burckhardt, Belzoni, and others. From his discoveries, geography and natural history have derived considerable improvements; and his illustrations of some parts of the sacred writings are both original and valuable.

Mr Bruce spent the latter years of his life chiefly at Kinnaird, the mansion-house of which he rebuilt, dividing his attention betwixt his museum, his books, and his rural improvements. His figure was above the common size, being upwards of six feet high; his limbs were athletic and well proportioned, his complexion sanguine, his countenance manly and good humoured, and his manners affable and polite. He excelled in all personal accomplishments, and was master of most languages; being so well skilled in oriental literature, that he revised the New Testament in the Ethiopic, Samaritan, Hebrew, and Syrian, adding many useful notes and observations. The first edition of his work was disposed of in a short time, and he was preparing a second edition for the press when death interrupted his labours. On the evening of April 26, 1794, on the departure of some company whom he had been entertaining at his house at Kinnaird, in handing a lady to her carriage, his foot slipped on the stairs, and he fell down headlong. He was taken up speechless, his face, particularly the forehead and temples, being severely cut and bruised, and the bones of his hands broken. He remained in a state of insensibility for eight or nine hours, when he expired on Sunday, April 27, 1794, in the 65th year of his age. His usual dress, when in the country, was a spotted flannel jacket and a turban, with a long staff in his hand.

BRUCE, James, the Rev., a miscellaneous writer, born of parents in a humble station in life, was a native of the north-west part of Forfarshire. About the year 1780 he was a distinguished scholar at the University of St Andrews. He afterwards removed to Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in Emmanuel College, and took his degree of M. A. He subsequently entered into holy orders in England, where he remained many years in the capacity of a curate. About the beginning of the present century he returned to Scotland, and became a clergyman in the Scotish Episcopal Church. About the year 1803 he began to furnish reviews for the Anti-Jacobin Magazine and Review, now discontinued, and to the

British Critic, two monthly publications, which were then the only periodical works which devoted any part of their space to the interests of the Church of England. These two publications were for a long time chiefly conducted and supported by Mr Bruce, and his excellent and accomplished friend, the late Right Rev. Dr George Gleig, Bishop of Brechin and Primus. Mr Bruce's reviews extend from vol. xv. to vol. xxii. of the Anti-Jacobin. Of the following, among many other works, the criticisms were written by him :—Overton's True Churchman; Gleig's Sermons; Abdollatiph's History; Skinner's Primitive Truth; Bishop of Lincoln's Charge; Daubeney's Vindiciæ; Pinkerton's Geography; Repton's Articles; Bisset's History; Grant's Poems, Dialogues, &c.; Godwin's Life; Hill's Synonymes, a very able and learned critique; Academicus' Remarks; Davis's Attic Researches; Martin's Sermons; Barrow's Travels; Remarks on Bishop of Lincoln's Charge; Hill's Theological Institutes; and Godwin's Fleetwood. Notwithstanding his talents and his varied and solid attainments, Mr Bruce never rose to any church preferment; but died in the year 1806 or 1807, in comparative obscurity in London, after leading a most laborious literary life. His writings show him to have been a firm believer, a steady and sincere churchman, and a true friend to his country.

BRUCE, Michael, a tender and ingenious poet, the fifth son of Alexander Bruce, weaver, was born at Kinnesswood, in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire, March 27, 1746. His mother belonged to a family of the same name and humble rank in the neighbourhood. Both parents were Burgher-Seceders, and were remarkable for their piety, industry, and integrity. He early discovered superior intelligence, which, with his fondness for reading and quiet habits, induced his father to educate him for the ministry. In his younger years he was employed as a herd on the Lomond Hills. He received the usual course of instruction at the village-school of Portmoak, and the neighbouring town of Kinross. In 1762 he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he applied himself, during the four succeeding years, with no less assiduity than success, to the study of the several branches of literature and philosophy. Before leaving home, he had given evident signs of a propensity to poetry, in the cultivation of which he was greatly encouraged by Mr David Arnot, a farmer on the banks of Lochleven, who directed him to the perusal of Spencer, Shakspeare, Milton, and Pope, supplied him with books, and acted as the judicious guide and friendly counsellor of his youthful studies. Mr David Pearson, of Easter Balgedie, a village in the neighbourhood of Kinnesswood, a man of strong parts, and of a serious and contemplative turn, also contributed, by his encouragement and advice, to lead him to the study of poetry; and the names of these two unpretending individuals, for their disinterested kindness to the friendless Bruce, are worthily recorded in all the Memoirs of his Life.

Soon after his coming to Edinburgh, he contracted an acquaintance with Logan, then a student at the same university. A congenial feeling and a similarity of pursuits soon led these two poets to become intimate companions. When not at college, Bruce endeavoured to earn a scanty livelihood by teaching a school. In 1765 he went to Gairney Bridge, near Kinross, where he taught the children of some farmers in the neighbourhood, who allowed him his board and a small salary. This he quitted in the summer of 1766, in which year he entered as a student in the Divinity Hall of the Burgher Synod, and removed to a school at Forrest Mill, near Alloa, in which he appears to have met with less encouragement than he expected. At this place he wrote his poem of "Lochleven." In

the autumn of that year, "his constitution," says Dr Anderson, in his British Poets, "which was ill calculated to encounter the austerities of his native climate, the exertions of daily labour, and the rigid frugality of humble life, began visibly to decline. Towards the end of the year, his ill health, aggravated by the indigence of his situation, and the want of those comforts and conveniences which might have fostered a delicate frame to maturity and length of days, terminated in deep consumption. During the winter he quitted his employment at Forrest Mill, and with it all hopes of life, and returned to his native village, to receive those attentions and consolations which his situation required from the anxiety of parental affection and the sympathy of friendship." He lingered through the winter, and in the spring he wrote the well-known and deeply pathetic Elegy on his own approaching death; beginning—

"The spring returns; but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are flown."

This was the last composition which he lived to finish. By degrees his weakness increased, till he was gradually worn away, and he expired July 6, 1767, in the twenty-first year of his age.

Soon after his death his poems, which are not numerous, were revised and corrected by his friend Logan, who published them at Edinburgh in 1770, with a preface; but in this edition several other poems were injudiciously inserted to fill out the volume, which afterwards led to much uncertainty as to which were really Bruce's. The beautiful "Ode to the Cuckoo," the Episode of "Levina," in the poem of "Lochleven," the "Ode to Paoli," and the "Eclogue after the manner of Ossian," which are clearly ascertained to have been the composition of Bruce, were subsequently claimed by Logan's biographer as his. Logan himself, it seems, put forth some pretensions to being the author of the "Ode to the Cuckoo," and in July 1782 applied for an interdict in the Court of Session against John Robertson, printer in Edinburgh, and William Anderson, bookseller, and afterwards provost of Stirling, who were about to bring out an edition of Bruce's works, containing the poems mentioned; which interdict was removed in the succeeding August, Mr Logan not being able to substantiate his pleas. The attention of the public was called to Michael Bruce's poems by Lord Craig, in a paper in the Mirror in 1779, and they were reprinted in 1784. In 1795 Dr Anderson admitted the poems of Bruce into his excellent Collection of the British Poets, and prefixed a Memoir of the author. In 1797 a new edition, including several of Bruce's unpublished pieces, was published by subscription, under the superintendence of the Venerable Principal Baird, for the benefit of the Poet's mother, then in her ninetieth year. In 1837 appeared a new edition of Bruce's Poems, with a Life of the Author, from original sources, by the Rev. William Mackelvie, Balgedie, Kinross-shire, which contains all the information that can now be collected regarding the Poet. In Dr Drake's "Literary Hours," there is a paper written with a view of recommending the works of Bruce to the admirers of genuine poetry in England, as Lord Craig, in the Mirror, had long before recommended them to readers of taste in Scotland. In 1812 an Obelisk, about eight feet high, was erected over Bruce's grave in Portmoak churchyard, bearing as an inscription merely the words —"Michael Bruce, Born March 27, 1746. Died 6th July 1767."

Bruce's characteristics as a poet are chiefly simplicity and tenderness. He possessed in a high degree judgment, feeling, and sensibility; and, without much imagination or enthusiasm, he is always graceful, elegant, and pleasing. His "Lochleven," the longest and most elaborate of his poems, is in

blank verse, and shows considerable strength and harmony. His "Sir James the Ross" contains all the attributes of the historical ballad. His two Danish Odes possess the true fire of poetry, and appear to have been modelled upon the Norse Odes of Gray. His song of "Lochleven no More" is full of a sad and touching pathos, which goes directly to the heart. For my own part, I never read the brief but melancholy page of Michael Bruce's life without shedding tears, and mourning for him as for a brother untimely snatched away.

BRUCE, or DE BRUS, ROBERT, seventh Lord of Annandale, the competitor, in 1291, with John Baliol, for the Crown of Scotland, (see BALIOL, or BALLIOL, JOHN,) was the grandfather of Robert the Bruce, the conqueror at Bannockburn. The family of Bruce was originally Norman, and an Anglo-Norman knight of this name, Robert Brus of Cleveland, who possessed large estates in Yorkshire, a companion in arms of David I. while residing at the Court of England before he ascended the throne, was invited by that monarch into Scotland, and received from him a grant of the lordship of Annandale. This lordship being held by the tenure of military service, to avoid doing homage to his successful rival, Baliol, on the latter being chosen king by Edward I., Robert Bruce resigned it to his eldest son, retaining only for himself his English estates. "I am Baliol's sovereign, not Baliol mine," said the proud baron; "and rather than consent to such a homage, I resign my lands in Annandale to my son, the Earl of Carrick." On the death of his mother, Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, he had taken livery of her lands in England, and shortly afterwards was constituted Sheriff of Cumberland, and Constable of the Castle of Carlisle. He was about the same time appointed one of the fifteen regents of Scotland. We find also that, in 1264, he led, with Comyn and Baliol, the Scotish auxiliaries to the assistance of Henry III. at the battle of Lewes. He married Christian, the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, one of the most powerful barons of England. He died in 1295 at his castle of Lochmaben, at the age of 85.

BRUCE, ROBERT, eldest son of the preceding, and father of King Robert the Bruce, accompanied King Edward to Palestine in 1269, and appears to have enjoyed the confidence and friendship of that monarch. On his return, he married, in 1271, Margaret, the young and beautiful Countess of Carrick, whose husband, Adam de Kilconcath, Earl of Carrick in her right, was slain in the Holy Land. By this lady, who was the only child of Nigel, or Niel, Earl of Carrick and Lord of Turnberry, and Margaret, a daughter of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, Bruce had his celebrated son Robert, afterwards King of Scotland; Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, crowned King of Ireland in 1316; three other sons and seven daughters.

"The circumstances attending this alliance," says Mr Tytler, in his Lives of Scotish Worthies, "were of a romantic and singular description. It appears that a short time after his return from the Crusade, Bruce was riding through the beautiful domains of Turnberry Castle, the property of the widowed Countess of Carrick, who, in consequence of the death of her husband, had become a ward of the Crown. The noble baron, however, if we may believe an ancient historian, cannot be accused of having visited Turnberry with any design of throwing himself in the way of the heiress of Carrick; and, indeed, any such idea in those days of jealous wardship would have been highly dangerous. It happened, however, that the lady herself, whose ardent and impetuous temper was not much in love with the seclusion of a feudal castle, had come out to take the diversion of the chase, accompanied by her

women, huntsmen, and falconers; and this gay cavalcade came suddenly on Bruce, as he pursued his way through the forest, alone and unarmed. The knight would have spurred his horse forward, and avoided the encounter, but he found himself surrounded by the attendants; and the Countess herself riding up, and with gentle violence taking hold of his horse's reins, reproached him in so sweet a tone for his want of gallantry in flying from a lady's castle, that Bruce, enamoured of her beauty, forgot the risk which he run, and suffered himself to be led away in a kind of triumph to Turnberry. He here remained for fifteen days, and the adventure concluded, as might have been anticipated, by his privately espousing the youthful Countess, without having obtained the concurrence of the King, or of any of her relations. Alexander III., however, although at first indignant at this bold interference with the rights of the Crown, was a benevolent prince, and on the payment of a large feudal fine, extended his forgiveness to Bruce."

When the future monarch of Scotland was yet a minor, Earl Robert, following his father's example, to avoid doing homage to Baliol, resigned to his son the Earldom of Carrick, which he held in right of his wife, just then deceased. The youthful Bruce, on obtaining the title and lands, immediately swore fealty to Baliol as his lawful sovereign. His father shortly after retired to England, leaving the administration of the family estates of Annandale also in his hands. In 1295, the same year in which the aged De Brus, the competitor, died, Edward I. appointed Bruce the elder, the father of King Robert, Constable of the Castle of Carlisle. In 1296, when Baliol, driven to resistance by the galling yoke which Edward endeavoured to force upon him, by attempting to exercise a jurisdiction in Scotish affairs, which none of his predecessors had ever pretended to possess, revolted from his authority, and, assisted by the Comyns, took up arms to assert his independence, Bruce the elder, relying on a promise of receiving the Crown from the English monarch, accompanied Edward's expedition into Scotland, and with his party, which was numerous and powerful, gave their assistance to the English king. Baliol, in consequence, seized upon the lordship of Annandale, and bestowed it on John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who immediately took possession of the Castle of Lochmaben.

After the decisive battle of Dunbar, in which the Scotish army was defeated, and Baliol compelled to surrender the sovereignty, the elder Bruce reminded Edward of his promise to bestow on him the vacant crown. "What!" replied Edward contemptuously, "have I nothing else to do than to conquer kingdoms for you?" After this, he seems to have retired in disgust to his English estates. In 1297, Sir William Wallace, one of the greatest heroes of which the annals of any nation can boast, nobly stood forward as the defender of his country's freedom; yet even his patriotic achievements failed to rouse Bruce from his inactivity. He even accused Wallace of aspiring to the throne. In the fatal campaign of 1298, which concluded with the disastrous battle of Falkirk, Bruce the elder appears to have accompanied the English monarch, and to have fought in his service against his countrymen. After a gallant resistance, Wallace was compelled to retreat along the banks of the Carron, pursued by Bruce, at the head of the Galloway men, his vassals. Here a conference took place between the two leaders, which ended in Bruce's resolving to forsake the cause of Edward.

Hume relates that the interview was between Wallace and the younger Bruce; but Drummond, Lesly, Buchanan, and others, state that it was the elder. The undaunted Wallace upbraided Bruce as the mean hireling

of a foreign master, who, to gratify his ambition, had sacrificed the welfare and independence of his native land. He urged him to assume the post to which he was entitled by his birth and fortune, and either deliver his country from the bondage and oppression of Edward, or gloriously fall in asserting her liberties. By Wallace's reproaches and remonstrances, Bruce was melted into tears, and he swore to embrace the cause of his oppressed country. At his death, in 1304, he transmitted his English estates to his son, the future King of Scotland, who was then thirty years of age; and, at the same time, he bequeathed to him a nobler legacy, namely, that of atonement and true patriotism, exhorting him, with his latest breath, to avenge the injuries of his suffering country, and to re-establish the independence of Scotland.

BRUCE, Robert The, King of Scotland, the restorer of the National Monarchy, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Turnberry Castle, in Carrick, March 21, 1274. In his youth, he was chiefly remarkable for his inconstancy of spirit, and want of decision of character, which some historians attribute to caprice, and others to policy and sagacity. In 1296, when Edward held a parliament at Berwick for the settlement of Scotland, Bruce, then Earl of Carrick, with the rest of the Scots nobility, renewed his oath of homage to the English monarch. In the succeeding year he repaired to Carlisle with his vassals, and swore fidelity to Edward. On his return to Annandale to avouch his truth, he made an inroad with his armed vassals upon the lands of William Lord Douglas, Knight of Liddesdale, who was then with Wallace; and, after wasting them with fire and sword, carried off his wife and children into Carrick. In a short time thereafter, however, he abandoned the cause of Edward, and with his own vassals of Carrick, joined the party of Scotish leaders who were in arms for the independence of their country. On the defeat of the Scots, a few months after at Irvine, Bruce made his peace with the English monarch, and consented to deliver his daughter, Marjory, as a hostage for his loyalty. In the subsequent struggles of Wallace and his party, Bruce took no active part; but in 1298, when Edward entered Scotland with a formidable army, accompanied by Bruce's father, Bruce shut himself up in the Castle of Ayr, and maintained a strict neutrality. After the defeat of Wallace at Falkirk, Edward was about to attack the Castle of Ayr, when young Bruce, dreading the consequences, razed it to the ground, and retired into the recesses of Carrick. In 1299, when Wallace had resigned the regency, John Comyn of Badenoch, and Sir John Soulis, were chosen governors of the kingdom. Soon afterwards, the Earl of Carrick, then only in his twenty-fifth year, was admitted to a share in the regency. During almost five years, the new regents succeeded in maintaining their authority. In 1300 Edward again invaded Scotland, and laid waste the districts of Carrick and Annandale; but Bruce prudently avoided every act of retaliation. Previous to the victory gained by the Scots at Roslin in 1302, Bruce had surrendered himself to Sir John, the English warden of the western marches. In the three successive campaigns which took place previous to the final subjugation of Scotland, and the submission of the Comyns in 1304, he continued faithful to Edward. Although disappointed in obtaining the crown to which he had looked forward, he was treated by Edward with favour and confidence, and consulted in the settlement of a new government for Scotland in 1305. Foiled, however, in the great object of his ambition, and roused by the prostrate and oppressed condition of his country, Bruce now resolved to assert his claims, and endeavour to restore liberty and independence to Scotland.

With this view he entered into a secret bond of association with William de Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews, Primate of Scotland, and several of the nobility. His next object was to secure the support of Comyn, who, being the nephew of Baliol, had the same claim to the throne as his uncle.

At a conference which took place between the rivals at Stirling, Bruce, after lamenting the misery to which the kingdom was reduced, made to him this proposal:—"Support," says he, "my title to the throne, and I will give you all my lands, or bestow on me your lands, and I shall support your claim." Comyn cheerfully acceded to the former alternative, waiving his own claims in favour of his rival. A formal bond was, in consequence, drawn up and signed by the parties. Bruce returned to London, matters not being yet matured sufficiently for open resistance to the English. Comyn, anxious to regain the favour of Edward, betrayed the plot to that monarch, and transmitted to him the agreement signed by Bruce.

The King, cherishing the design not only of seizing his person, but of involving him and his brothers in one common destruction, was so imprudent as to discover his purpose to some of the nobles of his court. That very night the Earl of Gloucester, under pretence of repaying a loan, sent Bruce a purse of money and a pair of gilded spurs—a hint which the latter understood; and, accompanied by a single attendant, he took horse and escaped with all speed into Scotland. When near the Solway Sands, he suddenly met a messenger travelling alone, whom he recognised as a follower of Comyn. His suspicions were now awakened, and, slaying the courier, he possessed himself of his despatches, in which he found farther proofs of Comyn's treachery, accompanied by a recommendation to Edward to put his rival to instant death. Bruce proceeded hastily on his journey, and repairing to Dumfries, he requested a private interview with Comyn, which was held February 4, 1305, in the church of the Minorite Friars. At first the meeting was friendly, and the two barons walked up towards the high altar together. Bruce accused his rival of having betrayed their agreement to Edward. "It is a falsehood you utter," said Comyn; and Bruce, without uttering a word, drew his dagger and stabbed him to the heart. Hastening instantly from the sacred spot, he rejoined his attendants, who were waiting for him without the church. Seeing him pale and agitated, they eagerly inquired the cause. "I doubt I have slain the red Comyn," was his answer. "You doubt," cried Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, fiercely, "Is that a matter to be left to doubt? I'se mak siccar;" and, rushing into the church with Sir James Lindesay and Sir Christopher Seton, they found the wounded man, and immediately despatched him, slaying at the same time Sir Robert Comyn, his brother, who tried to defend him. Collecting all his followers around him, he rode to Lochmaben Castle, which was in the hands of his brother Edward, where he held a consultation with his friends, who all assured him that his safety depended on his instantly asserting his right to the crown. He accordingly assembled his own vassals of Carrick and Annandale, and transmitted letters to all his friends to join his standard without loss of time.

Two months thereafter, March 27, he was crowned king at Scone. The regalia of Scotland, with the sacred stone, and the regal mantle, had been carried off by Edward in 1296; but on this occasion the Bishop of Glasgow furnished from his own wardrobe the robes in which Bruce was arrayed; he also presented to the new king a banner embroidered with the arms of Baliol, which he had concealed in his treasury. A small circlet of gold was placed by the Bishop of St Andrews on his head; and Robert the Bruce, sitting in the state chair

of the Abbot of Scone, received the homage of the few prelates and barons then assembled. The Earl of Fife, as the descendant of Macduff, possessed the hereditary right of crowning the kings of Scotland. Duncan, the then Earl, favoured the English interest, but his sister, Isabella, Countess of Buchan, with singular boldness and enthusiasm, repaired to Scone, and, asserting the privilege of her ancestors, a second time crowned Bruce King of Scotland, two days after the former coronation had taken place.

The news of the murder of Comyn reached Edward while residing with his Court at Winchester, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He immediately nominated the Earl of Pembroke Governor of Scotland, ordered a new levy of troops, and, proceeding to London, held a solemn entertainment, in which his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, with 300 youths of the best families in England, received the honour of knighthood; and with the king made a solemn vow instantly to depart for Scotland, and take no rest till the death of Comyn was avenged on Bruce, and a terrible punishment inflicted on his adherents. The Earl of Pembroke and Henry Percy having reached and fortified Perth, Bruce, with his small band of followers, arrived in the neighbourhood, and sent a challenge to Pembroke, whose sister was the widow of the Red Comyn, to come out and fight with him on the 18th of June. Pembroke returned for answer that the day was too far spent, but that he would meet him on the morrow. Satisfied with this assurance, Bruce retreated to the wood of Methven, where his little army was, towards the close of the day, unexpectedly attacked by Pembroke. Bruce made a brave resistance, and after being four times unhorsed, was at last compelled, with about 400 of his followers, to retreat into the wilds of Athole. Here he and his small band for some time led the life of outlaws. Having received intelligence that his youngest brother Nigel had arrived with his queen at Aberdeen, he proceeded there; and, on the advance of a superior body of the English, conducted them in safety into the mountainous district of Breadalbane. The adventures through which at this period the King and his followers passed, and the perils and privations which they endured, are more like the incidents of romance than the details of history. The Lord of Lorn, Alexander, chief of the Macdougalls, who had married the aunt of the Red Comyn, at the head of 1000 Highlanders, attacked the King at Dalry, near the head of Loch Tay, in a narrow defile, where Bruce's cavalry had not room to act, and he was compelled to retreat, fighting to the last. Finding his cause becoming every day more desperate, he sent the queen and her ladies to Kildrummie Castle, under the charge of Nigel Bruce and the Earl of Athole; while he himself, with his remaining followers, amounting now only to about 200, resolved to force a passage to Kintyre, and escape from thence into the northern parts of Ireland. On arriving at the banks of Loch Lomond, there appeared no mode of conveyance across the loch. After much search, Sir James Douglas discovered in a creek a crazy little boat, by which they safely got across.

While engaged in the chase, a resource to which they were driven for food, Bruce and his party accidentally met with Malcolm Earl of Lennox, a staunch adherent of the King, who, pursued by the English, had also taken refuge there. By his exertions the royal party were amply supplied with provisions, and enabled to reach in safety the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre, where they were hospitably received by Angus of Isla, the Lord of Kintyre. After a stay of three days, the King embarked with a few of his most faithful adherents, and, after weathering a dreadful storm,

landed at the little island of Rachrine, about four miles distant from the north coast of Ireland. On this small island he remained during the winter.

In his absence the English monarch proceeded with unrelenting cruelty against his adherents in Scotland. Nigel Bruce, with those chiefs who had aided him in the defence of Kildrummie Castle, which they were compelled to surrender, were hurried in chains to Berwick, and immediately hanged. Many others of noble rank shared a similar fate. Even the female friends of Bruce did not escape King Edward's fury. The Queen, her daughter Marjory, and their attendants, having taken refuge in the sanctuary of St Duthac, in Ross-shire, were sacrilegiously seized by the Earl of Ross, and committed to an English prison. The two sisters of Bruce were also imprisoned. The Countess of Buchan was suspended in a cage of wood and iron from one of the outer turrets of the castle of Berwick, in which she remained for four years.

Bruce's estates, both in England and Scotland, were confiscated, and he himself and all his adherents were solemnly excommunicated by the Pope's legate at Carlisle. Of these dire national and personal misfortunes, the King, in his island-retreat, was happily ignorant; and he had so effectually concealed himself, that it was generally believed that he was dead. On the approach of spring 1307, Bruce, resolved to make one more effort for the recovery of his rights, set sail for the Island of Arran, with thirty-three galleys and 300 men. He next made a descent upon Carrick; and, surprising at midnight the English troops in his own castle of Turnberry, then held by the Lord Henry Percy, he put nearly the whole garrison to the sword. He now ravaged the neighbouring country, and levied the rents of his hereditary lands, while many of his vassals flocked to his standard.

Meantime, an English force of 1000 strong, being raised in Northumberland, advanced into Ayrshire, and, unable to oppose it, Bruce retired into the mountainous districts of Carrick. Percy soon after evacuated Turnberry Castle, and returned to England. This success was counterbalanced by the miscarriage of his brothers, Thomas and Alexander Bruce, who, with 700 men, attempting a descent at Loch Ryan, in Galloway, were attacked by Duncan Macdowall, a Celtic chief, and almost all cut to pieces. The two brothers being taken prisoners, were conveyed to Carlisle and executed.

While English reinforcements continued to pour into Scotland from all quarters, Bruce, shut up in the fastnesses of Carrick, found himself with only sixty men, the remainder having deserted him in the belief that his cause was hopeless. Beset on every side by the English, he was also exposed to danger from private treachery; and his escapes were often almost miraculous. Among the most inveterate of his foes were the men of Galloway, who, hoping to effect his destruction and that of all his followers, collected about 200 men, and, accompanied by bloodhounds, came to attack his encampment, which was defended in the rear by a rapid mountain stream, whose banks were steep and covered with wood. Bruce received timely notice of his danger, and crossing the stream at night, withdrew his men to a swampy level at a short distance from the rivulet, which had only one narrow ford, over which the enemy must necessarily pass. Commanding his soldiers to remain quiet and keep a strict watch, he and two followers went forward to reconnoitre. The pathway which led to the ford could allow only one man at a time to advance through it. The yell of a bloodhound in the distance told him of the approach of his enemies; and in a short space he perceived, by the light of the moon, the Galloway men on horseback on the

opposite bank. They soon passed the ford, and one by one began to make their appearance up the path to the spot where the King stood, calmly awaiting their coming. On first seeing them, he had sent off his attendants to order his soldiers to advance instantly to his relief. The foremost of his foes rode boldly forward to attack the solitary individual who was thus hardy enough to dispute the passage; when a thrust of Bruce's spear laid him dead on the spot. The next and the next shared the same fate, and as each fell, Bruce, with his short dagger, stabbed their horses; and the dead bodies formed a sort of rampart against the others. At length, the loud shout of the King's followers, advancing to the rescue, with Sir Gilbert de la Haye at their head, warned the enemy to retire, after sustaining a loss of fourteen men. Bruce was shortly afterwards rejoined by Sir James Douglas, but his whole force at this time did not exceed in all four hundred men, with which he resolved to meet the Earl of Pembroke, and his old enemy John of Lorn, who, with a superior army of English cavalry and savage Highlanders, were advancing against him. Being attacked by the English in front, and at the same time the men of Lorn in the rear, Bruce's little band suddenly divided into small parties, and fled in separate directions. Lorn had with him a bloodhound which had once belonged to Bruce himself, and which being now let loose, singled out his master's footsteps, and followed on his track; until, coming to a running stream, the King, who was accompanied only by a single follower, plunged into the water, and turning with his companion into the adjoining thicket, continued his retreat in safety. Having regained the place agreed upon as the rendezvous of his followers, that night the advanced post of the English was surprised by Bruce, and upwards of a hundred put to the sword. The Earl of Pembroke in consequence retired to Carlisle.

Bruce now ventured down upon the low country, and reduced the districts of Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham. Having received a reinforcement from England, the Earl of Pembroke again advanced into Ayrshire at the head of 3000 men, principally cavalry, and was met, May 10, 1307, by Bruce at Loudon Hill, with only six hundred men, when the English sustained a total defeat. It was here that Bruce first learned that great lesson in warfare, which now forms one of the most efficient features of modern strategy, namely, that a firm unflinching infantry, drawn up in square, can successfully resist the encounter of mounted troopers; and this secret it was the more important for him to know, as the English excelled in cavalry. Three days after, Bruce encountered Ralph Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester, and defeated him with great slaughter. These successes so animated the Scots, that they flocked from all quarters to the national standard.

Edward I. at this time lay upon his deathbed at Carlisle; but, roused by intelligence of the repeated victories gained by Bruce, whom he thought dead, and Scotland totally subdued, he summoned the whole force of his kingdom to assemble; and, hanging up his litter in which he had hitherto accompanied his troops above the high altar of the cathedral of Carlisle, he mounted his war-horse, and attempted to lead his army northward. But the hand of death was upon him. In four days he had only advanced six miles, and he expired at Burgh-upon-Sands, an obscure village on the Borders, July 7, 1307, in the 69th year of his age, and the 35th of his reign. With his last breath he directed that his heart should be sent to Jerusalem, and that his skeleton, after the flesh had been boiled from the bones, should be carried at the head of the army, to frighten the Scots into subjection. Edward II. solemnly swore to observe the dying requests of his father, but he performed neither—the

deceased monarch being buried, with his heart entire, and his bones unboiled, at Westminster. The new king marched as far as Cumnock in Ayrshire, appointed the Earl of Pembroke guardian of the kingdom, and then hurried back to London.

Bruce now made an expedition into the north of Scotland, and brought under his dominion the territories of Argyle, and afterwards took the fortresses of Inverness, Forfar, and Brechin. Conducting his army into Buchan, the country of the Comyns, he wasted the land with fire and sword, and nearly depopulated the district. He soon after stormed and demolished the Castle of Aberdeen, which was held by an English garrison. In the meantime, Sir James Douglas was not idle. For the third time he took his own Castle of Douglas, and reduced the whole forest of Selkirk, besides Douglasdale and Jedburgh, to the subjection of Bruce. Bruce and his army next attacked and defeated the Lord of Lorn at the Pass of Brandir, in the Western Highlands, and gave up his country to plunder. The Lord of Lorn having taken refuge in the Castle of Dunstaffnage, was besieged in that fortress and compelled to surrender, when he swore fealty to the conqueror.

In February 1309, the clergy of Scotland met in a provincial council at Dundee, and issued a declaration that the Scotish nation had chosen for their king Robert the Bruce, who, through his father and grandfather, possessed an undoubted right to the throne; and that they willingly did homage to him as their sovereign. Edward II., harassed by the dissensions of his nobility, found it necessary to agree to a truce, which, though only of short duration, enabled Bruce to consolidate his power, and complete his preparations for the invasion of England. He accordingly advanced into Durham, laying waste the country with fire and sword, and giving up the whole district to the unbridled licence of the soldiery. In the same year, Edward, in his turn, with an immense army, invaded Scotland, and proceeded as far as Edinburgh, but the winter approaching, and finding that the Scots had removed all their provisions into the mountain fastnesses, he was compelled ingloriously to retreat to Berwick-upon-Tweed. After this the Scots, now inured to conquest, again and again broke into England, ravaging the country, and driving home the flocks and herds of their enemies. At one period Edward sent his favourite Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, with an army into Scotland, but that doughty commander was not the most likely person to vanquish Robert the Bruce and his hardy Scots. The town of Perth, one of the chief garrisons of the English in Scotland, was soon afterwards gallantly stormed, the King himself being the first person who scaled the walls. In harvest 1312, Bruce again invaded England; and several towns, among which were Hexham and Corbrigg, were given to the flames. Although repulsed in their assaults on Carlisle and Berwick, the Scots only consented to a truce by the immediate payment of a large sum of money by the clergy and inhabitants of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. The Castle of Linlithgow was taken by a countryman, named William Binnock, or Bunnock, who, concealing eight men in a load of hay, with several more lying in ambush in the copsewood near the Castle gate, surprised that strong fortress, and put the whole of the English to the sword. The strong border fortress of Roxburgh was also captured by Sir James Douglas, and, about the same time, the Castle of Edinburgh, which, from its situation, was considered nearly impregnable, fell into the hands of Randolph, the son of Isabel Bruce, the King's sister. In the same year, nearly all the fortresses in the kingdom, remaining in the possession of the English, were

taken, one after the other, by the Scots. Bruce himself had led an expedition against the Isle of Man, which, after having expelled the powerful sept of the MacDowalls, his inveterate enemies, he reduced to his sway. On his return home in the autumn of 1313, he found that his brother, Edward Bruce, was engaged in the siege of the Castle of Stirling, which was held by Sir Philip Mowbray for the English. Mowbray gallantly defended it for some time, but as the garrison began to suffer from famine, he prevailed on Edward Bruce to agree to a treaty, by which he bound himself to surrender the Castle, if it was not relieved by an English army before the 24th of June in the ensuing year. This agreement the King of Scotland heard of with displeasure; nevertheless, as the honour of his brother was pledged, he resolved to abide by it. King Edward, on his part, roused himself from the lethargy into which he had fallen. He reconciled himself for the time to his nobles, and summoned all his barons and fiefs, not only in England, but in Ireland and Wales, to aid him with all their followers; and he appointed the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed to be the rendezvous of the forces, on the 11th June. The troops collected there that day amounted, at the lowest calculation, to 100,000 men, the most numerous and best appointed army that had ever advanced against Scotland. Of these 40,000 were cavalry, 3000 of whom were armed, from head to foot, in plate and mail. To this force Bruce could only oppose an army of 30,000 men; but these were hardy, brave, and experienced troops, led by the first warrior of his age, and burning to avenge the wrongs of their country. The camp-followers, baggage-drivers, sutlers, &c., amounted to about 15,000 more; and these, though useless in the field of battle, were destined to perform a signal service in the approaching struggle. Bruce judiciously chose his ground at Bannockburn, within four miles of Stirling. On his left, where the ground was bare and open, and favourable for the movements of cavalry, he caused parallel rows of pits to be dug, each about a foot in breadth, and about three feet deep, which, after having sharp-pointed stakes placed in them, were carefully covered over with sod. His brother Edward Bruce, his nephew Randolph, Earl of Moray, Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, and Sir James Douglas, were the leaders of the principal divisions. The King himself took the command of the reserve, consisting chiefly of his own vassals of Carrick, and the men of Argyle, Kintyre, and the Isles. The battle of Bannockburn was fought on the 24th of June 1314.

At the moment when the English, vigorously attacked by Bruce himself at the head of the reserve, seconded by the divisions under Edward Bruce, Randolph and Sir James Douglas were, throughout their whole line, thrown into confusion, the waggoners, sumpter-boys, and followers of the camp, having formed themselves into squadrons, with sheets, blankets, &c. fixed upon poles, to look like military banners, suddenly appeared on the summit of the Gillieshill, and at once decided the fortune of the day. The already dispirited English, supposing them to be a fresh army come to the assistance of the Scots, threw down their arms, and fled in all directions. Thirty thousand English were left dead upon the field; and among them were two hundred knights and seven hundred esquires. Twenty-seven of the noblest barons of England were laid with their banners in the dust. The Earl of Gloucester, the brave Sir Giles d'Argentine, Sir Robert Clifford, and Sir Edward Mauley, Seneschal of England, were among the slain. King Edward himself only escaped by the fleetness of his horse. Such was the moral effect of this memorable victory, that, according to Walsingham, a contemporary English historian, at this time a hundred of his

countrymen would have fled from the face of two or three Scotsmen. The day after the battle, the Castle of Stirling surrendered, and Sir Philip Mowbray entered into the service of Scotland. The Earl of Hereford, who had taken refuge in the Castle of Bothwell, was soon obliged to yield himself prisoner. For this nobleman, the wife, sister, and daughter of Bruce, with Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow, and the young Earl of Mar, were exchanged by the English, and restored to their country- Three times within the same year did the victorious Scots invade England, ravaging the districts through which they passed, and returning home laden with spoil.

The Irish of Ulster having solicited aid from the King of Scots, Edward Bruce passed over to that country, whither he was soon followed by the King himself, who, after defeating the Anglo-Irish, under the Baron of Clare, returned home in safety, leaving his brother to pursue his projects of conquest, till his defeat and death in the battle at Dundalk in 1318. In the meantime, the war with England was renewed, but the events connected with it belong rather to history than to the personal details of Bruce's life. Baffled in all his attempts against the Scots, Edward II. procured from the Pope, John XXII., a bull, commanding a truce for two years between Scotland and England. Two Cardinals were entrusted with this mission, and they also received private authority from the Pope to excommunicate the King of Scotland, and whomsoever else they thought fit, if necessary. The Cardinals, on their arrival in England, sent two messengers into Scotland, to convey the apostolic mandate. Bruce listened with attention to the Pope's message; but when the letters sealed and addressed "Robert Bruce, Governor of Scotland," were presented to him, he firmly but respectfully declined to receive them. "These epistles," he said, "I may not open or read. Among my barons there are many of the name of Robert Bruce, and some of them may have a share in the government of Scotland. These letters may possibly be intended for one of them—they cannot be for me, for I am *King* of Scotland!" The nuncios attempted to excuse the omission, by saying, that "the Holy Church was not wont, during the dependence of a controversy, to say or do aught which might prejudice the claims of either contending party." The reply of the king, the nuncios, with all their sophistry, found it impossible to answer. "Since then," said he, "my spiritual father and my holy mother would not prejudice the cause of my adversary by bestowing on me the title of King during the dependence of the controversy, they ought not to have prejudiced my cause by withdrawing that title from me. It seems that my parents are partial to their English son! Had you," he added with dignity, "presumed to present letters with such an address to any other sovereign prince, you might perhaps have been answered more harshly; but I reverence you as the messengers of the Holy See." The disappointed nuncios returned to England, upon which the cardinals sent a priest, named Adam Newton, to Scotland, to proclaim the papal truce. He found Bruce encamped with his army in a wood near Old Cambus, preparing for the assault of Berwick, which still remained in possession of the English. On demanding to see the King, he was ordered to give what letters he had to the King's Seneschal, who would deliver them to his master. These, addressed as before, were instantly returned to him unopened, with a message from Bruce that "he would listen to no bulls until he was treated as King of Scotland, and had made himself master of Berwick." The monk was refused a safe conduct home, and, on the road to Berwick, he was attacked by four outlaws, who tore and scattered to the winds his papers and credentials, plundered him of his bull

and the greater part of his clothes, and left him to find his way as best he could.

Berwick shortly afterwards fell into Bruce's hands, and, in the spring of 1318, the Scotish army invaded England by Northumberland, and took several castles, returning home, "driving their prisoners like flocks of sheep before them." Resolved to recover Berwick, Edward II., on the 24th of July 1319, invested the town by land and sea, but was unsuccessful in all his attacks. Douglas, to create a diversion, invaded England, and, September 20, defeated a large army of priests and rustics under the Archbishop of York, at Mitton, on the river Swale. On account of the great number of ecclesiastics who fell, this battle is known in history as "the Chapter of Mitton." The siege of Berwick was in consequence raised; and the English King attempted in vain to intercept the Scotish army on their homeward march. Bruce having been, at the instigation of Edward, excommunicated by the Pope, the Estates of the kingdom, April 6, 1320, transmitted a spirited manifesto to his Holiness, which caused him to recommend to Edward pacific measures, to which that ill-fated monarch would not hearken. He led a great army into Scotland as far as Edinburgh, but Bruce having laid waste the whole country to the Frith of Forth, his soldiers were in danger of perishing for want of provisions. A solitary lame bull, which they picked up at Tranent, was all the prey that they could secure in their march. "Is that all ye have got?" said the Earl de Warenne to the foragers as he eyed the sorry animal: "By my faith, I never saw beef so dear!" Edward was compelled to retreat, and on their way back to England, his half-famished soldiers in revenge burned the monasteries of Dryburgh and Melrose, after plundering the shrines, and murdering the monks.

Bruce himself, subsequently, at the head of an army, invaded England, and after besieging Norham Castle, defeated Edward once more at Biland Abbey, in Yorkshire. A truce was in consequence ratified between the two kingdoms at Berwick, June 7, 1323, to last for thirteen years. Bruce was now anxious to be reconciled to the Pope, and accordingly despatched Randolph to Rome for the purpose, when his Holiness agreed not to renew his former censures. On the accession of Edward III., in 1327, to the English throne, hostilities between the two kingdoms almost immediately recommenced; but the Scots being again successful, the English government were at last convinced of the necessity of agreeing to a permanent peace. After several meetings of the Commissioners of both countries, the treaty was finally ratified in a parliament held at Northampton, March 4, 1328; the principal articles of which were the recognition of the independence of Scotland, and of Bruce's title to the throne, and the marriage of Joanna, sister of the King of England, to David, the son and heir of the King of Scots. Bruce's glorious career was now drawing to a close. This last act was a fitting consummation of his labours. He had achieved liberty, independence, and peace for his country, the three greatest blessings he could bequeath to it, and he now prepared to depart in peace. The hardships and sufferings which he had endured had reduced his once strong constitution, and he became sorely afflicted with a disease in his blood, called a leprosy, which brought on premature old age. The two last years of his life were spent in comparative seclusion, in a castle at Cardross, on the northern shore of the Frith of Clyde, where he devoted his time principally to the building of ships, and to aquatic and fishing excursions, hawking, and other sports. He was very charitable to the poor, and kind and courteous to all who approached him. It is also known

that, among other animals, he kept a tame lion beside him, of which he was very fond. He contemplated the approach of death with calmness and resignation. The only thought that troubled him in his dying hours was, that he was still under the excommunication of the Church; and to make all the reparation in his power, he commissioned Sir James Douglas to carry his heart to Palestine, and bury it in the holy city. This great monarch, unquestionably the greatest of the Scotish kings, expired June 7, 1329, in the 55th year of his age, and 23d of his reign. His heart was extracted and embalmed, and delivered over to Douglas, who was killed fighting against the Moors in Spain, and the sacred relic of Bruce, with the body of its devoted champion, were brought home, and buried in the monastery of Melrose. Bruce's body was interred in the Abbey Church of Dunfermline, where, in clearing the foundations for a third church on the same spot, his bones were discovered in 1818. King Robert the Bruce was twice married; first to Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, by whom he had one daughter, Marjory, the wife of Walter the High Steward, whose son was afterwards Robert II.; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Aymer de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, by whom he had David, who succeeded him, and two daughters.

BRUCE, Robert, an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland, was born in 1554. He was the second son of Alexander Bruce of Airth, in the county of Stirling, by Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, and Agnes, daughter of the second Earl of Morton. By descent, he was a collateral relation of his great namesake Robert the Bruce, and ancestor at the sixth remove of the Abyssinian traveller, who inherited many of his most distinguishing qualities both in person and character. Intended for the law, he was sent to Paris, where he studied the principles of Roman jurisprudence; and after completing his education at the University of Edinburgh, he conducted for some time his father's affairs before the Court of Session. Although, in compliance with the corrupt system of those days, his father had secured for him a Judgeship by patent, he preferred entering the church, contrary to the wishes of his family; and, in consequence, was deprived of the estate of Kinnaird, in which he had been infeft. He studied theology at the University of St Andrews, where Andrew Melville was Divinity Professor. In July 1587 he accompanied Melville to Edinburgh, being recommended by him to the General Assembly as a fit person to succeed the deceased Mr James Lawson, the successor of John Knox. After preaching for some time, and receiving a call from the people, he accepted the charge. On the 6th of February thereafter, he was chosen Moderator of an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly, called to consider the means of defence against the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada.

In October 1589, when James VI., who both respected and feared him, sailed to Denmark to bring home his Queen, Bruce was appointed of the Privy Council, and desired to take cognizance of the affairs of the country, and the proceedings of the Council. It was on this occasion that the King declared to him that he had more confidence in him and the other ministers of Edinburgh than in the whole of his nobles. In May 1590 the King returned with his Queen, when Bruce received the thanks of his Majesty for his conduct in keeping his subjects quiet during his absence. At the coronation of the Queen, on the 17th May, he had the honour of placing the crown on her head. In the ensuing June, Bruce married Margaret, daughter of Douglas, Laird of Parkhead, when his father restored to him his inheritance of Kinnaird. His father-in-law, Douglas, some years afterwards, be-

came known in history as the assassin of James Stuart, Earl of Arran, the favourite of King James. Next to Melville, Bruce had the greatest influence in the Church, and the King, knowing his power over the people, frequently consulted him on state matters. It is related by Maxwell, Bishop of Ross, in the Burden of Issachar, printed in 1646, that when the King wished to pardon and recall the three Catholic Earls, Huntly, Angus, and Errol, who had been banished the kingdom for intriguing with the Duke of Parma, and the King of Spain, he endeavoured to obtain the consent of Master Robert Bruce, who, fearing doubtless that the great influence of Huntly would be exerted against the Protestant cause in Scotland, said, "Sir, you may pardon Angus and Errol, and recall them, but it is not fit, nor will you ever obtain my consent, to pardon or recall Huntly." And the King was obliged for the time to submit. Bruce, inflexible in his adherence to the principles of Presbyterianism, zealously opposed all the King's efforts in favour of Episcopacy.

On the 17th December 1596, a tumult took place at Edinburgh in consequence of the proceedings of the King against the friends of the Church, which his Majesty took advantage of, to effect a change in the constitution of the Church. Bruce was obliged on this occasion to take refuge in England. After some months, he obtained permission to return, when he officiated for a time in private houses. In May 1598 he was admitted to the Little Kirk at Edinburgh. At first he refused the imposition of hands, not thinking it required in ordination; but he ultimately consented to accept of it as a ceremony of entry only. In August 1600 the Gowrie Conspiracy took place, and Bruce, being one of those who entertained doubts as to the treason of the Ruthvens, refused to offer up thanks in his pulpit for the King's deliverance, and, in consequence, he and three of his recusant brethren were prohibited from preaching in the kingdom under pain of death. After spending some time as a prisoner in the town of Airth, Bruce sailed from Queensferry at midnight of the 5th of November for Dieppe in Normandy, where he arrived in five days. At the moment of his embarkation, a luminous glow spread itself over the heavens in an unusually brilliant manner, which the people imputed to the divine approbation of his conduct. In 1601 he received permission to return to Scotland, though he still refused to proclaim Gowrie's treason from the pulpit, saying he was not persuaded of it. He afterwards had two interviews with James, the second at the moment when his Majesty was setting out for England, but though very well received, there was nothing said of his being restored to his charge in Edinburgh, and his church was declared vacant by the General Assembly.

In 1605 he was ordered to proceed to Inverness, where he remained for eight years, preaching every Sunday forenoon and Wednesday afternoon. In August 1613, at the solicitation of his son, he received permission to return to Kinnaird. Afterwards he obtained leave from the Privy Council to retire to another house he had at Monkland; but, in consequence of his preaching to those who came to hear him, he was, at the instance of the Bishop of Glasgow, obliged to return to Kinnaird. In 1621, when the Scots Parliament was about to ratify the celebrated Articles of Perth, Bruce ventured to appear in Edinburgh, on which the Bishops entered a complaint before the Council, and he was committed to Edinburgh Castle, where he lay for several months, after which he was again banished to Inverness. The Council wrote to the King interceding for him to remain at his own house till the winter was past, but his Majesty hearing of the crowds that flocked to hear him,

returned for answer, "We will have no more Popish pilgrimages to Kinnaird, he shall go to Inverness." He remained there till the death of James in 1625, when he was permitted once more to reside at his own house, and allowed for a short time to preach in some of the parish churches round Edinburgh. In 1629 Charles I. wrote to the Council to restrict him to Kinnaird, and to two miles around it. The church of Larbert, which was within his limits, having been neglected, and left without a minister by the Bishops, he not only repaired it, but preached there every Sunday to large audiences. Amongst others who came to hear him was the celebrated Alexander Henderson, minister of Leuchars in Fife, who, by one of his sermons on John x. 1, was converted from episcopacy, and afterwards had the merit of restoring Presbyterianism to its former supremacy. Bruce died August 13, 1631.

BRUNTON, Mrs Mary, an ingenious Novelist, the only daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour of Elwick, was born in the Island of Burra, in Orkney, November 1, 1778. Her mother was Frances, only daughter of Colonel Ligonier of the 13th Dragoons, and niece of Field-Marshal the Earl of Ligonier, to whose charge she had early been left an orphan. Under her mother's care, she became a considerable proficient in music, and an excellent French and Italian scholar. While yet young, she evinced a strong partiality for the perusal of works of poetry and fiction. In her sixteenth year the charge of her father's household devolved upon her, and from that period till her twentieth year, she had little leisure for self-improvement. When she was only twenty, she married the Rev. Alexander Brunton, then minister of the parish of Bolton, near Haddington, now D. D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the Tron Church of that city. In the quiet of a Scotish manse, Mrs Brunton's taste for books returned in all its strength, and, under the direction of her husband, she pursued a course of reading not only in criticism and the belles lettres, but in philosophy and history. She also acquired some knowledge of the German language, and taught herself to draw. At this time she felt so little inclination for composition, that the mere writing of a letter was irksome to her.

In autumn 1803, on the removal of her husband to Edinburgh, she accompanied him; and her circle of acquaintances being now widened, she mingled more with people of talent and distinction in literature than she had had the opportunity of doing in East Lothian. It was chiefly for the employment of accidental intervals of leisure, as we are informed by her husband, that Mrs Brunton began the writing of Self-Control; a considerable part of the first volume of which was finished before she informed her husband of her project. This work was published at Edinburgh in 1811, in two volumes; it was dedicated to Miss Joanna Baillie, and its success was so complete, that it had not been out above a month when a second edition was called for. The faults of the book were great; but, as a first appearance, it was a most promising performance. The beauty and correctness of the style, the acuteness of observation, the discrimination of character, and the loftiness of sentiment which it displayed, were universally acknowledged. The work was published anonymously. In December 1814 appeared, "Discipline," in three volumes; the reception of which was more favourable than the author herself had anticipated. She afterwards designed a collection of short narratives, under the title of Domestic Tales. The first of these, "The Runaway," was to contain the story of a truant boy, whose hardships should teach him the value of home; with which she wished to blend some account of the peculiar manners of Orkney. While arranging her plans

for this series of Tales, she commenced the story of "Emmeline," the object of which was to show how little chance there is of happiness when a divorced wife marries her seducer. This Tale she did not live to finish.

In the summer of 1818, Mrs Brunton had the prospect of being for the first time a mother; but a strong impression had taken possession of her mind, that her confinement was to prove fatal. Under this belief she made every preparation for death, with the same tranquillity as if she had been making arrangements for a short absence from home. The clothes in which she was laid in the grave were selected by herself; she herself had chosen and labelled some tokens of remembrance for her more intimate friends; and she even drew up in her own handwriting a list of the persons to whom she wished intimations of her death to be sent. But these gloomy anticipations, though so deeply fixed, neither shook her fortitude nor diminished her cheerfulness. They altered neither her wish to live, nor the ardour with which she prepared to meet the duties of returning health, if returning health was to be her portion. Her forebodings proved only too well-founded. After giving birth to a still-born son, on the 7th of December, and recovering for a few days with a rapidity beyond the hopes of her medical attendants, she was attacked with fever, which advanced with fatal violence, terminating her valuable life on December 19, 1818, in the forty-first year of her age. In the spring of 1819 the unfinished Tale of Emmeline, with some extracts from her correspondence, and other pieces, was published by her husband, who prefixed a brief but elegant and affecting Memoir of her Life, to which we are indebted for these details.

BRUNTON, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer, the eldest son of a highly respectable citizen of Edinburgh, was born in that city, January 31, 1799. He received the rudiments of his classical education at the Canongate High School, an institution now discontinued. Having adopted the legal profession, he became in 1831 an advocate's first clerk, which entitled him to practise as a Solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland. The bent of his genius, however, was towards literary pursuits. He wrote several articles, both in prose and poetry, in the "Edinburgh Magazine," published by the late Mr Constable. Various of his pieces also appeared in the "Scottish Literary Gazette" in 1828 and 1829; among these were some original tales of great merit, illustrative of Scotish life, manners, and localities. He subsequently contributed some articles to *Tait's Magazine*. On October 11, 1834, Mr Brunton was appointed editor of the "Scottish Patriot," a newspaper published in Edinburgh. He had previously edited the "Citizen" during its short career. In conjunction with Mr David Haig, assistant-librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, a gentleman equally enthusiastic in his love of Scotish history and antiquities, Mr Brunton published, in 1832, the very important work, in one volume 8vo, entitled "An Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice, from its Institution in 1532;" being the author of the earlier portion of the work. It had so happened that at the time Mr Brunton was collecting materials for a similar work, Mr Haig had been for a year or two previous engaged in an undertaking of the same nature. An accidental conversation which the latter had with Mr Brunton in the Advocates' Library, led to a discovery that, unknown to each other, both were contemplating a work exactly the same, the only difference being in the plan and arrangement. The result was, an agreement between them to combine their researches; and the truly valuable work above named was published as their joint production. About the same time, one of Mr Brunton's brothers entered into partnership with the brother of Mr David Haig, as

booksellers and stationers in Edinburgh, and with a view to promote the success of their relatives, they commenced a weekly periodical, entitled "The Scots Weekly Magazine," which was exclusively devoted to the elucidation of Scotish history and antiquities, and Scotish life and manners; but which not being successful was soon discontinued. In the beginning of April 1836, Mr Brunton's declining health induced him to proceed to the Continent, and he died at Paris, June 2 of that year, leaving a widow and three children.

BRYCE, ALEXANDER, the Rev., an eminent Geometrician, was born at Boarland, parish of Kincardine, in 1713. He received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Doune, Perthshire; and, after studying at the University of Edinburgh, proceeded to Caithness, in May 1740, as tutor to a gentleman's son. He resided there for three years, and during that time, at his own expense, and in the midst of much obstruction, he completed a "Map of the North Coast of Britain, from Raw Stoir of Assynt, to Wick in Caithness, with the Harbours and Rocks, and an account of the Tides in the Pentland Frith," which was published in 1744 by the Philosophical, afterwards the Royal, Society of Edinburgh. In June 1744 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dunblane; and, in August 1745, having received a presentation from the Earl of Morton, he was ordained to the church and parish of Kirknewton, in the Presbytery of Edinburgh. In the winter of 1745-46 he taught the mathematical classes in the University of Edinburgh, during the last illness of Professor Maclaurin. In 1752, after much anxious search, he discovered, among some old lumber in a garret at Stirling, the Pint Jug, the Standard, by statute, for weight and for liquid and dry measure in Scotland, committed by an old Act of Parliament to the keeping of the magistrates of that burgh. At the request of the magistrates of Edinburgh, he afterwards superintended the adjustment of the weights and measures kept by the Dean of Guild, and, for so doing, was made a Burgess and Guild Brother in 1754. He wrote several scientific papers, which were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, amongst which may be mentioned "An Account of a Comet observed by him in 1766;" "A new Method of measuring the Velocity of the Wind;" and "An Experiment to ascertain to what quantity of Water a fall of Snow on the Earth's Surface is equal." He also contributed several papers to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine. By the influence of Stuart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, for whom he planned the observatory at Belmont Castle, he was appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. In 1774 the freedom of the town of Stirling was conferred on him, in consequence of his advice and assistance in supplying that town with water. In 1776 he made all the requisite calculations for an epitome of the solar system on a large scale, afterwards erected by the Earl of Buchan at his seat at Kirkhill. Mr Bryce died January 1, 1786.

BRYDONE, PATRICK, F.R.S., author of an ingenious and entertaining Tour in Sicily and Malta, the son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, was born in 1741. He received an excellent education at one of the universities, and subsequently distinguished himself by his tours in foreign countries. About the time of his first proceeding to the Continent, Dr Franklin's discoveries in electricity had aroused the curiosity of scientific men; and, with the view of ascertaining the precise state and temperature of the air on the summits of the highest mountains in Europe, Mr Brydone, after providing himself with the necessary instruments, visited Switzerland and Italy, and crossed both the Alps and the Apennines. In these excursions he

often witnessed phenomena of a most remarkable nature, but not uncommon in those regions. In 1767, or 1768, he accompanied Mr Beckford of Somerly, in Suffolk, in a scientific excursion to the Continent. He next travelled, in 1770, to Italy, and some of the Islands of the Mediterranean, with the late Mr, afterwards Colonel Fullarton, who subsequently commanded a large body of troops in India, and was, finally, one of the three commissioners for the government of Trinidad. In 1773 he published his "Tour through Sicily and Malta," consisting of a series of epistles addressed to his friend, William Beckford, Esq. In 1790 a second edition of the work, in two vols. 8vo, made its appearance. Soon after his return to England in 1771, he obtained a respectable appointment under government, and after the publication of his travels, was elected a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of several other learned bodies, and occasionally published able papers in the Philosophical Transactions, principally on the subject of Electricity. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement at Lennel House, near Coldstream, where he died in 1818.

BUCHAN, ELSPETH, the foundress of a sect of modern fanatics, was born in 1738. She was the daughter of John Simpson, the keeper of an inn, situated half way between Banff and Portsoy, and, in her 22d year, she went to Glasgow, and entered into service. There she married Robert Buchan, one of her master's workmen, by whom she had several children. Although educated an Episcopalian, she adopted, on her marriage, the principles of her husband, who was a Burgher Seceder. Afterwards, interpreting some passages in the Bible in a strictly literal sense, about the year 1779 she began to promulgate many singular doctrines, and not only brought over to her notions Mr Hugh White, a Relief minister at Irvine, but principally through his agency converted many other persons. In April 1784 the populace in Irvine rose, assembled round Mr White's house, and broke all the windows, when Mrs Buchan, and the whole of her converts, to the number of forty-six, immediately left the town, and proceeding through Mauchline, Cumnock, Sanquhar, and other places, settled at last at a farm-house near Thornhill, Dumfries-shire, the outhouses of which they purchased. The Buchanites had a purse in common, and the whole of their attention was devoted to what they called living a holy life. Mrs Buchan kept up the delusion to the last. Although her husband remained in Glasgow, in the Burgher Secession communion, she never inquired after him. She died about the beginning of May 1791. On her death-bed, this wretched impostor called her followers together, and told them she had still one secret to communicate, which was, that she was the Virgin Mary, and the same woman mentioned in the Revelation as being clothed with the sun, &c.; and that though she now appeared to die, they need not be discouraged, for in a short time she would return and conduct them to the New Jerusalem. After her death, her credulous disciples would neither dress her corpse nor bury her, until compelled by the authorities. After that they dispersed, and nothing more was heard of them.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M.D., a medical writer of great popularity, was born in 1729, at Ancrum, in Roxburghshire. His father possessed a small estate, and in addition rented a farm from the Duke of Roxburgh. He was sent to Edinburgh to study divinity, and spent nine years at the University. At an early period he exhibited a marked predilection for mathematics, in which he became so proficient as to be enabled to give private lessons to many of his fellow-students. He afterwards resolved to follow the medical profession in preference to the Church. Before

taking his degree, he was induced by a fellow-student to settle in practice for some time in Yorkshire. He soon after became Physician to the Ackworth Foundling Hospital, in which situation he acquired the greater part of that knowledge of the diseases of children which was afterwards published in the "Domestic Medicine," and in the "Advice to Mothers." He returned to Edinburgh to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and soon after married a lady named Peter. On the Ackworth Foundling Hospital being dissolved, in consequence of Parliament withdrawing its support from it, Dr Buchan removed to Sheffield, where he appears to have remained till 1766. He then commenced practice in Edinburgh. In 1769 he published his celebrated work, "Domestic Medicine; or, the Family Physician; being an attempt to render the medical art more generally useful, by showing people what is in their power, both with respect to the prevention and cure of diseases; chiefly calculated to recommend a proper attention to regimen and to simple medicines." This work, which was dedicated to Sir John Pringle, the President of the Royal Society, and in the composition of which he is said to have been assisted by Mr William, was published at six shillings; and so great was its success, that the first edition of 5000 copies was entirely sold off in a corner of Britain before another could be got ready. The second edition appeared in 1772, and before the author's death nineteen large editions had been sold. The work was translated into every European language, and became very popular, not only on the Continent, but in America and the West Indies. From the Empress Catherine of Russia the author received a large medallion of gold, with a complimentary letter. Many other letters and presents from abroad were also transmitted to him. Dr Buchan subsequently removed to London, where for many years he enjoyed a lucrative practice. In his latter years he went daily to the Chapter Coffee-house, St Paul's, where patients resorted to him, to whom he gave advice. Before leaving Edinburgh he delivered several courses of Natural Philosophy, illustrated by an excellent apparatus which had been bequeathed to him by his deceased friend, James Ferguson, the celebrated lecturer. On his removal to London, he disposed of this collection to Dr Lettsom. Dr Buchan published six other works on medical subjects. He died February 25, 1805, and was interred in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, D.D., a distinguished missionary in India, the son of a schoolmaster, who was afterwards rector of the Grammar School of Falkirk, was born at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, March 12, 1766. While yet very young, he became tutor to the sons of Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and was afterwards employed in the same capacity in two other Highland families. In 1782 he went to the University of Glasgow, where he only remained for two sessions. In 1786 he attended one session in the Divinity class. Having indulged the romantic idea of making the tour of Europe on foot, in imitation of Oliver Goldsmith, he left the University, and found his way to London, where he arrived September 2, 1787. After suffering much distress, he succeeded in obtaining a situation as clerk, and was next employed by a solicitor for three years. Becoming acquainted with the Rev. John Newton, of St Mary's Woolnoth, London, the friend of the poet Cowper, he was introduced by him to Henry Thornton, Esq., who, in 1791, generously sent him to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was senior Wrangler of his year. He afterwards repaid Mr Thornton. In September 1795 he was ordained deacon of the Church of England, and admitted curate to

Mr Newton. On 30th March 1796, by the influence of Mr Charles Grant, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the Honourable East India Company; and, having received priest's orders, he left Portsmouth for Bengal, August 11, 1796.

In 1800, on the institution of the College of Fort-William, he was appointed Professor of the Greek, Latin, and English Classics, and Vice-Provost of that establishment. Deeply versed in the oriental languages, he conceived he should best promote the honour of God, and the happiness of mankind, by enabling every one to read the Scriptures in his own tongue; and he proposed prizes to be competed for by the Universities of England and Scotland, for Essays on the diffusion of Christianity in India. One of the productions which his proposals called forth was a poem "on the Restoration of Learning in the East," by Mr Charles Grant, now Lord Glenelg. In 1805 he wrote an account of the College of Fort-William. The same year the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In March 1808 he returned to Europe, and offered second prizes, of L.500 each, to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the succeeding September he went to Scotland, and preached in the Episcopal Chapel at Glasgow. In spring 1809 he spent some days at Oxford, collating oriental versions of the Bible. He next proceeded to Cambridge, where he deposited some valuable biblical manuscripts collected by himself in India; and the University of which conferred on him the degree of D.D. After preaching for some time in Welbeck Chapel, London, he retired to Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, the seat of his father-in-law, Henry Thompson, Esq. He subsequently went to reside at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, where, at the time of his death, he was engaged in superintending an edition of the New Testament for the use of the Syriac Christians residing on the coast of Malabar. He died there, February 9, 1815, at the early age of 48. Besides some Jubilee and other sermons, he published the following works:—"Christian Researches in India;" "Sketch of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India;" and "Colonial Ecclesiastical Establishment."

BUCHANAN, DAVID, an enterprising publisher and printer, was born in Montrose in 1745, and studied at the University of Aberdeen, where he obtained the usual degree of A.M. When he commenced the printing in his native town, that art had made comparatively little progress in Scotland, and, indeed, was practically unknown in most of the provincial towns. At an early period, he republished several standard works in a style equal, if not superior, to anything previously attempted in Scotland; among these were the Dictionaries of Johnson, Boyer, and Ainsworth; the first of which was then accounted a most enterprising and successful undertaking. He also printed the first of the small or pocket editions of Johnson's Dictionary, which was abridged and prepared by himself; to which may be added a great variety of the English Classics in a miniature form. Being a man of considerable classical acquirements, he uniformly revised the press himself, correcting the errors of previous editions, besides supplying many important emendations and additions to the Dictionaries. Thus the Montrose Press of that day acquired a high reputation, and its productions were extensively circulated throughout the empire. Mr Buchanan died in 1812.

BUCHANAN, DUGALD, an eminent Gaelic poet, was born in the early part of the eighteenth century, in the parish of Balquhidder, Perthshire. Of his early life little is known. He first attracted attention by the sacred songs which he wrote and recited; and on some respectable individuals inquiring about his history, they found that he was the teacher of a

small school in a hamlet in his native county. Feeling an interest in his fate, these friends procured for him the situation of Schoolmaster and Catechist at Kinloch-Rannoch, on the establishment of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. He rendered essential service to the Rev. James Stewart of Killin, in translating the New Testament into the Gaelic language; and accompanied him into Edinburgh, for the purpose of aiding in correcting the press. While there, he availed himself of the opportunity to attend the university, where he heard lectures on anatomy, and the various departments of natural philosophy. Some gentlemen, struck by his talents, endeavoured, unknown to him, to procure him a licence to preach the Gospel; but without success. He died July 2, 1768. His poems are allowed to be equal to any in the Gaelic language for style, matter, and the harmony of their versification. The two most celebrated of them are read with perfect enthusiasm by all Highlanders.

BUCHANAN, Francis, M.D., author of several works relative to India, third son of Dr Thomas Buchanan of Spital, and Elizabeth Hamilton of Bardowie, near Glasgow, was born at Branziet, Stirlingshire, February 15, 1762. He studied for the medical profession at the University of Glasgow, and received his degree in 1783. After serving for some time as assistant-surgeon on board a man-of-war, he was, in 1794, appointed surgeon in the Honourable East India Company's service on the Bengal establishment. On his arrival in India, he was sent with Captain Symes on his mission to the Court of Ava. In 1800 he was chosen to examine the state of the country which the Company's forces had lately conquered from Tippoo Saib, together with the province of Malabar; and in 1802 he accompanied Captain Knox on his embassy to Nepal. On his return, he was appointed surgeon to the Marquis Wellesley, then Governor-General. In 1805 he went with the Marquis to England, and in the following year was again sent out by the Court of Directors for the purpose of making a statistical survey of the territory under the Presidency of Fort-William, which comprehends Bengal Proper, and several of the adjoining districts. In 1814, on the death of Dr Roxburgh, he succeeded him as superintendent of the Botanical Garden. He returned to Scotland in 1815, and spent the latter years of his life at Leney, in Perthshire, an estate to which his father had succeeded as heir of entail, and which, on the death of his elder brother, Colonel Hamilton, without children, came into his possession, with the other family estates, when he assumed his mother's name of Hamilton. Dr Buchanan died June 15, 1829, in the 67th year of his age. He was the author of "Travels in the Mysore," published, under the patronage of the Court of Directors, in 1807; "The History of Nepal," 1818; "A Genealogy of the Hindoo Gods," 1819; and "An Account of the Fishes of the Ganges," with plates, 1822. He also contributed largely to various literary and scientific journals; was a member of several societies, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

BUCHANAN, George, a distinguished reformer, and the best Latin poet of his time, was born at Killearn in Stirlingshire, in February 1506. He belonged to a family which was rather ancient than rich. His father, Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill, died of the stone in the flower of his age, and owing to the insolvency of his grandfather about the same time, his mother, Agnes, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, was left in extreme poverty, with five sons and three daughters. Her brother, James Heriot, encouraged by the early indications of genius displayed by George while at school, sent him to the University of Paris, where he improved his knowledge of Latin, acquired the

Greek language without the aid of a tutor, and began to cultivate his poetical talents. On the death of his uncle, being without resources, and in a bad state of health, he returned home in 1522, after a residence of about two years in Paris. In 1523, while yet only seventeen years of age, he served as a common soldier with the French Auxiliaries, which, under the command of John Duke of Albany, marched into England, and about the end of October laid siege to the Castle of Werk, from which they were compelled to retreat. After one campaign he became disgusted with a military life, and the hardships he had endured on this occasion so much affected his constitution, that he was confined to his bed the remainder of the winter.

In the ensuing spring he and his brother, Patrick, were entered students at the University of St Andrews, and he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, October 3, 1525, at which time he was a pauper or exhibitioner. In the following summer he accompanied John Mair, or Major, then Professor of Logic in St Salvador's College, St Andrews, to Paris, and became a student in the Scotish College there. In April 1528 he took the degree of M.A., and in June 1529 was chosen Procurator of the German Nation, which comprehended the students from Scotland. The principles of Luther having, about this time, made considerable progress on the Continent, Buchanan readily adopted Lutheran sentiments, and became a steady friend to the Reformation. After struggling with his adverse fortune for about two years, he at last received the appointment of Professor in the College of St Barbe, where he taught grammar for three years, without deriving much remuneration from his labours. In 1532 he became tutor to Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, to whom he inscribed his first work, being a Translation of the famous Thomas Linacre's Rudiments of Latin Grammar, which was published in 1533. He resided with the Earl in France for about five years, and in May 1537 he accompanied him to Scotland, and was soon after appointed by James V. tutor to his natural son, James Stewart, afterwards the Abbot of Kelso, who died in 1548, and not his brother, the famous Earl of Murray, as erroneously stated in several of his memoirs. We learn from the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts, quoted in the Appendix to the first volume of Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," that, August 21, 1537, Buchanan was paid, by order of the King, twenty pounds; and the same sum July 1538, when he also received a rich gown of Paris black, with a cassock, on occasion of Mary of Guise's public entry into Edinburgh. While he resided with Lord Cassillis in Ayrshire, disgusted with the licentiousness of the Franciscan Friars, he composed his "Somnium," a little poem, in which he represents St Francis as soliciting him to enter into the Order, and himself as rejecting the proposal with a sarcastic disdain. Afterwards, at the request of the King, he wrote his "Palinodia" and "Franciscanus," which, especially the last, were so bitterly satirical, that the clergy became greatly incensed against him, and even accused him of Atheism.

About the beginning of 1539 he was imprisoned as a heretic, by order of Cardinal Beaton, who, it is said, offered King James a considerable sum of money to consent to his death. Buchanan, however, contrived to escape out of the window while his guards were asleep, and fled to London, where he was protected from the hostility of the Papists by Sir John Rainsford, to whom he has gratefully inscribed a small poem. His own necessities, and the cruel, capricious, and tyrannical proceedings of Henry VIII. induced him to retire, in the course of the same year, to Paris; but on his arrival, he found Cardinal Beaton there as Ambassador from Scotland. He therefore with-

drew privately to Bourdeaux, on the invitation of Andrew Govea, a learned Portuguese, who was Principal of the College of Guienne, lately founded in that city. There he became Professor of Latin, and taught with applause for three years, in which time he wrote four Tragedies; two of which, entitled "Jepththes," and "Baptistes," were original, and the other two were translations of the "Alcestis" and the "Medea" of Euripides. He also wrote several Poems on various subjects, particularly one with the object of securing the patronage of Olivier, Chancellor of the Kingdom, to the College of Guienne, in which he succeeded. He also addressed a Sapphic Ode to the youth of Bourdeaux, with the view of recommending to them the study of the liberal arts. During his residence there, the Emperor Charles V. passed through Bourdeaux, on which, in name of the College, he presented his Majesty with an elegant Latin poem.

Buchanan was still exposed to danger from the malice of Cardinal Beaton, who wrote to the Archbishop of Bourdeaux to have him apprehended, but his letters fell into the hands of those who were friendly to the poet, and he was suffered to remain unmolested. In 1543, the plague having broken out at Bourdeaux, he quitted that place, and became for some time domestic tutor to the celebrated Montaigne, who records the fact in his Essays. In 1544 he went to Paris, where he taught the second class in the College of Cardinal Le Moine. In 1547 he accompanied his friend, Andrew Govea, to Portugal, and became one of the Professors in the University of Coimbra, then recently established. The death of Govea, in the ensuing year, left him and those of his colleagues, who, like himself, were foreigners, at the mercy of the bigoted priests. Accused of being an enemy to the Romish faith, and of having eaten flesh in Lent, he was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition. After being confined there a year and a half, he was afterwards sent to a monastery, where he employed his leisure in writing a considerable part of his inimitable Latin version of the Psalms. He obtained his liberty in 1551, and received a small pension from the King to induce him to remain in Portugal; but, being determined to quit that country, he with difficulty obtained the King's permission to depart, when he embarked for England.

The unsettled state of affairs during the minority of Edward VI. induced him to return to Paris in the beginning of 1553, when he was appointed a Professor in the College of Boncourt. It seems to have been about this time that he wrote some of those satirical pieces against the Monks which are found in his "Fratres Fraterrimi." Having dedicated a poetical tribute, written on the capture of Vercelli in 1553, and also his Tragedy of Jephthes, published in 1554, to the Marshal de Brissac, that nobleman, in 1555, sent Buchanan to Piedmont, as preceptor to his son, Timoleon de Cosse. In this capacity he continued for five years, residing with his pupil alternately in Italy and France. He now devoted his leisure to examining the Controversies on the subject of Religion which then agitated Europe. He also composed part of his philosophical poem "De Sphera," and wrote his Ode on the Surrender of Calais, his Epithalamium upon the Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Dauphin, and published the first specimens of his version of the Psalms and his translation of the Alcestis.

On the breaking out of the civil war in France, Buchanan returned to Scotland in 1560; and, though a professed adherent of the Reformed Religion, he was well received at Court. In 1562 we find him officiating as classical tutor to the Queen. Mary was then in her twentieth year, and a letter from Randolph, the English Ambassador, states that Buchanan

read with her every afternoon a portion of Livy.

In 1563 he was appointed by Parliament with others to inspect the revenues and regulate the instruction at the Universities; and, by the General Assembly of the Church, one of the Commissioners to revise "The Book of Discipline." In 1564 the Queen bestowed on him a pension of five hundred pounds Scots. In 1566 he was appointed by the Earl of Murray Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews. Although a layman, he was, in June 1567, on account of his extraordinary abilities and learning, elected Moderator of the General Assembly.

It is uncertain at what precise period his admirable version of the Psalms was first printed; but a second edition appeared in 1566. The work was inscribed in an elegant dedication to Queen Mary, who, in 1564, after the death of Quentin Kennedy, had conferred upon him the temporalities of Crossraguel Abbey. To the Earl of Murray he inscribed his "Franciscanus" during the same year.

The murder of Darnley, and the Queen's marriage to Bothwell, induced Buchanan to join the party of the Earl of Murray, whom he accompanied to the conference at York, and afterwards at Hampton Court. At the desire of the Earl, he was prevailed upon to write his famous "Detectio Mariæ Reginæ," which was published in 1571, a year after the Regent's assassination by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. On this event taking place he wrote "Ane Admonitioun direct to the trew Lordis, Mantenaris of the Kingis Graces Authoritie." He also wrote about the same time a satirical tract in the Scotish dialect, entitled the "Chameleon," with the view of exposing the vacillating policy and conduct of Secretary Maitland.

In the same year (1570) Buchanan was appointed by the Estates of the Realm one of the preceptors to the young King, who was then in his fourth year; and to him James VI. was indebted for all his classical learning. Buchanan was also made Director to the Chancery, and some time after one of the Lords of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, the latter office entitling him to a seat in Parliament. He likewise received from Queen Elizabeth a pension of L.100 a year. In 1579 he published his famous treatise "De Jure Regni apud Scotos," dedicated to the King, though advocating strongly the rights of the people. In the seventy-fourth year of his age, he composed a brief sketch of his own life. The last twelve years of his existence he employed in composing in Latin his "Rerum Scoticarum Historia," in twenty books, published at Edinburgh in 1582. He survived the publication of this, the greatest and the last of his works, scarcely a month. Broken by age and infirmities, he had retired the preceding year from the Court at Stirling to Edinburgh, resigning all his public appointments, and calmly awaiting death. He died on the morning of Friday, September 28, 1582, aged 76 years, eight months; and was honourably interred by the city of Edinburgh in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. An edition of his works was published by Ruddiman at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. folio, in 1714, and another at Leyden, in 4to, in 1725.

BURGH, JAMES, an ingenious moral and political writer, was born at Madderty in Perthshire in 1714. After receiving the rudiments of education at the school of his native place, he was sent to the University of St Andrews, with the view of studying for the church, but bad health soon obliged him to quit College. Having given up all thoughts of becoming a clergyman, he entered into the linen trade; which not proving successful, he went to England, where he was employed at first as a corrector of the press. About a year afterwards he removed to Great Marlow, where he was engaged as assistant in a free grammar school. It was here that

he commenced author by writing a pamphlet, entitled "Britain's Remembrancer," published in 1746. This went through five editions in three years, was ascribed to some of the bishops, and was quoted by several of the clergy in their pulpits. In 1747 he opened an academy at Stoke Newington in Middlesex; and in that year wrote his "Thoughts on Education." His next production was "An Hymn to the Creator of the World;" to which was added in prose, "An Idea of the Creator from his Works." His house not being large enough to contain the number of scholars offered to him, he removed to Newington Green, where for nineteen years he conducted his school with great reputation and success. In 1754 appeared his principal work, "The Dignity of Human Nature; or, a Brief Account of the Certain and Established Means for Attaining the True End of our Existence," in one vol. 4to. In 1756 he published "Youth's Friendly Monitor;" and in 1760 a kind of Utopian romance, entitled "An Account of the First Settlement, Laws, Form of Government, and Police of the Cessares, a People of South America." In 1762 he published "The Art of Speaking," and in 1766 the first volume of "Crito, or Essays on various Subjects;" dedicated "To the Right Reverend Father, (of three years old,) his Royal Highness Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh." Having acquired a competence, Mr Burgh determined upon retiring from business, his more immediate object being to complete his "Political Disquisitions," for which he had during ten years been collecting suitable materials. Upon quitting his school in 1771, he settled in Colebrooke Row, Islington, where he continued to reside till his death, August 26, 1775, in the 61st year of his age. The two first volumes of his "Disquisitions" were published in 1774, and the third volume in 1775. Mr Burgh was the author of many other publications, which are now forgotten.

BURNET, GILBERT, a celebrated historian, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, descended from the ancient family of Leys in Kincardineshire, was born at Edinburgh, September 18, 1643. His father, who was strongly attached to Episcopacy, was, after the Restoration of Charles II., appointed one of the Lords of Session, under the title of Lord Crimond. His mother was sister of the famous Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Warristoun, one of the leaders of the Presbyterian party in Scotland. Gilbert, the youngest son, after being instructed by his father in the Latin tongue, was at ten years of age sent to pursue his studies at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he was admitted M.A. before he was fourteen years of age. His inclination at first led him to the study of the law, but having soon changed his views, applied himself to that of divinity, and was admitted preacher before he reached his eighteenth year, when his cousin, Sir Alexander Burnet, offered him a benefice, which he refused. In 1663, about two years after the death of his father, he went for about six months to Oxford and Cambridge. In 1664 he made a tour in Holland and France. On his return he was admitted, in 1665, minister of Saltoun in East Lothian, where he remained for five years.

In 1669 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, where the same year he published his "Modest and Free Conference between a Conformist and a Non-Conformist." About this time he became acquainted with the Duchess of Hamilton, who entrusted him with the papers belonging to her father and uncle, upon which he drew up the "Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton," which appeared in London in folio in 1677. While engaged upon this work, he was invited to London by the Duke of Lauderdale, by whom he was introduced to the King; and was offered a Scotish bishopric, which he refused.

Soon after his return to Glasgow, he married Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassillis, a lady of distinguished piety and knowledge, whose sentiments were strongly in favour of the Presbyterians. A collection of Letters from this lady to John Duke of Lauderdale was published at Edinburgh in 1828.

In 1672 Mr Burnet published "A Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland," in consequence of which he was again offered a Scotish bishopric, with a promise of the next vacant archbishopric, which he also declined. In 1673 he revisited London, when he was appointed one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary. In the ensuing year he resigned his chair at Glasgow, and removed altogether to London. The freedom which he used in speaking to the Duke of Lauderdale, regarding the measures of his government, lost him the friendship of that unprincipled minister; and his opposition to the popish designs of the Court caused his name to be struck out of the list of his Majesty's chaplains. In 1675, on the recommendation of Lord Hollis, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls chapel by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls. He was soon after chosen lecturer of St Clement's, and became one of the most popular preachers then in the metropolis. In 1679 he published the first volume of his "History of the Reformation," which procured for him the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The second volume appeared in 1681, and the third, which contained a supplement to the two former, in 1714.

Having attended the sick bed of a woman who had been one of the paramours of the profligate Earl of Rochester, that nobleman sent for him, and for a whole winter held various conversations with him upon those topics in which sceptics and men of loose principles attack the Christian religion. The happy effect of these conferences, in leading the Earl to a sincere repentance, occasioned the publication of Mr Burnet's interesting account of the life and death of that nobleman, published in 1680.

During the affair of the popish plot, Dr Burnet was often consulted by Charles on the state of the nation. The King offered him the bishopric of Chichester, then vacant, if he would engage in his interests, but he declined it on such terms. In 1682 he published the Life of Sir Mathew Hale, and some other works. After the execution of Lord Russell, whom he attended on the scaffold, he was examined before the House of Commons, with regard to that nobleman's last speech, which it was suspected he had written for him. In 1683 he published a "Translation of Sir Thomas More's Utopia," and one or two other translations. In 1684 he was, by mandate from the Court, discharged from his lecture at St Clement's, and also prohibited from again preaching at the Rolls chapel. In 1685 he brought out his "Life of Dr William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore."

On the accession of James the Second to the throne, he obtained leave to go out of the kingdom, and first went over to Paris, but afterwards made a tour in Italy, an account of which he published in letters addressed to Mr Boyle. He subsequently pursued his travels through Switzerland and Germany. Having arrived at Utrecht, by the invitation of the Prince of Orange, he went to the Hague, and had a share in the councils concerning the affairs of England. He became in consequence an object of great jealousy to King James, who ordered a prosecution for high treason to be commenced against him both in England and Scotland; but having obtained the rights of naturalization in Holland, when James demanded his person from the States, they refused to deliver him up. His wife, Lady Margaret, being dead, he about this time married a Dutch lady

of fortune of the name of Mary Scott, descended from the family of Buccleuch.

Dr Burnet had a very important share in the whole conduct of the Revolution of 1688, the project of which he gave early notice of to the Court of Hanover. He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in the quality of chaplain; and he was rewarded for his services with the Bishopric of Salisbury, being consecrated March 31, 1689. In a "Pastoral Letter" to his clergy, concerning the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to King William and Queen Mary, he maintained their right to the throne on the ground of conquest, which gave so much offence, that, three years afterwards, it was ordered by Parliament to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. Having lost his second wife by the small-pox, in 1698 he married a widow of the name of Berkeley. In 1699 he published his "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles." The scheme for the augmentation of poor livings out of the first fruits and tenths due to the Crown originated with Bishop Burnet. He died in March 1715, and was buried at St James', Clerkenwell, where a monument is erected to his memory. His "History of his Own Times" was published after his death by his son, Mr, afterwards Sir Thomas, Burnet.

Bishop Burnet left three sons. WILLIAM, his eldest son, was educated as a gentleman-commoner in the University of Cambridge, and made choice of the profession of the law. He was a great sufferer in the South Sea Scheme of 1720, and became Governor, first of New York and New Jersey, and subsequently of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He died at Boston in 1729. He was the author of a tract, entitled "A View of Scripture Prophecy." GILBERT, the second son, was educated at Leyden and Oxford for the church. He was made King's Chaplain in 1718; and is said to have been a contributor to a periodical published at Dublin, entitled "Hibernicus's Letters," and also to another paper called "The Freethinker." He distinguished himself as a writer on the side of Bishop Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, and was considered by that eminent prelate as one of his ablest defenders. His "Full and Free Examination of several Important Points relating to Church Authority," &c., was printed in 1718. In 1719 he published an abridgment of the third volume of his father's History of the Reformation. He died early. THOMAS, the third son, studied at Leyden and Oxford, and was destined for the law. By his dissipation in early life, he gave his father much uneasiness. In 1712 and 1713, he wrote several political pamphlets in favour of the Whigs, and against the administration of the four last years of Queen Anne. One of these caused his being taken into custody in January 1713. One day being unusually grave, his father asked him what was the subject of his meditation:—"A greater work," he replied, "than your Lordship's History of the Reformation." "What is that, Tom?" asked the father. "My own reformation, my Lord." He afterwards became one of the best lawyers of his time. He was for several years his Majesty's Consul at Lisbon; and in 1741 was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He also received the honour of knighthood, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. He died January 5, 1753. He was introduced by Pope into the Dunciad; and some poems of his were published in 1777.

BURNET, JAMES, an eminent lawyer, and learned and ingenious writer, better known by his judicial title of Lord Monboddo, son of James Burnet, Esq. of Monboddo, and Elizabeth, only sister of Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, Bart., was born in 1714, at the family seat in Kincardineshire. He was educated at home, under Dr Francis Skene, afterwards Professor

of Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was subsequently sent to study at that university, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in ancient literature. After attending for three years the lectures on civil law in the university of Groningen, in Holland, with the view of passing Advocate, he came to Edinburgh, where he arrived on the forenoon of September 7, 1736, and that night was an involuntary witness of the proceedings of the famous Porteous Mob. In the succeeding February he was admitted a member of Faculty; and in 1767 was raised to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Monboddo. The first volume of his "Origin and Progress of Language" appeared in 1771, the second in 1773, and the third in 1776. His greatest work he styled "Ancient Metaphysics," which was also in 3 vols. 4to, the first of which was published in 1778, and the last only a few weeks before his death. Lord Monboddo was an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Plato, and the Grecian Philosophers. His writings contain many interesting observations, but they at the same time exhibit some peculiar opinions. He was a firm believer in the existence of Satyrs and Mermaids, and, in his Dissertation on the "Origin and Progress of Language," he advanced some whimsical theories, relative to a supposed affinity between the human race and the monkey tribe, particularly that the former originally possessed tails, which exposed him to a good deal of ridicule on the first publication of that work. An annual journey to London became a favourite recreation of his during the vacations of the Court of Session. He first began the practice in 1780, and continued it for many years, till he was upwards of eighty years of age. In May 1785, during one of these visits to the Metropolis, he was present in the Court of King's Bench, when an alarm was raised that the court room was falling, and Judges, Lawyers, and audience, rushed simultaneously towards the door. Lord Monboddo, however, being short-sighted and rather deaf, sat still unconcerned; and on being asked why he did not bestir himself to avoid being buried in the ruins, coolly replied, "That he thought it was an annual ceremony, with which, as an alien to the English laws, he had nothing to do." He performed all his journies between Edinburgh and London on horseback, with a single servant attending him. A carriage, a vehicle that was not in common use among the ancients, he considered as an effeminate conveyance; to be dragged at the tails of horses, instead of being mounted on their backs, seemed in his eyes to be a ludicrous degradation of the genuine dignity of human nature. While in London he often went to Court, and the King is said to have taken pleasure in his conversation. He died at Edinburgh, May 26, 1799, at the advanced age of 85. In spite of his eccentricities, he was a man of real learning and ability, an acute lawyer, and an upright judge. He married, about 1760, the beautiful Miss Farquharson, a relative of Marshal Keith, by whom he had a son and two daughters. His wife died in childbed; his son and one of his daughters died young, and his other daughter was married to the late Kirkpatrick Williamson, Esq., formerly his Lordship's clerk, afterwards keeper of the Outer-House Rolls.

BURNET, JAMES, a landscape painter of great promise, fourth son of George Burnet, General Surveyor of Excise in Scotland, and Anne Cruikshank, his wife, was born at Musselburgh in 1788. The family belonged originally to Aberdeen. He early displayed a taste for drawing, and with his brother John, who is at present the first living engraver in Europe, received instructions in the studio of Scott, the landscape painter. He afterwards studied at the Trustees' Academy, under Graham, and was noticed for the natural truth and beauty of his delineations. In 1810

he arrived in London. "He had sought," says his biographer, Allan Cunningham, "what he wanted in the Academy, but found it not; he therefore determined, like Gainsborough, to make nature his academy; and with a pencil and sketch-book he might be seen wandering about the fields around London, noting down scenes which caught his fancy, and peopling them with men pursuing their avocations, and with cattle of all colours, and in all positions." His first picture was "Cattle going out in the Morning," which was soon followed by "Cattle returning Home in a Shower." The latter placed him in the first rank as a pastoral painter. Ten other productions of his are mentioned with great praise, mostly cattle-pieces. Several of those pictures were eagerly sought after, and purchased by different noblemen at high prices, others were reserved for his relations and friends. This promising young artist resided in his latter days near Lee, in Kent, the beautiful churchyard of which was one of his favourite resorts. He died of consumption, July 27, 1816, aged 28 years, and was buried at Lewisham.

BURNET, Thomas, an eminent Physician of the seventeenth century, was born in Scotland; but the particulars of his birth, life, and death, are not recorded. We find, from the title-pages of his books, that he was M.D. "Medicus Regius, et Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis Socius." He left two very useful works; the one, entitled "Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ," London, 1673, 4to, is a collection from the best practical writers; the other, "Hypocrates contractus, in quo Hippocratis omnia in brevem epitomen reducta debentur," was published at Edinburgh, in 8vo, in 1685. Twelve editions of the former work are enumerated by Haller, the last of which, greatly enlarged by the author, was published at Geneva, in 1698, 4to. A neat edition of the latter was printed at London, in 1743.

BURNETT, John, Founder of the Literary Prizes at Aberdeen, was born in that city in 1729. His father was an eminent merchant there, and he himself, after receiving a liberal education, in the year 1750 commenced business on his own account as a general merchant. His parents were of the Episcopal Communion, but though educated in that profession, and undoubtedly a man of piety and virtue, he himself never attended public worship; his religious sentiments not being in unison with those of any Christian Church. Having acquired a fortune in trade, about 1773 he and one of his brothers, who had then returned from India, discharged the debts of their father, paying on his account between L.7000 and L.8000. He was never married, and died November 9, 1784. His small landed estate of Dens in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, was inherited by his brother, and afterwards by his nephew. With the exception of this property, and of some moderate legacies and annuities to various relatives, the remainder of his fortune was bequeathed to charitable purposes. A small portion he directed to be set apart, annually, and allowed to accumulate, first, for two prizes on subjects prescribed; and, secondly, for the benefit of the poor of Aberdeen. This accumulated fund is for ever to be applied to its objects at the end of every fortieth year. The accumulation of the first 25 years, if not less than L.1600, was to be given thus: L.1200 for the best Essay, and L.400 for the next in merit, on "the evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation, and, in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary and useful to mankind." These prizes were first announced to the public in

1807. It was required that all the Essays should be lodged with Alexander Galen, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen, by the 1st of January 1814, and repeated notices were given in the Newspapers of the amount of the prizes, the subject, and conditions. The premiums were to be awarded by three judges, chosen by the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges, the established clergy of Aberdeen, and the trustees of the testator. The judges appointed were Gilbert Gerard, D.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College, Robert Hamilton, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics, and George Glennie, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, both of Marischal College. They unanimously awarded the prizes in favour of the Treatises of William Laurence Brown, D.D., then Principal of Marischal College, and the Rev. John Bird Sumner, of Eton College, afterwards Bishop of Chester, which have both been published.

BURNETT, JOHN, author of a valuable treatise on various branches of the Criminal Law of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen about 1764. He was the son of William Burnett, procurator-at-law in that city, and, having been educated for the bar, was admitted advocate December 10, 1785. In 1792 he was appointed Advocate-Depute; and, in October 1803, on the resignation of Law of Elvingston, was created Sheriff of Haddingtonshire. In April 1810, on the death of the learned R. H. Cay, he was appointed Judge-Admiral of Scotland. He was also for some time standing counsel for his native city. He died December 8, 1810, while engaged printing his work on the Criminal Law.

BURNS, ALLAN, an eminent anatomist and medical writer, was born at Glasgow, September 18, 1781. His father, the Rev. Dr John Burns, was minister of the Barony parish in that city, for the long period of sixty-nine years, and died in 1839, aged ninety-six. He was early sent to study for the medical profession, and such was his proficiency, that, two years after he had entered the classes, he was, at the age of 16, enabled to undertake the sole direction of the Dissecting-Rooms of his brother, Mr John Burns, at that time a lecturer on anatomy in Glasgow. In 1804, having gone to London with the view of entering the medical service of the army, he received and accepted of the offer of Director of a new Hospital, on the British plan, established at St Petersburg by the Empress Catherine, to whom he was recommended by his Excellency, Dr Crichton; and accordingly proceeded to Russia, where he did not remain above six months. On his leaving the Russian capital, in January 1805, he received from the Empress, in token of good will, a valuable diamond ring. In the winter after his return to Glasgow, he began, in place of his brother, to give lectures on anatomy and surgery. In 1809 he published "Observations on some of the most frequent and important Diseases of the Heart," illustrated by cases. In 1812 appeared his second publication, entitled "Observations on the Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck," also illustrated by cases. Both of these works, which embrace all his separate publications, are held in the highest estimation by the profession. Early in 1810 his health began to decline, and although he continued for two years longer to deliver lectures, it was often amid great personal suffering. He died June 22, 1813. An edition of his "Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck" was published in America, with a life of the author, and additional cases and observations, by Granville Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland. Mr Burns also contributed to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal an Essay on the Anatomy of the parts concerned in the operation for Crural Hernia, and one on the operation of Lithotomy.

BURNS, ROBERT, the national poet of Scotland, was born January 25, 1759.

in a small clay-built cottage, about two miles from the town of Ayr. His father, William Burnes, a man of superior understanding and uncommon worth, was the son of a farmer in the county of Kincardine; and owing to the reduced circumstances of his family, had removed first to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and afterwards to Ayrshire. In December 1757 he married Agnes Brown, who bore him six children, and of these the poet was the eldest. He was at that time engaged as overseer and gardener to Mr Ferguson of Doonholm, and had besides taken a lease of seven acres of land, with the view of commencing as a nurseryman, which it seems he never carried into effect. In the sixth year of his age Robert was sent to a private school at Alloway Mill, about a mile distant from his father's house. He was next placed under Mr John Murdoch, who afterwards wrote an excellent account of the early part of his life, by whom he was instructed in English grammar, to which he added a little Latin, a slight acquaintance with French, and some knowledge of practical mathematics. Before he was nine years old, his propensity for reading was so ardent that he perused with enthusiasm every book that came in his way. His taste for poetry and romantic fiction was first inspired by the chimney-corner tales of an old woman in his father's family, remarkable for her ignorance, credulity, and superstition, whose memory was plentifully stored with stories of the marvellous. When about thirteen years of age he was sent to the parish school of Dalrymple, where he learnt to write; he subsequently spent a summer quarter at that of Kirkoswald, and this was all the school education he ever received. In his celebrated letter to Dr Moore, giving an account of his life, he says, "The two first books I ever read in private, and which gave me more pleasure than any two books I ever read since, were the Life of Hannibal, and the History of Sir William Wallace. Hannibal gave my young ideas such a turn, that I used to strut in raptures up and down after the recruiting drum and bagpipe, and wish myself tall enough to be a soldier; while the story of Wallace poured a Scotish prejudice into my veins, which will boil along there till the floodgates of life shut in eternal rest." He also at an early period met with the works of Allan Ramsay and the poems of Robert Ferguson, written chiefly in the Scotish dialect, which tended to give his genius a bias towards poetry, in which he soon surpassed them both.

In the year 1766 his father obtained from Mr Ferguson a lease of the farm of Mount Oliphant, in the parish of Ayr, that gentleman advancing him at the same time one hundred pounds to stock it with. Here, after the day's labour was over, he instructed the family himself in arithmetic and the principles of religion. At this place he continued to struggle for the support of his family for the space of eleven years. The soil of the farm was extremely barren, and this, with the loss of cattle and other accidents, involved them in great poverty. The whole family were in consequence obliged to toil early and late; and Robert, the eldest, threshed in the barn at thirteen years of age, and at 15 was the principal labourer on the farm. "This kind of life," he says, "the cheerless gloom of a hermit, and the unceasing moil of a galley-slave, brought me to my sixteenth year, a little before which period I first committed the sin of rhyming." The object of his first attachment was Mary Campbell, a simple Highland girl, his fellow-reaper in the same field. The address "To Mary in Heaven," written on receiving the intelligence of her death, is one of the most exquisite of his poems. In 1777 his father removed to Lochlea, a farm in the parish of Tarbolton, where Burns continued from his 17th to his 24th year.

He and his brother Gilbert had for some time held a small portion of land from their father, on which they raised flax; in disposing of which Burns formed the idea of commencing flax-dresser, which he did in partnership with another person in the town of Irvine, in 1781. About six months thereafter his shop accidentally took fire, and his whole stock was consumed. Meantime a misunderstanding had arisen between his father and his landlord, respecting the conditions of the lease, and the dispute was referred to arbitrators, whose decision involved his affairs in ruin, and he died soon afterwards on the 13th February 1784.

For the benefit of the family, the two brothers now took the farm of Mossgiel, which proved a losing concern. While here he became acquainted with Jean Armour, afterwards Mrs Burns; and when the effects of their intimacy could no longer be concealed, he agreed to make a legal declaration of their having been privately married, and afterwards embark for the West Indies to push his fortune. But her father utterly rejected his offer of marriage. Burns then entered into an agreement with Dr Douglas to go to Jamaica, as a joint overseer, or clerk, on his estate. But before leaving his native country for ever, he resolved to publish his poems. They were accordingly printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, and, after paying all expenses, he cleared about L.20 by the edition. While preparing for his departure, a letter from Dr Blacklock, highly commending his poems, and advising him to visit Edinburgh, at once overthrew all his plans, and induced him to set out for the metropolis, where he arrived in December 1786.

His fame had reached Edinburgh before him, and he was now caressed by all ranks. His brilliant conversational powers seem to have struck every person with whom he came in contact, with as much admiration as his poetry. Under the patronage of the Earl of Glencairn, Principal Robertson, Professor Dugald Stewart, Mr Henry Mackenzie, and other eminent persons, a new edition of his poems was published in April 1787. Amid all the adulation which he at this time received, he ever maintained his native simplicity and independence of character. By the Earl of Glencairn he was introduced to the members of the Caledonian Hunt, and, in gratitude for their kindness, he dedicated to them the second edition of his poems. After a stay of upwards of six months in Edinburgh, Burns set out on a tour to the south of Scotland, accompanied by the late Robert Ainslie, Esq., writer to the signet. In August 1787 he made a short excursion to the Highlands, with Dr Adair of Harrowgate; and, the same year, he again set out on a more extensive tour to the same quarter, accompanied by Mr Nicol, one of the Masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

After settling accounts with his bookseller, in the summer of 1788, he returned to Ayrshire with nearly L.500, where he found his brother Gilbert struggling to support their aged mother, three sisters, and a brother. He immediately advanced them L.200, and with the remainder he took and stocked the farm of Ellisland, about six miles above Dumfries, on the banks of the Nith. The relatives of his "bonny Jean" were not now so averse to their union as before, and they were soon regularly married. It was in 1788 that Burns entered upon the possession of Ellisland, and this was perhaps for a few months the happiest period of his life. On the recommendation of Mr Graham of Fintray, he was appointed, on his own application, an officer of excise for the district in which his farm was situated. The duties of this occupation, and the temptations to which he was exposed, diverted his attention too much from the cultivation of his farm; and after having occupied it about three years and a

half, he found himself obliged to resign it to his landlord, Mr Miller of Dalswinton. About the end of 1791 he removed with his family to Dumfries, where, on a salary of L.70 per annum, he spent the remainder of his life.

His fame was now widely circulated over the three kingdoms. His name and his songs had become dear to every Scotish heart, and his company was eagerly courted by all who could appreciate genius. Unfortunately, Burns had not the firmness to resist the many temptations to dissipation which were thrown in his way, or the moral courage to refuse the constant invitations which were sent to him; consequently, he was led into habits of excess, which injured his constitution; and in the intervals between his fits of intemperance, caused him to suffer the bitterest pangs of remorse. At this period many of his most beautiful pieces were written, especially the best of his songs, which were contributed to an Edinburgh publication called Johnson's "Museum," and afterwards to a larger work, the well known "Collection of Original Scottish Airs," edited and published by Mr George Thomson.

In 1795 Burns entered the ranks of the Dumfries Volunteers. His health was now much impaired, and in the autumn of that year he lost his only daughter, which made a deep impression upon him. Soon afterwards he was seized with a rheumatic fever. Before he had completely recovered, he had the imprudence to join a convivial circle, and on his return from it, he caught a cold which brought back the fever with redoubled severity. He tried the effect of sea-bathing, but with no durable success. This illness was the cause of his premature death, which took place July 21, 1796. On the 26th of the same month, his remains were interred with military honours by the Dumfries Volunteers, in the South churchyard of Dumfries; and the ceremony was rendered the more imposing, by the presence of at least ten thousand individuals of all ranks, who had collected from all parts of the country. He left a widow and four sons. On the day of his interment Mrs Burns was delivered of a fifth son, named Maxwell, who died in his infancy. An edition of his works, in 4 vols. 8vo, with a Life, was published by Dr Currie of Liverpool in 1800, for the benefit of his widow and family. Innumerable other editions of his poems have since appeared.

In 1828 Mr Lockhart published his Life of Burns; and a complete edition of his Poems and Letters, in eight volumes, with a Life by Mr Allan Cunningham prefixed, appeared at London in 1834. Besides these, an edition of Burns' Works, with a Life and Notes by the Ettrick Shepherd and the late William Motherwell, came out at Glasgow in 1836.

Burns is the most popular poet that Scotland ever produced. With his poems, all, from the highest to the lowest of his countrymen, are familiar. To enter, therefore, upon any analysis of his poetry or his character here, would be a work of supererogation. His principal characteristics as a lyrical poet were his sensibility and his truth; and though he undoubtedly possessed more feeling than imagination, the range and variety of his powers were really wonderful; of which "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "Scots wha hae," "Holy Willie's Prayer," "Tam o' Shanter," "Death and Dr Hornbook," and "The Beggars' Cantata," all differing in style and sentiment, but all unsurpassed in their way, are striking examples. His humour in delineating Scotish character and manners has never been equalled; and the language of his country will be perpetuated in his verses long after it has ceased to be spoken.

BUTE, JOHN, Earl of. See STUART, JOHN, Earl of Bute.

C.

CALDER, Sir Robert, Bart., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, second son of Sir Thomas Calder of Muirtown, was born in the family mansion, county of Elgin, July 2, 1745. At the age of fourteen he entered as a midshipman on board of a man-of-war. In 1766 he accompanied the Hon. George Faulkener, as Lieutenant of the Essex, to the West Indies. Some years after he obtained the rank, first of master and commander, and then of post-captain of the navy. During the American War he was employed in the Channel fleet. In 1782 he commanded the Diana, which was engaged as a repeating frigate to Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt. At the commencement of the war with France, he was appointed first captain to Admiral Roddam's flag while flying on board the Barfleur. He afterwards commanded the Theseus of 74 guns, which formed part of Lord Howe's fleet in 1794; but having been despatched with Rear-Admiral Montague's squadron, to protect a valuable convoy destined for the colonies, he did not participate in the brilliant victory of the 1st of June.

In 1796 he was appointed by Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St Vincent, captain of the fleet under his command, and accordingly served in that capacity on board the Victory, off Cadiz, with a squadron of fifteen sail of the line and seven frigates. For his conduct in the battle off Cape St Vincent, Captain Calder, who was sent home with the despatches, was knighted, and soon after received a patent of baronetage.

On the 14th February 1799, Sir Robert obtained his flag as Rear-Admiral by seniority. In the promotion which took place, April 23, 1804, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the White. While employed in this latter capacity, he was selected, in 1805, by Admiral Cornwallis, then commanding the Channel fleet, to blockade the harbours of Ferrol and Corunna. The force entrusted to him on this occasion proved very inadequate to the service. He, however, retained his station, notwithstanding the manœuvres of the Brest fleet; and on being joined by Rear-Admiral Stirling with five sail of the line from before Rochefort, together with a frigate and a lugger, he proceeded to sea for the express purpose of intercepting the French and Spanish squadrons from the West Indies. They soon after descried the combined fleet, consisting of twenty sail of the line, seven frigates, and two brigs; while the English force amounted to no more than fifteen ships, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger. In the action which ensued, two sail of the enemy's line, the Rafael of 84, and the Firme of 74 guns, were captured; while Sir Robert did not lose a single sail of his own.

His success on this occasion, though it obtained the full approbation of his commander-in-chief, who soon after despatched him, with a considerable squadron, to cruize off Cadiz, in order to watch the motions of the enemy, did not satisfy parties at home; and he immediately demanded a court-martial for the purpose of explaining his conduct. The court found that, in spite of his inferior force, he had not done his utmost to renew the engagement, and to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, and accordingly adjudged him to be severely reprimanded. This sentence was as unpopular as it was unmerited; and the Admiralty soon after appointed Sir Robert Port-Admiral at Portsmouth. The hardship of his case was brought under the notice of Par-

liament by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Romney. Sir Robert Calder died at Holt, in Hampshire, August 31, 1818. He had married, in May 1779, Amelia, only daughter of John Mitchell, Esq. of Bayfield Hall, county of Norfolk, by whom he had no issue.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, and ecclesiastical historian, was descended of a good family, and was born, as appears from Baillie's Letters, in 1575. Being early designed for the ministry, he applied with great diligence to the study of the Scriptures in the original tongues, the works of the fathers, and the best writers on Church history. About the year 1604 he was settled as minister of Crailing, near Jedburgh. He was one of those who strenuously opposed the designs of James VI. for the introduction of Episcopacy into Scotland. When Mr James Law, Bishop of Orkney, made a visitation of the Presbyteries of Merse and Teviotdale, Mr Calderwood declined his jurisdiction by a paper under his hand dated May 5, 1608.

For this act of contumacy he was confined for several years to his parish. In 1617 a protest, in which he with other ministers was concerned, against a bill then depending in Parliament, for granting the power of framing new laws for the Church to an Ecclesiastical Council appointed by the King, caused him to be summoned to appear before the High Commission at St Andrews, to answer for his behaviour. On this occasion King James himself was present, and examined Mr Calderwoord in person, when constantly refusing to acknowledge himself guilty of any crime, he was committed to prison for contumacy; and afterwards ordered to banish himself out of the King's dominions. He retired in consequence to Holland, where, in 1623, he published his celebrated Controversial work, entitled "Altare Damascenum," in which he rigorously examined the origin and authority of Episcopacy. From Row's Ecclesiastical History it appears that he was known, while abroad, under the quaint title of "Edwardus Didoclavius," being an anagram on his name, Latinized.

He returned to Edinburgh after King James' death in 1625. For some years he was engaged collecting all the memorials relating to the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation there to the death of James VI. The original MS. of Calderwood's History is preserved in the British Museum; and abbreviated transcripts of considerable portions of it are also to be found in the University Library of Glasgow, and in the Advocates' Library. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has also a copy of his Manuscript History of the Church. An abridgment of it, entitled "The True History of the Church of Scotland," was printed in 1646, under the authority of the General Assembly. In 1638 he was settled as minister of Pencaitland, near Edinburgh. In 1643 he was appointed one of the committee for drawing up the Directory for Public Worship. He died at Jedburgh in 1651.

CALLANDER, JOHN, of Craigforth, a distinguished antiquary, was born about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Being educated for the bar, he was admitted advocate; but he devoted the greater part of his time in early life to classical studies, and became eminent for his learning. In 1766 he published at Edinburgh, in three vols. 8vo, a work translated from the French of M. de Brosses, entitled "Terra Australis Cognita, or Voyages to the Southern Hemisphere, during the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries." In 1779 appeared at Glasgow his "Essay towards a literal English Version of the New Testament, in the Epistle to the Ephesians." The work by which he is best known was published at Edinburgh in 1782, in 8vo, entitled "Two ancient Scottish

Poems; the Gaberlunzie Man, and Christ's Kirk on the Green, with Notes and Observations." In editing these, he does not appear to have consulted the most correct editions; but, as regards the latter especially, gave "such readings as appeared to him most consonant to the phraseology of the sixteenth century." In April 1781 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries, founded in the preceding November by the late Earl of Buchan, and appointed Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. In August of the same year, he presented the Society with five folio volumes of manuscripts, entitled "Spicelegia Antiquitatis Græcæ, sive ex Veteribus Poetis, Deperdita Fragmenta;" and also with nine folio volumes of manuscript annotations on Milton's Paradise Lost. Of the latter a specimen, containing his notes on the first book, was printed at Glasgow, by Messrs Foulis, in 1750. An admirable paper in Blackwood's Magazine on these Annotations, in which Mr Callander was accused of having taken, without acknowledgment, the greater part of his materials from a folio work on the same subject, published by Mr Patrick Hume, at London, in 1695, led, on the suggestion of Mr David Laing, Librarian to the Signet Library, to the appointment, in 1826, of a Committee of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries for the purpose of examing the manuscripts.

Their Report, published in the third volume of the Transactions of that Society, vindicated Mr Callander from the charge of plagiarising the general plan on the largest portion of his materials from Mr Hume's work, but stated that there are some passages where the similarity is so striking, that there can be no doubt of his having availed himself of the labours of his predecessor, and of these he has made no acknowledgment.

In 1778 Mr Callander printed in folio a specimen of a "Bibliotheca Septentrionalis." In 1781 appeared "Proposals for a History of the Ancient Music of Scotland, from the age of the Venerable Ossian, to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century;" and the same year, a specimen of a Scoto-Gothic Glossary is mentioned in a letter to the Earl of Buchan. But none of these projected works appear ever to have been completed. Mr Callander died September 14, 1789. By his wife, who was of the family of Livingston of Westquarter, he had seventeen children. A little work, entitled "Letters from Thomas Percy, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Dromore, John Callander of Craigforth, Esq. David Herd, and others, to George Paton," appeared at Edinburgh in 1830. From this publication we learn that Mr Callander had a taste for music, and was an excellent performer on the violin, and that in his latter years he became very retired in his habits, and saw little company, his mind being deeply affected by a religious melancholy, which entirely unfitted him for society.

CAMERON, Sir Alan, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General, a Highlander by birth, first distinguished himself in the American War. When on detached service he was taken prisoner, and immured for nearly two years in the common gaol of Philadelphia, under the plea that he had been engaged in exciting the native tribes to take up arms in favour of Great Britain. In attempting to escape from this confinement, he had both his ankles broken, and he never perfectly recovered from the painful effects of these injuries. He was subsequently placed upon half-pay; but, aroused by the dangers and alarms of 1793, principally by his personal influence over his countrymen, he, in little more than three months, at his own expense, patriotically raised the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. In August that year he was appointed Major-Commandant of this his clan regiment, and in January 1794 Lieutenant-Colonel; and at the head of it joined the army in the Netherlands under the late Duke of York.

In 1795 he proceeded to the West Indies, where the Cameron Highlanders sustained very severe losses; and he had the mortification to see the remnant of his corps draughted chiefly into the 42d regiment. On his return home, he was commissioned by the Duke of York to raise the Cameron Highlanders anew, which he did in little more than six months, notwithstanding the advanced period of the war. In 1799 he served with his regiment on the Continent, and was twice severely wounded in the battle of Bergen-op-Zoom. In 1800 he served in the expeditions to Ferrol, Cadiz, &c., and in 1801, at the head of his brave Highlanders, he shared the dangers and glories of Alexandria, and endured the hardships and perils of the Egyptian Campaign. In 1804 Sir Alan and the officers of his regiment, in the course of a few months, raised, by recruiting, a strong second battalion of 800 rank and file for general service, in consequence of which he was, January 1, 1805, rewarded with the rank of Colonel. In the descent upon Zealand, Sir Alan, by the order of Lord Cathcart, took military possession of Copenhagen, at the head of the flank companies of the army. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore as Brigadier-General on the expedition to Sweden; and in 1808 to the Peninsula.

At the battle of Talavera he had two horses shot under him. He wore a medal for his services on that occasion. The action at Busaco was the last in which he was engaged. He commanded a brigade in which his own regiment bore a conspicuous part. Extreme ill health then compelled him to retire from active service. On the 25th of July 1810 Sir Alan was appointed a Major-General; after the peace a K.C.B., and on the 12th of August 1819 he was made a Lieutenant-General. He died March 9, 1828, at an advanced age. It was a nephew of his who, holding only the rank of Lieutenant, bravely led on the Cameron Highlanders at the battle of Waterloo, when all his superior officers had been either killed or wounded.

CAMERON, JOHN, one of the most famous divines among the French Protestants of the seventeenth century, was born at Glasgow about 1580. After reading lectures on the Greek language for a year in Glasgow University, he went in 1600 to Bordeaux, and was by the ministers of that city appointed to teach the learned languages at Bergeron. He was subsequently chosen Professor of Philosophy at Sedan, where he remained for two years. In 1608 he became one of the ministers of Bordeaux, and afterwards accepted of the Divinity Chair at Saumur, where he continued till the dispersion of that academy by the civil wars in 1620. He next removed to England, and was appointed by King James Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, in the room of Robert Boyd of Trochrig. This situation not suiting his taste, he returned to France within a year.

In 1624 he went to Montauban, where he was chosen Professor of Divinity. The disputes between the Protestants and Romanists were at this period carried very high, and having opposed the Duke de Rohan, who endeavoured to induce the people of Montauban to take up arms, Cameron was attacked by an unknown miscreant in the streets and severely assaulted; after languishing for some time he died in 1625. He was the author of "Theological Lectures," published at Saumur in 1626-28, in 3 vols. 4to. In 1632 appeared at the same place Cameron's "Myrothecium Evangelicum." His disciple Amyraut received from him those peculiar theories which he developed in his "System of Universal Grace."

CAMERON, RICHARD, a zealous preacher and martyr of the Church of Scotland, was the son of a small shopkeeper at Falkland in Fife; and at first was schoolmaster and precentor of his native parish under the

Episcopalian clergyman. He was afterwards converted by the field preachers, and persuaded by the celebrated Mr John Welch to accept a licence to preach the gospel, which was conferred upon him in the House of Haughhead, Roxburghshire, having for some time resided in that part of the country as preceptor in the family of Sir Walter Scott of Harden. From the freedom with which he asserted the spiritual independence of the Church of Scotland, he excited the hostility of that portion of the Presbyterian Clergy who had taken advantage of the act of indulgence of 1672, and in 1677 he was reproved for his boldness at a meeting of them held at Edinburgh. He afterwards went to Holland, where his great zeal and energetic character made a strong impression upon the ministers who were then living in exile in that country. At his ordination, Mr Ward retained his hand for some time on the young preacher's head, and exclaimed, "Behold, all ye beholders, here is the head of a faithful minister and servant of Jesus Christ, who shall lose the same for his Master's interest, and it shall be set up before the sun and the moon in the view of the world." In 1680 he returned to Scotland, and in spite of the severe measures of the Government, immediately began the practice of field preaching. The cruel and tyrannical proceedings of the executive against him and the small party with which he was connected, and who considered him their head, led him to take a bold and desperate step. On the 20th of June 1680, in company with about twenty other persons, well armed, he entered the little remote burgh of Sanquhar, and made public proclamation at the Cross, that he and those who adhered to him renounced their allegiance to the King, Charles the Second, on account of his having abused the government; at the same time declaring war against him and his brother, the Duke of York, whose succession to the throne they avowed their resolution to resist. A reward of five thousand merks was immediately put by the Privy Council upon Cameron's head; and three thousand upon the heads of the rest; and parties of soldiers were immediately sent out to arrest them. The little band kept together in arms for a month in the mountainous country between Nithsdale and Ayrshire. On the 20th of July they were surprised on Airdsmoss by Bruce of Earlshall, with a party of horse and foot much superior to them in numbers. Cameron, who was believed by his followers to have a gift of prophecy, is said to have that morning washed his hands with particular care, in the expectation that they were immediately to become a public spectacle. His party at the sight of the enemy gathered closely around him, and he uttered a short prayer, in which he thrice repeated the expression, "Lord! spare the green, and take the ripe!" He then said to his brother, "Come! let us fight it out to the last!" After a brief skirmish, in which they were allowed even by their enemies to have fought with great bravery, Bruce's party, from their superiority of numbers, gained the victory.

Cameron was among the slain, and his head and hands, after being cut off, were carried to Edinburgh, along with the prisoners, among whom was the celebrated Hackstoun of Rathillet. The father of Cameron was at this time in prison for non-conformity, and the head and hands of his son were shown to him with the question, "Did he know to whom they belonged?" The old man seized the bloody relics with all the eagerness of parental affection, and, kissing them fervently, exclaimed, "I know, I know them; they are my son's, my own dear son's; it is the Lord; good is the will of the Lord, who cannot wrong me or mine, but has made goodness and mercy to follow us all our days." The head and hands were then fixed upon the Netherbow

Port, the fingers pointing upward, in mockery of the attitude of prayer. The body was buried with the rest of the slain on the spot where they fell at Airdsmoss, where a plain monument was in better times erected over them. The small but zealous body of Presbyterians who adhered to Cameron in his life, were from him designated Cameronians; a name which now belongs to the Reformed Synod.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, a musician as well as a poet, was born in 1764, at Tombea, on the banks of Loch Lubnaig, and received his education at the grammar school of Callender. He was first known as a teacher of the harpsichord and of singing in Edinburgh, officiating at the same time as organist to an Episcopal chapel in the neighbourhood of Nicolson Street. He afterwards, on marrying a second time, studied medicine, but his practice was never very extensive. In 1798 he first appeared as an author, by publishing "An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland," quarto, to which were added, "The Songs of the Lowlands," with illustrative engravings by David Allan. In 1802 appeared "A Tour from Edinburgh through various parts of North Britain," &c. in 2 vols. quarto, embellished with some beautiful aquatint drawings by himself, which is considered his best work. In 1804 he published a poem entitled "The Grampians Desolate," which never obtained any reputation. His last publication appeared in 1816, under the name of Albyn's Anthology," being two parts of a collection of native Highland music, for which Sir Walter Scott, Mr, afterwards Sir, Alexander Boswell, and others, contributed verses. Mr Campbell died of apoplexy, May 15, 1824, in the sixty-first year of his age.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl, and first Marquis of Argyll, was the son of Archibald, seventh Earl, by Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William Earl of Morton. He was born in 1598, and educated in the Protestant religion, according to the strict rules of the Church of Scotland, as it was established at the Reformation. On the death of his father in 1638, he succeeded to all his honours and estates. He attended the meeting of the General Assembly of that year, at which Presbyterianism was declared to be the established religion of Scotland, and ever proved himself a zealous friend of the Covenant. When the King came to Scotland in 1641, he created him a Marquis.

He took an active part in the civil commotions of that stormy period; and, in July 1646, when the King had surrendered himself to the Scotish army, the Marquis went to Newcastle to pay him his respects. He was afterwards employed in the conference with the Parliament of England on the Articles presented by the Estates to his Majesty. It was by his persuasion that Charles II. visited Scotland, and on his coronation at Scone, January 1, 1651, he placed the crown upon his head, and was the first to swear allegiance to him. During the Commonwealth, however, he was induced, with the rest of the nation, to submit to its authority; and, under Richard Cromwell, he sat in the Scots Parliament for the county of Aberdeen.

At the Restoration, having gone to London to congratulate the King, he was, without being allowed to see him, committed to the Tower, and, after lying there for five months, was sent down to Scotland to be tried for his compliance with the usurpation. His inveterate enemy, the Earl of Middleton, presided as Lord High Commissioner at his trial; and, being condemned for high treason, he was beheaded with the Maiden at the Cross of Edinburgh, May 27, 1661.

He behaved on the scaffold with singular constancy and courage. His last words were, "I desire all that hear me to take notice and remember, that now, when I am entering on eternity, and am to appear before my Judge,

and as I desire salvation, I am free from any accession, by knowledge, contriving, counsel, or any other way, to his late Majesty's death." Mr Granger, in his Biographical History of England, observes, that "the Marquis of Argyll was in the Cabinet what his enemy the Marquis of Montrose was in the field, the first character of his age and country for political courage and conduct." He wrote "Instructions to a Son;" and "Defences against the Grand Indictment of High Treason."

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, ninth Earl of Argyll, eldest son of the preceding, was educated by his father in the true principles of loyalty and the Protestant religion, and had from his youth distinguished himself by his steady attachment to the royal cause. In 1650, when Charles II. was invited to Scotland, the commission of Colonel was given to him by the Convention of Estates, which he declined to accept until it should be ratified by the King. He served with great bravery against Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, in September of that year. After the King's defeat at Worcester, he kept a party in arms in the Highlands, ready to act on any favourable opportunity. In 1654 he was exempted out of the general Amnesty published by Cromwell in April of that year. It was not till 1655, when he received orders from General Middleton, sanctioned by the King's authority, that he would consent to submit to the English. In November 1655 he was compelled by General Monk to find security for his peaceable behaviour, to the amount of L.5000 sterling. In spring 1657 Monk committed him to prison, where he remained till the Restoration.

His enemies were, however, still powerful, and the Scots Parliament was prevailed upon to imprison him, and to commence a process against him for the crime of leasing-making, or creating dissension between the King and his subjects, on which he was found guilty, and condemned to lose his head, but, on the interposition of the King, the sentence was remitted. Sensible of his services, Charles, in 1633, restored to him the estates and title of Earl of Argyll, which had been forfeited by his father. In 1681, when the Duke of York went to Scotland, a Parliament was summoned at Edinburgh, which, besides granting money to the King, and voting the indefeasible right of succession, passed an act for establishing a test, obliging all who possessed offices, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, to take an oath not to attempt any change in the constitution of church and state as then settled. When Argyll took the test as a Privy Councillor, he added, in presence of the Duke of York, an explanation which he had before communicated to that Prince, and which he believed to have been approved of by him, to the effect that he took it as far as it was consistent with itself and with the Protestant religion. The explanation was allowed, and he was admitted to sit that day in Council. To his great surprise, however, he was a few days thereafter committed to prison, and tried for high treason, leasing-making, and perjury. Of five judges three did not scruple to find him guilty of the two first charges, and a jury of fifteen noblemen gave a verdict against him. The King's permission was obtained for pronouncing sentence, but the execution of it was ordered to be delayed. Having no reason to expect either justice or mercy from such enemies, the Earl made his escape from prison in the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, disguised as her page. He made his way to London, and though the place of his concealment was known at Court, it is said that the King would not consent to his being arrested. In the meantime, the Privy Council of Scotland publicly proclaimed his sentence at the Cross of Edinburgh, and caused his coat of arms to be reversed and torn.

The Earl soon after went over to

Holland, where he resided during the remainder of Charles' reign. On his death, deeming it his duty, before the coronation of James II., to do his best to restore the constitution, and preserve the civil and religious liberties of his native country, he concerted measures with the Duke of Monmouth, and, at the head of a considerable force, made a descent upon Argyllshire, but, disappointed in his expectations of support, he was taken prisoner, and being carried to Edinburgh, was beheaded upon his former unjust sentence, June 30, 1685. Under his misfortunes he evinced great firmness and self-possession. He ate his dinner cheerfully on the day of his death, and, according to his usual custom, slept after it for a quarter of an hour or more very soundly. At the place of execution he made a short, grave, and religious speech; he caused the position of the block to be duly adjusted; and after a solemn declaration that he forgave all his enemies, he submitted to death with extraordinary resolution and composure.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, tenth Earl, and first Duke of Argyll, son of the preceding, was an active promoter of the Revolution, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England. In 1689 he was admitted into the Convention as Earl of Argyll, though his father's attainder was not reversed. He was one of the Commissioners deputed from the Scots Parliament to offer the Crown of Scotland to the Prince of Orange, and to tender him the coronation oath. For this and other eminent services he was admitted a member of the Privy Council, and in 1690 made one of the Lords of the Treasury. In 1694 he was appointed one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, and, in 1696, Colonel of the Scots Horse Guards. He afterwards raised a regiment of his own clan, which greatly distinguished itself in Flanders. On the 23d June 1701 he was created, by letters patent, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, &c. He died in September 1703.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, was born in 1682, and educated at the University of Glasgow. He afterwards studied the law at Utrecht, but relinquished the bar for the army. He served under the Duke of Marlborough, was Colonel of the 36th foot, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. He soon abandoned a military life, and employed himself in acquiring the qualifications necessary for a statesman. In 1705 he was constituted Treasurer of Scotland. In 1706 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for treating of the Union between Scotland and England; and the same year, for his services in that matter, was created Viscount and Earl of Ilay, and Baron Oransay, Dunoon, and Arrase. In 1708 he was made an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and after the Union, was chosen one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland. In 1710 he was appointed Justice-General of Scotland, and the following year was called to the Privy Council. Upon the accession of George I., he was nominated Lord Register of Scotland, and when the Rebellion broke out in 1715, he took up arms for the defence of the House of Hanover. By his prudent conduct in the West Highlands, he prevented General Gordon, at the head of 3000 men, from penetrating into the country and raising levies. He afterwards joined his brother, the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, at Stirling, and was wounded at the battle of Dunblane. In 1725 he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in 1734 of the Great Seal, which office he enjoyed till his death. Upon the decease of his brother, in September 1743, he succeeded to the dukedom.

As Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, he showed himself anxious to promote the interest of that as well as of the other universities of Scotland, and he particularly encouraged the School of Medicine at Edinburgh.

As he had the chief management of Scots affairs, he was very attentive in advancing the trade and manufactures and internal improvement of his native country. He excelled in conversation, and besides building a very magnificent seat at Inverary, he collected one of the most valuable private libraries in Great Britain. He died April 15, 1761, and leaving no issue, his own personal honours became extinct, and those of his family descended to his cousin.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, Colonel of the 29th regiment of infantry, and a Brigadier-General on the West India Staff, was the younger son of an ancient family in Argyllshire, and related to the noble house of Argyll. He served in the American War with great gallantry. On his regiment coming to England, the majority being vacant, a commission was made out at the War Office, appointing another gentleman Major. On its being laid before the King for the royal signature, his Majesty threw it aside, and ordered another to be drawn up for Major Campbell, saying, "A good and deserving officer must not be passed over." In 1792 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st, and afterwards to that of the 29th. He was with his regiment on board the fleet in the glorious action of the 1st of June 1794. In 1795 he was sent with the troops to the West Indies, where, on his arrival, he was appointed Brigadier-General. His merits in this service were conspicuous, but unfortunately he was seized with a fever, of which he died, August 15, 1796.

CAMPBELL, COLIN, an architect of reputation in the early part of last century, was born in Scotland, but the year of his birth is uncertain. The best of his designs are Wanstead House, since pulled down, the Rolls, and Merworth in Kent, the latter avowedly copied from Andrea Palladio. He distinguished himself by publishing a collection of architectural designs in folio, entitled "Vitruvius Britannicus;" the first volume of which appeared in 1715, the second in 1717, and the third in 1725. Many of these were his own, but plans of other architects were also introduced. Two supplementary volumes by Woolfe and Gandon, both classical architects, appeared in 1767 and 1771. Campbell was surveyor of the works at Greenwich Hospital, and died about 1734.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a moral and religious writer, born in Argyllshire in 1696, was educated in St Salvator's College, St Andrews, where he took his degrees. He afterwards obtained a living in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1728 he was appointed Professor of Church History in the new College of St Andrews. In 1736 he published a Vindication of the Christian Religion. He subsequently published a Treatise on Moral Virtue, and died in 1757, aged 61.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., an eminent divine and theological writer, the youngest son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, was born there December 25, 1719. Being at first intended for the law, he was apprenticed to a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, but afterwards studied divinity in the Marischal College of his native city. He was licensed June 11, 1746, and in 1747 was an unsuccessful candidate for the living of Fordoun in Kincardineshire. In 1748 he was presented by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart., to the church of Banchory-Ternan, about twenty miles west from Aberdeen. From this he was in 1756 translated to Aberdeen, and on the decease of Principal Pollock in 1759, was chosen Principal of the Marischal College. Soon after he obtained the degree of D.D. from King's College, Old Aberdeen. In 1763 he published his celebrated "Dissertation on Miracles," in answer to the views on the subject advanced by Mr Hume. This work procured him no small share of reputation, and was speedily translated

into the Dutch, French, and German languages. In 1771 he succeeded Dr Gerard in the Divinity Chair at Marischal College. He also published occasional Sermons, one of which, "On the Duty of Allegiance," preached on the King's Fast-day, was published in 4to in 1771; and afterwards, at the expense of government, six thousand copies were printed in 12mo, enlarged with notes, and circulated widely in America; but too late to do any good there. "The Philosophy of Rhetoric" appeared in 1776, in two vols. 8vo, and at once established his fame as an accurate grammarian, a judicious critic, and a profound scholar. His great work, "The Translation of the Gospels, with Preliminary Dissertations," was published in 1793, in two vols. 4to.

Some time before his death, he resigned his offices of Principal, Professor of Divinity, and one of the city ministers, on which occasion the King granted him a pension of L.300 a year. Dr Campbell died April 6, 1796, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. After his death appeared his "Lectures on Systematic Theology, and the Pastoral Character," folio; as also his "Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," two vols. 8vo, with his Life prefixed, by the Rev. Dr George Skene Keith, published in 1800.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, second Duke of Argyll, and also Duke of Greenwich, was the son of Archibald first Duke of Argyll, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash, and was born October 10, 1678. On the very day on which his grandfather suffered at Edinburgh, in June 1685, he fell from a window on the third floor of Donibristle Castle in Fife, then possessed by his aunt, the Countess of Moray, without receiving any injury. His father, anxious to put him in the way of advancement, introduced him to King William, who, in 1694, gave him the command of a regiment. On the death of his father in 1703, he became Duke of Argyll, and was soon after sworn of the Privy Council, made Captain of the Scots Horse Guards, and appointed one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session.

In 1704, on the revival of the Order of the Thistle, he was installed one of the Knights of that Order. He was after sent down as High Commissioner to the Scots Parliament, where, being of great service in promoting the projected Union, for which he became very unpopular in Scotland, he was, on his return to London, created a peer of England by the titles of Baron of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich.

In 1706 his Grace made a campaign in Flanders, under the Duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself at the battle of Ramillies, in which he acted as a Brigadier-General; and also at the siege of Ostend, and in the attack of Meenen, of which he took possession on the 25th of August. After that event he returned to Scotland, in order to be present in the Scots Parliament, when the treaty of Union was agitated. In 1708 he commanded twenty battalions at the battle of Oudenarde. He likewise assisted at the siege of Lisle, and commanded as Major-General at the siege of Ghent, taking possession of the town and citadel, January 3, 1709. He was afterwards raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and commanded-in-chief at the attack of Tournay. He had also a considerable share, September 11, 1709, in the victory at Malplaquet. On December 20, 1710, he was installed a Knight of the Garter.

In January 1711 he was sent to Spain as Ambassador, and at the same time appointed Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in that kingdom. On the peace of Utrecht he returned home. Having changed his views regarding the Union, which he had been a principal agent in promoting, in June 1713 he supported an unsuccessful motion in the House of Lords for its repeal, on the ground that it had disappointed his expectations. On the accession of George I. he was made groom of the stole, and received other honours.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715, his Grace was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. He defeated the Earl of Mar's army at Dunblane, and forced the Pretender to retire from the kingdom. In March 1716 he returned to London, but was in a few months divested of all his employments. In the beginning of 1718 he was again restored to favour, created Duke of Greenwich, and made Lord Steward of the Household; on resigning which, he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance. In January 1735–6 he was created Field-Marshal. In 1737, when the affair of Captain Porteous came before Parliament, his Grace exerted himself vigorously and eloquently in behalf of the city of Edinburgh; and when the Queen-Regent threatened, on that occasion, to convert Scotland into a hunting park, replied, then it was time that he should be down to gather his beagles.

In April 1740 he delivered a speech with such warmth against the Administration, that he was again deprived of all his offices. To these, however, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, he was soon restored, but not approving of the measures of the new ministry, he gave up all his posts for the last time, and never afterwards engaged in affairs of State. He died of a paralytic disorder October 4, 1743; and a beautiful marble monument, executed by Roubilliac, was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

CAMPBELL, John, author of the Lives of the Admirals, a miscellaneous writer of considerable merit, was born at Edinburgh, March 8, 1708; and when five years old his mother removed with him to England. Being intended for the law, he was articled to an attorney; but his taste leading him to literature, he did not pursue the legal profession. His early productions are not known. In 1736 he published, in two vols. folio, "The Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough." The reputation he acquired by this work led to his being engaged to assist in writing the Ancient part of the "Universal History," which extended to sixty vols. 8vo.

In 1739 he published "The Travels and Adventures of Edward Brown, Esq.;" and in the same year appeared his "Memoirs of the Duke de Ripperda." These were followed, in 1741, by "The Concise History of Spanish America." In 1742 he published the first two vols. of the "Lives of the English Admirals and other Eminent Seamen," a work which is still popular; and the two remaining volumes appeared in 1744. In 1743 came out "Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave," chiefly translated from an amusing tract written by a German Physician. In 1744 he gave to the public, in two vols. folio, his "Voyages and Travels." He wrote many of the articles in the "Biographia Britannia," which was commenced in 1745; his contributions to which work, extending through four vols., and marked by a strain of almost unvarying panegyric, are distinguished by the initials E. and X.

For the "Preceptor," published by Dodsley in 1748, Mr Campbell wrote the Introduction to Chronology, and the Discourse on Trade and Commerce. He was next employed on the Modern part of the "Universal History." In 1756 he had the degree of LL.D. bestowed on him by the University of Glasgow. After the peace of Paris in 1763, he wrote, at the request of Lord Bute, a pamphlet in defence of it, pointing out the value of the West India Islands which had been ceded to this country. For this service he was, in March 1765, appointed his Majesty's Agent for the province of Georgia in North America. He was the author of many other publications than those mentioned, particularly "The Present State of Europe," which appeared in 1750, and contained much historical and political information. His last

great work was "A Political Survey of Great Britain," published in 1774, in two vols. 4to. Dr Campbell died at his house in Queen's Square, London, December 28, 1775.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a naval officer of merit, accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the world. He was then a petty officer on board the Centurion. Soon after his return he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1747 was appointed Captain of the Bellona. In 1755 he was promoted to the Prince, of 90 guns. In 1759 we find him under Sir Edward Hawke, as Captain on board the Royal George. His valour was remarkably conspicuous in the total defeat of the Marquis de Conflans, and he was despatched to England with intelligence of the victory. Lord Anson, as they were proceeding to Court in his coach, observed, "Captain Campbell, the King will knight you, if you think proper." "Troth, my Lord," replied the Captain, who still retained his native dialect, "I ken nae use that will be to me." "But your lady may like it," said his Lordship. "Weel, then," rejoined the Captain, "his Majesty may knight her if he pleases." In 1778 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and afterwards became progressively Vice-Admiral of the Blue and of the White. He died December 16, 1790.

CAMPBELL, WILIELMA, Viscountess Glenorchy, daughter of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was born, after her father's death, September 2, 1741. Her education, and that of her sister, devolved upon her mother. The two sisters were married about the same time, Mary, the eldest, to the Earl of Sutherland, Premier of Scotland, and Wilielma to the only son and heir of John, the third Earl of Breadalbane. Her attention was first awakened to the subject of religion through an intimacy which she contracted with the pious family of Sir Rowland Hill at Hawkstone, in the neighbourhood of her occasional residence, Great Sugnal, in Staffordshire. Early in the summer of 1765, while residing at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, she was seized with a dangerous putrid fever, in recovering from which her thoughts were more particularly directed to religious matters; and from a correspondence which she carried on with Miss Hill, she derived much spiritual instruction and consolation. Her husband having sold his estate of Sugnal in Staffordshire, purchased that of Barnton near Edinburgh, and the change of residence was particularly pleasing to her Ladyship.

With Lady Maxwell, who, like herself, was zealous in the cause of religion, she joined in the plan of having a place of worship in which ministers of every orthodox denomination should preach. With this design, Lady Glenorchy hired St Mary's chapel in Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, which was opened for the purpose on Wednesday, March 7, 1770, by the Rev. Mr Middleton, then minister of a small Episcopal chapel at Dalkeith. The countenance which she gave to the Methodist preachers led to her acquaintance with Mr Wesley, and caused the ministers of the Establishment to decline officiating in the chapel. Her ladyship, therefore, resolved to select a pious clergyman, who, besides acting as her domestic chaplain, should regularly preach there. On the recommendation of Miss Hill, the Rev. Richard de Courcy, an Episcopalian minister, was appointed to that office. A private chapel had been erected at Barnton; but in little more than a month after Lord and Lady Glenorchy's arrival there his Lordship died, bequeathing to her his whole disposable property; and her father-in-law, Lord Breadalbane, having paid the balance of the purchase-money of that estate, presented it to her. Being now possessed of considerable wealth, she formed the design of erecting a chapel in Edinburgh, in communion with the

Church of Scotland, which was speedily built in the park of the Orphans' Hospital, and opened for divine worship on Sabbath, May 8, 1774. Shortly after this, at the request of Mr Stuart, minister of Killin, she built and endowed a chapel at Strathfillan, placing it under the direction and patronage of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. She also employed, at her own expense, two licensed preachers as missionaries in the Highlands.

After repeated disappointments in the choice of a minister for her chapel in Edinburgh, Lady Glenorchy fixed upon the Rev. Francis Sheriff, chaplain in one of the Scots regiments in Holland, who soon died. The Rev. Mr, afterwards Dr, Jones of Plymouth Dock, was next appointed, and having been duly ordained by the Scots Presbytery in London, he officiated as minister of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel for upwards of half a century. Her Ladyship also purchased a chapel in Exmouth, Carlisle, and Matlock, and built one at Workington in Cumberland, and another in Bristol, in the latter of which she was aided by a bequest from her friend, Lady Henrietta Hope. Lady Glenorchy died about 1786. Previous to her death, she sold the Barnton estate to William Ramsay, Esq., then an eminent banker in Edinburgh.

CANT, ANDREW, minister of Pitsligo, in 1638, was a most zealous supporter of the Covenant, and in July of that year was one of the Commissioners appointed by The Tables at Edinburgh to proceed to Aberdeen, and endeavour to prevail upon the inhabitants of that city to subscribe the national bond. In the subsequent November he sat in the General Assembly at Glasgow, which abolished Episcopacy in Scotland. He was with the army when the Scots obtained possession of Newcastle, August 30, 1640, on which occasion he and Mr Alexander Henderson were selected to preach in the churches of that town. He was afterwards appointed one of the ministers of Aberdeen. When Charles I., in 1641, a second time visited Scotland for the purpose of conciliating the nation, Mr Cant preached before his Majesty at Edinburgh, August 21 of that year. He frequently preached before the Scots Parliament; and, at the division of the Church in 1648, he took the protesting side. In 1660 a complaint was presented to the magistrates of Aberdeen, charging Mr Cant with having published, without authority, the celebrated seditious book, Lex Rex, and for fulminating anathemas and imprecations against many of his congregation. The proceedings which took place in consequence caused him, although no judgment was given against him, to relinquish his charge, and withdraw himself from the town with his family. Mr Cant died about 1664. It is thought that the modern word *cant* is derived from the name of this minister—a supposition which originated in the Spectator.

CARGILL, DONALD, an eminent preacher of the Church of Scotland, in the days of the persecution, was the son of respectable parents in the parish of Rattray, in Perthshire, where he was born about the year 1610. He studied at Aberdeen, and became minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, in 1650. On the establishment of the Episcopal church, he refused to accept collation from the Archbishop, or celebrate the King's birthday, which caused his banishment, by act of Council, beyond the Tay. Paying little regard to this order, he was, in 1668, called before the Council, and commanded peremptorily to observe their former edict. In September 1669, upon his petition, he was permitted to go to Edinburgh upon some legal business, but not to reside in that city, or go near Glasgow. He now became a field-preacher, and so continued for some years, during which period he had many remarkable escapes from the vigilance of the government. He refused the indul-

gence offered to the Presbyterian clergy, and denounced all who accepted it.

In 1679 he was at Bothwell Bridge, where he was wounded, but made his escape. He afterwards went to Holland, but early in the summer of 1680 was again in Scotland. On June 3d of that year he made a narrow escape from being seized in a public-house in Queensferry by the Governor of Blackness, who, in the struggle, mortally wounded his companion, Mr Henry Hall of Haugh-head. In the pockets of the latter was found a paper of a violent nature, generally supposed to have been written by Mr Cargill, which is known in history by the name of the Queensferry Covenant, from the place where it was found. Mr Cargill also appears to have been concerned with Richard Cameron in publishing the declaration at Sanquhar on the 22d of June. In the subsequent September he preached to a large congregation in the Torwood, between Falkirk and Stirling, when he formally excommunicated the King, and the Dukes of York, Monmouth, Lauderdale, and Rothes, Sir George Mackenzie, and Sir Thomas Dalzell. In consequence of this bold proceeding, the Privy Council offered a reward of 5000 merks for his apprehension, but for several months he eluded the vigilance of the soldiery. In May 1681 he was seized at Covington, in Lanarkshire, by Irving of Bonshaw, who treated him with great cruelty, and carried him to Lanark on horseback, with his feet tied under the horse's belly. He was soon after sent to Edinburgh, where, on the 26th of July, he was tried, and being condemned to suffer death for high treason, was accordingly hanged and beheaded, July 27, 1681.

CARLYLE, Alexander, D.D., an eminent divine, son of the minister of Prestonpans, was born January 26, 1722, and received his education at the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden. He studied for the church, and in due time was, about 1748, presented to the parish of Inveresk, in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh, where he remained 57 years. His talents as a preacher are described as having been of the highest order; and in the General Assembly of the National Church he long took an active and prominent part on the Moderate side. It was owing principally to his exertions that the parochial clergy of Scotland were exempted from the house and window tax. He was intimate with all the celebrated men whose names have conferred lustre on the literary history of the latter part of the eighteenth century, and Smollett, in his "Humphry Clinker," mentions that he owed to him his introduction to the literary circle of Edinburgh. The only things Dr Carlyle published were, the Statistical Account of the Parish of Inveresk in Sir John Sinclair's work, some detached sermons, and two ironical pamphlets on the subject of the tragedy of Douglas, both the latter, of course, anonymously. He is also said to have written the Prologue to "Herminius and Espasia," a tragedy, acted at Edinburgh, and published in 1754. Being a particular friend of Home, the author of Douglas, he was present at the first representation of that tragedy, for which he was prosecuted before the Church Courts, censured and admonished. It is even said that, in the first private rehearsal, he forgot his character so far as to enact the part of Old Norval. To Dr Carlyle the world is indebted for the recovery of Collins' long-lost "Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands." The author considered it the best of his poems, but he had kept no copy of it; and Dr Carlyle finding it accidentally among his papers, presented it to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. It was printed in the first volume of their Transactions. Dr Carlyle left behind him a Memoir of his own Time, which, though long promised, has not yet been published. He died at Inveresk, August 25, 1805, aged 84.

CARMICHAEL, GERRHOM, M.A., a learned divine, was born at Glasgow in 1682, and educated in the university of that city, where he took his degrees. He was afterwards ordained minister of Monimail, in Fifeshire; and, in 1722, appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. For the use of his students, he wrote some learned notes on "Puffendorfi de Officiis Hominis." He died at Glasgow in 1738, aged 56.

CARMICHAEL, FREDERICK, son of the preceding, was born at Monimail in 1708, and received his education in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was ordained minister of Monimail in 1737, on the presentation of the Earl of Leven. In 1743 he was translated to Inveresk, and in 1747 he was elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh, having previously declined an offer made to him of the Divinity Chair in Marischal College. In 1751 he was seized with a fever, of which he died, aged 45. He left one volume of sermons.

CARNEGIE, SIR ROBERT, of Kinnaird, lawyer and statesman, the son of John de Carnegie, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, was some time chamberlain of Arbroath, and having attached himself to the Regent Arran, was, July 4, 1547, appointed a Lord of Session; but on the condition that, until an actual vacancy occurred, he should be entitled to no salary or emolument. In 1548 he was sent to England to treat for the ransom of the Earl of Huntly, Chancellor of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie. Soon afterwards he was despatched on a mission to France; and when there, was requested by King Henry II. to use his influence with Arran, on his return, for the resignation of the Regency in favour of the Queen Dowager. In 1551 we find him clerk to the Treasurer of Scotland, and one of the Commissioners named to conclude a peace with England. In 1554 and 1556 he was similarly employed. When the Reformation took place, he at first attached himself to the Queen Regent's party, and was employed by her Majesty in negotiating with the Lords of the Congregation. He afterwards joined the latter, and was sent by them to the Courts of England and France to explain and vindicate their intentions. He died July 5, 1566. In the Queen's letter, nominating his successor on the bench, he is described as a person "well inclined to justice, and expert in matters concerning the common weill of this realm." He is supposed to have been the author of the work on Scots law, cited in Balfour's Practicks as *Lib. Carneg.*, or Carnegie's Book.

CARNEGIE, WILLIAM, EARL OF NORTHESK, a distinguished naval commander, was the third son of Admiral the Earl of Northesk, who died in 1792, by Lady Anne Leslie, daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Leven and Melville. He was born in 1738. At the age of eleven he embarked in the Albion; and afterwards served in the Southampton frigate with Captain Macbride at the time he conveyed the Queen of Denmark to Zell; and in the Squirrel, with Captain Stair Douglas. He then obtained an acting appointment as lieutenant of the Nonsuch, and, in 1777, was confirmed by Lord Howe in the Apollo. He afterwards served under Sir John Lockhart Ross, in the Royal George, at the capture of the Caracca fleet off Cape Finisterre; of the Spanish squadron under Don Juan de Langara, and at the relief of Gibraltar; then in the West Indies with Lord Rodney, who promoted him from the flagship, after the celebrated action of April 17, 1780, to be commander of the Blast fireship. He was subsequently removed into the St Eustatia, and was present in her at the reduction of the Island of that name, February 3, 1781. He obtained Post rank, April 7, 1782, and at the ensuing peace returned to England in the Enterprise frigate. In 1788 his eldest brother died, when he succeeded to the title of Lord Rosehill. In 1790, on the equipment of

the fleet in consequence of the dispute with Spain relative to Nootka Sound, he was appointed to command the Heroine frigate, but was soon after paid off.

On the death of his father, in January 1792, he became Earl of Northesk, and, in January 1793, proceeded to the West Indies in command of the Beaulieu frigate. He returned in the Andromeda in December, and was soon after placed on half-pay. In 1796 he was appointed to the Monmouth, 64, and joined the North Sea fleet under the command of Lord Duncan. In May 1797 the mutiny, which had commenced in the Channel fleet, extended to the ships employed in the North Sea, and the Monmouth was brought by her refractory crew to the Nore. On the first symptoms appearing of the men's return to duty, the mutineers, on board the Sandwich, sent for Lord Northesk, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation with the government. On reaching the Sandwich, his Lordship was ushered into the cabin, where Richard Parker, as president, and about sixty seamen, acting as delegates from the several ships, were sitting in close deliberation. Parker requested him, as "the seamen's friend," to proceed to the King with a declaration of the terms on which they were willing to give up the ships. His Lordship consented, but told them he had no expectation of success. He immediately hastened to London, but, of course, the terms, from the unreasonableness of the demands, were at once rejected. Lord Northesk afterwards resigned the Monmouth, and remained unemployed till 1800, when he was appointed to the Prince, of 98 guns, in the Channel fleet, in which ship he continued till the peace in 1802. On the renewal of the war in 1803, his Lordship was appointed to the Britannia, of 100 guns. In May 1804 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and, in the following month, hoisted his flag in the Britannia, and served in the arduous blockade of Brest till August 1805, when he was detached with a squadron, under the orders of Sir Robert Calder, to reinforce Vice-Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. In the battle of Trafalgar, his Lordship took a decided share in achieving the victory. For his eminent services, as third in command on this occasion, he was, on January 29, 1806, honoured with the insignia of the Order of the Bath. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; the freedom of the city of London, and of the Goldsmiths' Company, with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas from the city of London, an admiral's medal from his Majesty to be worn round the neck, and a vase of the value of L.300 from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

In April 28, 1808, he became a Vice-Admiral, and, June 4, 1814, an Admiral. In November 21, 1821, his Lordship was appointed Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. In May 27 he was nominated Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, where he remained till 1830. He died May 28, 1831, and was succeeded by his second son, William Hopetoun, his eldest, Lord Rosehill, having been lost in 1807, on board the Blenheim, where he was midshipman, when that ship foundered in the East Indies.

CARRICK, John Donald, author of "The Life of Wallace," was born at Glasgow in April 1787. His father was in humble circumstances; and after receiving the common elements of education, he was at an early period placed in the office of a Mr Nicholson, an architect in his native city. In the latter part of 1807 he quitted the place of his birth, unknown to his parents, and, with the view of trying his fortune in London, set off on foot with but a few shillings in his pocket, sleeping under hedges, or wherever he could obtain a dormitory. On his arrival in the great city, he offered his services to various shopkeepers, but at first without success. At last a decent tradesman, himself a Scots-

man, took compassion on the friendless lad, and engaged him to run his errands, &c. He was afterwards in the employment of several other persons. In the spring of 1809 he obtained a situation in the house of Messrs Spodes & Co., in the Staffordshire Pottery line of business. In the beginning of 1811 he returned to Glasgow, and opened a large establishment in Hutcheson Street, as a china and stoneware merchant, in which business he continued for fourteen years. In 1825, being deeply read in old Scotish literature, he published a "Life of Sir William Wallace," in two volumes, which was written for Constable's Miscellany. This work was very favourably received. He also wrote, about this time, some comic songs and humorous pieces. In that year he gave up his business, and travelled for two or three years, chiefly in the West Highlands, as an agent for some Glasgow house. He afterwards became subeditor of the "Scots Times," a newspaper of liberal principles, published at Glasgow, and wrote many of the local squibs and other *jeux d'esprits* which appeared in that paper. He contributed various pieces, and amongst the rest, "The Confessions of a Burker," and "The Devil's Codicil," to "The Day," a clever literary periodical which was published at Glasgow for six months, in 1832, the reputed editor of which was Mr John Strang, since Chamberlain of that City, and the author of several works of considerable merit. To a clever little collection of songs, and other pieces of poetry, chiefly humorous, published in Glasgow by Mr David Robertson, entitled "Whistle Binkie," Mr Carrick contributed several pieces, rich in that vein of humour in which he excelled. "The Scottish Tea-Party," "Mister Peter Paterson," "The Harp and the Haggis," "The Gudeman's Prophecy," "The Cook's Legacy," and "The Muirland Cottagers," are some of these productions, which the author used to sing himself with inimitable effect. In the beginning of 1833 he went to Perth as editor of the "Perth Advertiser," where he remained about eleven months. In February 1834 he was appointed editor of the "Kilmarnock Journal;" but being afflicted with a paralysis of some of the nerves and muscles of the mouth and head, which finally settled into a confirmed *tic douloureux*, he resigned his situation, and returned to Glasgow in January 1835, where he superintended the first edition of the "Laird of Logan," an excellent and unrivalled collection of Scotish anecdotes and facetiæ, of which he was the projector, and editor, and principal contributor, and which appeared in June of that year. He also contributed some admirable papers to the "Scottish Monthly Magazine," a periodical published for a short time in Glasgow. Mr Carrick died August 17, 1837, and was interred in the burying-ground of the High Church of his native city. As a writer, he is principally distinguished for humorous satire, and a thorough knowledge of the manners and customs of his countrymen. To the new and extended edition of the "Laird of Logan" we are indebted for these details of his life.

CARSTAIRS, WILLIAM, a divine of great political eminence, was born, February 11, 1649, at Cathcart, near Glasgow, of the High Church of which city his father was minister. He studied first at Edinburgh, and afterwards, in consequence of the distracted state of the times in Scotland, at Utrecht, where his prudence and address recommended him to the notice of the Prince of Orange, to whom he was introduced by the Pensionary Fagel. In 1682 he returned to Scotland with the view of entering the church, but, discouraged by the persecution to which the Presbyterians were subjected at that period, he, after receiving a licence to preach, resolved to return to Holland. As he had to pass through London, he was instructed by Argyll and his friends to treat with Russell, Sydney, and the other

leaders of that party in England who wished to exclude the Duke of York from the succession to the throne, whereby he became privy to the Rye House Plot, on the discovery of which he was apprehended, and frequently examined. While, however, he avowed the utmost abhorrence of any attempt on the life of the King or the Duke of York, he refused to give farther information, and was sent down to Scotland to be tried. After a rigorous confinement in irons, he was put to the torture, which he endured with great firmness; but being afterwards promised a full pardon, and deluded with the assurance that his answers would never be used against any person, he consented to make a judicial declaration. The Privy Council immediately published a statement which he declared to be a false and mutilated account of his confession; and, in violation of their engagement, produced his evidence in court against his friend, Mr Baillie of Jerviswood. On his release, Mr Carstairs returned to Holland, in the winter of 1684-5, when the Prince of Orange made him one of his own chaplains, and procured his election to the office of minister of the English congregation at Leyden. He attended the Prince in his expedition to England, and was constantly consulted by him in affairs of difficulty and importance. On the elevation of William and Mary, Carstairs was appointed his Majesty's chaplain for Scotland, and was the chief agent between the Church of that country and the Court. The King required his constant presence about his person, assigning him apartments in the palace when at home, and when abroad with the army, allowing him L.500 a year for camp equipage.

William was at first anxious that Episcopacy should be the religion of Scotland as well as of England, but Carstairs convinced him of the impropriety of this project, which the King was forced to abandon, and the establishment of the Presbyterian form of church government was the consequence. He was also, in 1694, of great service to the church in getting the oath of allegiance, with the assurance, declaring William to be King *de jure*, as well as *de facto*, dispensed with, the clergy naturally being averse to the taking a civil oath as a qualification for a sacred office.

On the death of William he was no longer employed on public business, but Anne continued him in the office of chaplain-royal. In 1704 he was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh, for which he drew up new rules. In the same year he was presented to the church of Greyfriars, and three years after was translated to the High Church. He was four times chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. To the universities of his native country he was a great benefactor. In 1693 he obtained from the Crown, out of the bishops' rents in Scotland, a gift of L.300 sterling per annum to each of the Scotish universities; and at various times he procured donations for them for the encouragement of learning. When the Union between the two kingdoms came to be agitated, he took an active part in its favour. He vigorously opposed the patronage act of Queen Anne, and at all times vigilantly watched over the liberties and privileges of the Church of Scotland. He warmly promoted the succession of the House of Hanover to the throne of these realms, and was continued by George I. in his post as chaplain to the King. Principal Carstairs died in December 1715. In 1774 his State Papers and Letters, with an account of his Life, were published, in one vol. 4to, by the Rev. Dr Joseph M'Cormick, Principal of the University of St Andrews.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, M.A., F.S.A., a biographical and miscellaneous writer, the youngest son of James Chalmers and Susanna Trail, daughter of the Rev. James Trail, minister at Montrose, was born at Aberdeen, March, 29, 1759. His father was a

printer at Aberdeen, of great classical attainments, who established the Aberdeen Journal, the first newspaper published in that city, which is now carried on by his grandson, Mr David Chalmers, the nephew of the subject of this article. Having received a classical and medical education, about 1777 he left his native city, and never returned to it. He had obtained the situation of surgeon in the West Indies, and had arrived at Portsmouth to join his ship, when he suddenly changed his mind, and proceeded to the metropolis, where he soon became connected with the periodical press. His literary career commenced as editor of the Public Ledger and London Packet. He also contributed to the other popular journals of the day. In the St James' Chronicle he wrote numerous essays, many of them under the signature of Senex. To the "Morning Chronicle," the property of his friend, Mr Perry, he for some years contributed paragraphs, epigrams, and satirical poems. He was also at one time editor of the "Morning Herald." Being early connected in business with Mr George Robinson, the celebrated publisher in Paternoster-Row, he assisted him in judging of manuscripts offered for sale, as well as occasionally fitting the same for publication. He was also a contributor to the "Critical Review," then published by Mr Robinson, and to the "Analytical Review," published by Mr Johnson.

In 1793 he published a continuation of the "History of England," in letters, 2 vols., which reached four editions, the fourth being published in 1821. In 1797 he compiled a Glossary to Shakspeare. In 1798 he wrote a Sketch of the Isle of Wight, and published an edition of the Rev. James Barclay's Complete and Universal English Dictionary. In 1803 he edited "The British Essayists, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical, and a General Index," 45 vols. This series begins with the Tatler, and ends with the Observer. In 1803 Mr Chalmers prepared an edition of Shakspeare in 9 vols. 8vo, with an abridgment of the more copious notes of Steevens, and a life of the great dramatist. This edition, which was reprinted in 1812, was illustrated by plates from designs by Fuseli. In 1805 he wrote a Life of Burns, and a Life of Dr Beattie, prefixed to their respective works. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1806 he edited Fielding's Works, 10 vols. 8vo; Dr Johnson's Works, 12 vols. 8vo; Warton's Essays; the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, 14 vols. 8vo; and assisted the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles in the publication of Pope's Works, 10 vols. 8vo, 1807. In the latter year he edited Gibbon's History, with a Life of the Author, 12 vols. 8vo. In 1808, and following years, he prefixed prefaces to the greater part of the volumes of a collection, selected by himself, known as "Walker's Classics," from the name of their publisher. They consisted of 45 vols., and met with great encouragement. In 1809 he edited Bolingbroke's Works, 8 vols. 8vo, and in this and subsequent years he contributed many of the lives to the magnificent volumes of the "British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits," published by Cadell and Davies. In 1810 he revised an enlarged edition of "The Works of the English Poets from Chaucer to Cowper, including the series edited, with Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, by Dr Johnson, and the most approved translations. The additional Lives by Mr Chalmers," in 21 vols. royal 8vo. In the same year he published a "History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders," a work undertaken at the request of his friend Mr Cooke, bookseller, Oxford. In 1811 he revised through the press Bishop Hurd's edition of Addison's Works, 6 vols. 8vo, and an edition of Pope's Works, 8 vols. 18mo. In the same year he republished, with corrections and alterations, a periodical

paper, entitled "The Projector," 3 vols. 8vo, the essays contained in which were originally printed in the Gentleman's Magazine. He had previously written a periodical paper, called "The Trifler," in the Aberdeen Magazine; but the essays under that head were never separately printed. In 1812 he prefixed a Life of Alexander Cruden to the sixth edition of his "Concordance." But the work on which Mr Chalmers' fame as an author chiefly rests is "The General Biographical Dictionary." The first four volumes of this work were published monthly, commencing May 1812, and then a volume every alternate month, to the thirty-second and last volume in March 1817, a period of four years and ten months of incessant labour, and of many personal privations, as is too commonly the fate of professional authors. In November 1816 he republished "The Lives of Dr Edward Pocock, the celebrated orientalist, by Dr Twells; of Dr Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester; and of Dr Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol, by themselves; and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr Burdy," in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1819 he published "County Biography," 4 numbers, and a Life of Dr Paley prefixed to his works. In 1820 he brought out a "Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Rev. H. J. Todd's enlarged edition of Dr Johnson's Dictionary," 1 vol. 8vo. In 1822 he edited the ninth edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson;" and, in 1823, a new edition of Shakspeare, also another edition of Dr Johnson's Works.

Mr Chalmers was a valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, to which he was very partial, finding it of the greatest use in the compilation of his biographical works. During the last few years of his life, he suffered much from illness. He died at London, December 10, 1834. He belonged to various literary clubs of the old school, of which he was nearly the last surviving member.

CHALMERS, Sir George, Bart., an eminent painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and the scholar of Ramsay, but he afterwards studied at Rome. The honours of his family descended to him without fortune, their estates having been forfeited in consequence of their adherence to the Stuarts. Sir George was in consequence obliged to make art his profession. He resided a few years at Hull, where he painted several portraits, and frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy. He died in London about the early part of 1791. There is a mezzotinto print of General Blakeney, after a picture by Chalmers, at Minorca, when the General, who was his particular friend, was Governor of that island. The picture was painted in 1755. In Bromley's Catalogue of engraved portraits, mention is made of Roderick Chalmers, Rose Herald and Painter of Edinburgh, whose portrait was engraved after a picture painted by G. Chalmers. Whether these persons were related to each other is unknown. The baronetcy is of Cults, 1664.

CHALMERS, George, a distinguished historical, political, and antiquarian writer, descended from the family of Chalmers of Pittensear, in the county of Moray, was born at Fochabers in the end of the year 1742. He received the early part of his education at the Grammar School of his native town, and afterwards removed to King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he had as one of his preceptors the celebrated Dr Reid, then Professor of Moral Philosophy. From thence he went to Edinburgh, where he studied law for several years. In 1763 he sailed to America with an uncle, to assist him in the recovery of a tract of land of considerable extent in Maryland. He subsequently settled at Baltimore, where he practised as a lawyer till the breaking out of the revolutionary war. On his return to Britain in 1775 he settled in London, where he applied to literary pursuits, and in 1780 produced his "Political Annals of the United

Colonies;" and in 1782 his "Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the Present and four Succeeding Reigns." These works are said to have recommended him to the notice of Government, and in August 1786 he was appointed chief clerk of the Committee of Privy Council, for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations. He also acted as Colonial Agent for the Bahama Islands. A list of the various works of Mr Chalmers, who was a member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, as well as an honorary member of the Antiquaries of Scotland, and of other learned bodies, will be found, under his name, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, seventh edition. His greatest production is his "Caledonia," the first volume of which appeared in 1807, and which he himself styled his "standing work." This truly national publication was intended to illustrate the antiquities, the language, the history, civil and ecclesiastical, and the agricultural and commercial state of Scotland from the earliest period, and displays a vast amount of research and erudition. Besides that great work, he had for many years been engaged in collecting materials for a "History of Scotish Poetry," and "A History of Printing in Scotland." Under the name of Oldys he published a Life of Thomas Paine. His Life of Ruddiman, the grammarian, throws much light on the state of literature in Scotland during the earlier part of the eighteenth century, and his Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, is a work of great labour and research, but it is understood not to have been entirely original. Mr Chalmers published various pamphlets, apologising for those who, like himself, believed in the authenticity of the Shakspeare manuscripts of Voltigern and Rowena, forged by Mr Ireland. He died May 31, 1825, aged 82 years. His "Caledonia," which was to have been completed in four volumes 4to, was left unfinished, only two volumes of it having been published.

CHAMBERS, DAVID, LORD ORMOND, an historian, priest, and lawyer, was born in the county of Ross about 1530, and educated in the University of Aberdeen. After taking orders, he went to France and Italy, where he studied theology and the canon and civil laws. In 1556 he was a pupil of Marianus Sozenus, at Bologna. On his return to Scotland, he became successively parson of Suddy, Provost of Creichton, and Chancellor of Ross.

In 1564 he was appointed one of the Lords of Session by his patroness Queen Mary, when he assumed the title of Lord Ormond. In 1566 he was employed, with other legal functionaries, in compiling and publishing the Acts of the Scotish Parliament. The volume in which these are contained is known by the name of the "Black Acts," from being printed in black letter. He engaged in the conspiracy for murdering the Queen's husband, the ill-fated Darnley; and was denounced by a public placard as one of the guilty persons. When the misfortunes of Queen Mary forced her to quit the kingdom, Lord Ormond, who continued faithful to her, was compelled to fly to Spain, where he experienced a gracious reception from King Philip. He subsequently took refuge in France, and in 1572 he published at Paris, "*Histoire Abregee de tous les Roys de France, Angleterre, et Ecosse*," which he dedicated to the French King. In 1579 he published other two works in the French language. He returned to Scotland, and in 1586 was restored to his seat on the bench. He died in November 1592.

CHAMBERS, DAVID, a Roman Catholic writer, who flourished in the seventeenth century, was the author of a curious work, styled "Davidis Camerarii Scoti, de Scotorum Fortitudine, Doctrina, et Pietate Libri Quatuor," published at Paris in 1631. It contains an account of all the saints connected with Scotland, and is dedicated to Charles I.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, LL.D., author of some educational works, was born at the farm of Little Blacktown, in the parish of Alvah, Banffshire, in August 1723. At King's College, Aberdeen, he obtained a bursary by competition, which enabled him to study there for four seasons. He was afterwards appointed master of the parish school of Alvah. In 1747 he became assistant in Mr John Love's school in Dalkeith. In 1751 he removed to Dumfries as joint-master of the grammar school there, in which situation he continued for twenty years. Having acquired some wealth, he was induced, from the increase in the number of pupils who boarded in his house, to relinquish the school; but finding that his success in this line injured the prospects of his successor, he generously gave up his boarding-school, quitted Dumfries, and went to reside on his native farm in Banffshire, where he kept a small academy. Being invited by the magistrates of Banff to superintend the grammar school of that town, he converted it into an academy. He finally removed to Edinburgh, where, for some years, he carried on business as a printer. His Treatise on Education appeared in 1782. He also published some smaller works on the same subject. Dr Chapman died February 22, 1806.

CHARLES I., King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, third son of James VI. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline in 1600. Their eldest son, Henry, died in 1612, and their second, Robert, died in infancy. In 1616 Charles was created Prince of Wales. He had previously borne the title of Duke of York and Cornwall. In 1623 he made a romantic journey into Spain, in company with the Duke of Buckingham, in order to pay his court in person to the Spanish Infanta. Through the arrogance of his companion this match was prevented. In 1625 he succeeded his father on the throne, and in the same year married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France. He began his reign by retaining the unpopular and unprincipled Buckingham as his chief adviser. His first Parliament being more disposed to state grievances and limit the prerogative, than to grant supplies, was dissolved. In the ensuing year, a new Parliament was summoned, and the discontent and jealousy which prevailed between the King and this Assembly laid the foundation of the misfortunes of his reign. While the Lower House was preparing a remonstrance against the levying of tonnage and poundage, Parliament was suddenly dissolved before it had passed a single act. Charles then began to raise money by loans and similar unpopular expedients.

In March 1628 the King was obliged to call a new Parliament, which showed itself as much opposed to arbitrary measures as its predecessor had been. After voting the supplies, the legislature prepared the famous Bill of Rights, recognising all the legal privileges of the subject, which, after resorting to all manner of manœuvres and subterfuges to avoid giving his assent to it, Charles was constrained to pass into a law. The assassination of Buckingham by Felton took place on the 22d of August of that year. This Parliament, having opposed the King's claim to levy tonnage and poundage by his own authority, was abruptly dissolved, and Charles determined to try to reign without one. For this purpose, having wisely terminated the wars in which he was engaged with France and Spain, he selected Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, and Laud, Bishop of London, an intolerant and superstitious bigot, to be his principal advisers. The arbitrary Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber in the hands of Laud, exercised in many instances the most grievous oppression.

In 1634 ship money began to be levied. Great numbers of the Puritans now emigrated to New England, to which place Sir Arthur Hazelrig, John Hampden, and Oliver Cromwell,

were on the point of proceeding, when their vessel was stopped by an order from the Court. In 1637 Hampden commenced the career of resistance by refusing to pay his assessment of ship money; the right to levy which, without authority of Parliament, he was determined to bring before a court of law. His cause was argued for twelve days in the Court of Exchequer; and, although he lost it by the decision of eight of the Judges out of the twelve, the discussion of the question had a most important effect on public opinion.

From the beginning of his reign Charles had endeavoured to force upon the people of Scotland a liturgy copied from the English one; an innovation which produced the most violent commotions in that country, and ended in the signing of the Covenant in 1638. In 1639 his finances being exhausted, Charles was compelled, after the lapse of eleven years, to assemble a Parliament, which met April 13, 1640. Like their predecessors, the members of the Lower House proceeded to state grievances before they would vote the supplies. The King once more hastily dissolved Parliament, and prosecuted several of the members who had distinguished themselves by their opposition. The Scots army having entered England on the 30th of August, the King again found himself obliged to have recourse to the legislature; and in November of that year his fifth Parliament met, which is known by the name of the Long Parliament.

Every reader of English history is familiar with the proceedings connected with the prosecution, condemnation, and execution of Strafford and Laud, and the various measures passed relative to ship money, tonnage, and poundage, and the abolition of the iniquitous Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber. After yielding many things, Charles, in February 1642, refused his assent to the Militia Bill, the object of which was to transfer all the military power of the kingdom into the hands of Parliament. Instigated, it is supposed, by the injudicious advice of his Queen and Lord Digby, he caused his Attorney-General to enter in the House of Peers an accusation against five leading members of the Commons, and sent a Sergeant-at-Arms to the House to demand them. Receiving an evasive answer, he the next day proceeded himself to the House, with an armed retinue, to seize their persons. Aware of his intention, they had previously withdrawn, but the King's appearance with a guard caused the House to break up in great disorder.

Matters had now arrived at that extremity, that arms alone could decide the contest between the King and his Parliament. The Queen went to Holland to procure men and ammunition, and Charles, with the Prince of Wales, proceeded north, and for a time took up their residence at York. The royal standard was first erected at Nottingham, and the first action of consequence was the battle of Edgehill, fought October 23, 1642. The royal cause was prosperous until the battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, which was chiefly gained by the valour of the Scots army and the skill of Cromwell. The ruin of the King's affairs was completed by the loss of the battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645. On the 5th May 1646 Charles delivered himself up to the Scotish army, then lying before Newark. He was treated with respect, but regarded as a prisoner; and after a series of abortive negotiations, he was, January 30, 1647, surrendered to the Commissioners of the English Parliament on the payment of the arrears due to the Scotish army.

Charles was carried first to Holmby House in Northamptonshire, subsequently to the head-quarters of the army at Reading, and soon after to Hampton Court; from whence, fearing for his personal safety, he made his escape on the 11th of November, and, with a few attendants, proceeded

to the southern coast. Not meeting a vessel as he expected, he crossed over to the Isle of Wight, and put himself into the hands of Hammond, the governor, a creature of Cromwell's, by whom he was lodged in Carisbrook Castle.

Indignant at the proceedings of the English, the Scots now marched a considerable army under the Duke of Hamilton to Charles' relief. This force, although strengthened by a large body of English royalists, was entirely routed at Langdale, near Preston, by Cromwell; and at the same time insurrections in Kent and Essex were suppressed by Fairfax. The army being now in the ascendancy, the King was brought to Hurst Castle, and soon after being conveyed to London, was, January 20, 1649, arraigned before what was called the High Court of Justice in Westminster Hall, on the charge of having appeared in arms against the Parliament and people of England. The unfortunate monarch three times denied the jurisdiction of the Court, but being found guilty, was sentenced to die; and he was accordingly beheaded before the Banqueting-house of Whitehall, January 30, 1649, in the 49th year of his age, and 25th of his reign.

Charles was a man of polite taste and cultivated understanding, and a liberal encourager of literature and the arts. In private life he was temperate, affable, and religious. As a monarch, however, he was neither just nor generous, and his hollow insincerity is acknowledged even by his defenders. His arbitrary proceedings in the maintenance of his prerogative were totally incompatible with all constitutional notions of civil or religious liberty. A list of the works attributed to him is given in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. These consist principally of letters and a few state papers, with the work entitled "Eikon Basilike," which first appeared after his death. His claim to the authorship of this remarkable publication has been disputed; but Dr Christopher Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in a work published in 1824, contends that it was the work of his Majesty.

CHEPMAN, WALTER, the first person who introduced printing into Scotland, is supposed to have held some respectable office in the Household of King James IV. His name is frequently mentioned in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, inserted in the Appendix to Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. On the 21st February 1496 there is the following item: "Giffen to a boy to rynne fra Edinburgh to Linlithg. to Watte Chepman, to signet twa letteris to pas to Woddis, 12 d."

In August 1503, on occasion of the King's marriage, in a list which is titled "Pro Servitoribus," there is an entry "for five elne Inglis claith to Walter Chepman, ilk elne, 34s." "Chepman," says Mr Pitcairn, "was an extensive merchant and burgess of Edinburgh, as well as the earliest Scotish printer." From a grant under the Privy Seal, dated September 15, 1507, printed in the first volume of Blackwood's Magazine, it appears that it was at the especial request of King James that Walter Chepman, and his partner, Andro Millar, also a merchant and burgess, were induced to set up a printing press; and, for their encouragement, he confers upon them the sole privilege of "imprenting within our Realme of the bukis of our Lawis, actis of Parliament, croniclis, mess bukis, and portuus efter the use of our Realme, with addicions and legendis of Scottish sanctis, now gaderit to be ekit tharto, and al utheris bukis that salbe sene necessar, and to sel the sammyn for competent pricis." In the Treasurer's Accounts there is a payment entered, under date December 22, 1507, of fifty shillings, for "three prentit bukes to the King, tane fra Andro Millaris wyff." The printing office of Chepman and Millar, the first printers in Scotland, appears to have been in the Cowgate, near to King George the Fourth's Bridge.

In January 1509, we find Chepman asserting his patent against "Wilyiam Frost, Francis Frost, William Sym, Andro Ross, and divers uthers, merchandis within the brugh of Edinburgh," for having infringed it, by importing books into Scotland contrary to the privilege granted to him by the King; and the Lords of Council accordingly prohibited these parties, and all others, from encroaching on his right in future. A set of works produced by Chepman and Millar are preserved in the Advocates' Library. We learn from a passage in the Traditions of Edinburgh, that Walter Chepman, in 1528, endowed an altar in the Chapel of Holyrood with his tenement in the Cowgate. The year of his death is not known.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, a physician and medical writer of considerable eminence, was born in 1671, and educated at Edinburgh under the celebrated Dr Pitcairn, whom, in the preface to one of his works, he styles his "grand master and generous friend." After taking the degree of M.D., he repaired, about the thirtieth year of his age, to London. He had passed his youth in close study and great abstemiousness, but, after going to the metropolis, finding it necessary to frequent taverns in order to get into practice, and indulging in habits of excess, he grew fat, short breathed, lethargic, and listless, and swelled to such an enormous size, that he at one time exceeded thirty-two stones in weight. Having tried medicine in vain, he next retired to the country, and lived very low. This proving ineffectual, he went to Bath, and drank the waters, but without permanent relief. On his return to London he had recourse to a milk and vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His bulk was reduced to almost one-third; he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness, with the free and perfect use of his faculties; and, by regular observance of this regimen, he reached a good old age. It was his custom to practise in London in winter, and in Bath in summer. He died at the latter place April 12, 1743, in his 72d year. He wrote, among other things, "Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion, containing the Elements of Natural Philosophy," published in 1705, at which time he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and dedicated to the Earl of Roxburgh, at whose request, and for whose use, it was written; "An Essay on Health and Long Life;" "An Essay on the True Nature and Method of Treating the Gout;" "A New Theory of Acute and Slow Continued Fevers;" "The English Malady; or, a Treatise on Nervous Diseases of all Kinds, in three parts," 1733. His last work, dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield, was entitled "The Natural Method of Curing the Diseases of the Human Body, and the Disorders of the Mind." He was also the author of a work on Geometry, of which he himself in after life said, that it was conceived in ambition, and brought forth in vanity.

CHEYNE, JAMES, rector of the Scots College at Douay, was born in Aberdeenshire in the sixteenth century. After studying at Aberdeen, he went to Paris, and taught philosophy at the College of St Barbe, from whence he removed to Douay, and, after teaching there with great reputation, became the Head of the Seminary. He was also Canon and Great Penitentiary of the Cathedral of Tournay, and died in 1602. His works are—"Analysis in Philosophiam Aristotelis," 1573, 8vo; "De Sphæra, seu Globi Cœlestis Fabrica;" "De Geographia," 8vo; "Orationes, de perfecto Philosopho," 8vo; and "Analysis et Scholia in Aristot.," 8vo.

CHRISTIE, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, was the son of a merchant in Montrose, where he was born in 1761. He was intended for trade by his father, but his own inclination leading him to the study of medicine, he went to London, and entered himself at the Westminster General Dispensary, as a pupil to Dr Simmons.

He next spent two winters at Edinburgh, and subsequently proceeded to the Continent for farther improvement; but while he was at Paris, an advantageous offer, from a respectable mercantile house in London, induced him to become a partner in that house. Early in 1789 he published "Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral;" and in 1793, "Letters on the Revolution in France," by way of reply to Mr Burke. He also published a "Sketch of the New Constitution of France;" and an able work, entitled "Observations on the Literature of the Primitive Christians." Besides these, he had a considerable share in the Analytical Review. Having become a partner in another mercantile firm, some arrangements of trade caused him to take a voyage to Surinam, where he died in 1796.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM, a teacher of the classics at Montrose, was born in 1730. He wrote a "Latin Grammar," and an "Introduction to the Making of Latin." He died in 1774.

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, a distinguished African traveller, was born in Annan, Dumfries-shire, in 1788. His father, Mr George Clapperton, surgeon in Annan, was twice married; by the first marriage he had ten or eleven sons and a daughter; by the second, three sons and three daughters. Hugh was the youngest son by the first marriage. After receiving some elementary instruction in practical mathematics, including navigation and trigonometry, he was, at the age of seventeen, bound apprentice to the owner of a vessel trading between Liverpool and North America, in which he made several voyages. On one occasion, when the ship was at Liverpool, being caught by the custom-house officer bringing ashore a few pounds of rock salt in his handkerchief, he was threatened with imprisonment; but having consented to go on board the Tender, he was draughted to the Clarinde frigate, where, by the influence of Mrs General Dirom and his own merit, he was speedily made a midshipman. Having acquired a knowledge of the improved cutlass exercise, then newly introduced, he was, in 1813, appointed to the Asia, to instruct the officers and crew in the use of that weapon. In 1815 he served on the Canadian Lakes, and soon after received the commission of Lieutenant. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the Confiance schooner.

In 1817, when our flotilla in the American Lakes was dismantled, he retired to Lochmaben on half-pay. In 1820 he removed to Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with Dr Oudney, who was about to embark for Africa, and requested permission to accompany him. Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel, Denham, having volunteered his services, and it being intended that researches should be made, to the east and west from Bornou, where Dr Oudney was to reside as British Consul, Clapperton's name was added to the Expedition by Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. After their arrival at Tripoli, the travellers set out early in 1822, in a line nearly south to Mourzook, which place they reached on the 8th of April. Clapperton, with his friend Oudney, then made an excursion to the westward of Mourzook, into the country of the Tuaricks, and penetrated as far as Ghraat, in the eleventh degree of east longitude. On the 29th November the travellers left Mourzook, and arrived at Lake Tchad, in the kingdom of Bornou, February 4, 1823, after a journey of 800 miles. On the 17th they reached the capital Kouka, where, being well received by the Sultan, they remained till the 14th of December, when they set out for the purpose of exploring the course of the Niger. They arrived in safety at Murmur, where Dr Oudney died, January 12, 1824.

Clapperton alone pursued his journey to Kano, and from thence to Sackatoo, the capital of the Felatah empire. On the road he was met by

an escort of 150 horsemen, with drums and trumpets, which Bello, the Sultan, had sent to conduct him to his capital. Not being permitted to proceed to the Niger, which was only five days' journey to the westward, he returned to Kouka, which he reached July 8, 1824. He was here rejoined by Colonel Denham, who did not at first know him, so altered was he by fatigue and illness. The travellers now returned to England, where they arrived June 1, 1825. The result of this Expedition was a work published at London in 1826, containing the travels of Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney. Although the disputed questions of the course and termination of the Niger were left undecided, the geographical information collected was of great value, inasmuch as it determined the position and extent of the kingdoms of Mandara, Bornou, and Houssa, with the situation of their principal cities. On his return to England, Clapperton was raised to the rank of Captain. He was immediately requested to take the mananagement of another Expedition to Africa, to carry presents from his sovereign to the Sultan Bello, and to El Kanemy, the Sheikh of Bornou. Quitting Badagry, December 7, 1825, he pursued a north-easterly direction, with the intention of reaching Sackatoo. Two of his companions, Captain Pearce and Dr Morrison, perished a short time after leaving the coast, and Clapperton proceeded on his way, accompanied by his faithful servant, Richard Lander.

In January 1826, he reached Katunga, the capital of Youriba, and soon after crossed the Niger at Boussa, the place where Park met his fate. Continuing his journey north, he reached Kano, and leaving Lander there with the baggage, he proceeded westward to Sackatoo, the residence of Sultan Bello, who, though he accepted his presents, refused to allow him either to return to Kano, or to revisit Bornou, on account of the war in which he was then engaged with the Sheikh of the latter place. He was, in consequence, detained five months at Sackatoo; and in the meantime the Sultan had inveigled Lander to the capital, and obtained possession of the presents intended for the Sheikh; and then refused both master and servant permission to leave by way of Bornou. While thus detained, Captain Clapperton was attacked with dysentery, and died April 13, 1827, at Chungary, a village about four miles from Sackatoo. Clapperton was the first European who traversed the whole of Central Africa, from the Bight of Benin to the Mediterranean. He was a man of robust frame, about five feet eleven inches in height, and capable of enduring great hardships. He possessed a frank and generous disposition, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the habits and prejudices of the inhabitants of Central Africa. On Lander's return to England, he published a work, entitled "Records of Captain Clapperton's last Expedition to Africa," which appeared in 1830, in two vols. 8vo.

CLARK, JOHN, physician and medical writer, the son of a wealthy farmer, was born at Roxburgh in 1744. Destined for the church, he attended the theological classes at the University of Edinburgh; but afterwards devoted himself to the study of medicine. On leaving College, he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the service of the East India Company; and in 1773 he published his "Observations on the Diseases in Long Voyages to Hot Countries, and particularly in the East Indies," 8vo. A second edition of this work appeared in 1792. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of St Andrews, and having settled in practice at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he contributed greatly to the improvement of the public hospital there, and founded a dispensary. He died at Bath, April 24, 1805. Besides the work mentioned, he was the author of "Observations on Fevers, especially those of the Continued Type," 1780, 8vo; and "A Collection of Memoirs on the Means of Prevent-

ing the Progress of Contagious Fevers," 1802. He belonged to the Medical Society of Edinburgh, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. In 1783 he published a posthumous Treatise of Dr Dugald Leslie, on the Influenza, as it appeared at Newcastle that year, with a Letter on the best means of treating the disease.

CLARKE, JOHN, an engraver, who flourished in the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, but the exact place of his birth is not known. He executed two profile heads in medal of William and Mary, dated 1690; and prints of Sir Mathew Hale, George Baron de Goertz, and Dr Humphrey Prideaux. He also engraved seven little heads of Charles II., his Queen, Prince Rupert, the Prince of Orange, the Dukes of York and Monmouth, and General Monck. He died about 1697.

CLEGHORN, GEORGE, a learned physician, the son of a farmer at Granton, near Edinburgh, was born there, December 13, 1716. He received the elements of his education in the parish school of Cramond. In 1728 he was sent to Edinburgh to be instructed in the classics, and in 1731 commenced the study of Physic and Surgery under the illustrious Dr Alexander Monro, with whom he remained for five years. While yet a student, he and some other young men, among whom was the celebrated Fothergill, established the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Early in 1736 he was appointed Surgeon in the 22d regiment of foot, then stationed at Minorca, on which island he continued for thirteen years. In 1749 he accompanied his regiment to Ireland; and in autumn 1750 he went to London to publish his Treatise on "The Diseases of Minorca." While there, he attended the Anatomical Lectures of the celebrated Dr Hunter. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, and began to give an annual course of lectures on Anatomy. A few years afterwards, he was admitted into the University as lecturer on Anatomy, and from this he was advanced to be Professor. In 1777, when the Royal Medical Society was established at Paris, he was nominated a fellow of it; and in 1784, the College of Physicians in Dublin elected him an honorary member. He died in December 1789.

CLELAND, JAMES, LL.D., a distinguished statistical writer, was born at Glasgow in the month of January 1770. His parents, though highly respectable, were in a humble station of life; his father's trade being that of a cabinetmaker, to which his son was likewise brought up. Although he himself had received but a scanty education, Mr Cleland, senior, who possessed great shrewdness of character, had the good sense to be aware of its advantages, and, accordingly, James was early initiated in English grammar and the rudiments of the Latin language, and had made considerable progress in arithmetic. In the workshop of his father he continued until 1789, when, in order to render himself perfect in his business, he went to London; in which city he remained for two years. On his return, he entered into partnership with his father, and from his peculiar tact and straightforward mode of conducting business, he, in a short period, rendered the trade in which he was concerned one of the most flourishing in the city. It was while thus engaged that he first exhibited his inclination to figures; the foremost of his printed productions being "Tables for showing the Price of Packing-Boxes of sundry Dimensions and Thicknesses," an opuscule which was highly thought of at the time, and which is still in common use amongst tradesmen.

In 1814, the office of Superintendent of Public Works at Glasgow having become vacant, Dr Cleland was unanimously elected to it by the Town Council, and in this situation he continued until 1834, when, owing to some alteration in the distribution of offices —consequent on the operation of the Municipal Reform Bill, he thought it

expedient to resign. Many of his fellow-citizens, however, considering that some compensation should be afforded him, called a public meeting on 7th August of that year, at which it was unanimously resolved, that a subscription should immediately be set on foot, in order to present Dr Cleland with some tangible mark of the esteem in which he was held by them. This was accordingly done, and in the course of a very few weeks, when the subscription list was closed, the sum collected amounted to no less than L.4600—which it was agreed upon by a committee should be expended on the erection of a productive building, to be placed in a suitable part of the city, and to bear the name of the "Cleland Testimonial." That this very superb present, however, was not totally undeserved, will be apparent even from the following isolated trifling fact:—Previously to Dr Cleland's election to the office of Superintendent of Public Works in 1814, the caravans of performers, who were accustomed to meet at Glasgow during the fair week in July, had been allowed to be pitched on ground belonging to the town, without paying anything for such a privilege. But when Dr Cleland entered on his duties, he imitated the example of the Corporation of London with regard to Bartholomew Fair, and by charging a small sum for each steading of ground, he was enabled, during the period between 1815 and 1834, to pay into the hands of the City Chamberlain, from this source alone, no less a sum than L.2509.

In 1821 Dr Cleland was employed by Government to draw up and classify the enumeration of the inhabitants of Glasgow; and, from the following high eulogium contained in the Government enumeration volume, it will be observed in what point of view his services were regarded at head-quarters:—"It would be unjust," observes the writer, "not to mention, in this place, that Mr Cleland has transmitted documents containing very numerous and very useful statistical details concerning the city and suburbs of Glasgow, and that the example has produced imitation in some other of the principal towns in Scotland, though not to the same extent of minute observation by which Mr Cleland's labours are distinguished." In 1831 Dr Cleland again drew up the enumeration for Government, and the very flattering mode in which it was received, both at home and in several of the countries of the European continent, attests its value.

From 1820 until 1834 the bills of mortality for Glasgow were drawn up by him, and from the following panegyric on them by the highest authority on the subject, we may judge of their accuracy and value:—"Of all the statements derived from bills of mortality and enumerations of the people," observes Joshua Mylne, Esq., in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "only those for Sweden and Finland, Dr Heysham's for Carlisle, and Dr Cleland's for Glasgow, have been given in the proper form, and with sufficient correctness to afford the information, which is the most important object of them all, viz. that which is necessary for determining the law of mortality." In the year 1836 a number of gentlemen having united themselves into a society for promoting the advancement of statistical inquiry, Dr Cleland was unanimously elected president, and in the first part of their Transactions there appeared a paper written by him on his favourite subject, the State of the City.

From the date of his resignation to his death, which took place after an illness of nearly a year's duration, on 14th October 1840, Dr Cleland never ceased to entertain a lively regard for the interest and prosperity of his native city, and not a month before he expired he published a pamphlet, "On the Former and Present State of Glasgow." By the University of Glasgow he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Society of

Civil Engineers of London; a Fellow of the Statistical Societies of London, Manchester, and Bristol; a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; and a short period before his decease, he was elected an honorary member of the Societe Frangois de Statistique Universelle.

The following is a list of his works:—Annals of Glasgow, 2 vols. 8vo, 1816; Abridgment of the Annals of Glasgow, 8vo, 1817; Rise and Progress of the City of Glasgow, 8vo, 1820; Exemplification of Weights and Measures of Glasgow, 8vo, 1822; Statistical Tables relative to Glasgow, 8vo; and Enumeration of Scotland, 8vo, 1823; Specification for Rebuilding Ramshorn Church, 8vo; and Account of Ceremonial at Laying Foundation-Stone of First House in London Street, Glasgow, 8vo, 1824; Historical Account of the Steam Engine, 8vo; Historical Account of the Grammar School, Glasgow; and Account of Ceremonial at Laying Foundation-Stone of John Knox's Monument, Glasgow, 1825; Specification for Rebuilding St Enoch's Church, 8vo, and Poor Rates of Glasgow, 8vo, 1827; Maintenance of the Poor, 8vo; Account of Cattle Show at Glasgow, 8vo; Statistical and Population Tables relative to Glasgow, 8vo; Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Glasgow, 8vo, 1828; Abridgment of Annals, second edition, 8vo, 1829; Enumeration of Glasgow and Lanarkshire, folio, small, 1831; A Second Edition of the same appeared in folio, large, in 1832; Ceremonial at Laying Foundation-Stone of Broomielaw Bridge, 8vo, 1832; Historical Account of Weights and Measures for Lanarkshire, 8vo, 1832; Statistics relative to Glasgow, 8vo, (read before the British Association at Edinburgh,) 1834; On Parochial Registry of Scotland, 8vo, 1834; Glasgow Bridewell, or House of Correction, 8vo, (read before the British Association at Dublin,) 1835; A Few Statistical Facts relative to Glasgow, 8vo, (read before the British Association at Bristol,) 1836; The Articles Glasgow and Rutherglen for the New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1838; The Article Glasgow in the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; On the Former and Present State of Glasgow, (read before the British Association at Glasgow,) 1840; and An Historical Account of the Bills of Mortality and Probability of Human Life in Glasgow, and other Large Towns, 8vo, 1840. Dr Cleland also wrote the article Glasgow for Brewster's Cyclopædia, and likewise for the Edinburgh Gazetteer.

CLELAND, WILLIAM, a brave and accomplished soldier and poet, was born about 1661. Of his family or lineage nothing is recorded. At the conflict of Drumclog, when he was scarcely eighteen years of age, he acted as an officer of foot in the Covenanters' army; and at Bothwell Bridge he held the rank of captain. After the latter affair, he and his brother were, among other leaders of the insurgents, denounced by proclamation, being described as "James and William Clelands, brethren-in-law to John Haddoway, merchant in Douglas." It is likely that, on the defeat at Bothwell, he made his escape to Holland, as we find that he published "Disputatio Juridica de Probationibus," at Utrecht, in 1684. He was in Scotland, however, in 1685, "being then under hiding," among the wilds of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. After the Revolution he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of Angus' regiment, called the Cameronian regiment, from its being chiefly raised from the extreme Presbyterian party.

On the 21st August 1689, before he was twenty-eight years of age, Colonel Cleland was killed at the head of his corps, while manfully and successfully defending the churchyard of Dunkeld against a superior force of Highlanders, the remains of the army of Dundee, which had been victorious at Killiecrankie in the preceding month.

His poetical pieces were published in a small duodecimo volume in 1697. The first in the book, "Hollo, my Fancie, whither wilt thou go?" was written by him the last year he was at College, and before he was eighteen years of age. This poem, which displays considerable imagination, will be found in Watson's Collection of Scottish Poems. His principal piece, entitled "A Mock Poem on the Expedition of the Highland Host, who came to destroy the Western Shires in Winter 1678," is in the Hudibrastic vein, and conceived in a style of bitter sarcasm. Colonel Cleland was the father of William Cleland, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland, and author of the Prefatory Letter to the Dunciad. This person, said by Sir Walter Scott, in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, to have been also a Colonel Cleland, is mentioned by some of the annotators on Pope as the original of Will. Honeycomb in the Spectator. He died in 1741, leaving a son, John Cleland, who acquired an unenviable reputation from being the author of an infamous novel, for which Ralph Griffiths, a bookseller, gave him twenty guineas, and the profits of which are said to have exceeded L.10,000. Want of money and want of principle were alike the cause of this prostitution of his talents. To rescue him from such pursuits, Earl Granville allowed him L.100 a-year. He afterwards wrote two novels of a more innocent description, and not destitute of merit, entitled "Memoirs of a Coxcomb," and "The Man of Honour." He published, besides, an etymological work, entitled "The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things;" and a "Specimen of an Etymological Vocabulary; or Essay, by Means of the Analytic Method, to Retrieve the Ancient Celtic." He died in 1789, aged 82.

CLERK, JOHN, of Eldin, inventor of the modern British system of Naval Tactics, was the sixth son of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick, Baronet, one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland. In early life he inherited from his father the estate of Eldin, in the county of Edinburgh, and married Susannah Adam, the sister of the celebrated architects of that name. Although the longest sail he ever enjoyed was no farther than to the Island of Arran, in the Frith of Clyde, he had from his boyhood a strong passion for nautical affairs, and devoted much of his attention to the theory and practice of naval tactics. In 1779 he communicated to some of his friends his new system of breaking the enemy's line. In 1780 he visited London, and had some conferences with men connected with the navy, among whom have been mentioned Mr Richard Atkinson, the particular friend of Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, and Sir Charles Douglas. The latter was Rodney's "Captain of the Fleet," in the memorable action of April 12, 1782, when the experiment was tried for the first time, and Rodney gained a decisive victory over the French, under De Grasse, between Dominica and Les Saintes, in the West Indies. Since that time the principle has been adopted by all the British Admirals, and Howe, St Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, owe to Clerk's manœuvre their most signal victories. In the beginning of 1782, Mr Clerk, who was a Fellow of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries, and also of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, printed fifty copies of his "Essay on Naval Tactics," which were privately distributed among his friends. This valuable Essay was reprinted and published in 1790; the second, third, and fourth parts were added in 1797, and the work was republished entire in 1804, with a preface explaining the origin of his discoveries. Although Lord Rodney, as appears by a fragmentary life of Clerk, written by Professor Playfair, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, never concealed in conversation his obligations to Mr Clerk as the author of the system, yet the family of that distin-

guished admiral, in his memoirs, maintain that no communication of Mr Clerk's plan was ever made to their relative. Sir Howard Douglas, too, has come forward in various publications to claim the merit of the manœuvre for his father, the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas. The honour of the suggestion, however, appears to rest indisputably with Mr Clerk, who died May 10, 1812, at an advanced age.

CLERK, JOHN, LORD ELDIN, a distinguished lawyer, the son of the preceding, was born in April 1757, and in 1775 was bound apprentice to a writer to the signet. His original destination had been the civil service in India, and an appointment in that department had been promised him; but, some political changes occurring before it was completed, the views of his friends were disappointed, and he turned his attention to the law. At first he intended to practise as a writer and accountant; but he soon abandoned that branch of the profession, and in 1785 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. As a lawyer, Mr Clerk was remarkable for great clearness of perception, never-failing readiness and fertility of resource, admirable powers of reasoning, and a quaint sarcastic humour that gave a zest and flavour to all he uttered. For many years he had the largest practice at the Scotish bar. In private life he was distinguished for his social qualities, his varied accomplishments, his exquisite taste in the fine arts, and his eccentric manners. He was raised to the bench in 1823, when he assumed the title of Lord Eldin, and died at Edinburgh in June 1832, aged 74.

CLERK MAXWELL, SIR GEORGE, of Pennycuick, Baronet, distinguished for his spirited efforts to advance the commercial interests of his native country, was born at Edinburgh in October 1715, and studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leyden. He established, at considerable expense, a linen manufactory at Dumfries, and set on foot many different projects for working lead and copper mines. In 1755 he addressed two letters to the Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactories, and Improvements in Scotland, containing observations on the common mode of treating wool in this country, and suggesting a more judicious scheme of management. These were published by direction of that board in 1756. He likewise wrote a paper on the advantages of shallow ploughing, which was read to the Philosophical Society, and is published in the third volume of their Essays. In 1761 he was appointed King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, and, in 1763, Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland. In 1783 he succeeded his elder brother, Sir James Clerk, in the baronetcy. He had assumed the name of Maxwell for an estate. He died in January 1784.

COCHRAN, ROBERT, an eminent architect of the fifteenth century, was born in Scotland, and educated at Padua in Italy, where he spent several years in the study of the fine arts, particularly architecture. On his return he was employed by James III. to erect several noble structures. That monarch created him Earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that he became an object of jealousy to the Scots nobility, who entered into a conspiracy against him, and having seized him in the King's presence, hanged him over the bridge of Lauder in 1484.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, an artist of considerable reputation in his time, was born at Strathaven in Lanarkshire, December 12, 1738. At the age of 23 he went to Italy, and studied at Rome under his countryman, Gavin Hamilton. On his return he settled as a portrait painter in Glasgow, where he soon realized a respectable independence. Besides portraits, he painted occasionally historical pieces, two of which, "Dædalus" and "Endymion," rank high in the opinion of connoisseurs. He died at Glasgow,

October 23, 1785, and lies buried in the Cathedral there.

COCHRANE, Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis, a distinguished naval officer, ninth son of the eighth Earl of Dundonald, was born April 22, 1758. Having early entered the navy, in 1778 he attained the rank of lieutenant, and served as signal officer to Sir George Rodney in the action with M. de Guichen, April 17, 1780, when his name was returned among the wounded. In 1782 he was made post-captain, and after some years of retirement during the peace, was, in 1790, appointed to the Hind, a small frigate, which he continued to command until after the commencement of hostilities against the French Republic. In the spring and summer of 1793 he captured no less than eight of the enemy's privateers, mounting upwards of eighty guns.

After serving for several years on the coast of America, where he also captured several privateers, he was appointed, in February 1799, to the Ajax, 80. He afterwards served on the coast of Egypt. In April 1804 he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1805 assumed the command of the Leeward Islands station. Early in 1806 Vice-Admiral Sir John Duckworth arrived in the West Indies, in search of a squadron which had sailed from Brest for the relief of St Domingo. After forming a junction with Rear-Admiral Cochrane, they proceeded to that place, where they obtained a complete victory over the enemy. For his share in this important achievement, Admiral Cochrane received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the Corporation of London, the latter accompanied with the freedom of the city, and a sword of a hundred guineas value. The underwriters at Barbadoes presented him with a piece of plate valued at L.500; and the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's with a vase worth L.300. His Majesty created him a Knight of the Bath, March 29, 1806.

In the course of 1807 Sir Alexander shifted his flag to the Belleisle, 74; and assisted in reducing the Danish Islands of St Thomas, St John, and St Croix, also of Guadaloupe. In 1810 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guadaloupe and its dependencies. In 1813 he was selected to the command of the fleet on the coast of North America, where, after declaring the ports of the United States under blockade, he commenced a system of operations of the most vigorous description. In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of full Admiral, and was Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth from 1821 to 1824. He died suddenly at Paris, January 26, 1832, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

COCHRANE, Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, a nobleman who distinguished himself by his scientific investigations, was born January 1, 1748. In 1764 he obtained a cornet's commission in the 3d regiment of Dragoons. He soon, however, quitted the army for the navy, and served as a midshipman under his countryman, the late Captain Stair Douglas. He was afterwards stationed on board a vessel on the coast of Guinea as an acting lieutenant. On the death of his father, June 27, 1778, he succeeded to the family titles. He then determined to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits. While on the coast of Africa, he had perceived that vessels were subject to be worm-eaten in a very short space of time; and he conceived the idea of laying them over with an extract from coal, in the shape of tar, which he thought would prove a sufficient protection. After a variety of trials, this was at length found to answer. Warehouses and buildings for carrying on the process were accordingly erected at Newcastle; and in 1785 his Lordship obtained an act of Parliament for vesting in him and his assignees, for twenty years, the sole use and property of his discovery, for which he had previously procured

a patent. The general adoption of copper sheathing, however, rendered the speculation abortive, and Lord Dundonald sustained a considerable loss by his invention.

In 1785 his Lordship published "An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish;" also a quarto pamphlet, entitled "The Present State of the Manufacture of Salt Explained," in which he recommended the refuse as a manure.

In 1795 he published "A Treatise, showing the intimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry;" and in 1799 "The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of the Practice of Agriculture." In 1801 his Lordship obtained a patent "For a Method of Preparing a Substitute for Gum Senegal and other Gums, extensively employed in certain Branches of Manufacture." His preparation was to be formed from lichens, from hemp or flax, and the bark of the willow and lime. In 1803 he received another patent, "For Methods of preparing Hemp and Flax, so as materially to aid the Operation of the Tools called Hackles, in the Division of the Fibre." As this plan was found to lessen the danger of mildew in sailcloth, it was more generally adopted, although it did not prove more profitable than Lord Dundonald's other inventions. The latter years of this nobleman, so eminent for his scientific research, were embittered by poverty and misfortune; and he died at Paris, July 1, 1831, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, the celebrated Lord Cochrane.

COCHRANE, Captain John Dundas, R.N., an eccentric pedestrian traveller, the nephew of the celebrated Lord Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, proceeded on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal, and afterwards through Russia and Siberia, to the extremity of Kamtchatka. It had been his original intention to cross from Northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits; but at the seaport of St Peter and St Paul's, at the end of the Kamtchatkan Peninsula, he became enamoured of a young lady, a native of Bolcheretzk, the ancient capital of that country, and his marriage, with other circumstances, induced him to return to England, whither he brought his wife. He subsequently engaged in some of the mining companies in the New World, and died in 1825 at Colombia, while meditating a journey on foot through South America. See "Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China, to the Frozen Sea and Kamtchatka," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1824.

COCKBURN, John, of Ormiston, in East Lothian, the great improver of Scotish husbandry, son of Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice-Clerk after the Revolution, and Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the fourth Earl of Haddington, was born towards the end of the seventeenth century. During his father's life he was a member of the Scots Parliament, and gave his support to the Union of the two kingdoms. He afterwards represented East Lothian, in the Parliament of Great Britain, from 1707 to 1741, and at one period was a Lord of the Admiralty, and also held several other public situations. He succeeded to the family estate in 1714. At that time agriculture in Scotland was in a very low state. Mr Cockburn resolved to endeavour not only to rouse up a spirit among the landed proprietors for promoting improvements, but also by every means of encouragement to animate the tenantry to conduct their operations with energy and vigour. For this patriotic purpose he determined to sacrifice his own private interests, and to grant long leases at such low rents as would tempt the most indolent to exercise proper management. But his enterprising spirit did not rest content with this. He brought down skilful agriculturists from England, who introduced

the field culture of turnips, and of red clover; and at the same time he sent up the sons of his tenants to England to study husbandry in the best cultivated counties of that kingdom. He also established at Ormiston a society for promoting agricultural improvements. His exertions, however, were not confined to husbandry alone. He established a linen manufactory on his estate, and erected a bleachfield for whitening linens, which was the second in Scotland of the kind. It was conducted and managed by persons from Ireland; and to this Irish colony, it is said that Scotland is in a great measure indebted for the introduction of the potatoe, which was raised in the fields of Ormiston so early as 1734. In 1748 Mr Cockburn was under the necessity of disposing of his estate to the Earl of Hopetoun. He died at London, November 12, 1758.

COCKBURN, PATRICK, a learned Professor of the Oriental Languages, was a son of Cockburn of Langton in the Merse, and educated at the University of St Andrews. After taking holy orders, he went to the University of Paris, where he taught the oriental languages for several years. In 1551 he published at Paris a work, entitled "Oratio de Utilitate et Excellentia Verbi Dei," 8vo; and in 1552 another, styled "De vulgari Sacræ Scripturæ Phrasi," 8vo. These works brought him under the suspicion of heresy, which compelled him to quit Paris. On his return to Scotland he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. He taught the languages for some years at St Andrews; and in 1555 published there some pious meditations on the Lord's Prayer. He was afterwards chosen minister of Haddington, being the first Protestant preacher in that place. He died, far advanced in years, in 1559. He left several manuscripts on subjects of divinity, and some letters and orations, of which a Treatise on the "Apostles' Creed" was published at London, 1561, 4to.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, an eminent physician and botanist, the son of the Rev. Alexander Colden of Dunse, was born February 17, 1688. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and in medicine and mathematics especially made great proficiency. In 1708 he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he practised as a physician for some years. In 1715 he returned to Britain, and while in London acquired considerable reputation by a paper on Animal Secretions. He afterwards went to Scotland, but the rebellion which had broken out there induced him to recross the Atlantic in 1716. He settled a second time in Pennsylvania, but in 1718 removed to New York. After a residence of a year in that city, he was appointed the first Surveyor-General of the Lands of the Colony, and at the same time Master in Chancery. In 1720 he obtained a seat in the King's Council, under Governor Burnet. For some time previous to this, he had resided on a tract of land about nine miles from Newburgh, on Hudson River, for which he had received a patent, and which he employed himself in bringing into a state of cultivation; though much exposed to the attacks of the Indians. In 1761 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of New York. During the absence of Governor Tryon he displayed his ability in the management of affairs, and formed several benevolent establishments. After the return of Governor Tryon in 1775, Colden retired to a seat on Long Island, where he died, September 28, 1776, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, a few hours before nearly one-fourth part of the city of New York was reduced to ashes.

Mr Colden's works were numerous, consisting of botanical and medical essays. Among them is a Treatise, showing the causes, and pointing out the remedies, of the yellow fever, which, about the year 1743, desolated New York. He also wrote an account of the prevalent diseases of the climate; and "The History of the Five (Indian) Nations," published at London in 1745) by which he is best known, But the

work which cost him most labour was one published at first under the title of "The Cause of Gravitation;" but which, being afterwards much enlarged, appeared in 1751 with the title of "The Principles of Action in Matter," to which is added, "A Treatise on Fluxions." Governor Colden was distinguished for his acquaintance with botany. His descriptions of between three and four hundred American plants were published in the "Acta Upsaliensia." He paid attention also to the climate, and left a long course of diurnal observations on the thermometer, barometer, and winds. He sent a great many American plants to Linnæus, with whom he corresponded, and who gave to a new genus of plants the appellation of Coldenia.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, a metropolitan magistrate, and well known writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence, descended of an ancient family, was born at Dumbarton, March 14, 1745. His father, who held the office of Registrar of the Records of the county of Dumbarton, was a class-fellow of Smollett. He died at the early age of forty-four, and his son, before he had attained his sixteenth year, went to Virginia to engage in commercial pursuits. In 1766 he returned home, and settled in Glasgow, where, in 1775, he married a lady of his own name. In January 1782 he was elected Lord Provost of Glasgow; and having devised a plan for a Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, he obtained a royal charter for it, and became its chairman. He filled several other civic offices with great credit and reputation.

In November 1789 he removed to London with his family; and having composed several popular treatises on the subject of the Police, he was, in 1792, when seven public offices were established, appointed to one of them; and as a police magistrate, he distinguished himself by his activity and application. In 1795 he published a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," which passed through six large editions. This work procured him, in 1797, the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. He was also appointed, by the legislature of the Virgin Isles, agent for the Colony in Great Britain. In 1800 appeared his "Treatise on the Police of the River Thames," containing an Historical Account of the Trade of the Port of London, and suggesting means for the protection of property on the river and in the adjacent parts of the metropolis. His plan was afterwards adopted, and a new police-office erected at Wapping. As some acknowledgment of the success of his endeavours to promote the safe navigation of the River Thames, it may be stated that the West India merchants presented him with the sum of L.500; while the Russia Company voted him a piece of plate to the value of one hundred guineas. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of "A New and Appropriate System of Education for the Labouring People," 1806; "A Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a General View of the National Resources for Productive Labour, with Propositions for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor," 1808; "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," 1814; and other works of less note. Mr Colquhoun died April 25, 1820, aged seventy-five, having resinged his official situation about two years previous to his decease.

COLVILLE, JOHN, a controversial writer, of a turbulent and restless disposition, of the family of Colville of East Wemyss, was some time minister of Kilbride and Chantor of Glasgow. About the year 1578 he quitted the Church altogether, for which he was ordered by the General Assembly "to be taken order withal for deserting of his ministry;" and having obtained an introduction to Court, he was appointed, in 1579, Master of Requests. He was soon after engaged in the treasonable conspiracy of the

Raid of Ruthven, and was on that occasion sent by the conspirators as ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, who had favoured the enterprise. When the King recovered his liberty, Colville was seized at the instance of the Earl of Arran, imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, and August 22, 1584, forfeited in Parliament. He was soon, however, restored to favour; and June 2, 1587, he was appointed by the King a Lord of Session in the room of his uncle, Alexander Colville, Commendator of Culross, who had resigned from illness. This office, however, he did not hold long, for, on the 21st of the same month, his uncle having recovered his health, and resumed his seat on the bench, and the nephew, who, about the same time, represented the burgh of Stirling in Parliament, received some other appointment. He subsequently joined the turbulent Earl of Bothwell in his attack upon the King in December 1591, for which he was again forfeited in Parliament. In 1592 he accompanied Bothwell to Holyroodhouse in a new attack upon James. On Bothwell's flight, Colville obtained his pardon, by betraying his associates. He soon after went to France, where, after in vain attempting to obtain his recall, he became a Roman Catholic, and wrote bitterly against the Protestants. In 1600 a treatise by him, entitled "The Palinode," was published at Edinburgh, which he represented to be a refutation of a former work of his own against James' title to the English crown, but no such work had he ever written. In 1601 he wrote a "Parænesis ad Ministros Scotos super sua Conversatione," which was translated and printed at Paris in 1602. He was also the author of "Capita Controversa," and "De Causa Comitis Bothwelli," who had also become a Roman Catholic. Two other works of his, one in manuscript, relating to the affairs of Scotland, are also mentioned. Colville died, while on a pilgrimage to Rome, in 1607.

COLWIL, or COLVIL, ALEXANDER, a Scotish Episcopalian divine, was born near St Andrews, in Fifeshire, in 1620. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of D.D., and was settled minister at Dysart. In 1662 he complied with the Act of Uniformity, and was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Dr Leighton, promoted to the See of Dunblane. He wrote several pieces against the Presbyterians, all of which are now forgotten, except a humorous poem, entitled "The Scotch Hudibras." He died at Edinburgh in 1676. There seems to have been another Colvil, who also wrote in imitation of Butler; as, in 1681, one Samuel Colvil published at London, "The Mock Poem, or the Whig's Supplication," 12mo.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, the most eminent publisher that Scotland has ever produced, was born February 24, 1775, at Kellie, parish of Carnbee, county of Fife. He was the son of Thomas Constable, overseer or land steward on the estate of the Earl of Kellie. He received all the education he ever got at the school of Carnbee. In 1788 he was apprenticed to Mr Peter Hill, bookseller in Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Burns. While he remained with Mr Hill, he assiduously devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of old and scarce books, and particularly of the early and rare productions of the Scotish press. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he married the daughter of Mr David Willison, a respectable printer in Edinburgh, who assisted him in commencing business, which he did in 1795, in a small shop on the north side of the High Street of that city. In November of that year he issued the first of that series of sale catalogues of curious and rare books, which he continued for a few years to publish at intervals, and which attracted to his shop all the bibliographers and lovers of literature in

the northern metropolis. Among the most eminent of these may be mentioned Mr Richard Heber, afterwards M.P. for the University of Oxford; Mr Alexander Campbell; Mr, afterwards Dr, Alexander Murray; Dr John Leyden; Mr, afterwards Sir, Walter Scott; Mr, now Sir, J. G. Dalyell, and others, distinguished for a taste for Scotish literary and historical antiquities.

Mr Constable's obliging manners, professional intelligence, personal activity, and prompt attention to the wishes of his visitors, recommended him to all who came in contact with him. Amongst the first of his publications of any importance were Campbell's "History of Scottish Poetry," Dalyell's "Fragments of Scottish History," and Leyden's edition of the "Complaint of Scotland." In 1800 he commenced a quarterly work, entitled the "Farmer's Magazine," which, under the management of Mr Robert Brown of Markle, obtained a considerable circulation among agriculturists. In 1801 he became the proprietor of the Scots Magazine, commenced in 1793, and esteemed a curious repository of information regarding the history, antiquities, and traditions of Scotland. Dr Leyden, Dr A. Murray, and the late Mr Donald, advocate, were successively the editors of this periodical, which, on his bankruptcy, was discontinued.

Mr Constable's reputation as a publisher may be said to have commenced with the appearance, in October 1802, of the first number of the Edinburgh Review. His conduct towards the conductors and contributors of that celebrated Quarterly was at once discreet and liberal; and to his business tact and straightforward deportment, next to the genius and talent of its projectors, may be attributed much of its subsequent success. In 1804 he admitted as a partner Mr Alexander Gibson Hunter of Blackness, after which the business was carried on under the firm of Archibald Constable and Co. In December 1808 he and his partner joined with Mr Charles Hunter and Mr John Park in commencing a general bookselling business in London, under the name of Constable, Hunter, Park, and Hunter; but this speculation not answering, was relinquished in 1811. On the retirement of Mr A. G. Hunter from the Edinburgh firm in the early part of the latter year, Mr Robert Cathcart of Drum, writer to the signet, and Mr Robert Cadell, then in Mr Constable's shop, were admitted partners. Mr Cathcart having died in November 1812, the latter remained his sole partner. In 1805 he commenced the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," a work projected in concert with the late Dr Andrew Duncan. In the same year, in conjunction with Longman and Co. of London, he published the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," the first of that long series of original and romantic publications, in poetry and prose, which has immortalized the name of Walter Scott. In 1806 Mr Constable brought out, in five volumes, a beautiful edition of the works of Mr Scott, comprising the Lay of the Last Minstrel, the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, Sir Tristrem, and a series of lyrical pieces. In 1807 he purchased the copyright of Marmion, before a line of it was written, from Mr Scott for L.1000. Before it was published, he admitted Mr Miller of Albemarle Street, and Mr Murray, then of Fleet Street, to a share in the copyright, each of these gentlemen having purchased a fourth.

Amongst other works of importance published by him may be mentioned here Mr J. P. Wood's edition of Douglas' Scottish Peerage, Mr George Chalmers' Caledonia, and the Edinburgh Gazetteer in 6 vols. In 1808 a serious disagreement took place between Mr Scott and Constable and Co., owing, it is understood, to some intemperate expression of Mr Constable's partner, Mr Hunter, which was not removed till 1813. In 1812 Mr Constable purchased the copy-

right and stock of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." When he became the proprietor, the fifth edition was too far advanced at press to admit of any material improvements being introduced into it; but as he saw that these were largely required, he originated the plan of the Supplement to the later editions, which has enhanced to such an extent the value, the usefulness, and the celebrity of the work. In 1814 he brought out the first of the "Waverley Novels;" and as that wonderful series of romantic tales proceeded, he had not unfrequently the merit of suggesting subjects to their distinguished author, and of finding titles for more than one of these memorable works; such, for example, was the case with "Rob Roy." In the same year he published Mr Scott's edition of "Swift's Works." Besides these publications, he brought out the Philosophical Works of Mr Dugald Stewart. He himself added something to the stock of Scotish historical literature. In 1810 he published, from an original manuscript, a quarto volume, edited by himself, entitled the "Chronicle of Fife, being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton, from 1649 to 1672;" and, in 1822, he wrote and published a "Memoir of George Heriot, Jeweller to King James, containing an Account of the Hospital founded by him at Edinburgh," suggested by the introduction of Heriot into the "Fortunes of Nigel," which was published during the spring of that year. He also published a compilation of the "Poetry contained in the Waverley Novels." In 1818, his first wife having died in 1814, Mr Constable married Miss Charlotte Neale, who survived him.

In the autumn of 1821, in consequence of bad health, he had gone to reside in the neighbourhood of London, and his absence from Edinburgh and its cause are feelingly alluded to in the introductory epistle to the "Fortunes of Nigel," where Mr Constable is commended as one "whose vigorous intellect and liberal ideas had not only rendered his native country the mart of her own literature, but established there a court of letters, which commanded respect even from those most inclined to dissent from many of its canons." Indeed, his readiness in appreciating literary merit, his liberality in rewarding it, and the sagacity he displayed in placing it in the most favourable manner before the public, were universally acknowledged.

In the summer of 1822 Mr Constable returned to Edinburgh, and in 1823 he removed his establishment to more splendid and commodious premises in Prince's Street, which he had acquired by purchase from the connections of his second marriage. In that year he was included by the Government in a list of Justices of the Peace for the city of Edinburgh.

In January 1826 the public was astonished by the announcement of the bankruptcy of his house, when his liabilities were understood to exceed L.250,000.

The year 1825 was rendered remarkable in Great Britain by an unusual rage for speculation, and the employment of capital in various schemes and projects under the name of joint-stock companies.

At this period the concern of which the late Mr Constable was the leading partner, was engaged extensively in various literary undertakings, on some of which large profits had already been realized, while the money embarked in others, though so far successful, was still to be redeemed. Messrs Hurst, Robinson, and Co., the London agents of Constable's house, who were also large wholesale purchasers of the various publications which issued from the latter, had previously to this period acquired a great addition of capital and stability, as well as experience in the publishing department, by the accession of Mr Thomas Hurst, formerly of the house of Messrs Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, as a partner. But

the altogether unprecedented state of the times, the general demolition of credit, and the utter absence of all mercantile confidence, brought Messrs Hurst, Robinson, and Co. to a pause, and rendered it necessary to suspend payment of their engagements early in January 1826.

Their insolvency necessarily led to that of Messrs Constable and Co., who, without having been engaged in any speculations extraneous to their own business, were thus involved in the commercial distress which every where surrounded them. Without entering into details, which would be unsuitable to a work like the present, it is sufficient to remark, that, in order to have recovered the concern in Edinburgh from the embarrassment of such a state of matters as that we have described, two conditions were indispensably necessary, namely, time, and the restoration of that commercial credit, without which business cannot be carried on.

The liberal character of the late Mr Constable in his dealings with literary men, as well as with his brethren in trade, is well known. His outlay of capital, during the period in which he was engaged in business, tended much to raise the price of literary labour, not merely in Scotland, but throughout Great Britain. In the department of commercial enterprise, to which he was particularly devoted, and which, perhaps, no man more thoroughly understood, his life had been one uniform career of unceasing and meritorious exertion. In its progress and general results, (however melancholy the conclusion,) we believe it will be found, that it proved more beneficial to those who were connected with him in his literary undertakings, or to those among whom he lived, than productive of advantage to himself or to his family. In the course of his business, also, he had some considerable drawbacks to contend with. His partner, the late Mr Hunter of Blackness, on succeeding to his paternal estate, retired from business, and the amount of his share of the profits of the concern, subsequently paid over to his representatives, had been calculated on a liberal and perhaps over-sanguine estimate. The relieving the Messrs Ballantyne of their heavy stock, in order to assist Sir Walter Scott in the difficulties of 1813, must also have been felt as a considerable drag on the profits of the business. In the important consideration as to how far Messrs Constable and Co. ought to have gone in reference to their pecuniary engagements with Messrs Ballantyne, there are some essential considerations to be kept in view. Sir Walter's power of imagination, great rapidity of composition, the altogether unparalleled success of his writings as a favourite with the public, and his confidence in his own powers, were elements which exceeded the ordinary limits of calculation or control in such matters, and appear to have drawn his publishers farther into these engagements (certainly more rapidly) than they ought to have gone. Yet, with these and other disadvantages, great profits were undoubtedly realized, and had not such an extraordinary crisis as that of 1825–6 occurred, the concern, in a few years, would have been better prepared to encounter such a state of money matters as then prevailed in every department of trade. The disastrous circumstances of the time, and the overbearing demands of others, for the means of meeting and sustaining an extravagant system of expenditure, contributed to drag the concern to its ruin, rather than the impetuous and speculative genius of its leading partner.

Mr Constable was naturally benevolent, generous, and sanguine. At a glance, he could see from the beginning to the end of a literary project, more clearly than he could always impart his own views to others; but his deliberate and matured opinion upon such subjects, among those who knew him, was sufficient to justify the feasibility or ultimate success

of any undertaking which he approved. In the latter part of his career, his situation, as the most prominent individual in Scotland in the publishing world, as well as his extensive connection with literary men in both ends of the Island, together with an increasing family, led him into greater expense than was consistent with his own moderate habits, but not greater than that scale of living, to which he had raised himself, entitled him, and in some measure compelled him to maintain. It is also certain that he did not scrupulously weigh his purse when sympathy with the necessities or misfortunes of others called upon him to open it. In his own case, the fruits of a life of activity, industry, and exertion, were sacrificed, in the prevailing wreck of commercial credit which overtook him in the midst of his literary undertakings, by which he was one of the most remarkable sufferers, and, according to received notions of worldly wisdom, little deserved to be the victim.

At the time his bankruptcy took place, Mr Constable was meditating a series of publications, which afterwards came out under the title of "Constable's Miscellany of Original and Selected Works, in Literature, Art, and Science,"—the precursor of that now almost universal system of cheap publishing, which renders the present an era of compilation and reprint, rather than of original production. The Miscellany was his last project. Soon after its commencement he was attacked with his former disease, a dropsical complaint; and he died, July 21, 1827, in the fifty-third year of his age. He left several children by both his marriages. His frame was bulky and corpulent, and his countenance was remarkably pleasing and intelligent. The portrait taken by the late Sir Henry Raeburn is a most successful likeness of him. His manners were friendly and conciliating, although he was subject to occasional bursts of anger. He is understood to have left memorials of the great literary and scientific men of his day.

COUTTS, Thomas, an eminent metropolitan banker, fourth and youngest son of John Coutts, general merchant in Edinburgh, was born in Scotland about 1731. His father was one of the parties who established the bank since known by the name of Sir William Forbes & Co. His brother James had become a partner in a banking-house in St Mary Axe, London, and afterwards went into partnership with the subject of this notice in a bank in the Strand. On the death of James, in 1778, Thomas became the sole manager, and amassed an immense fortune. He died February 24, 1822. He was twice married; first to Susan Starkie, a female servant of his brother, by whom he had three daughters; Susan, married, in 1796, to George Augustus, third Earl of Guildford; Frances, married, in 1800, to John, first Marquis of Bute; and Sophia, married, in 1793, to Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet. In 1815 his first wife died, and, within three months, he took for his second wife Harriet Mellon, a third-rate actress, to whom, at his death, he bequeathed all his property, and who was afterwards married to the Duke of St Albans. Miss Burdett Coutts, his grand-daughter, now inherits the greater part of his wealth.

COWPER, William, a learned prelate, was born at Edinburgh in 1566, and studied at the University of St Andrews. Going young to England, he was engaged for about a year as an assistant teacher to a Mr Guthrie, who kept a school at Hoddesden, in Hertfordshire. He subsequently visited London, where he was hospitably received by the famous Hugh Broughton, who assisted him in his theological studies. At the age of nineteen he returned to Edinburgh, was admitted into holy orders, and ordained minister of the parish of Bothkenner in Stirlingshire. About eight years afterwards he was removed to Perth, where he continued for

nineteen years. He was appointed Bishop of Galloway, and Dean of the Chapel-Royal, by James VI., in which he continued till his death, February 15, 1619. His works, consisting of treatises on various parts of Scripture, many of which were originally delivered as sermons, were collected into one volume folio, and published at London in 1629.

CRAIG, ALEXANDER, a poet, of whom little is known. His amorous songs, sonnets, and elegies, were published in London in 1606.

CRAIG, JAMES, a very popular preacher in his day, was born at Gifford, in East Lothian, in 1682. He was educated in the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A., and was ordained minister at Yester. During the time he remained there, he wrote a volume of "Divine Poems," which passed through two editions. He afterwards became minister at Haddington; and, in 1732, was translated to Edinburgh, where he died in 1744, aged 62. His sermons, in three volumes 8vo, chiefly on the heads of Christianity, were at one time much esteemed, but they are now become scarce.

CRAIG, JOHN, an eminent preacher of the Reformation, and colleague of John Knox, was born in 1512, and soon after lost his father in the disastrous battle of Flodden. He received his education at the University of St Andrews, and going afterwards to England, became tutor to the family of Lord Dacres. In consequence of the war which broke out between England and Scotland, he returned to his native country, and became a friar of the Dominican order. Falling under the suspicion of heresy, he was thrown into prison, but was soon liberated. In 1537 he left Scotland, and after in vain attempting to procure a place at Cambridge, proceeded to France, and thence to Italy. At the recommendation of Cardinal Pole he was admitted among the Dominicans at Bologna, and such was his merit, that he was soon raised to the rectorate of that body. Finding a copy of Calvin's Institutions in the library of the Inquisition, he was induced to read that work, when he became a convert to the Protestant doctrines. Making no secret of his change of sentiments, he was exposed to considerable danger, but was advised by an old monk, a countryman of his, to obtain his discharge, and depart from the monastery. He now entered as tutor into the family of a neighbouring nobleman who had embraced Protestant principles; but both he and his patron being accused of heresy, were seized and sent to Rome, where he was brought to trial, and, with some others, condemned to be burnt on the 20th of August 1559. Luckily for him, the Pope, Paul IV., died on the evening before the day appointed for his execution, and the populace having excited a tumult in the city, the prison doors were thrown open, and Craig and his fellow captives effected their escape, and took refuge in a house beyond the suburbs. They were pursued by a company of soldiers, and on entering the house, their leader looked Craig eagerly in the face, and, taking him aside, asked if he recollected of once relieving a poor wounded soldier whilst walking in the fields in the vicinity of Bologna. Craig replied that he did not remember the circumstance. "But I remember it," replied the grateful soldier; "I am the man whom you relieved, and Providence has now put it in my power to return the kindness which you showed to a distressed stranger. You are at liberty; your companions I must take along with me, but, for your sake, shall show them every favour in my power." He then supplied him with money, and allowed him to depart.

Craig soon found his way back to Bologna, but afraid of being denounced to the Inquisition, he left that city, and avoiding all the public roads, endeavoured to reach Milan; but his money failing him on the road, he laid himself down by the side of a

wood to ruminate on his sad condition, when, to his surprise, a strange dog came fawning up to him with a purse in its mouth. Viewing this as "a singular testimony of God's care of him," he now prosecuted his journey with renewed strength. Having reached Vienna, and announced himself a Dominican monk, he was employed to preach before the Archduke of Austria, afterwards the Emperor Maximilian II., with whom he became a favourite. But the new Pontiff applying to have him sent back to Rome as a condemned heretic, the Archduke dismissed him with a safe-conduct. In 1560 he arrived in England, and being informed of the establishment of the Reformed religion in his native country, he hastened to Edinburgh, and was admitted to the ministry. Having, during an absence of twenty-four years, nearly forgotten his native language, he preached for a short time in Latin to some of the learned in Magdalene Chapel, in the Cowgate. He was afterwards appointed minister of the Canongate, where he had not officiated long till he was elected colleague to John Knox, in the parish church of Edinburgh, where he continued for nine years.

About 1572 Craig was sent by the General Assembly to preach at Montrose, and two years afterwards to Aberdeen. In 1579 he was appointed minister to James VI., and thereupon returned to Edinburgh, and took a leading part in the General Assemblies of the Church. He assisted in compiling the Second Book of Discipline, and was the writer of the National Covenant, which was signed in 1580 by the King and his household. In 1595 he resigned his office of minister to the King, and retired from public life. He died December 4, 1600, aged 88.

CRAIG, JOHN, a learned mathematician, was a native of Scotland, but the place and date of his birth are unknown. He settled at Cambridge in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and distinguished himself as a mathematical writer by a number of papers on Fluxions, and other subjects, in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Acta Eruditorum. He had a controversy with John Bernoulli on the quadrature of curved lines and curvilinear figures, in which Leibnitz took the part of Craig. But his most extraordinary work is a pamphlet of 36 pages 4to, entitled "Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica," published at London in 1699. The object of this curious tract is to calculate the duration of moral evidence and the authority of historical facts. He establishes, as his fundamental proposition, that whatever we believe upon the testimony of men, inspired or uninspired, is nothing more than probable. He then proceeds to suppose that the probability diminishes in proportion as the distance of time from this testimony increases; and by means of algebraical calculations, he arrives at length at the conclusion, that the probability is, that the Christian religion will last only 1454 years from the date of his book! His tract was republished at Leipsic in 1755, by J. D. Titius of Wittemberg, with a refutation of his arguments. The Abbe Houteville also combated his learned but absurd reveries. The date of Craig's death is not known. A list of his writings is given in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, in which it is stated that he was at one period vicar of Gillingham in Dorsetshire.

CRAIG, SIR THOMAS, of Riccarton, a distinguished lawyer and writer on the feudal law, was born at Edinburgh about 1538. In 1552 he was entered a student of St Leonard's College, in the University of St Andrews, which he quitted in 1555, after receiving his degree as Bachelor of Arts. He then proceeded to the University of Paris, where he studied the civil and canon laws. He returned to Scotland about 1561, was called to the bar in February 1563, and, in 1564, was made Justice-Depute. In 1566, when Prince

James was born, Craig wrote a Latin hexameter poem of some length on the event, entitled "Genethliacon Jacobi Principis Scotorum," which is highly spoken of by Mr Tytler in his Life of Sir Thomas Craig. This, and his "Paræneticon," a poem written on the departure of King James for England, are inserted in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum." Craig soon acquired an extensive practice at the bar, which he enjoyed for upwards of forty years. He was a convert to the Protestant religion, and appears to have kept himself apart from the political intrigues and commotions of those distracted times, devoting himself to his professional duties, and, in his hours of relaxation, cultivating a taste for classical literature. His principal work is his learned Treatise on the Feudal Law, entitled "Jus Feudale," which is held in such high estimation, that it has often been quoted both by historians and lawyers. It was completed in 1603, but not published till 47 years after his death. In January 1603 he wrote a Latin Treatise on the right of James to the Crown of England, an English translation of which was, by Dr Gatherer, published in 1703. He was present at King James' entry into London, as well as at his coronation, which events he commemorated in a Latin hexameter poem. Having repeatedly declined the honour of knighthood, King James ordered that he should nevertheless enjoy the style and title. In 1604 he was one of the Scots Commissioners nominated by his Majesty to confer with others on the part of England regarding the probability of a Union between the two countries, a favourite project with King James. Sir Thomas wrote a work on this subject, which still remains in manuscript. He also wrote a Treatise on the Independent Sovereignty of Scotland, entitled "De Hominio," which was translated into bad English by Mr George Ridpath, and published in 1675. In the latter part of his life he became Advocate for the Church. Sir Thomas Craig died at Edinburgh, February 26, 1608. He had married Helen, daughter of Heriot of Trabrown, in East Lothian, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Sir Lewis Craig, born in 1569, was a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Wrightshouses, while his father was still a pleader at the bar.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, D.D., an eminent divine, was the son of a merchant in Glasgow, where he was born in February 1709. At college he distinguished himself by his uncommon proficiency in classical learning. He was licensed to preach in 1734; and in 1737, having received a presentation from Mr Lockhart of Cambusnethan, he was ordained minister of that parish. He afterwards accepted of a presentation to Glasgow, and became minister of St Andrew's Church in that city. He married the daughter of Mr Anderson, a considerable merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had several children, two of whom, William, an eminent lawyer, afterwards Lord Craig, and John, a merchant, survived their father. She died in 1758, and he subsequently married the daughter of Gilbert Kennedy, Esq. of Auchtifardel. Dr Craig died in 1784, in the 75th year of his age. He was the author of a volume of Sermons, much admired for their eloquence, and "An Essay on the Life of Christ."

CRAIG, WILLIAM, LORD CRAIG, an eminent Judge, son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and was admitted advocate in 1768. In 1787 he became Sheriff-depute of Ayrshire; and in 1792, on the death of Lord Hailes, was raised to the Bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Craig. In 1795 he succeeded Lord Henderland as a Judge of the Court of Justiciary, which situation he held till 1812, when he resigned it on account of infirm health. While still an advocate, he was one of the chief contributors to "The Mirror," a celebrated periodical published at Edin-

burgh, the joint production of a society of gentlemen, all connected with the bar, except Mr Henry Mackenzie, author of "The Man of Feeling." This society was at first termed the "Tabernacle," and usually met in a tavern for the purpose of reading their essays. When the publication of these was resolved upon, the idea of which originated with Mr Craig, the name was changed to that of the "Mirror Club." The Mirror was commenced January 23, 1779, and finished with the 110th number, May 27, 1780. The whole was afterwards republished in 3 vols. 8vo. Mr Craig's contributions, next to those of Mr Mackenzie, were the most numerous. The thirty-sixth number, written by him, "contributed in no inconsiderable degree," says Dr Anderson, in his Lives of the Poets, "to rescue from oblivion the name and writings of the ingenious and amiable young poet, Michael Bruce." Mr Craig also wrote many excellent papers for "The Lounger," which was started some years after by the same club. His Lordship, who was the cousin of Mrs M'Lehose, the celebrated Clarinda of Burns, died July 8, 1813.

CRAWFORD, DAVID, of Drumsoy, historian, was born in 1665 at Drumsoy, near Glasgow, and was educated for the bar. He preferred, however, history and antiquities to the study of the law, and was appointed historiographer royal of Scotland by Queen Anne. In 1706 he published "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, containing a full and impartial Account of the Revolution in that Kingdom, begun in 1567." This work, which went through two editions, was held in so much estimation, as to be frequently quoted as an authority by Hume, Robertson, and others, until Mr Laing, published in 1804, "The Historie and Life of King James the Sext," from the original manuscript. To this manuscript Crawford formally referred for the authentication of certain passages in his "Memoirs," although it contained nothing that could in the least countenance them. Every statement in the "Historie" unfavourable to Queen Mary, or to Bothwell, he carefully suppressed; while every vague assertion in Camden, Spottiswoode, Melville, and others, or in the State Papers, he had transcribed from the Cotton MSS., is inserted in the Memoirs, and these writers are quoted in the margin as collateral authorities. Crawford having thus constructed spurious memoirs of his own, had the impudence to declare on the title-page, and in the preface, that the work was "faithfully published from an authentic manuscript." Truly, therefore, might Mr Laing style Crawford's work "the most early, if not the most impudent, literary forgery ever attempted in Scotland." Crawford is said to have been also the author of two plays, entitled "Courtship a la Mode," published in 1700, and "Love at First Sight," in 1704. He died at Drumsoy in 1726. A "Scotish Peerage," and the "History of the Stuart Family," which have been erroneously attributed to this writer, were the productions of a George Crawford, also author of a "History of Renfrew," of whom there is no account.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, a clergyman of considerable repute in his day, was born in Kelso in 1676. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and after taking his degrees, was ordained minister of a small country parish in the Merse. In 1711 he made a most energetic opposition to the settlement of ministers by presentations instead of by popular election, in which he was supported by some of the most eminent clergymen then in the Established Church. He wrote a small work, entitled "Dying Thoughts," and some sermons, published in 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1742.

CRAWFURD, QUENTIN, a learned writer, was a native of Scotland, but resided many years in France, and died at Paris in 1819. He was the

author of "Essai sur la Litterature Française," Paris, 1803, 2 vols. 4to; "Melanges d'Hist. et de Litt.," &c., 1809, 4to; "Sketches of the History of the Hindus," 1792, 2 vols., and other works in French and English.

CREECH, WILLIAM, an eminent publisher and bookseller, son of the Rev. William Creech, minister of Newbattle, and of Mary Buley, an English lady, was born April 21, 1745. After receiving his education at the school of Dalkeith, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, with a view to the medical profession. But preferring to be a bookseller, he was bound apprentice to Mr Kincaid, subsequently Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In 1766 he went to London for improvement, and afterwards spent some time in Holland and Paris, returning to Edinburgh in 1768. In 1770 he accompanied Lord Kilmaurs, son of the Earl of Glencairn, in a tour to the Continent. On his return in 1771, he entered into partnership with his former master, Mr Kincaid, who in 1773 withdrew from the firm, and the whole devolving on Mr Creech, he conducted the business for forty-four years with singular enterprise and success. For a long period the shop occupied by him, situated at the top of the High Street, was the resort of most of the clergy and professors, and other public men and eminent authors in the Scotish metropolis; and his breakfast-room was a sort of literary lounge, which was known by the name of "Creech's Levee."

Mr Creech filled the office of Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1811 to 1813, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Scotland. He carried on a considerable correspondence with many eminent literary men both in Scotland and England; and on him Burns wrote his well known poem of "Willie's Awa'," on occasion of his having gone to London for some time, in May 1787. Mr Creech died unmarried, January 14, 1815, in the 70th year of his age. During one period of his life he was fond of contributing essays and sketches of character and manners to the Edinburgh newspapers. These he collected into a volume, and published under the name of "Fugitive Pieces" in 1791. They were republished after his death, with some additions, a short account of his Life, and a portrait.

CRICHTON, GEORGE, an author of considerable merit in the seventeenth century, was Professor of Greek in the University of Paris. He was a native of Scotland, but very little is known of his personal history. He wrote several poems and orations in the Latin language.

CRICHTON, JAMES, styled "The Admirable," from his extraordinary endowments both mental and physical, was the son of Robert Crichton of Eliock, Lord Advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI., and was born in the Castle of Cluny, Perthshire, in 1557, or, according to some accounts, in 1560. He received the rudiments of his education at Perth school, and completed his studies at the University of St Andrews, where he took his degree of M.A. at the age of fourteen. Before he was twenty, he had mastered the whole circle of the sciences, and could speak and write ten different languages besides his own. He also excelled in riding, dancing, fencing, painting, singing, and playing on all sorts of instruments. On leaving College he went abroad to improve himself by travel. On his arrival at Paris, in compliance with a custom of the age, he affixed placards on the gates of the University, challenging the professors and learned men of the city to dispute with him in all the branches of literature, art, and science, and offering to give answers in any of the following languages, viz. Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, English, Dutch, Flemish, and Sclavonic, and either in prose or verse, at the option of his antagonist. On the day appointed three thousand auditors assembled. Fifty masters proposed to

him the most intricate questions, and with singular accuracy he replied to them all in the language they required. Four celebrated doctors of the Church then ventured to dispute with him; but he refuted every argument they advanced. A sentiment of terror mingled itself with the admiration of the assembly. They conceived him to be Antichrist! This famous exhibition lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till six at night. At the conclusion, the President expressed, in the most flattering terms, their high sense of his talents and erudition, and amid the acclamations of all present, bestowed on him a diamond ring with a purse of gold. It was on this occasion that he was first saluted with the proud title of "The Admirable Crichton!" During the interval between giving the challenge, and the day appointed for accepting it, we are told, that so far from preparing himself by study, he had devoted his time almost entirely to amusements. The day after the disputation, he attended a public tilting match in the Louvre, and in presence of the princes of France and a great many ladies, bore away the ring fifteen times, and "broke as many lances on the Saracen."

Crichton afterwards appeared at Rome, and disputed in presence of the Pope, when he again astonished and delighted the audience by the universality of his attainments. He next went to Venice, where, becoming acquainted with Aldus Manutius, the younger, he inscribed to him one of the four little Latin poems, which are all that remain to prove the poetical powers of this "prodigy of nature," as he was styled by Imperialis. Having been presented to the Doge and Senate, he made an oration before them of surpassing eloquence. Here also he disputed on the most difficult subjects before the most eminent literati of that city.

He arrived in Padua in the month of March 1581. The professors of that university assembled to do him honour, and on being introduced to them, he made an extemporary poem in praise of the city, the university, and the persons present, after which he sustained a disputation with them for six hours, and at the conclusion delivered an unpremeditated speech in praise of Ignorance, to the astonishment of all who heard him. He subsequently offered to point out before the same university the innumerable errors in the philosophy of Aristotle, and to expose the ignorance of his commentators, as well as to refute the opinions of certain celebrated mathematicians, and that in the common logical method, or by numbers or mathematical figures, and by a hundred different kinds of verses; and we are assured that he performed that stupendous task to the admiration of every one. After defeating in disputation a famous philosopher named Archangelus Mercenarius, he proceeded to Mantua, where he challenged in fight a gladiator, or prize-fighter, who had foiled the most expert fencers in Europe, and had already slain three persons who had entered the lists with him in that city. On this occasion the Duke and his whole court were spectators of the combat. Crichton encountered his antagonist with so much dexterity and vigour that he ran him through the body in three different places, of which wounds he immediately expired. The victor generously bestowed the prize, 1500 pistoles, on the widows of the men who had been killed by the gladiator. The Duke of Mantua, struck with his talents and acquirements, appointed him tutor to his son, Vincentio di Gonzaga, a prince of turbulent disposition and licentious manners. For the entertainment of his patron he composed a comedy, described as a sort of ingenious satire on the follies and weaknesses of mankind, in which he himself personated fifteen characters. But his career was drawing to a close. One night during the festivity of the Carnival in July 1582, or 1583, while he rambled

about the streets playing upon the guitar, he was attacked by six persons in masks. With consummate skill he dispersed his assailants, and disarmed their leader, who, pulling off his mask, begged his life, exclaiming, "I am the prince, your pupil!" Crichton immediately fell upon his knees, and presenting his sword to the prince, expressed his sorrow for having lifted it against him, saying that he had been prompted by self-defence. The dastardly Gonzaga, inflamed with passion at his discomfiture, or mad with wine, immediately plunged the weapon into his heart. Thus prematurely was cut off "the Admirable Crichton." Some accounts declare that he was killed in the thirty-second year of his age; but Imperialis asserts that he was only in his twenty-second year at the time of his death, and this fact is confirmed by Lord Buchan. His tragical end excited a great and general lamentation. According to Sir Thomas Urquhart, the whole court of Mantua went for nine months into mourning for him; innumerable were the epitaphs and elegies that were stuck upon his hearse; and portraits of him, in which he was represented on horseback with a sword in one hand, and a book in the other, were multiplied in every quarter. Such are the romantic details which are given of the life of this literary phenomenon. Dr Kippis, in the Biographia Britannica, was the first to call in question the truth of the marvellous stories related of him. But Mr Patrick Fraser Tytler, in his Life of Crichton, published in 1823, has adduced the most satisfactory evidence to establish the authenticity of the testimonies and authorities on which the statements regarding Crichton rest.

CRICHTON, Sir William, Chancellor of Scotland during the minority of James II., was a personage of great abilities and political address. Between him and Sir Alexander Livingston, Keeper of the King's person, with the title of Governor, there was an unhappy rivalship, which weakened the authority of the government. Crichton seized the person of the youthful sovereign, and counteracted all the edicts of his colleague by his contrary proclamations. The Queen-mother contrived to steal her son from his custody, on which the Chancellor applied to the Earl of Douglas for assistance, when that haughty chief replied that he was an enemy to all parties, and was determined to assume the government for himself. Compromising his difference with Livingston, the Chancellor resolved to get rid of Douglas by summary means. With this view he invited him to attend a parliament then about to be held at Edinburgh, and having inveigled him and his brother into the Castle, on the pretence of dining with the King, ordered them to be executed on the Castlehill. This took place in 1440. On attaining his fourteenth year, the King declared himself of age, and took the reins of government into his own hands. The young Earl of Douglas having been reconciled to James, and admitted into the royal councils, Crichton immediately resigned the great seal, and took possession of the Castle of Edinburgh; Livingston did the same with the Castle of Stirling, on which they were denounced as rebels, and their estates confiscated. The result was a civil war, during which the country presented a scene of desolation and bloodshed. It terminated by the reconciliation of Crichton to the King, and the sacrifice of Livingston to the vengeance of Douglas. In 1448 Crichton was sent on an embassy to France, to treat with Arnold, Duke of Gueldres, for the marriage of his daughter Mary with his royal master, now in his eighteenth year. He accompanied the bride to Holyrood, where the nuptials were solemnized with much pomp. Douglas afterwards endeavoured to assassinate the Chancellor, who continued to enjoy the King's confidence and favour for the remaining years of his life.

CRIGHTON, or CREIGHTON, ROBERT, a learned prelate, was born of an ancient family, at Dunkeld, in Perthshire, in 1593. He was educated at Westminster School, whence, in 1613, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen Greek Professor and University Orator. In 1632 he was made Treasurer of the Cathedral of Wells, of which he was Canon Residentiary. He was also Prebendary of Taunton, and had a living in Somersetshire. In 1637 he was admitted to the degree of D.D. In the beginning of the Civil Wars he joined the King's troops at Oxford. But he was obliged afterwards to escape into Cornwall, in the dress of a day-labourer. He subsequently found his way to the Continent, when Charles II. employed him as his chaplain, and bestowed on him the deanery of Wells, of which he took possession at the Restoration. In 1670 he was promoted to the See of Bath and Wells, which he held till his death, November 21, 1672. His only publication was a translation from Greek into Latin of Sylvester Syguropolus's History of the Council of Florence, Hague, 1660. Wood says some of his Sermons were also in print.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, author of the "Concordance," the son of a merchant and bailie of Aberdeen, was born there, May 31, 1700. He received his education in the grammar school of his native city, and was entered a student at Marischal College; but having manifested incipient symptoms of insanity, it was found necessary to place him in confinement. On his liberation in 1722 he quitted Aberdeen, and proceeding to London, obtained an appointment as tutor in a family in Hertfordshire, where he continued for several years. He was afterwards engaged in the same capacity in the Isle of Man. In 1732 he settled in London, where he was employed by Mr Watts, printer, as corrector of the press. He also engaged in trade as a bookseller, which he carried on in a shop under the Royal Exchange; and, on the recommendation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, was appointed bookseller to the Queen. At this time all his leisure was devoted to the compilation of "A Complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," a work which, with great labour and perseverance, he at length accomplished. The first edition, dedicated to Queen Caroline, was published in 1737. Her Majesty graciously promised to keep him in mind, but she died suddenly a few days after receiving the book. He now shut up his shop; and becoming soon again a prey to his phrenetic disorder, he was confined in a private madhouse at Bethnal Green. As soon as he obtained his release, he published a pamphlet, entitled "The London Citizen exceedingly Injured, or a British Inquisition Displayed," London, 1739; and also commenced an action against Dr Monro, his physician, and others, for cruelty, which was tried in Westminster Hall, July 1739, when he was nonsuited. For the next fifteen years he lived chiefly by correcting the press, and superintended the printing of several of the Greek and Roman Classics. In 1753 the return of his malady obliged his relatives to shut him up a third time in a madhouse. When he was once more at liberty, he published another pamphlet, entitled "The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector." In September of that year, he endeavoured to persuade one or two of his friends, who had been instrumental to his confinement, to submit to imprisonment in Newgate, as a compensation for the injuries they had inflicted on him. To his sister, Mrs Wild, he proposed what he deemed very mild terms, namely, the payment of a fine of ten pounds, and her choice of Newgate, Reading, and Aylesbury Jails, or the prison at Windsor Castle. When he found that his persuasions were of no avail, he commenced an action against her and three others, fixing his damages at L.10,000. The cause

was tried in February 1754, and a verdict again given in favour of the defendants.

In accordance with the whimsical title he had assumed of "Alexander the Corrector," he now devoted himself to the task of reforming the manners of the age, maintaining, wherever he went, that he was divinely commissioned to correct public morals, and to restore the due observance of the Sabbath. Having published a pamphlet, entitled "The Second Part of the Adventures of Alexander the Corrector," he went to present it at Court, and was very earnest with the Lords in Waiting, the Secretaries of State, and other persons of rank, that his Majesty should confer on him the honour of knighthood. At the general election in 1754, he offered himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in Parliament. Of course, he was disappointed in both these objects. Amidst all his eccentricities he lost no opportunity of showing his loyalty. He wrote a pamphlet against Wilkes, and went about with a sponge in his hand effacing No. 45 wherever he found it written on the walls, or doors, &c., of the metropolis.

In 1762 Mr Cruden, whose benevolence was unwearied, was the means of saving the life of a poor sailor named Richard Potter, who had been capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, for uttering a seaman's will, knowing it to be forged. Firmly convinced that he was a fit object for the royal clemency, he never ceased his applications to the Secretary of State till he obtained the commutation of the sentence to that of transportation for life. In 1763 he published an interesting account of this affair, under the title of the "History of Richard Potter." In 1769 he revisited Aberdeen, where he remained about a year, during which time he gave a lecture on the necessity of a general reformation of manners, &c. On his return to London, he took lodgings in Camden Street, Islington, where, on the morning of November 1, 1770, he was found dead on his knees, apparently in the attitude of prayer. He died unmarried, and bequeathed his moderate savings to his relatives, except a certain sum to the city of Aberdeen, for the purchase of religious books for the use of the poor. He also left L.100 for a bursary, or exhibition, of five pounds per annum, to assist in educating a student at Marischal College. An edition of his "Concordance" was published under the superintendence of Mr Deodatus Bye in 1810, and in 1825 the work had reached the tenth edition. His other works are, "The History and Excellency of the Scriptures, prefixed to the Compendium of the Holy Bible;" an "Index to Bishop Newton's Edition of Milton's Works," "A Scripture Dictionary," and various tracts and pamphlets.

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, the son of one of the Examiners of the Excise at Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1745. He was christened William Cumberland, in compliment to the conqueror at Culloden, but he showed his good sense by seldom using the name. In his fourteenth year he was entered as a student at the University of his native place, with the view of studying for the church. He was soon afterwards sent to the University of Glasgow, where a strong propensity for anatomy and medicine induced him to direct his studies to these branches of science. In 1771 he removed to London, having, on the recommendation of Dr Pitcairn, been engaged as librarian to the celebrated Dr William Hunter. On the retirement of Mr Hewson, who had been for some time the Doctor's assistant at the Anatomical Theatre in Windmill Street, Mr Cruikshank became his assistant, and subsequently his partner. At his death in 1783, Dr Hunter left the use of his theatre and anatomical preparations to Mr Cruikshank and his nephew, Dr Baillie, and these gentlemen having

received an address from the students, requesting that they would assume the superintendence of the school, were induced to continue it. In 1779 Mr Cruikshank published "Remarks upon the Absorption of Calomel from the Internal Surface of the Mouth." In 1786 appeared his principal work, entitled "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body." This valuable and interesting publication, a second edition of which, with several new discoveries by the author, was published in 1790, was soon translated into the German, French, and other languages, and became a standard book in every anatomical library. In 1794, a paper, written by Mr Cruikshank, entitled "Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals," was inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society; as was also, two years afterwards, another paper of his on the Appearances in the Ovaria of Rabbits in different Stages of Pregnancy. In 1795 he published a small pamphlet on the "Insensible Perspiration" of the Human Body. These publications prove him to have been an excellent anatomist, and an acute and ingenious physiologist. In 1797 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He enjoyed an excellent practice, particularly as an accoucheur, and though not without some share of personal as well as intellectual vanity, was much esteemed for his benevolence. Mr Cruikshank died at London, July 27, 1800.

CULEN, King of Scotland, succeeded to Duff in 965, and after a reign of five years, was slain in battle by the Britons of Strathclyde.

CULLEN, William, M.D., one of the most celebrated physicians of his time, was born in the parish of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, December 11, 1710; and having served a short apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary in Glasgow, he went several voyages as surgeon in a merchant vessel sailing between London and the West Indies. Becoming tired of this employment, he returned to Scotland about the beginning of 1732, and practised for a short time as a country surgeon in the parish of Shotts; he then removed to Hamilton, with a view to practise there as a physician. The Duke of Hamilton having been suddenly taken ill, Cullen was called in, and prescribed with success, which, with the charms of his conversation, secured for him the patronage of his Grace. During his residence in Hamilton, the chief magistrate of which he was in 1739 and 1740, he, and the afterwards equally celebrated Dr William Hunter, who was a native of the same part of the country, entered into a partnership as surgeons and apothecaries, which, however, in consequence of Dr Hunter's success in London, was soon dissolved.

In September 1740, Cullen took the degree of M.D. at Glasgow. In 1746, probably through the interest of the Duke of Hamilton, he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry in that University; and in 1751 was chosen Regius Professor of Medicine. In 1756, on the death of Dr Plummer, Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh, Dr Cullen accepted of an invitation to the vacant chair. On the death of Dr Alston in 1763, he succeeded him as lecturer on the Materia Medica, and in 1766 he resigned the Chemical Chair to his pupil, Dr Black, on his being appointed Professor of the Institutes, or Theory of Medicine. Soon after, on the death of Dr Rutherford, who for many years had lectured on the Practice of Medicine, Dr Cullen and Dr John Gregory became candidates for that professorship; when a compromise, honourable to them both, was agreed to, by which they gave an alternate annual course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; and this arrangement continued till the death of Dr Gregory in 1773. Cullen being by this event left in possession of the Medical Chair, held it with distinguished honour for the remainder of his life. As a lecturer Dr Cullen exercised a great influence

over the state of opinion relative to the mystery of the science of medicine. He successfully combated the specious doctrines of Boerhaave depending on the humoral pathology; his own system is founded on an enlarged view of the principles of Frederick Hoffman. His lectures were invariably delivered from a few short notes, and he carried with him both the regard and the enthusiasm of his pupils. His works are :—"Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ," 2 vols. 8vo, 1772, the fourth edition of which appeared 1785. "Lectures on the Materia Medica," 1772. The "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," 1776, a work which has passed through several editions, and been translated into the French, German, Italian, and Latin languages; "The Institutions of Medicine," 1777 ; a Treatise on Physiology, of which there are French, German, and other translations; "An Essay on the Cold produced by Evaporating Fluids," 1777; "A Letter to Lord Cathcart, concerning the Recovery of Persons Drowned, and seemingly Dead;" and a "Treatise on the Materia Medica," 2 vols. 4to, 1789. Dr Cullen continued his practice as a physician, as well as his medical lectures, till a few months before his death, when the infirmities of age induced him to resign his professorship. He died February 5, 1790. He had married, while in Hamilton, Miss Johnston, the daughter of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, who died in 1786, and by whom he had a numerous family. His son, the late Lord Cullen, was one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

CUMING, CUMMING, or COMYNS, Sir Alexander, Baronet, an enthusiast of great but misapplied talents, the son of Sir Alexander Cuming of Culter, who was created a Baronet in 1672, was born about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It appears by his Journal, which was in the possession of the late Isaac Reed, Esq., that he was bred to the law in Scotland, but was induced to quit that profession, by a pension of L.300 a year being assigned to him by government, which was withdrawn in 1721. In 1729, in consequence of a dream of Lady Cuming's, he undertook a voyage to America, for the purpose of visiting the Cherokee nations; and on the 3d of April 1730, in a general meeting of Chiefs at Nequisee among the mountains, he was crowned Commander and Chief Ruler of the Cherokees. He returned to Charlestown, April 13, with six Indian Chiefs, and on June 5 arrived at Dover. On the 18th he presented the Indians to George II. at Windsor, when he laid his crown at his Majesty's feet; on which occasion the Chiefs also did homage. In consequence of the feelings of dissatisfaction which Sir Alexander found to prevail in America, he formed the design of establishing banks in each of the provinces dependent on the British Exchequer, and accountable to the British Parliament, as the only means of securing the dependency of the colonies. In 1748 he laid his plans before Mr Pelham, the Minister, who treated him as a visionary enthusiast. He connected this scheme with the restoration of the Jews, for which he supposed the time appointed to be arrived, and that he himself was alluded to in various passages of Scripture as their deliverer. Finding that the Minister would not listen to his projects, he proposed to open a subscription himself for L.500,000, for the purpose of establishing provincial banks in America, and settling three hundred thousand Jewish families among the Cherokee mountains. He next turned his thoughts to Alchemy, and began to try experiments on the transmutation of metals. Being deeply involved in debt, he was indebted for support chiefly to the contributions of his friends. In 1766, Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the pensioners in the Charter-house, where he died at an advanced age in August 1775, and was interred at East Barnet, where Lady Cuming had been

buried in 1743. His son, who had succeeded him in his title, was a captain in the army, but became deranged in his intellects, and died in a state of indigence. At his death the title became extinct.

CUMING, WILLIAM, a learned physician, the son of Mr James Cuming, merchant in Edinburgh, was born September 30, 1714. He studied Medicine for four years in the University of Edinburgh; and in 1735 spent nine months at Paris, improving himself in Anatomy. In 1738 he quitted Edinburgh, and ultimately settled at Dorchester, where his practice became very extensive. To Mr Hutchins' History of Dorsetshire he rendered the most useful assistance. In 1752 he received a Diploma from the University of Edinburgh; and was soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there. In 1769 he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and in 1781, of that of Scotland. He died of a dropsy, March 25, 1788, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, fifth Earl of Glencairn, styled "the Good Earl," was the son of William, the fourth Earl, whom he succeeded in 1547. He was among the first of the Scots nobility who concurred in the Reformation. In 1555, on the return of John Knox to Scotland, he resorted openly to hear him preach. When the Reformer, at the request of the Earl Marshal, addressed to the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, a letter, in which he earnestly exhorted her to protect the reformed preachers, and to consent to a Reformation in the Church, Glencairn had the boldness to deliver it to her Majesty, who, after glancing carelessly over it, handed it to James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, and contemptuously said, "Please you, my Lord, to read a pasquil!" In 1556 he entertained Knox at his house of Finlayston, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after the manner of the Reformed Church, was administered to his whole family and some friends. In December 1557 he was one of the leaders of the reform party who subscribed the memorable bond or Covenant which had been drawn up for the support and defence of the Protestant religion, and who thenceforth assumed the name of the "Lords of the Congregation." In 1559, in consequence of the rigorous proceedings of the Queen Regent, he and his relative, Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, Sheriff of Ayr, requested an audience of her Majesty, at which they reminded her of her promises of toleration. On the Queen's replying that promises ought not to be urged upon princes, unless they can conveniently fulfil them; "then," said they, "since you are resolved to keep no faith with your subjects, we will renounce our allegiance," an answer which induced her to dissemble her proceedings. In May of that year, when the Reformers at Perth found it necessary to protect themselves by force of arms, Glencairn joined them with 1200 horse and 1300 foot, which he had raised in the West Country. After the Protestant religion had been established by Parliament in 1560, the Earl was nominated a member of Queen Mary's Privy Council. He had a principal command in the army embodied against the Queen in June 1567; and when she was conducted to Lochleven that month, his Lordship hastened with his domestics to the Chapel-Royal of Holyroodhouse, and destroyed the whole of the images, demolished the altar, tore down the pictures, and defaced all the ornaments. A satirical poem against the Popish party, entitled the Hermit of Allareit or Loretto, near Musselburgh, written by Lord Glencairn, and preserved in Knox's History of the Reformation, is published by Sibbald in his Chronicle of Scotish Poetry. His Lordship died in 1574, and was succeeded by his son William, the sixth Earl. The title has been dormant since the death, in 1796, of John, fifteenth Earl, brother of the patron of Burns the poet.

CUNNINGHAM, Alexander, an historical writer of some note, son of the minister of Ettrick, was born there in 1654. He acquired the elementary branches of his education at home, and according to the custom of the times, went to Holland to finish his studies. In 1688 he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England. He afterwards became tutor and travelling companion to the Earl of Hyndford, and his brother, the Hon. William Carmichael; subsequently to John Lord Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; and thereafter to Viscount Lonsdale. He seems to have been employed by the English ministry in some political negotiations on the Continent, and we are informed that he sent an exact account to King William, with whom he was personally acquainted, of the military preparations throughout France. In Carstairs' State Papers, published by Dr MacCormick, there are two letters from Mr Cunningham, dated Paris, August 22 and 26, 1701, giving an account of his conferences with the French minister, relative to the Scotish trade with France. In 1703 he visited Hanover, and was graciously received by the Elector and the Princess Sophia. On the accession of George I., he was sent as British envoy to Venice, where he resided from 1715 to 1720. He died at London in 1737, at the advanced age of 83. He left in manuscript, "A History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of George I.," written in elegant Latin, a translation of which was published in 1787 by Wm. Thomson, LL.D., in 2 vols. 4to.

CUNNINGHAM, Alexander, a critic of acknowledged learning, often confounded with the preceding, was a native of Ayrshire. Early in life he went to Holland, where he is supposed to have taught the civil and canon law. He published the works of Horace, with animadversions on Bentley's edition of that poet, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1721. He died at the Hague in December 1730.

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas Mounsey, a lyric poet of considerable merit, second son of John Cunningham, and his wife, Elizabeth Harley, and brother to Allan Cunningham, was born at Culfaud, in the county of Kirkcudbright, June 25, 1776, and was named after Dr Mounsey of Rammerscales, near Lochmaben. His father, who was a farmer, being unsuccessful in his speculations, relinquished agriculture on his own account, and became steward or factor to Mr Syme of Barncaillie, and on the death of the latter, he went with his family to reside at Blackwood on the Nith, the seat of Copland of Collieston. Thomas Cunningham received the first part of his education at Kellieston school, in that neighbourhood, and was afterwards removed to the schools of Dumfries, where, to reading, writing, and arithmetic, he added book-keeping, mathematics, a good deal of French, and a little Latin. When he was about sixteen, he became clerk to John Maxwell of Terraughty, a distant connection of his mother, with whom he did not long continue. Having been offered a clerkship in a mercantile house in South Carolina, he was preparing to set out, when Mr Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, to whom his father was now engaged as steward, being consulted, gave it as his opinion that he should not go, and Thomas was apprenticed, instead, to a neighbouring millwright. He began when very young to write verses in the language of his district, and in a strain of country humour calculated to please a rustic audience. His first poem of a graver kind was called the "Har'st Kirn," descriptive of a farmhouse scene at the conclusion of harvest, written in 1797. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, in October of that year, he went to England, and obtained employment at Rotherham. The parting scene with his family he embodied in a little poem called "The Traveller." His employer having become bankrupt, he made his way to London, and began

to entertain a design of going to the West Indies, on a speculation of sugar-mills; but his former master having recommenced business at Lynn, in Norfolk, he was induced to return to his employment. He afterwards went to Wiltshire, and subsequently to the neighbourhood of Cambridge. While here, he wrote his exquisite song, "The Hills o' Gallowa';" also, a satirical poem, styled "The Cambridgeshire Garland;" and a more serious one, called "The Unco Grave." In "Brash and Reid's Poetry, original and selected," will be found his "Har'st Home," the first of his pieces, we believe, that appeared in print. He now became a constant contributor to the Edinburgh Magazine, to which he sent not only poems and songs, but also, some years subsequently, Sketches of Modern Society, Stories of the Olden Time, Snatches of Antiquarianism, and Scraps of Song and Ballad. The Ettrick Shepherd was so much struck with the native force and originality of his strains, that he addressed a poetical epistle to him in that periodical, a reply to which, by Cunningham, also in verse, shortly afterwards appeared in the same Magazine.

Having gone to Dover in search of employment, Cunningham was there in August 1805, and witnessed that naval combat between our cruisers and the French flotilla, in which Lieutenant Marshall fell. One of his poems written about this time was entitled "London," and had as little of the romantic in it as the great city itself. He subsequently settled in the metropolis, having obtained employment in the establishment of Mr Rennie. He afterwards became foreman to a Mr Dickson, and on quitting him, he undertook the superintendence of Fowler's chain cable manufactory near the London Docks. A clerkship becoming vacant in Rennie's establishment, he was, in 1812, re-engaged there, and latterly became chief clerk, with liberty to admit his eldest son as an assistant. In 1809, when the Ettrick Shepherd planned "The Forest Minstrel," he requested sixteen pages or so of verse from "Nithsdale's lost and darling Cunningham," who permitted several of his shorter pieces to appear in that collection. He had ceased to write anything, either in prose or poetry, for many years. A poem, called "Brakenfell," which he composed in 1818, and the scene of which was laid at Blackwood on Nithside, is highly spoken of by his brother, who tells us that, from blighted views in literature, in his latter years he burnt many of his manuscript tales and poems, and "Brakenfell" among the rest. On the 23d October 1834, just one week after the marriage of his daughter to Mr Olver, a South American merchant of respectability, Cunningham was seized with cholera, and after eight hours' severe illness, expired a little after twelve o'clock at night. The chief characteristics of his poetry are tenderness, oddity, and humour. Besides the pieces specified, his "Hallowmass Eve," and "Mary Ogilvy," are mentioned as happy instances of the romantic and the imaginative.

CURRIE, James, an eminent physician, the biographer of Burns, was the son of the minister of Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfries-shire, where he was born, May 31, 1756. After receiving the rudiments of education at the parish school of Middlebie, he was sent at the age of thirteen to a seminary at Dumfries, conducted by Dr Chapman, the author of a work on Education. He afterwards went to Virginia, with a view to the mercantile profession; but the dissensions between Great Britain and her American Colonies, which soon put a stop to the trade of the two countries, and the ungenerous treatment of his employers, disgusted him with commerce, and turning his attention to politics, he published in an American paper, under the signature of "An Old Man," a series of letters in defence of the right of the mother

country to tax her colonies. He returned to his native country in 1776, and studied medicine at Edinburgh till 1780. Having procured an introduction to General Sir William Erskine, he was appointed by him ensign and surgeon's assistant in his own regiment. With the view of obtaining the situation of physician, or assistant physician, to the forces, with an expedition then going out to Jamaica, he took his degree of M.D. at Glasgow, and immediately proceeded to London. On his arrival in the metropolis, however, he found that the appointment had been given to another. By the advice of his friends, he was induced, in October 1780, to settle in Liverpool, where he was soon elected one of the physicians to the Infirmary, and obtained an extensive practice. In 1783 he married Lucy Wallace, daughter of a respectable merchant, the lineal descendant of the hero of Scotland; and by this lady he had a numerous family.

In conjunction with Mr Roscoe, and the late Mr William Rathbone, Dr Currie laid the foundation of a literary club, the first institution of the kind in Liverpool. He was chosen a member of the Literary Society at Manchester, to whose Transactions he contributed some ingenious papers. On being elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, he communicated to it an essay on "Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," which appears in the third volume of its Transactions. In 1791 he presented a paper to the Royal Society on "The remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck on the Mariners, with Experiments and Observations on the Influence of Immersion in Fresh and Salt Water, Hot and Cold, on the Powers of the living Body," which was published in the Philosophical Transactions of the same year, and soon after he was elected a fellow of the Society. The more mature results of his experiments and reflections were published in 1797, under the title of "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, as a Remedy in Fever and other Diseases, whether applied to the surface of the Body, or used internally." In 1793 appeared his celebrated "Letter, Commercial and Political, addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, Esq." During an excursion which he made into Scotland in 1792, he had become personally acquainted with Robert Burns. On the death of the poet, at the request of his old friend Mr Syme of Ryedale, and for the benefit of Burns' family, he undertook the superintendence of the first complete edition of his works, to which he prefixed an account of his Life, with criticisms on his writings, and some observations on the character and condition of the Scotish peasantry, which was published in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo.

In 1804 Dr Currie was attacked by a severe pulmonary complaint, to which he had been for many years subject; and having relinquished his practice at Liverpool, he spent the ensuing winter alternately at Bath and Clifton. In March he felt himself so far recovered, as to take a house at Bath and commence practice there. But all his complaints returning with increased violence, he went, as a last resource, to Sidmouth in Devonshire, where he died, August 31, 1805, in the 50th year of his age.

D.

DALE, David, an eminent manufacturer, the projector of the cotton-mills at New Lanark, was born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, January 6, 1739. He spent his youth at the weaving business, but afterwards commenced

dealing in linen yarn in Glasgow. In connection with another gentleman, he established the first works in Scotland for dyeing cotton Turkey-red, and was a partner in a manufactory of inkles and tapes. By these means, and his own natural sagacity, he amassed a large fortune, and ultimately became one of the magistrates of Glasgow. At his mills at New Lanark, and his other works, he paid the utmost attention to the comfort and education of his workers, establishing schools for their benefit, and throughout his life he was distinguished for his active benevolence and public spirit. He died March 17, 1806. Mr Dale was the founder of an independent religious sect in Glasgow, which in doctrine and practice somewhat resembles the Glasites. His son-in-law, Mr Robert Owen, has acquired an unenviable reputation by being the founder of the new sect called Socialists.

DALGARNO, GEORGE, a learned and original writer, was born in Old Aberdeen about 1626, and appears to have studied at Marischal College. In 1657 he went to Oxford, where, according to Anthony Wood, he taught a private grammar school with good success for about thirty years. He died of a fever August 28, 1687, and was buried, says the same author, "in the north body of the church of St Mary Magdalen." He seems to have been one of the first who conceived the idea of forming a universal language. His plan is developed in a work, entitled "Ars Signorum, Vulgo Caracter Universalis et Lingua Philosophica," London, 1661, 8vo, from which, says Mr Dugald Stewart, it appears indisputable that he was the precursor of Bishop Wilkins in his speculations concerning "a real character and a philosophical language." Dalgarno was also the author of "Didascalocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor," printed in a small volume at Oxford in 1680, the design of which he states to be, to bring the way of teaching a deaf man to read and write, as nearly as possible to that of teaching young ones to speak and understand their mother tongue. In his "Account of a Boy born Blind and Deaf," in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr Stewart speaks very highly of this publication.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, an eminent hydrographer, the son of Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, near Edinburgh, and descended from the family of Stair, was born July 24, 1737. His mother was a daughter of the Earl of Haddington, and had sixteen children, of whom he was the seventh son. He was educated at Haddington, and in 1752 went out to Madras as a writer in the East India Company's service. While there he made hydrography his particular study, and in 1759 undertook a voyage of observation to the Eastern Islands, in which he gave great satisfaction to his superiors. In 1763 he returned to England, and would have been employed to conduct the expedition sent to the South Sea under Captain Cook, had he not insisted on having the undivided command of the vessel engaged for the occasion, although he had never served in the navy. In 1775 he was restored to his standing on the Madras establishment, where he remained till 1780, when, having been appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, he returned home. In 1795 he was appointed hydrographer to the Admiralty, an office which he held till May 1808, when, having refused to resign it, on the ground of superannuation, and to accept of a pension, he was dismissed from his situation, an event which is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place June 19, 1808. His works are very numerous. The most important are:—"Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean," 1767; "Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages," 2 vols. 4to, 1770; "A Relation of Expeditions from Fort Marlborough to the Islands of the West Coast of Sumatra," 1775; "A Collection of Voy-

ages in the South Atlantic Ocean," 1775; "A Memoir of a Map of the Lands round the North Pole," 1789; "Journal of the Expeditions to the North of California," 1790; "The Oriental Repertory," &c. He was also the author of many historical and political tracts on the affairs of the East India Company.

DALRYMPLE, Sir David, Lord Hailes, an eminent lawyer, antiquary, and historian, an elder brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh October 28, 1726. He was educated at Eton school, and after attending the University of Edinburgh, studied the Civil Law at Utrecht. He returned to Scotland in 1746, and was admitted Advocate February 23, 1748. On the death of Lord Nisbet, he was, in March 1766, created a Lord of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord Hailes; and on the resignation of his father-in-law, Lord Coalston, he was, in May 1776, appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary. As a Judge, he was distinguished for his strict integrity, unwearied diligence, and dignified demeanour. One of his characteristics, however, was a minute observance of forms, which often exposed him to ridicule. His Lordship became more conspicuous as a Scholar and Author than as a Judge. His researches were chiefly directed to the history and antiquities of his native land, and to the illustration of the early state of the Christian Church. After publishing various minor pieces, he brought out, in 1773, "Remarks on the History of Scotland," inscribed to George Lord Lyttleton. The first volume of his "Annals of Scotland" appeared in 1776, and the second in 1779. This, the most important of his works, contains the history of fourteen princes, from the accession of Malcolm Canmore to the death of David II. In 1776, also, he published the first volume of the remains of "Christian Antiquity," a work of great erudition, containing accounts of the martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons in the second century, with explanatory notes, dedicated to Bishop Hurd. The second volume, dedicated to Dr Newton, Bishop of Bristol, appeared in 1778, and the third volume in 1780, dedicated to Dr Thomas Balgray. He published several other works treating of the early ages of Christianity, which were evidently suggested by the appearance of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and in the critical notes to which he ably exposes the misrepresentations and inaccuracies of that historian. In 1786 he published a quarto volume, entitled "An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity," which he inscribed to Dr Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, and which was a complete answer to Gibbon's statements and conclusions. His Lordship wrote also a few sketches of eminent Scotsmen, designed as specimens of a Biographia Scotica. Although his constitution had been long in an enfeebled state, he attended his duty on the bench till within three days of his death, which took place at New Hailes, November 29, 1792, in the 66th year of his age. A list of his works, which chiefly consist of annotated reprints, translations of old works, and editions of manuscript papers, will be found in the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

DALRYMPLE, James, first Viscount Stair, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born at Drummurchie, Ayrshire, in May 1619. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1638 had a Company of Foot in the Earl of Glencairn's regiment. In 1641 he stood a candidate, in military uniform, for the Chair of Philosophy in Glasgow College; and was the successful competitor. Having turned his attention to the study of the Civil Law, he was, in February 1648, admitted an Advocate, and soon became eminent at the bar. In 1649 he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners sent to Breda, to invite Charles

II. to come to Scotland, and returned home in 1650. In July 1657 he was, on the recommendation of General Monk, approved of by Cromwell as one of the Commissioners for the Administration of Justice in Scotland. At the Restoration he repaired to London to wait on Charles II., by whom he was knighted, and made one of the Lords of Session. He was created a Baronet, June 2, 1664; and in January 1671 he succeeded Gilmour of Craigmillar as Lord President. In 1681, when the famous test act was proposed in the Scots Parliament, with the view of neutralizing it, Lord Stair suggested that the first, or Knox's Confession of Faith, should be added, which was adopted without consideration. This so highly offended the Duke of York, that he was obliged to resign his office of President, and retire to his country seat in Wigtonshire. Receiving a hint from the King's Advocate that it was intended to commit him to prison, Lord Stair took refuge in Holland in November 1682. While there, he published his "Philosophia nova Experimentalis." He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England at the Revolution, and, after the settlement of affairs, was re-appointed Lord President of the Court of Session, November 1, 1689, and raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Stair in April 1690. He died November 25, 1695, in the 76th year of his age. His Lordship published "Decisions of the Court of Session from 1661 to 1681," in two vols. folio; "Institutions of the Law of Scotland," fol. 1693; "A Vindication of the Divine Perfections, &c. by a Person of Honour," 8vo, 1695. An Apology for his own Conduct, in manuscript, is preserved in the Advocates' Library.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John, first Earl of Stair, eldest son of the preceding, born about 1648, was admitted advocate February 28, 1672. On his father's retirement to Holland, he was at first subjected to many vexatious proceedings on the part of the Government. In 1683 he was compelled by the Council to pay L.500 sterling, on the pretext that, as heritable bailie of Glenluce, he had interfered with the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and had not exacted fines sufficiently high from his own and his father's tenants for attending Conventicles. In September 1684 he was seized during the night at his country house at Newliston, and committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, from whence, after being detained for three months, he was released on giving security to the amount of L.5000 sterling. By his talents and address, however, he contrived to make his peace with the King, and had influence enough to procure a pardon for his father, who had been prosecuted and outlawed for his alleged concern in the Ryehouse Plot. In 1686 Sir John Dalrymple was appointed Lord Advocate in the room of Sir George Mackenzie, and, in February 1688, was created a Lord of Session and Lord Justice-Clerk. In 1691 he was constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in which office he continued till 1695, when, on account of his concern in issuing the orders for the massacre of Glencoe, he was obliged to resign, Parliament having voted that his letters exceeded the King's instructions. He succeeded his father as Viscount the same year, and, April 8, 1703, was advanced to be Earl of Stair. He died suddenly January 8, 1707, after speaking warmly in favour of the 22d article of the Treaty of Union. His conduct with regard to Glencoe has affixed an indelible stain upon his memory.

DALRYMPLE, John, second Earl of Stair, a distinguished commander and statesman, the second son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, July 20, 1673, and, when a mere boy, had the misfortune to kill his elder brother by the accidental discharge of a pistol. In 1692 he accompanied his father and King William to Flanders; and served as a volunteer under the Earl of Angus, Colonel of the Cameronian regiment, at the battle of

Steinkirk, August 2, where the Earl was killed. In the succeeding winter he was sent to study the law at the University of Leyden, where he had previously received the greater part of his education. After making the tour of Germany and Italy, he returned home in 1701, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots regiment of Foot Guards. In 1702 he served as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Marlborough at the taking of Venlo and Liege, and the attack on Peer. In January 1706 he obtained the command of the Cameronian regiment, and in the succeeding August that of the Royal Scots Greys. He was a Brigadier-General at the battle of Ramilies, 12th May that year; and, succeeding his father in January 1707 as Earl of Stair, was soon after chosen one of the representative Peers of Scotland in the Imperial Parliament. He held an important command at the victories of Oudenarde and Malplaquet; and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, January 1, 1710. On the dismissal of the Godolphin Ministry in 1711, when the Duke of Marlborough was superseded by the Duke of Ormond in the command of the army, Lord Stair sold his commission, and retired from the army.

On the accession of George I., his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, sworn a Privy Councillor, and, in the absence of the Duke of Argyll, was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland. In 1715 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to France, and after the death of Louis XIV. was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court. He was recalled in 1720, when he retired to his seat at Newliston, where he turned his attention to agriculture, and was the first in Scotland who introduced the cultivation of turnips and cabbages in the open fields. The fine woods that adorn Newliston were planted by him, and it is said, that he arranged them so as to represent the position of the British troops at one of the victories at which he had been engaged.

On the dissolution of the Walpole Administration in 1742, Lord Stair was recalled to public life, appointed Field-Marshal, sent Ambassador to Holland, and nominated Governor of Minorca. He was subsequently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied army in Flanders, and was present with the King at the battle of Dettingen, June 16, 1743. Disgusted, however, at the preference given to the Hanoverian Generals, he soon after resigned his command, and retired to the Hague. The memorial which he presented to his Majesty on this occasion is printed in Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain. In 1744 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the United Kingdom, and restored to his command of the Scots Greys. He died at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, May 9, 1747, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He left a widow, but no children.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John, of Cranstoun, Bart., an eminent lawyer and miscellaneous writer, descended from James, second son of the first Viscount Stair, was born in 1726. He was admitted Advocate in 1748, and in 1776 was appointed one of the Barons of the Scotish Court of Exchequer, an office which he resigned in 1807. He was the author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," 3 vols. 1771; "Tracts on Feudal Law," and several other publications. He died February 26, 1810, aged eighty-four. He had married, in October 1760, his cousin, Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Thomas Hamilton MacGill of Fala and Oxford, with whom he got these estates, and in consequence, added the names of Hamilton and MacGill to his own. By this lady he had several children.

DALYELL, Sir Thomas, of Binns, in West Lothian, an eminent Cavalier officer, was born about 1599. On the breaking out of the Civil Wars, he fought bravely for the King, and had

at one time the command of Carrickfergus, where he was taken prisoner. After the execution of Charles I. he never shaved his beard, which grew white and bushy, and descended almost to his girdle. At the battle of Worcester, in 1651, he had the rank of Major-General, but being again taken prisoner, he was committed to the Tower, from whence he made his escape. He subsequently went to Russia, and entered the Muscovite service, when the Czar made him a General. In 1665 he returned to England, and in the year following, Charles II. appointed him Commander-in-Chief of his Forces in Scotland. On the 28th of November of that year, he suppressed the rising at Pentland, and his memory is still execrated for his cruel persecution of the Covenanters. In 1681 he raised the regiment which has since so often distinguished itself under the name of the Scots Greys. He generally went to London once or twice a year to kiss the King's hand, and the eccentricity of his dress and appearance drew crowds after him, whenever he was observed on the streets. This fierce and unrelenting persecutor, who, as Bishop Burnet says, "acted the Muscovite too grossly," died about Michaelmas 1685.

DALZELL, ANTHONY, M.A., and F.R.S., an eminent scholar, the son of a farmer, was born in the parish of Ratho, near Edinburgh, in 1750. Having been tutor to Lord Maitland, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, he was, by the interest of that family, appointed successor to Mr Hunter, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, in which institution he was subsequently elected librarian. To revive a taste for ancient learning, he delivered a course of lectures on the literature, philosophy, history, and antiquities of the Greeks. He succeeded his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr John Drysdale, as principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, being the first layman who ever held that appointment. He died December 8, 1806. His works consist of collections from Greek authors, which, with short Latin notes, he published in several volumes, under the title of "Collectanea Minora," and "Collectanea Majora;" a translation of Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, and various contributions to the Edinburgh Royal Society's Transactions. He also edited Dr Drysdale's Sermons.

DAVID I., King of Scotland, sixth son of Malcolm III., succeeded his brother, Alexander the Fierce, in April 1124. He spent his early years at the English Court, and married Matilda, grandniece of William the Conqueror. In 1128, besides founding the Monastery of Kelso, he erected that of Holyrood at Edinburgh, and liberally endowed it. He likewise founded the Abbeys of Melrose, Newbattle, Cambuskenneth, Kinloss, Dryburgh, and Jedburgh, as well as the Priory of Lesmahago and the Cistertian Convent of Berwick. He assisted Maud, daughter of Henry I., on the death of that monarch in 1135, in her claim to the English throne against King Stephen; and, making an incursion into England, took possession of the country as far as Durham; but was defeated at the battle of the Standard, on Cutton Moor, near Northallerton, in August 1138. He was allowed, however, to retain Carlisle, where he died May 24, 1153.

DAVID II., the son of Robert the Bruce, succeeded his father in 1329, when only five years old. The success of Edward Baliol and the English party obliged his guardians to send him to France in 1333; but the adherents of the house of Bruce having at length dispersed Baliol's followers, David returned home in 1342. Having made an inroad into England, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346, and conveyed to the Tower of London, where he remained till 1357, when a heavy ransom was paid for his liberty. He died in the Castle of Edinburgh in 1371.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, was

born about 1550, and studied at St Andrews for the ministry. A poem, which he wrote in 1573, against a project of the Regent Morton for the union of several parishes into one, caused him to be sentenced to imprisonment, but being liberated on bail, he went for a time into England. He was one of the clergymen, however, who attended the Earl on the scaffold. He was afterwards appointed minister of Libberton; and having, at the order of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, pronounced sentence of excommunication against Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, who claimed to be Archbishop of Glasgow, and boldly remonstrated with the King for his countenance of the latter, he was again forced to take temporary refuge in England. He was subsequently made minister of Prestonpans. In 1596 he took a prominent part in accomplishing the renewal of the National Covenant. In the General Assembly, held at Dundee in 1598, he opposed the proposition that the clergy should vote in Parliament in name of the Church, as a mere device for the introduction of the bishops. In consequence of a protest which he entered against this measure, he was, by order of the King, committed prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh; but on account of bad health, his place of confinement was changed to his own manse and parish. He died in 1604 at Prestonpans, the church, manse, school, and schoolhouse of which parish he built at his own expense. Several well-authenticated anecdotes are told of his prophetic powers.

DEMPSTER, George, of Dunnichen, an eminent agriculturist, was born about 1735, and in 1755 was admitted advocate. In November 1762 he was elected member of Parliament for the Fife and Forfar district of burghs. In 1765 he obtained the patent office of secretary to the Order of the Thistle. In 1790 he retired from Parliament. He had supported the financial plans of the Pitt administration; but was opposed to the continued sovereignty over India of the East India Company, of which he was at one time a director. Anxious to promote the internal improvement of his native country, it was chiefly by his exertions that an act of Parliament was obtained for affording protection and encouragement to the fisheries in Scotland. A joint-stock company having been formed for this object, he was, in 1788, elected one of the directors. His latter years were devoted to the improvement of his estate. Mr Dempster died at Dunnichen, February 13, 1818.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, a learned historian, was born at Brechin in 1579, and studied at Aberdeen and Cambridge. He early went to Paris, and taught classical learning in the college of Beauvais. He was of a quarrelsome disposition, and as ready with the sword as with the pen. Having publicly whipped one of his scholars for challenging a fellow student to fight a duel, the young man brought three of the King's life-guards into the college, when Dempster made all his pupils take arms, and, after hamstringing their horses at the gate, compelled the three warriors to sue for quarter, and confined them for several days close prisoners in the belfry. In consequence of this affair he was obliged to quit Paris. Proceeding to England, he married there a woman of uncommon beauty, who eloped with one of his scholars after his return to the Continent. He afterwards read lectures upon polite learning at Nismes, became professor of philology at Pisa, and subsequently at Bologna, where he died in 1625. He had such a prodigious memory that he acquired the name of "the Living Library." He left several learned works, the most remarkable of which are, "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum," which is merely a list of Scotish writers and saints, many of whom are fabulous; and "De Etruria Regali," an edition of which, in 2 vols. folio, was published at Florence in 1725.

DICK, Sir Alexander, Bart., of

Prestonfield, an eminent physician, third son of Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, and Janet, daughter and heiress of Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, was born October 23, 1703. He studied at Leyden under Boerhaave. In 1725 he obtained the degree of M.D. from Leyden, and in 1727 from St Andrews. On November 7 of the latter year he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, of which, in 1756, he was elected president. He was one of the principal contributors to the fund for erecting the present Physicians' Hall, in which his portrait is placed. Sir Alexander bestowed great attention on the culture and preparation of the true rhubarb plant when first introduced into Great Britain, for which, in 1774, he received the gold prize medal from the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce. He died November 10, 1785.

DICK, JOHN, D.D., a distinguished minister of the Secession Church, the son of the Rev. Alexander Dick, minister of the Associate Congregation of Seceders in Aberdeen, was born in that city, October 10, 1764, and was educated at King's College. In 1785 he received his licence as preacher from the Associate Presbytery of Perth and Dunfermline, and was ordained minister of the Secession Congregation at Slateford, near Edinburgh, October 26, 1786. In 1800 he published "An Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," which greatly extended his reputation. In 1801 he removed to Glasgow as colleague to the Rev. Alexander Pirie, minister of the Secession congregation of Greyfriars, whom he succeeded in 1810. In 1815 he received the degree of D.D. from the College of Princetown, New Jersey, and in 1816 he published a volume of sermons. In 1820 he was chosen Professor of Theology to the Associate Synod; and in March 1832 succeeded the Earl of Glasgow as President of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Glasgow. Dr Dick died January 25, 1833. His Theological Lectures were published in 4 vols. 8vo, with a Memoir prefixed.

DICKSON, ADAM, M.A., an able writer on agriculture, was born in East Lothian. He studied at the University of Edinburgh for the Church of Scotland, of which his father was a minister, and, in 1750, was ordained to the parish of Dunse, in Berwickshire. He died March 25, 1776, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He was the author of a much esteemed "Treatise on the Husbandry of the Ancients," in two vols., Edinburgh, 1778; also, a "Treatise on Agriculture," the first volume of which he published anonymously in 1762; a new edition, with large additions and amendments, appeared in 1765, and the second volume in 1769. An edition of the whole work came out in 1785.

DICKSON, DAVID, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, the son of John Dickson, a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, was born in the Trongate of that city in 1583. He was at first intended for the mercantile profession, but afterwards studied for the church. On taking his degree of M.A. he was appointed one of the Regents or Professors of Philosophy in Glasgow College, as was then the custom in the Scotish universities for graduates destined for the ministry. In 1618 he was ordained minister of Irvine, in which situation he declared against the Perth Articles as unscriptural, and was, in consequence, summoned by Law, Archbishop of Glasgow, before the High Court of Commission, by which, having declined its jurisdiction, he was sentenced to deprivation and imprisonment. On the intercession of his friends, although he refused to withdraw his declinature, he was allowed, in July 1623, to return to his parish, and remained unmolested till 1637, when, having harboured Mr Robert Blair and Mr John Livingston, on their being obliged to leave their charges in Ireland by the interference of the Irish Bishops, he was again cited be-

fore the High Commission Court. In the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1638, so important to the Presbyterian Church, Mr Dickson took an active part. In the short campaign of 1639 he acted as chaplain to a regiment of Ayrshire men commanded by the Earl of Loudon; and, after the disbanding of the army, he was chosen Moderator of the subsequent General Assembly. In 1640 he was appointed to the Professorship of Divinity in Glasgow University, instituted in that year. In the Assembly of 1643 he was nominated, with Alexander Henderson, the Moderator, and David Calderwood, to prepare the draught of a Directory for Public Worship. In 1650 he was elected to the Divinity Chair in the University of Edinburgh, from which he was ejected at the Restoration for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. Mr Dickson died in the beginning of 1663. An account of his works will be found in Wodrow's Life of Dickson, prefixed to the latter's "Truth's Victory over Error," originally delivered by him in Latin to his students at Edinburgh; the first English edition of which, with the author's name, was printed in Glasgow in 1725. Besides his Commentaries on the Psalms, on the Gospel of St Matthew, and on the Epistles, he wrote a "Treatise on the Promises," published at Dublin in 1630. His "Therapeutica Sacra, or Cases of Conscience resolved," was published in 1664, by his son Alexander, Professor of Hebrew in Edinburgh University.

DICKSON, JAMES, an eminent botanist, was born in Scotland. He was at first a working gardener, but became Vice-President of the Horticultural Society; also one of the founders of the Linnæan Society, and a contributor to their Transactions. He was the author of "Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ," London, 1785-1793, 4to. "A Collection of Dried Plants named on the authority of the Linnæan Herbarium, and other Original Collections," 1789-1799, folio; and "A Botanical Catalogue," 1797, 8vo. He died in London in 1822.

DOIG, DAVID, LL.D., a learned philologist, the son of a small farmer in Forfarshire, was born in 1719. After completing his education at St Andrews, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he became teacher of Monifieth parish school, and subsequently of that of Kennoway and Falkland. He was afterwards appointed by the Magistrates of Stirling Rector of the Grammar School of that town. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. on the same day that he received from St Andrews his diplomaas M.A. Dr Doig was an eminent Oriental scholar, being deeply versed in the history, languages, and literature of the East. He wrote the Dissertations on Mythology, Mysteries, and Philology, for the Encyclopædia Britannica, when that work was under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr George Gleig. Mr Tytler, in his Life of Lord Kames, gives a short memoir of Dr Doig, who had entered into a controversy with his Lordship relative to the opinions propounded by him in his "Essay on Man," as to the original savage state of the human race. Two Letters which he addressed to his Lordship on the subject were published for the first time in 1793. Dr Doig died March 16, 1800. A mural tablet, with an appropriate inscription in commemoration of his virtues and learning, was raised by Mr John Ramsay of Ochtertyre. The Magistrates of Stirling also erected a marble monument to his memory.

DONALD V., King of Scotland, succeeded his brother Kenneth II. in 860. The ancient laws of the kingdom were revised and confirmed under his authority. He died in 864.

DONALD VI. succeeded Gregory the Great in the throne of Scotland in 894. The Danes, at that period a piratical nation, having invaded his kingdom, he fought and defeated them. He died at Forres in 904.

DONALD VII., commonly called Donald Bane, usurped the throne on the death of Malcolm Cannmore in 1093. He was, however, dethroned in 1094 by Duncan, natural son of the late king, but soon regained the sovereignty by the murder of that prince. By the assistance of the King of England, Donald Bane was finally expelled from the throne in 1098, when Edgar, lawful son of Malcolm, succeeded in his place.

DONALDSON, JAMES, a printer of Edinburgh, bequeathed the greater part of his estate, exceeding L.210,000, for the endowment and erection of an hospital in that city, for the maintenance of two hundred poor boys and girls. He died in 1830.

DONALDSON, JOHN, an eminent but eccentric painter, the son of a glover in Edinburgh, was born there in 1737. He early exhibited an extraordinary talent for drawing, and we are told that before he was twelve years of age he was enabled to contribute to his own support by drawing miniatures in India ink. Removing to London, while yet young, he for some time prosecuted his profession as a miniature painter with remarkable success. His celebrated historical picture, "The Tent of Darius," which was purchased by the Earl of Buchan, gained him the prize from the Society of Arts. He also received prizes from the same Society for two paintings in enamel, representing "The Death of Dido," and "The Story of Hero and Leander." Having, however, become disgusted with his profession, from mistaken notions of philanthropy, he occupied himself almost exclusively in proposing fanciful projects for the improvement of the condition of the human race, in consequence of which his business forsook him, and he was reduced to great misery. He died in the utmost indigence, October 11, 1801, leaving a large quantity of manuscripts in an unfinished state. His only acknowledged works are, "An Essay on the Elements of Beauty," and a volume of Poems. Mr Edwards, in his Anecdotes of Painters, ascribes to Donaldson a pamphlet published anonymously, under the title of "Critical Observations and Remarks upon the Public Buildings of London."

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, author of the "Eventful Life of a Soldier," and "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland," was born in Glasgow towards the end of the last century, but the exact date of his birth is not stated. Having gone over to Paris in 1830, he took an active part in the Revolution of July, and died October 5 of that year, in consequence of disease brought on by his exertions and fatigue on that occasion.

DONALDSON, WALTER, a learned professor of the seventeenth century, was a native of Aberdeen. He was first lecturer on Moral Philosophy at Heidelberg, and afterwards was appointed Professor of the Greek language, and Principal of the University of Sedan, where he remained for sixteen years. His "Synopsis Economica" was published at Paris in 8vo, in 1620, and republished at Rostock in 1624.

DOUGALL, JOHN, a learned miscellaneous writer, was a native of Kirkaldy, where his father was the master of the Grammar School. He studied for some time at the University of Edinburgh, applying himself particularly to classical literature, to mathematics, and to the acquirement of the modern languages of Europe. He was afterwards employed as tutor and travelling companion, and subsequently became private secretary to General Melville. Ultimately he settled in London as an author by profession, and translator of works from the French and Italian languages. He died in 1822 in great indigence. He was the author of "Military Adventures," 8vo; "The Modern Preceptor," 2 vols. 8vo; "The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, and Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo; and contributed to various scientific and literary works. For some years he

was employed, under the patronage of the late Duke of York, in preparing a new translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, with Notes and Illustrations, which, however, he did not live to complete.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, brother to Sir James the Douglas, succeeded to the Regency of Scotland in the infancy of David II., on the Regent Andrew Murray being led into captivity. He was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 22, 1333.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, styled the Grim, third Earl of Douglas, succeeded to his half-brother James, slain at Otterburn in 1388. He is said to have surpassed all the Scotsmen of his age in wisdom, prowess, and hardy enterprise, in the extent of his acquisitions, and in wealth. In 1356 he accompanied William Earl of Douglas to France, and was made prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, September 19 of that year; but by the presence of mind of Sir William Ramsay of Coluthie effected his escape. He is frequently mentioned by Froissart and other historians of that period. He and his son-in-law, the Duke of Rothsay, successfully defended the Castle of Edinburgh against Henry IV. in August 1400. He died soon afterwards.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, fourth Earl of Douglas, second son of Archibald, third Earl, who died in 1400, succeeded him in his titles and estates. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert III. At the battle of Homildon, Douglas, who commanded the Scots, lost an eye, and was taken prisoner by Percy, the famous Hotspur. He afterwards joined Percy and his father, the Earl of Northumberland, in their rebellion against King Henry, and proceeded with Hotspur towards Wales to assist Owen Glendower. The King met the insurgents at Shrewsbury, and in the battle which ensued, July 21, 1403, Percy was killed, and his army was totally defeated. Douglas, whose prowess called forth the praise of his opponents, was taken prisoner, and on recovering his liberty he returned to Scotland. With a number of his followers, he went over to France in 1423, and being slain at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy, in 1424, was buried in the church of Tours. He was created Duke of Touraine by Charles VII. of France.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, fifth Earl of Douglas, only son of the preceding, accompanied the Earl of Buchan into France in 1420, at which time he bore the title of the Earl of Wigton. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bauge in 1421, and had the county of Longueville conferred on him by Charles VII. He was one of the ambassadors to England to adjust the ransom of James I., and returned to Scotland with his sovereign. He was arrested with the Duke of Albany in March 1425, but was soon liberated, and sat as one of the Jury on the trial of the latter. In May 1431 he was again imprisoned; but, at the urgent request of the Queen and the nobility, was released in the following September. In 1437, on the death of James I., he was elected one of the Council of Regency, and, 1438, held the office of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in which capacity he summoned a parliament. He died at Restalrig, June 26, 1439.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, fifth Earl of Angus, eldest son of George, the fourth Earl, was born in 1453, and succeeded his father when he was only nine years of age. He was usually called the Great Earl, and Archibald Bell-the-Cat, from the following circumstance:—In July 1482, when James III. was preparing to invade England with an army, a number of the Scots nobility met together in the Church of Lauder, for the purpose of concerting measures for ridding the country of the favourites of the King. In the course of the conference, Lord Gray took occasion to introduce the apologue of the mice consulting upon the means of deliverance from their tyrannic enemy the cat, and agreeing that a bell should be suspended from

her neck to notify her approach; but the question was, what mouse had courage sufficient to fasten the bell? Angus immediately exclaimed, "I shall bell the cat;" and accordingly the obnoxious favourites of the King were hanged over the bridge of Lauder. In 1488 Angus joined in the combination against King James III., which terminated in the murder of that monarch. By James IV. he was, in 1493, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, which office he resigned in 1498. He accompanied James IV. to the fatal field of Flodden, and endeavoured to dissuade him from hazarding a battle. James answered—"Angus, if you are afraid, you may go home." The Earl, feeling the affront deeply, at once quitted the field, but enjoined his two sons, George, Master of Angus, and Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, to abide the event, with all his followers; and these knights, with two hundred gentlemen of their name, were among the slain, September 9, 1513. The Earl retired to the priory of Whithorn, in Galloway, where he died in 1514.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, sixth Earl of Angus, eldest son of George, Master of Angus, succeeded his grandfather in 1514, and, August 6, the same year, married Margaret, the Queen-mother, sister of Henry VIII. In 1515 he retired with her to England, but finding himself neglected by his brother-in-law, he became reconciled to the Regent Duke of Albany, and returned to Scotland in 1516. In 1517, on the departure of Albany for France, Angus was nominated one of the Council of Regency, and soon gained a powerful ascendancy in the kingdom. In 1521, on the return of Albany, Angus fled to England, and was afterwards exiled to France. On his return, in 1524, he soon acquired the chief direction of affairs, with possession of the person of the young king. In March 1526 he was divorced from Queen Margaret. In 1527 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. In July 1528 King James made his escape out of his hands, when he was deprived of the office of Chancellor, and sentence of forfeiture passed against him and his brother and uncle. He subsequently took refuge in England, was admitted into the Privy Council, and, in 1532, received from Henry a pension of 1000 merks. At this time he disgraced his name by making several hostile incursions across the Borders. On the death of James, he returned to Scotland, and in 1543 his attainder was repealed. He behaved with great courage against the English at the battle of Ancrum Moor in 1545; and at the battle of Pinkie, so disastrous to his countrymen, September 10, 1547, he commanded the van of the Scotish army. He died at the castle of Tantallon in 1556.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl of Angus, succeeded his father in 1558. He was brought up with his uncle, the Earl of Morton, who was his tutor and guardian. After the death of the latter he retired to England, and was received with kindness by Queen Elizabeth. He returned to Scotland in 1582. Towards the close of his life he was offered the office of Chancellor of Scotland, but did not accept of it, and became Lieutenant of the Marches. He died in 1588.

DOUGLAS, SIR CHARLES, Bart., a distinguished naval officer, a native of Scotland, was originally in the Dutch service, and it was with difficulty that he was enabled to obtain rank in the British navy. In the Seven Years' War, which commenced in 1756, he was gradually promoted till he became post-captain. In 1763 he went to St Petersburgh, having previously been created a baronet. In 1775, on the war with America breaking out, he had a broad pendant given him, and commanded the squadron employed in the Gulf of St Lawrence. His services on this station obtained for him the most flattering honours on his return to England; and soon after he obtained the command of the Duke, of

98 guns. Sir Charles cultivated on shipboard a natural genius for mechanics, for which he was remarkable; and at his suggestion, the substitution of locks for matches in naval gunnery was universally adopted throughout the British navy. He was appointed, November 24, 1781, captain of the fleet to Sir George Rodney, then about to proceed on his second expedition to the West Indies. Sir George's flag being hoisted in the Formidable, Sir Charles assumed the command of that vessel; and, sailing from Torbay, January 15, 1782, they engaged and signally defeated the French fleet on the ensuing 12th of April; the Formidable, followed by the Namur, the Canada, and the rest of the ships astern, having broken through the enemy's line. The merit of this skilful manœuvre, which till then was unknown in naval warfare, has been claimed for his father, since his death, by Sir Howard Douglas, son of Sir Charles, but Mr Clerk of Eldin seems to have originally suggested the idea. Sir Charles was afterwards entrusted with the command of the Nova Scotia station, which he soon resigned. During the preparations for war in 1787, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1788 was re-appointed to the Nova Scotia station. He died suddenly at Edinburgh of apoplexy in January 1789. He was so perfect a linguist that he could speak six European languages correctly. His son, Sir Howard, who inherits his mechanical genius, has published an excellent work on Naval Gunnery.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, an eminent botanist and enterprising traveller, whose name is associated with all the rare and beautiful plants lately introduced from North West America, was born at Scone, near Perth, in 1799. While yet a boy, he was employed in the gardens of the Earl of Mansfield, at that time under the superintendence of Mr Beattie, to whom he was bound apprentice for seven years. About 1817 he removed to Valleyfield, the seat of Sir Robert Preston, Bart., and about 1819 obtained admission to the Botanic Garden at Glasgow, where his fondness for plants attracted the notice of Dr, now Sir W. J. Hooker, Professor of Botany, whom he accompanied in his excursions through the Western Highlands, and assisted in collecting materials for the "Flora Scotica," with which that gentleman was then engaged. Dr Hooker recommended him to the Horticultural Society of London as a botanical collector; and in 1823 he was despatched to the United States, where he procured many fine plants, and greatly increased the Society's collection of fruit trees. He returned in the autumn of the same year, and in July 1824 he was sent to explore the botanical riches of the country adjoining the Columbia River, and southwards towards California. On his arrival there in the succeeding April, he at once commenced his researches; and, from time to time, transmitted home vast collections of seeds, along with dried specimens, beautifully preserved, which now form part of the Herbarium in the garden of the Society at Chiswick. Of the genus *Pinus* he discovered several species, some of which attained to an enormous size; and to him botanists are indebted for the elegant *Clarkia*, the different species of *Pentsemons*, *Lupines*, *Œnotheras*, *Ribeses*, and a host of other ornamental plants.

He returned to England in September 1827, and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of the Linnæan, Geological, and Zoological Societies, to each of which he contributed several papers, since published in their "Transactions." About the beginning of October 1829, Mr Douglas again sailed for the Columbia River, where he arrived June 3, 1830. After revisiting North California, he made an excursion to the Sandwich Islands. He died July 12, 1834, at the age of thirty-six, in the Island of Hawaii, on the road to Hido, having fallen into a pit made by the natives for catching wild bulls; and, one of the latter be-

ing in it at the time, it is supposed that his death was caused by wounds inflicted on him by the captured bullock.

DOUGLAS, GAVIN, Bishop of Dunkeld, styled by Warton "one of the distinguished luminaries that marked the restoration of letters in Scotland at the commencement of the sixteenth century," was the third son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, and was born at Brechin in 1474. After completing his education at the University of Paris, he was, in 1496, appointed Rector of Hawick, and, in 1509, Provost of the Collegiate Church of St Giles in Edinburgh. In 1514 the Queen-Mother, then Regent of Scotland, who had married his nephew, the young Earl of Angus, appointed Douglas Abbot of Aberbrothock, and soon after conferred on him the Archbishopric of St Andrews; but the latter he relinquished in favour of Forman, Bishop of Moray, who was supported by a Bull from the Pope. In 1515 he was, by the Queen, nominated Bishop of Dunkeld; but the Duke of Albany, who, in this year, was declared Regent, to prevent him from obtaining that See, accused him of contravening the laws of the realm in procuring Bulls from Rome, in consequence of which he was imprisoned for a year in the Castle of Edinburgh. On the reconcilement of the Queen and the Duke he obtained his liberty, and was consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Beaton. In 1517 he attended the Duke of Albany to France, but soon returned to Scotland. In 1521 he was compelled, by the disputes between the Earls of Arran and Angus, to take refuge in England, where he formed an acquaintance with Polydore Virgil, the historian. From Henry VIII. he received a liberal pension. Bishop Douglas died in London of the plague in 1522, and was interred in Savoy Church. He wrote "The Palace of Honour," an apologue for the conduct of a king, in which, under the similitude of a vision, he depicts the vanity and inconstancy of all worldly glory. The earliest known edition of this poem was printed at London in 1553, and reprinted at Edinburgh in 1579. Before 1501 he had completed a translation of Ovid's "Remedy of Love," which is now lost. He also translated into the Scotish vernacular, at the request of Henry, first Lord Sinclair, the Æneid of Virgil, with the supplementary book of Mapheus Vigius, which he undertook about 1512, and is said to have finished in sixteen months. To each book is prefixed a poetical prologue of his own. The translation, which is executed with great spirit and unusual elegance for the period, was first published at London in 1553, and at Edinburgh in 1710. Another poem of his, entitled "King Hart," was printed in "Pinkerton's Collection of Ancient Scottish Poems," published in 1786.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE, first Earl of Angus, only son of William first Earl of Douglas, by his third wife, Margaret Countess of Angus, obtained a grant of the latter Earldom in 1389. He married in 1397 Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert III. He was taken prisoner with his cousin, the Earl of Douglas, at the battle of Homildon in 1402, and died the same year in England of the plague.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE, fourth Earl of Angus, succeeded his nephew James, third Earl. In 1449 he was appointed Warden of the Middle Marches, and, in 1451, was sent as Ambassador to England. He had the chief command of the King's forces in the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas in 1454, and on that Earl's forfeiture, he obtained a grant of the whole lands and lordship of Douglas. He was standing next to James II. when he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh in August 1460; and was wounded by a splinter of the cannon. In 1462 King Edward IV. advanced with a numerous army against Alnwick, when the Earl of Angus and Breze, High-Steward of Normandy, marched with a considerable force, and gallantly relieved a French

garrison which was then in the town. He died on the 14th November of that year.

DOUGLAS, Sir James, a renowned warrior, the companion in arms of King Robert Bruce, was the eldest son of Sir William Douglas, a Scotish baron, who died a prisoner in England in 1302. On his father's death, he returned to Scotland from Paris, where he had lived for three years, and was appointed page in the household of Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews. On the revolt of Bruce, and the raising of the standard of national independence, Douglas made himself known to his sovereign, and was immediately admitted to a command in his little army. During the whole of the struggles of that eventful period, he continued to be one of the most attached and courageous of Bruce's adherents; and from the battle of Methven to the "crowning victory" of Bannockburn, where he commanded the centre division of the Scotish van, he signalized himself by his enterprise, his valour, his chivalrous spirit, and his unswerving patriotism. He reduced to Bruce's authority the forests of Selkirk and Jedburgh, and twice recovered his own Castle of Douglas from the English. In March 1313 he took the Castle of Roxburgh by stratagem; which, with his other exploits, increased the terror with which his name was regarded by the English, who styled him "the Black Douglas." Being appointed by Bruce Warden of the Middle Marches, he distinguished himself in various encounters on the Borders. In 1322 he invaded the counties of Northumberland and Durham; and afterwards, with Randolph, led an army, consisting of twenty thousand light armed cavalry, into England, and for more than a month employed them in ravaging the whole northern districts of that kingdom. Their retreat on this occasion, before a superior English force under the young King Edward III., was conducted with consummate skill. On the death of Robert the Bruce, Douglas, as his oldest and most esteemed companion in arms, was commissioned to carry his heart to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Accordingly, attended by a splendid retinue, he sailed from Scotland in June 1330. On reaching Sluys in Flanders, he learnt that Alphonso, the young King of Leon and Castile, was then engaged in a war with Osmyn the Moorish King of Granada; and with the intention of fighting against the infidels, he and the knights and esquires by whom he was accompanied joined Alphonso's army. They came in sight of the enemy near Tebas, a castle on the frontiers of Andalusia, when the Moors were defeated with great slaughter, but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued them too eagerly, and in attempting to rejoin the main force, he perceived Sir Walter St Clair of Roslin surrounded by a body of Moors who had suddenly rallied. With the few followers he had with him he turned hastily to his rescue, but was soon nearly overpowered by the numbers who pressed upon him. Taking from his neck the silver casquet which contained the embalmed heart of Bruce, he threw it before him among the thickest of the enemy, saying, "Now pass thou onward before us, gallant heart, as thou wert wont: Douglas will follow thee, or die!" The brave and "Good Sir James Douglas," with the greater part of those who fought with him, were slain; and his body with the casquet containing the heart of Bruce, found upon the field, were conveyed together to Scotland.

DOUGLAS, James, second Earl of that distinguished name, succeeded to the title in 1384, and, after many valorous exploits, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, July 31, 1388. His last words were, "I die, like my forefathers, in a field of battle, and not on a bed of sickness. Conceal my death, defend my standard, and avenge my fall. It is an old prophecy, that a dead man shall gain a field, and I hope it will be accomplished this night."

In Pinkerton's History of Scotland will be found a minute and interesting account of this battle.

DOUGLAS, James, ninth and last Earl of Douglas, brother of William, eighth Earl, who was murdered by James II. in Stirling Castle in February 1452, took up arms with the allies of his house to avenge his death. James levied an army, and, after having ravaged the lands belonging to the rebel Earl, laid siege to his Castle of Abercorn; to relieve which Douglas collected a large force, most of them borderers, and encamped on the south side of the Carron, on his march to Abercorn. By his heralds James commanded Douglas and his followers to disperse, under the pain of treason, and offered pardon to all who should obey his proclamation. Hamilton of Cadzow, who was with Douglas, impatient at his not giving battle to the Royal army, urged an immediate attack, when the Earl haughtily replied, "If you are tired, you may depart when you please;" and Hamilton immediately went over with all his vassals to the King. The other chiefs followed his example, and next morning, the proud and potent Douglas trembled when, instead of 40,000 men that he had commanded the day before, he beheld only a silent and deserted camp! On this unexpected change he fled into Annandale, where he lurked till spring 1455. On the 1st of May in that year, his three brothers, the Earls of Moray and Ormond, and Lord Balveny, were defeated at Arkinholme, by a body of the King's forces; when Moray was slain, and Ormond being taken prisoner, was executed for treason, while Douglas himself was forfeited, and, with his brother Balveny, forced to take refuge in England. Assisted by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, he soon after made an attempt on the East Borders, but was defeated in the Merse by the Earl of Angus. Grown old in exile, he longed once more to see his native country, and vowed that upon St Magdalene's day 1484, he would deposit his offering on the high altar at Lochmaben. With 500 horse and some infantry, he and the banished Duke of Albany entered Scotland, July 22, and advanced to Lochmaben. The neighbouring chieftains assembled with their followers to oppose his progress, and he was finally defeated at Barnswork in Dumfries-shire. The aged Earl was taken prisoner by a son of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, one of his own vassals. A grant of lands had been offered for his person. "Carry me to the King," said Douglas to his captor; "thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortune, for thou wast true to me whilst I was true to myself!" He was conveyed to the King, when, either from shame or scorn, he turned his back on the son of James II., the destroyer of his house. The King contented himself with confining the Earl to monastic seclusion in the Abbey of Lindores; where, after four years of penitence and peace, he died April 15, 1488.

DOUGLAS, James, fourth Earl of Morton, for some time Regent of Scotland, was the second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech; and having married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton, obtained by her right, on her father's death, his title and estates, to which he succeeded in 1553. He early favoured the cause of the Reformation, and was one of the original Lords of the Congregation in 1557, although at first he did not take a prominent part in their proceedings. He was, however, one of the Commissioners for the Settlement of Affairs at Upsettlington, May 31, 1559. After the return of Queen Mary in 1561, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and January 7, 1563, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. At the solicitation of Darnley, he was induced to join in the conspiracy against Rizzio, and in consequence of his share in that dark transaction, was obliged, with his associates, to fly to England. Through the interest of the Earl of Bothwell, however, he soon obtained

his pardon, and returned to Scotland. He was aware of the design formed for the murder of Darnley, but refused to be a party in the plot. On the marriage of the Queen to Bothwell, Morton, with others of the nobles, entered into a confederacy for the protection of the infant prince, and the Protestant liberties of the kingdom; and was present with the Confederated Lords at Pinkie-Field, when Bothwell took his last farewell of the Queen. He was the same year restored to the office of High Chancellor for life, and was also constituted High-Admiral for Scotland, and Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, in the room of Bothwell. At the battle of Langside, Morton was one of the principal commanders. He was a chief actor in all the transactions which took place in Scotland during that unhappy period when a civil war raged between the Protestant or King's party and the adherents of the Queen.

On the death of the Earl of Mar, in October 1572, Morton was elected Regent, being the fourth within five years. His rapacity and avarice soon rendered his administration odious; and his conduct towards some of the nobles caused them to league together for his destruction. The young King James at Stirling had procured an interview with Argyll and Atholl, two of Morton's enemies, and he determined to take the government into his own hands. Foreseeing the storm that was gathering, Morton, on September 12, 1577, tendered his resignation, and obtained a pardon for all his past offences. He now retired to Lochleven; but even in this retreat, which the people called "the Lion's Den," his wealth and abilities rendered him formidable. Having, by means of the Earl of Mar, obtained possession of the castle and garrison of Stirling, and the person of the King, he soon recovered all the authority he possessed during his Regency. He now proceeded rigorously against his enemies, the Hamiltons and others; but in the midst of his measures of revenge and punishment, was himself accused by Captain Stewart, a favourite of the King, of being accessory to the murder of his Majesty's father; and brought to trial at Edinburgh, June 1, 1581. The whole proceedings against him seem to have been violent, irregular, and oppressive. The jury was composed of his avowed enemies; and he was found guilty of concealing, and of being art and part in the conspiracy against the life of Darnley. The first part of the verdict did not surprise him, but he twice repeated the words "art and part," with some vehemence, adding, "God knows it is not so!" He was beheaded next day by an instrument called "the Maiden," which he had himself introduced into Scotland. On the scaffold his behaviour was calm, and his countenance and voice unaltered, and after some time spent in devotion, he suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas. His head was placed on the public jail of Edinburgh; and his body, after lying till sunset on the scaffold, covered with a beggarly cloak, was carried by common porters to the usual burying-place of criminals.

DOUGLAS, James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, a nobleman of abilities and learning, was born at Edinburgh about 1702, and succeeded his father in 1738. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and, in March 1764, was elected President of the Royal Society of London. He died at Chiswick, October 12, 1768, leaving a distinguished reputation for scientific attainments and philosophical knowledge.

DOUGLAS, James, M.D., a skilful anatomist and accomplished medical writer, was born in Scotland about 1675. After completing his education, he proceeded to London, where he became eminent as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In 1707 he published his "Descriptio Comparativa Musculorum Corporis Humani et Quadrupedis," an edition of which,

by John Frederick Schreiber, appeared on the Continent in 1736. In 1715 he brought out, at London, his "Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen, seu Catalogus pene Omnium Auctorum qui ab Hippocrate ad Harveium rem anatomicam ex professo vel obiter scripsit illustrarunt," which was republished in Leyden in 1734, enriched by several important additions from the pen of Albinus. His "Description of the Peritonæum, and of that part of the Membrana Cellularis which lies on its outside," appeared in London in 1730. Having directed his attention particularly to the difficult and painful operation of lithotomy, he published, in 1726, "A History of the lateral Operation for Stone," republished with an appendix in 1733. He was subsequently appointed physician to the King, who granted him a yearly pension of five hundred guineas. As lecturer on anatomy, he took for his assistant the afterwards celebrated Dr William Hunter. Besides the works mentioned, Dr Douglas conferred a benefit on botanical science by publishing, in 1725, his "Lilium Sarmiense," being a Description of the Guernsey Lily; also "Arbor Yemensis," an Account of the Coffee-Seed; and he contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, a Description of the Flower and Seed Vessel of the "Crocus Autumnalis Sativus," with an Essay on the different kinds of Ipecacuanha. He died in 1742. He had collected, at a great expense, all the editions of Horace published from 1476 to 1739.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, an eminent lithotomist, brother of the preceding, was for some time surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary. He was the author of several medical controversial treatises, criticising the works of Chamberlain, Chapman, and Cheselden, most of which are now forgotten. He also wrote "An Account of Mortifications, and of the surprising Effect of Bark in putting a Stop to their Progress;" and a work on the High Operation for the Stone, which obtained for him considerable reputation.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, D.D., a learned prelate and critic, the son of a respectable merchant of the same name, was born in Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, in 1721. After some preliminary education at the grammar school of Dunbar, he was in 1736 sent to St Mary's College, Oxford, where in 1741 he took his bachelor's degree. In 1743 he was ordained deacon, and, in 1744, was appointed chaplain to the Third Foot Guards, and was for some time with the regiment in Flanders. In 1747 he became curate of Tilehurst, near Reading, and afterwards of Dunstew, in Oxfordshire. He was selected by the Earl of Bath to accompany his son, Lord Pulteney, as travelling tutor to the Continent. On his return to England in 1749, the Earl presented him to the free chapel of Eaton-Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, in Shropshire. In 1750 he published, in a letter to the Earl of Bath, "The Vindication of Milton" from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by Mr Lauder; and the same year, Lord Bath presented him to the vicarage of High Ercal, in Shropshire. In 1754 he published a Tract, entitled "The Criterion," or, a Discourse on Miracles. He now devoted himself to writing various political and controversial pamphlets. In 1761 he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains, and in 1762 was made Canon of Windsor, which benefice he exchanged with Dr Barrington, in 1776, for a residentiary Canonry of St Paul's. He superintended the publication of Lord Clarendon's Letters and Diary, and assisted Lord Hardwicke and Sir John Dalrymple in arranging their manuscripts for the press. In 1777 he edited the Journal of Captain Cooke's Second Voyage, to which he prefixed a well written Introduction, and added Notes. In 1778 he was elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1781 he prepared for publication the Account of Captain Cooke's Third and Last Voyage. In September 1787

he was made Bishop of Carlisle; and in 1788 Dean of Windsor. In 1792 he was translated to the See of Salisbury. He died May 18, 1807.

DOUGLAS, Robert, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, was in early life chaplain to the Scots Auxiliaries in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, in the Thirty Years' War, and became a great favourite with that monarch. He is said to have been a grandson of Mary, Queen of Scots, through a child born by her to George Douglas of Lochleven; but of this there is no proof. In 1641 he was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and frequently preached before Parliament. He was moderator of the General Assembly which met in 1649, and possessed great influence and authority among the clergy. In August 1650 he was one of the commissioners sent by the church to Dunfermline to solicit from Charles II. his subscription to a declaration of his sentiments, which he refused to give. At the coronation of that monarch at Scone, January 1, 1651, Douglas officiated, and his sermon on the occasion was printed. He was afterwards, with other members of the Church Commission, sent prisoner to London by Cromwell, but soon released. In 1659, when General Monk left Scotland, he and the other leaders of the Resolutioners sent Mr James Sharp to London with him, to attend to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. The Correspondence of the latter with Mr Douglas is inserted in Wodrow's "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland." While Sharp violated the trust reposed in him, and was appointed Archbishop of St Andrews, Douglas indignantly refused the high episcopal preferment that was offered to him to accede to the introduction of prelacy into Scotland. He afterwards resigned his charge at Edinburgh, and in 1669 was admitted to the parish of Pencaitland in East Lothian. The date of his death is unknown.

DOUGLAS, Sir Robert, Bart., of Glenbervie, succeeded his brother, Sir William Douglas, in 1764. He was the author of "The Peerage of Scotland," historical and genealogical, illustrated with plates, Edinburgh, 1764, fol. The second edition of that valuable work, revised and corrected, and with a Continuation by the late John Philip Wood, Esq., appeared in 1813, in 2 vols. folio. Sir Robert also compiled the Baronetage of Scotland, containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Gentry of that Kingdom, published at Edinburgh in 1798.

DOUGLAS, Sylvester, Lord Glenbervie, eldest son of John Douglas of Fechil in Aberdeenshire, was born May 24, 1743. He was educated for the medical profession, which he forsook for the law; and attained to great eminence at the English bar. In September 1789 he married the eldest daughter of Lord North, the prime minister, afterwards Earl of Guilford. His first political situation was that of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1800, but soon relinquished that situation; and, in February 1801, was nominated Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces in the room of Mr Canning. In 1803 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests, which office he resigned in 1806, but resumed it in 1807. He was created a peer of Ireland, under the title of Lord Glenbervie, in December 1800, and died May 2, 1823. He was the author of a valuable professional "History of the Cases of Controverted Elections," 2 vols. 8vo, 1785. He also published a translation of the first canto of the "Ricciardetto of Fortinguerra," with an Introduction and Notes. At his death the title became extinct.

DOUGLAS, William, Lord of Nithsdale, usually called "the Black Douglas," married Egidia, daughter of Robert II. His name was a terror to the English, and after a life of bold and successful warfare, he was murdered by the Earl of Clifford in 1390.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, Lord of Liddisdale, was taken prisoner at Roxburgh in 1332, and did not recover his liberty till 1335. He afterwards defeated, at Kilblane, Cuming Earl of Atholl, who was in arms against his Sovereign. Not long after this, he was sent Ambassador to France to inform King David of the state of the realm. After the return of the young King, the following act of baseness greatly tarnished the fame of Douglas. Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie had, in a gallant manner, taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English. For this service he was rewarded with the custody of the castle, and the sheriffdom of the adjacent district; the last of which offices had been for some time held by the Knight of Liddisdale. Ramsay soon after repaired to Hawick to hold his court, and while waiting in the church of that place, slenderly attended, Douglas suddenly entered with his armed followers. He immediately attacked Ramsay, slew several of his attendants, severely wounded himself; and, having bound him with fetters, conveyed him to the Castle of Hermitage, and threw him into one of the dungeons to perish. No food was allowed to be conveyed to the unfortunate prisoner, and tradition states that, by picking up some grains of corn which he found accidentally scattered in the place of his confinement, he was enabled to protract his existence for seventeen days. At the intercession of Robert Stewart, Douglas' crime was pardoned by the King, whom he accompanied to the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner along with his Sovereign. He was soon after released; but was killed, in 1353, as he was hunting in Ettrick Forest, by his godson, the first Earl of Douglas, in revenge for the death of Ramsay.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, first Earl of Douglas, son to Archibald Lord of Galloway, Regent of Scotland, who was slain at the battle of Hallidon Hill, was taken prisoner with David Bruce at the battle of Durham, but was soon ransomed. He recovered Douglasdale from the hands of the English; and also expelled them from Ettrick Forest and Tweeddale, and the greater part of Teviotdale. He afterwards went to France, and was wounded at the battle of Poictiers, September 19, 1356. He commanded the Scots troops that defeated Musgrave, the Governor of Berwick, near Melrose, in 1378. Two years afterwards he entered England with an army, and after burning Penrith, he returned home laden with spoil. He died 1384.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, sixth Earl of Douglas, succeeded his father Archibald, the fifth Earl, in 1439, when he was little more than fourteen years of age. His immense estates in Scotland, and his foreign wealth and influence as Duke of Touraine, rendered him by far the most formidable baron in the kingdom, and as he acted more like an independent prince than a subject, the Chancellor Crichton resolved to cut him off, with his brother. A parliament being assembled at Edinburgh, after the second reconciliation of Livingston and Crichton, the young Earl was by specious pretexts induced to enter the capital, for the purpose of being present at it; and afterwards, with his only brother David, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, his counsellor and friend, attended a magnificent feast given by the Sovereign in the Castle of Edinburgh. The entertainment was prolonged with unusual pomp, and every delicacy was spread upon the table, till at length a bull's head was suddenly placed before the two noble guests, who, knowing the signal for death, sprang hastily from their seats, and attempted in vain to make their escape. A band of armed men, at a given signal, rushed upon them from an inner room, bound their hands, and after a brief and hurried trial for treason, they were led forth to instant execution. Malcolm Fleming, their companion, shared the same fate. This happened Nov. 24, 1440.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, eighth Earl of Douglas, a haughty and ambitious nobleman, succeeded his father, James the Gross, the seventh Earl, in 1443; and, in 1444, married his near kinswoman, Margaret, the Fair Maid of Galloway, whose vast possessions restored the house of Douglas to all its former power, wealth, and grandeur. By his respectful submission, he gained the affections of the young King James II., who was weary of the control of Crichton and Livingston; and at a parliament held at Stirling in 1445, the Chancellor and his colleague were, by the Earl's artifices, formally declared rebels, and their estates forfeited. About 1446 Douglas was created Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, when he became all-powerful in Scotland. In 1448 he obtained a victory over the English at the battle of Sark, and ravaged their country as far as Newcastle. James soon began to discover that he had advanced the Earl too high; and, after the marriage of the King in 1449, his influence gradually declined.

Disgusted at the loss of his power, and wishing to display his pomp in foreign countries, the Earl proceeded, in 1450, to the Jubilee at Rome with a retinue of six knights, fourteen gentlemen, and eighty attendants. In his absence his vassals behaved so turbulently that the Castle of Douglas was demolished at the King's orders. On his return to Scotland, he sent a submissive message to the King, and seemed at first to resume his former ascendancy over James' mind. But the enmity between him and Crichton, who had been restored to his former post of Chancellor, still existed. He attempted to assassinate Crichton, and hanged John Herries in contempt of the King's authority. Proceeding in his treasonable course, he entered into a formidable league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, and other nobles, for mutual defence and protection, and beheaded MacLellan of Bombie for refusing to join in the confederacy. Such acts as these roused the indignation of James, who at length resolved upon endeavouring to rid himself of a subject so powerful. Accordingly, on the 13th February 1452, Douglas was prevailed upon to visit the Court at the Castle of Stirling, having obtained a safe-conduct under the Great Seal. After supper, the King, taking him apart, informed him that he had heard of his league with Crawford and Ross, and desired him to dissolve such an illegal engagement. Douglas haughtily refused, when James, exclaiming with an oath, "If you will not break this league, I shall," drew his dagger, and plunged it into the Earl's bosom. Sir Patrick Gray then struck the Earl with a battle-axe, and others rushing in, Douglas fell by a multitude of daggers. His four brothers immediately proclaimed the King, at the gates of the Castle of Stirling, a despiser of his covenants, and a violator of his faith, and ignominiously dragged the safe-conduct granted to their relative, at a horse's tail, then collecting their forces they burned the town, but were afterwards prevailed on to return to their allegiance.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, second Earl of Angus, was one of the negotiators for the release of King James I. in 1423, which was accomplished in the succeeding year. He was arrested with Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in March 1425, but soon obtained his release, and sat on the trial of that nobleman for treason, in the following May, when he was convicted and executed. In 1430 this Earl was sent ambassador to England. In 1433 he was appointed Warden of the Middle Marches. In September 1435 he defeated Sir Robert Ogle at Piperdean, and died in 1437.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, an eminent miniature painter, a lineal descendant of the ancient Scotish family of Glenbervie, was born in Fifeshire, April 14, 1780. He received a useful education, and was well acquainted with both the dead and living languages. From his infancy he dis-

played a taste for the fine arts. While yet a mere child, he would leave his play-fellows to their sports, to watch the effects of light and shade, and, creeping along the furrows of the fields, study the perspective of the ridges. This enabled him to excel as a landscape painter, and gave great beauty to his miniatures. He and Mr John Burnet, the celebrated engraver, were fellow-apprentices to the late Mr Robert Scott of Edinburgh. Having adopted the profession of a miniature painter, he was liberally patronized by many of the nobility and gentry both of Scotland and England, and his works will be found in some of the finest collections in this country. He was, in particular, employed by the Buccleuch family, and July 9, 1817, was appointed Miniature Painter for Scotland to the late lamented Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians. He possessed genius, fancy, taste, delicacy, and that rarer gift, combination, in a very high degree; and his enthusiasm for his art could only be surpassed by his excellence. His private virtues and social worth were acknowledged by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His manners were quiet and unassuming. He had a vast fund of entertaining anecdote, and his conversation was characterized by pertinent and instructive observations. In his domestic relations, he was equally eminent as an affectionate husband, a good father, and a warm-hearted and faithful friend. His constant engagements prevented him from contributing to the Edinburgh Exhibitions; but his works frequently graced the walls of the Royal Academy at Somerset House. Mr Combe, the phrenologist, had a cast taken from his head while in life, and mentions, in one of his works, that the organs of his cranium were well developed for his profession. In a note attached to Mr David Mallock's poem on "The Immortality of the Soul," that gentleman thus speaks of him:—"The author would take this opportunity of stating, that if he has been at all successful in depicting any of the bolder features of nature, this he in a great measure owes to the conversation of his respected friend William Douglas, Esq., Edinburgh, who was no less a true poet than an eminent artist." Mr Douglas died at his house, Hart Street, Edinburgh, January 30, 1832. His eldest daughter, Miss Ramsay Douglas, inherits her father's genius and peculiar grace and delicacy of touch. She pursues the same profession, and her miniatures are distinguished for the same truth and beauty which gained for her father the high reputation which he so long enjoyed as an artist.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, Provost of Edinburgh, the son of George Drummond of Newton, a branch of the noble family of Perth, was born June 27, 1687. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was early distinguished for his proficiency in the science of calculation. When only eighteen years of age he was employed by the Committee of the Scots Parliament to give his assistance in arranging the national accounts previous to the Union; and, in 1707, on the establishment of the Excise, he was appointed Accountant-General. In 1715, when the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion, he was the first to give notice to Government of that nobleman's proceedings. Collecting a company of volunteers, he joined the Royal forces, and fought at Sheriffmuir, and despatched to the magistrates of Edinburgh the earliest notice of Argyll's victory, in a letter written on horseback on the field of battle. In the same year he was promoted to a seat at the Board of Excise, and, in April 1717, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Customs. In 1725 he was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, an office which he filled six times with uniform popularity and credit. In 1727 he was named one of the Commissioners and Trustees for Improving the Fisheries and Manufac-

tures of Scotland, and, in October 1737, was created one of the Commissioners of Excise. To his public spirit and patriotic zeal the city of Edinburgh is indebted for many of its improvements. He was the principal agent in the erection of the Royal Infirmary, and, by his exertions, a charter was procured in August 1736, the foundation-stone being laid August 2, 1738. In 1745, upon the approach of the rebels, Mr Drummond again joined the army, and was present at the battle of Prestonpans. In September 1753, as Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland, he laid the foundation of the Royal Exchange. In 1755 he was appointed one of the Trustees on the Forfeited Estates, and elected a Manager of the Select Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in Scotland. In October 1763, during his sixth Provostship, he laid the foundation-stone of the North Bridge, which connects the New Town of Edinburgh with the Old. He died November 4, 1766, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in the Canongate Church-Yard, being honoured with a public funeral. To Provost Drummond, Dr Robertson, the historian, owed his appointment as Principal of the University of Edinburgh, which was also indebted to him for the institution of five new professorships. A few years after his death, a bust of him, by Nollekens, was erected in their public hall by the managers of the Royal Infirmary. His brother, Alexander, who was some time British Consul at Aleppo, was the author of "Travels through different Cities of Germany, Italy, Greece, and several Parts of Asia, as far as the Banks of the Euphrates," London, 1754.

DRUMMOND, Robert Hay, a distinguished prelate, the second son of George Henry, seventh Earl of Kinnoul, by a daughter of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, was born November 10, 1711. After being educated at Westminster School, he was admitted a student of Christ Church, Oxford. On entering into holy orders, he was appointed, in 1737, Chaplain to the King. In 1739 he assumed the name of Drummond, as heir of entail of his great-grandfather, William, first Viscount of Strathallan. In 1743 he attended the King abroad, and preached a thanksgiving sermon before him after the victory at Dettingen. After his return, he was installed Prebendary of Westminster, and, in 1745, was admitted D.D. In 1748 he was made Bishop of St Asaph. In May 1761 he was translated to Salisbury, and the same year preached the coronation sermon of George III.; soon after which he was enthroned Archbishop of York. He died December 10, 1776. He published six occasional sermons, which, with a Letter on Theological Study, were reprinted in one volume 8vo, 1803, with his Life prefixed by his son, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, Prebendary of York, the author of a volume of poems, who was drowned off Bideford while proceeding from Devonshire to Scotland in 1807.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, late Under-Secretary for Ireland, and distinguished for his mathematical attainments, was a native of Scotland, and, when young, entered the army, in which he acquired the rank of captain. He first made himself known by the "light" which bears his name, and which obtained for him a high scientific reputation. He became private Secretary to Lord Althorp, when Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the schedules of the Reform Bill were based upon his calculations. He was afterwards appointed Under-Secretary of State for Ireland; and, while holding that office, he died April 15, 1840.

DRUMMOND, William, of Hawthornden, an elegant and ingenious poet, the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, was born there December 13, 1585. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, after which he spent four years at Bourges in France, studying the Civil Law. On his father's death he returned to

Scotland in 1610, and retiring to his romantic seat of Hawthornden, devoted himself to the perusal of the ancient classics and the cultivation of poetry. A dangerous illness fostered a melancholy and devout turn of mind, and his first productions were "The Cypress Grove," in prose, containing reflections upon death, and "Flowers of Zion, or Spiritual Poems," published at Edinburgh in 1616. The death of a young lady, a daughter to Cunninghame of Barnes, to whom he was about to be married, rendered his home irksome to him, and, to divert his thoughts from brooding on his loss, he again proceeded to the Continent, where he remained for eight years, residing chiefly at Paris and Rome. During his travels he made a collection of the best ancient and modern books, which, on his return, he presented to the College of Edinburgh. The political and religious dissensions of the times induced him to retire to the seat of his brother-in-law, Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, during his stay with whom he wrote his "History of the Five Jameses, Kings of Scotland," a highly monarchical work, which was not published till after his death. In his 45th year he married Elizabeth Logan, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, by whom he had several children. He died December 4, 1649, in his 64th year, his death being said to have been hastened by grief for the untimely fate of Charles I. Among his intimate friends and correspondents were, the Earl of Stirling, Michael Drayton, and Ben Jonson, the latter of whom walked all the way to Hawthornden to pay him a visit, in the winter of 1618-19. Besides his History, he wrote several political tracts, all strongly in favour of royalty. It is principally as a poet, however, that Drummond is now remembered. His poems, though occasionally tinged with the conceits of the Italian School, possess a harmony and sweetness unequalled by any poet of his time; his Sonnets are particularly distinguished for tenderness and delicacy. An edition of his poems was printed in 1656, 8vo; another edition appeared at London in 1791, and the most recent is that with his Life by Peter Cunningham, London, 1833, 12mo. An edition of his whole works was published at Edinburgh in 1711, folio, under the superintendence of Ruddiman.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM ABERNETHY, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, was descended from the family of Abernethy of Saltoun, in Banffshire, and on his marriage with the heiress of Hawthornden, in the county of Edinburgh, he assumed the name of Drummond in addition to his own. He at first studied medicine, but was subsequently, for many years, minister of an Episcopalian chapel in Edinburgh. Having paid his respects to Prince Charles Edward, when he held his Court at Holyroodhouse, he was afterwards exposed to much annoyance and danger on that account, and was even glad to avail himself of his medical degree, and wear for some years the usual professional costume of the Edinburgh physicians of that period. He was consecrated Bishop of Brechin at Peterhead, September 26, 1787, and a few months afterwards, was elected to the See of Edinburgh, in which charge he continued till 1805, when, on the Union of the two classes of Episcopalians, he resigned in favour of Dr Sandford. He retained, however, his pastoral connection with the clergy in the diocese of Glasgow till his death, which took place August 27, 1809. He wrote several small tracts, and was a good deal engaged in theological controversy both with Protestants and Roman Catholics.

DRUMMOND, SIR WILLIAM, a learned scholar and antiquary, belonged to a distinguished family settled at Logie-Almond, where he possessed an estate. He was a Member of Parliament, a Privy Councillor, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; and at one period filled the office of Envoy Ex-

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the King of the Two Sicilies. In 1794 he published his first work, "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens;" and in 1798 he brought out a translation of the Satires of Persius. In 1801, while on an embassy at Constantinople, he was invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent, his title to which was confirmed by royal licence in the London Gazette, September 8, 1803. He died at Rome March 29, 1828. Besides the works above mentioned, he was the author of "Academical Questions," 1805; "Herculanensia, or Archæological Dissertations, containing a Manuscript found among the Ruins of Herculaneum," 1810, 4to; "An Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Isle of Malta," 1811, 4to; "Odin, a Poem," 1818; and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. He likewise wrote an unpublished treatise, entitled "Œdipus Judaicus," designed to show that some of the narratives in the Old Testament are merely allegorical, which involved him in a controversy with the Rev. Dr George D'Oyley.

DRYSDALE, John, D. D., an eminent preacher, third son of the Rev. John Drysdale, of Kirkaldy, was born in that town April 29, 1718, and received the rudiments of his education at the parish school. In 1732 he removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied divinity, and, in 1740, was licensed to preach. In 1748, by the interest of the Earl of Hopetoun, he was presented by the Crown to the living of Kirkliston, and, in 1763, was translated to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh. In 1765 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of Aberdeen; and the following year he was translated to the collegiate charge of the Tron Church. He was afterwards appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. In 1773 and 1784 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. At the meeting of that body in May 1788, he was chosen Principal Clerk of Assembly, but was unable, from declining health, to perform the duties. He died June 16, 1788. After his death two volumes of his Sermons were published by his son-in-law, Professor Dalzell.

DUFF, King of Scotland, succeeded Indulph in 961. After a short reign of about four years, he was slain or driven into exile.

DUNBAR, Dr James, author of "Essays on the History of Mankind in Rude and Uncultivated Ages," published in 1780, was Professor of Moral Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, where he died, May 28, 1798.

DUNBAR, William, styled by Pinkerton the chief of the ancient Scotish poets, is supposed to have been born in East Lothian, about 1465. In his youth he appears to have been a travelling noviciate of the order of St Francis, as we learn from his poem, "How Dunbar was desyred to be ane Frier;" in which capacity he visited every flourishing town of the English dominions, and crossing the sea at Dover, instructed the inhabitants of Picardy. He returned to Scotland about, or shortly after, 1490, when, attaching himself to the Court of James IV., he received a small pension from that Monarch; on whose marriage with Margaret of England, Dunbar commemorated the auspicious event in a poem of surpassing beauty, entitled "The Thistle and the Rose." He afterwards addressed several poems to the Queen. Some of his compositions were printed in his lifetime by Chepman and Millar so early as 1508. Among his principal poems may be mentioned "The Golden Targe," a moral allegorical piece, the design of which is to show the mastery of love over reason; "The Twa Marriet Wemen and the Wedo," which contains much humorous sentiment and many sarcastic reflections on the female sex; and "A Dance," representing pictures illustrative of the seven deadly sins. He is also sup-

posed to be the author of an exquisitely humorous tale, entitled "The Freirs of Berwick," which supplied the groundwork of Allan Ramsay's well-known poem of "The Monk and the Miller's Wife." In his "Testament of Kennedy," in compliance with a practice of some of the poets of that period, he interweaves Latin with Scotish verses in a very fantastic manner. Dunbar, disappointed in all his applications for a benefice, lived and died in poverty. His death is supposed to have taken place about 1536. An edition of his Poems, with a Life and Notes, was published by Mr David Laing of Edinburgh, in 1834.

DUNCAN I., King of Scotland, "the gracious Duncan" of Shakspeare, succeeded his grandfather, Malcolm II. in 1033; but was assassinated in 1039 at Bothgowanan, near Elgin, by Macbeth, who seized the sceptre, which he held till 1054, when he was slain by Macduff.

DUNCAN II., a son of Malcolm Canmore, but illegitimate, was in 1072 delivered to William the Conqueror, as a hostage for his father's fidelity in maintaining peace with England. He received his education at the Norman Court, and having been knighted by the English monarch, was retained in his service. On the death of his father, with permission of William Rufus, he invaded Scotland in 1094, and, assisted by a band of English and Norman adventurers, expelled Donald Bane, and usurped the throne. After a short reign of little more than a year, he was assassinated, and Donald again became king.

DUNCAN, ADAM, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, a distinguished naval commander, was the second son of Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Lundie, Forfarshire, and was born at Dundee, July 1, 1731. He entered the navy in 1747, obtained a lieutenancy in 1755, in which capacity he was present in the attack on the French settlement of Goree on the coast of Africa, was made Master and Commander in September 1759, and promoted, February 25, 1761, to the rank of Post-Captain. In 1762 he was at the reduction of the Havannah; and, on January 16, 1780, while commanding the Monarch, 74, he shared in the victory gained by Admiral Rodney over the Spaniards, off Cape St Vincent, on which occasion his ship was the first in action. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue in September 1787; in February 1793 became Vice-Admiral, and in the course of promotion, on June 1, 1795, Admiral of the Blue. In April of the latter year he had been appointed Commander of the Fleet in the North Seas, when he hoisted his flag on board the Venerable, 74. After a tedious and harassing service of two years, occupied in watching the motions of the Dutch, in the harbour of the Texel, he had the mortification, in June 1797, to see the mutiny, which raged in the Channel fleet, and at the Nore, extend to almost all the ships under his command, and was in consequence obliged to leave his station and sail to Yarmouth Roads; where he addressed his sailors in a short but manly and impressive speech, which had the effect of causing them to return to their duty. The Dutch fleet having ventured to sea, Admiral Duncan immediately sailed in pursuit of the enemy, and having come up with them off Camperdown, gained one of the most glorious victories in the annals of naval heroism, October 11, 1797. The Dutch admiral, the brave De Winter, was taken prisoner, and his own ship and nine other prizes became the property of the victors. Admiral Duncan arrived at the Nore on the 16th of October; and on the 17th he was raised to the Peerage, by the title of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and Baron of Lundie, to which estate he had succeeded on the death of his elder brother. He also received the thanks of Parliament and of the City of London, with a pension of L.2000 a-year to him and his two next heirs. His Lordship retained the command of the North Sea fleet till 1800, when

he retired into private life. In 1804 he went to London, with the view of again offering his services against the enemies of his country, when a stroke of apoplexy, which seized him while attending at the Admiralty, obliged him to hasten down to his family in Scotland. He died at Kelso, on his way home, in August 1804. He married, in 1777, one of the daughters of Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session, and niece to Viscount Melville, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his eldest son, created, in 1831, Earl of Camperdown. A younger son, the Hon. Sir Henry Duncan, C.B., K.C.H., a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, died November 1, 1835, aged 49.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, senior, M.D., an eminent physician, was born at St Andrews, October 17, 1744. After studying for the medical profession at the University of his native place, and at the College of Edinburgh, in the year 1768 he went a voyage to China, as surgeon to the Hon. East India Company's Ship Asia. In October 1769 he received the diploma of M. D. from the University of St Andrews, and in the following May was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. During the sessions of 1774 and 1775 he delivered lectures on the Theory of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Dr Drummond, and also illustrated the cases of poor patients labouring under chronic diseases, by giving clinical lectures. In June 1776, on Dr James Gregory being appointed Professor of the Theory of Medicine at Edinburgh, Dr Duncan announced his intention of continuing his lectures independent of the University, which he did for a period of fourteen years. By his exertions, a public Dispensary was, in 1776, erected in Richmond Street, on the south side of Edinburgh, in the hall of which his portrait is placed. In 1773 he commenced the publication of a periodical work, entitled "Medical and Philosophical Commentaries," which continued till 1795, when it had reached 20 volumes. He afterwards continued the work till 1804, under the title of "Annals of Medicine," after which it was conducted by his son, under the name of the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." In 1790 Dr Duncan was elected President of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and shortly after Professor of the Institutions of Medicine in that University. In 1792 he brought forward a plan for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and a royal charter having been obtained in April 1807, a building was accordingly erected at Morningside. He was also the projector of a scheme for the establishment of a Horticultural Society, and of a public Experimental Garden, both of which objects were at last successfully attained. In 1821 he was appointed first Physician to the King for Scotland. Dr Duncan died July 5, 1828, in the 84th year of his age. He was the author of various valuable works in medical literature, and occasionally recreated his mind by indulging in little effusions in verse. He took a constant interest in the proceedings of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of which he was frequently elected President, and was a member of several Medical and Philosophical Societies both at home and abroad.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, junior, M.D., son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, August 10, 1773, and commenced the study of medicine in 1787. He received the degree of M.D. in 1794, and after spending some time in London, he proceeded to Germany, and entered himself a student at the University of Gottingen. He next made the tour of Italy and the principal German cities, visiting the hospitals and medical institutions, and becoming acquainted with the most celebrated men in the places through which he passed. When he returned to Edinburgh he became joint-editor

with his father of the "Annals of Medicine," and subsequently revisited the Continent, when he resided nine months at Pisa and Florence. On his return he settled at Edinburgh as a medical practitioner; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and soon after one of the Physicians of the Royal Dispensary, founded by his father in 1776. In 1805 he became sole editor of the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." His most valuable work, however, was the "Edinburgh Dispensatory," published in 1803, and early thereafter translated into German, French, and other languages. By his exertions, the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence was instituted in the University of Edinburgh in 1807, and he himself was appointed the first Professor. He was shortly afterwards elected Secretary and Librarian to the University; in 1819 was appointed Joint-Professor with his father of the Theory of Medicine; and in 1821 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; distinguishing himself throughout by his unwearied devotedness to the duties of his Chair, and his unquenchable zeal in the investigation of science. He died May 13, 1832.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, a learned writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1717, and received his education at the Marischal College of his native city. In 1737 he took his degree of M.A. He was originally destined for the Church, but not liking the clerical profession, he removed to London, where he devoted himself to literature. He wrote "The Elements of Logic" for Dodsley's Preceptor, which was afterwards printed in a separate form in 1752, in which year he was appointed Regius Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College. He was also the author of a faithful and elegant version of "Cæsar's Commentaries," rendered still more valuable by a learned preliminary discourse on the art of war among the ancients. He likewise translated those "Select Orations of Cicero" which occur in the common Dauphin edition, accompanied with judicious explanatory notes. He died in 1760.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a distinguished British General, the son of a respectable merchant in Edinburgh, a scion of the family of Dundas of Dundas, was born in that city in 1735. He was first intended for the medical profession, but in 1752 entered the army under the auspices of his uncle, General David Watson, being appointed to the Quarter-Master General's department. In January 1756 he received his commission as Lieutenant in the Engineers, and in 1759 was appointed to a troop in the first Light Dragoons, raised by Colonel Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, with whom he served in Germany. In 1762 he accompanied that illustrious commander as his aid-de-camp, in the expedition sent out against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, and was present at the reduction of the Island of Cuba. He became Major of the 15th Dragoons, May 28, 1770, and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Dragoon Guards. In February 1781 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, at which time he held the appointment of Adjutant-General. Shortly after the peace of 1783, Frederick the Great having ordered a grand review of the Prussian army on the plains of Potsdam, Colonel Dundas obtained permission to be present on the occasion; when he laid the foundation of his system of military tactics, which was published in 1788, under the title of "Principles of Military Movements, chiefly applicable to Infantry." This work was dedicated to George III., who directed it to be arranged and adopted for the use of the army in June 1792. He soon after planned the "Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry," which also became a standard work regarding the discipline of the army. In 1790 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in the autumn of 1793 he commanded a body of troops at Toulon. He distinguished himself in the bril-

liant action of the 10th of May 1794 at Tournay; and in the succeeding disastrous retreat through Holland he bore an active part. With the remains of the British army under his command, he returned to England in the end of April 1795. In 1797 General Dundas was nominated Quarter-Master General, and served with great distinction in the subsequent expedition to Holland under the Duke of York. In 1804 he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and June 1st of that year was installed a Knight of the Order of the Bath. On the temporary resignation of the Duke of York in March 1809, he was created Commander-in-Chief, which situation he held two years. About the same time he became a member of the Privy Council, and Colonel of the 95th regiment. He died February 18, 1820.

DUNDAS, Henry, Viscount Melville, an eminent statesman, son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session, and Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Invergordon, Bart., was born in 1741. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1763 was admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1773 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1774 was returned to Parliament as Member for the County of Edinburgh, for which he sat till 1787, when he was elected for the City, and remained its representative till 1802. In 1775 he became Lord Advocate, and in 1777 Joint Keeper of the Signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, and sworn a Member of the Privy Council; but the coalition formed between Lord North and Mr Fox having, in the course of a few months, forced Mr Pitt to resign, Mr Dundas also retired from office. On the downfall of the Coalition Administration, he resumed, under Mr Pitt, his office of Treasurer of the Navy; and from that period took a leading part in all the measures of the Pitt administration. On the passing of the act for the Better Regulation of the Affairs of the East India Company, having, on all occasions, displayed a thorough knowledge of Indian matters, he was nominated President of the Board of Control. In 1791 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, an office which he filled with peculiar vigour and resolution, at a crisis when the democratical spirit diffused among the people, after the outbreak of the French Revolution, alarmed the friends of the Constitution, and rendered energetic measures, on the part of Government, necessary for the salvation of the Empire. The plans for the formation of the fencible regiments, the supplementary militia, the volunteer companies, the provisional cavalry, and all that internal military force, which was levied and maintained for the defence of the country against invasion or insurrection, either originated with Mr Dundas, or were promoted and organised under his direction.

On the accession of the Duke of Portland to office, Mr Dundas was, in 1794, appointed Secretary at War, which he held till 1801, when he resigned along with Mr Pitt. In 1802 the Addington administration raised him to the Peerage by the titles of Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira. In 1804, on Mr Pitt's return to power, Lord Melville succeeded Lord St Vincent as First Lord of the Admiralty. While Treasurer of the Navy, he had, in 1785, introduced a bill for the regulation of the money voted for the naval department, prohibiting the Treasurer from appropriating any part of it to his own private use. By the Tenth Report of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry, instituted under the auspices of the Earl of St Vincent, it appeared that large sums of the public money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, had been employed in direct contravention of the act. The matter was taken up very warmly by the opposition, and after keen debates in the House of Commons, certain reso-

lutions, moved by Mr Whitbread, for an impeachment against his Lordship, were carried, April 8, 1805, by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the 10th Lord Melville resigned his office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and on the 6th of May he was struck from the list of Privy Councillors by his Majesty. On the 26th of June Mr Whitbread, with several other members, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and solemnly impeached his Lordship of high crimes and misdemeanours. On July 9th he presented the articles of impeachment, the charges being ten in number; and on April 29, 1806, Lord Melville's trial took place, before the House of Lords, at Westminster Hall, when the evidence adduced not directly implicating him in the alleged malversation, but tending rather to involve his deputy, Mr Trotter, his Lordship was, by large majorities, declared not guilty on all the charges. On the fourth, which concerned a sum of L.10,000, stated to have been applied by his Lordship to his own individual use, the Lords were unanimous in their acquittal. He was immediately restored to his place in the Privy Council, but did not thereafter hold any other public situation. He died at Edinburgh, May 27, 1811. He was twice married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, Esq. of Melville Castle, by whom he had a son, who succeeded him in his titles and estates, and three daughters; and, secondly, in 1793, to Lady Jane Hope, sister to James Earl of Hopetoun, by whom he had no issue. In Edinburgh are two monuments to his memory, the one, a marble statue by Sir Francis Chantrey, in the Outer-House of the Court of Session, and the other, a column surmounted by a statue in the centre of St Andrew's Square.

DUNDAS, Sir James, of Arniston, for a short time one of the Judges of the Court of Session, was the eldest son of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, Governor of Berwick in the reign of James VI. He was knighted by Charles I., and sat as one of the members for Mid-Lothian in the Scotish Parliament. Though distinguished for his loyalty, he disapproved of Laud's attempt to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland, and was one of those who subscribed the National Covenant. In 1662, although not professionally educated, he was appointed one of the Lords of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord Arniston; but, refusing to sign the test required by Government, declaring all leagues and covenants unlawful, he was deprived of his seat on the bench, and retired to Arniston, where he died in 1679.

DUNDAS, Robert, of Arniston, also a Judge of the Court of Session, eldest son of the preceding, by Marion, daughter of Lord Boyd, was educated for the law; and, in 1689, was elevated to the Bench, when, like his father, he took his seat as Lord Arniston. He died in 1727.

DUNDAS, Robert, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session, son of the preceding, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Sinclair of Stevenston, was born December 9, 1685. He passed Advocate in 1709, and, in 1717, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. In 1720 he became Lord Advocate, and in 1722 was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh. In 1725, when Sir Robert Walpole and the Duke of Argyll came into power, he resigned the Lord Advocate's gown, and resumed his station as an ordinary pleader; but was soon elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1728 he had the opportunity of displaying his argumentative powers to the greatest advantage, in his defence of Mr Carnegie of Finhaven, who was indicted before the High Court of Justiciary for the murder of the Earl of Strathmore. At a convivial meeting in the country, where the company had drank to excess, Carnegie having received the most abusive language from Lyon of Bridgeton, drew his sword, and, staggering forward to make a pass at

him, unfortunately killed the Earl of Strathmore, who had interposed between him and his antagonist with the view of separating them. In this memorable trial, Mr Dundas had not only the merit of obtaining a verdict of not guilty for his client, and thereby saving the life of the prisoner, but of establishing, according to ancient practice, the power of a jury, which at that time was questioned in Scotland, of returning a general verdict on the guilt or innocence of the person accused, and not merely of determining whether the facts in the indictment were proved or not. In 1737 Mr Dundas was raised to the Bench, when he took the title of Lord Arniston; and in 1748 he succeeded Mr Duncan Forbes of Culloden as Lord President of the Court of Session. He died August 26, 1753.

DUNDAS, Robert, of Arniston, second Lord President of the Court of Session of that name and family, the eldest son of the preceding, and half brother of Henry Viscount Melville, was born July 18, 1713. He received the earlier part of his education under a domestic tutor, and afterwards pursued the usual course of academical studies in the University of Edinburgh. In the end of 1733 he went to the University of Utrecht to study the Roman law; and, having visited Paris and several of the towns of France and the Netherlands, he returned to Scotland in 1737. In the following year he was admitted Advocate, when he early afforded proof that he inherited, to the fullest extent, the peculiar genius and abilities of his family. In September 1742, at the age of 29, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. In 1746, on a change of ministry, he was obliged to resign his office, when he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In the beginning of 1754 he was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh, and in the following summer became Lord Advocate. On June 14, 1760, he was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session, a situation which he filled, for twenty-seven years, with consummate wisdom and ability, and the highest rectitude. He died, after a short illness, December 13, 1787, in the 75th year of his age. President Dundas, like his father, was twice married, first, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir James Carmichael Baillie of Lamington, Bart., and, secondly, in September 1756, to Jane, daughter of William Grant of Prestongrange, one of the Lords of Session. By his first marriage he had four daughters, and by his second four sons and two daugters.

DUNDAS, Robert, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, eldest son of the preceding, by his second wife, was born June 6, 1758, and admitted Advocate in 1779. At an early age he succeeded Sir Ilay Campbell as Solicitor-General, and in 1789, when only 31, was appointed Lord Advocate. Though he filled that responsible office at a period of great political excitement, and was the public prosecutor in the trials of Muir of Huntershill, Skirving, and Palmer, in 1793, for sedition, from his moderation and urbanity, he enjoyed, during the twelve years that he held the situation, a high degree of popularity. In 1801, on the resignation of Chief Baron Montgomery, Mr Dundas was appointed his successor, and sat as Chief Baron of Exchequer until within a short period of his death, which took place at Arniston, June 17, 1819. He was succeeded by the late Sir Samuel Shepherd.

DUNLOP, William, Principal of the University of Glasgow, the son of Mr Alexander Dunlop, minister of Paisley, was educated for the church at that University, and became tutor in the family of William Lord Cochrane. He seems to have been licensed about 1679; but the troubles in Scotland at that period caused him to emigrate to Carolina in North America, where he continued till the Revolution restored to their country many good and able men, who had till then lived in volun-

tary exile. In 1690 he was presented to the parish of Ochiltree, but did not remain there long, as, in November of that year, he was appointed, by King William, Principal of Glasgow University. In 1694 he was a member of the deputation sent by the Church of Scotland with the twofold object of congratulating the King on his return from the Continent, and of negotiating with his Majesty concerning the interests of the Church. In 1699 he obtained, as Commissioner for the Five Scotish Universities, a yearly grant of L.1200 sterling, of which L.300 was bestowed upon Glasgow College. As the King's Historiographer for Scotland, he had a pension of L.40 a-year. He died March 1700. Wodrow highly eulogizes him for his singular piety, public spirit, universal knowledge, and general usefulness. He had married, while young, his cousin Sarah, sister of Principal Carstairs, who accompanied him to America, and by whom he had two sons; Alexander, born in Carolina in 1684, appointed, in 1720, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and died in 1742; and William, the subject of the succeeding notice. Alexander, the eldest son, whose system of teaching the Greek language was considered superior to that of any of his contemporaries, published, in 1736, a Greek Grammar, which has gone through several editions, and which is still so highly esteemed as to be the one chiefly used in the Scotish Universities.

DUNLOP, WILLIAM, a pious, learned, and eloquent divine, youngest son of the preceding, was born at Glasgow in 1692, and received his education at the University of that city. In 1712 he took the degree of M.A., and afterwards spent two years at the University of Utrecht, with the intention of studying the law, but was dissuaded from that design by Mr Wishart, then Principal of the College of Edinburgh, by whose interest he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity and Church History in Edinburgh University. He acquired great honour both as a preacher and a professor, but his career of usefulness was destined to be short. He died October 29, 1720, at the early age of twenty-eight. His works are—Collections of Confessions of Faith, Catechisms, Directories, Books of Discipline, &c. of Public Authority in the Church of Scotland, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1719-1722; the preface to the above, which explains and vindicates the uses and ends of Confessions, was afterwards reprinted separately; and Sermons and Lectures, in 2 vols. 12mo, Glasgow, 1746.

DUNS, JOHN, commonly called DUNS, SCOTUS, an eminent scholastic divine and theological disputant, was born, according to some writers, in 1264, or, as others say, ten years thereafter. He is supposed to have been a native of Dunse in Berwickshire, but some English authors contend that his birth-place was Dunstance, near Alnwick, in Northumberland. When a boy, two Franciscan friars, while begging for their monastery, came to his father's house, and, finding him to be a youth of extraordinary capacity, prevailed on him to accompany them to Newcastle, where they persuaded him to enter their fraternity. From thence he was sent to Merton College, Oxford, and, becoming celebrated for his skill in scholastic theology, civil law, logic, and mathematics, he was, in 1301, appointed Professor of Divinity, when, it is said, the fame of his learning and eloquence attracted scholars from all parts to his lectures. In 1304 he was sent by the General of the Franciscan Order to Paris, where he was honoured with the degrees first of Bachelor, and then of Doctor in Divinity. At a meeting of the monks of his Order at Toulouse, in 1307, he was created Regent, and, about the same time, he was placed at the head of the theological schools at Paris. Here he is affirmed to have first propounded his favourite doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and having, in a

public disputation, refuted two hundred objections urged against it by some divines, he acquired the name of "the most Subtle Doctor." Nothing, however, could be more barren and useless than the chimerical abstractions and metaphysical refinements which obtained for him this title. He was at first a follower of Thomas Aquinas, but, differing with him on the subject of the efficacy of divine grace, he formed a distinct sect, called the Scotists, in contradistinction to the Thomists. In 1308 he was sent to Cologne by the head of his Order; and, not long after his arrival there, he was cut off by apoplexy, November 8 of that year, in the forty-fourth, or, according to some writers, in the thirty-fourth, year of his age; and, it is stated, was buried before he was actually dead, as was discovered by an examination of his grave. He was the author of a vast number of works, which were collected by Lucas Wadding, in 12 vols. fo io, and published, with his Life, at Lyons, in 1639; but which have long since been consigned to hopeless oblivion.

DURHAM, JAMES, a distinguished minister of the Church of Scotland, eldest son of John Durham, Esq. of Easter Powrie, now called Wedderburn, in Forfarshire, and descended from the ancient family of Grange Durham, was born about 1622. He was educated at the University of St Andrews, which he left without taking a degree, having then no design of following any of the learned professions. He married, early in life, a daughter of the Laird of Duntarvie, and lived for some time on his estate as a country gentleman; but being with his lady on a visit to his mother-in-law at the Queensferry, he was induced to hear a sermon preached by Mr Ephraim Melvine, and became deeply impressed with religious feelings. In the Civil Wars he served as a captain, but was so much affected by two remarkable deliverances which he had in an action with the English, that, encouraged by the celebrated Mr David Dickson, he determined to devote himself to the ministry, and accordingly studied divinity under Mr Dickson at the University of Glasgow. In 1647 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Irvine; and, in November of that year, he was ordained minister of the Blackfriars' Church, Glasgow, where he became one of the most popular preachers of his time. In 1650, on Mr Dickson becoming Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, Mr Durham was chosen to succeed him at Glasgow; but before he was admitted to the Chair, the General Assembly appointed him Chaplain to Charles II., a situation which he held till after the King's defeat at Worcester. In 1651, when Cromwell and his army were at Glasgow, the Protector, we are told, came unexpectedly on a Sunday afternoon to the Outer High Church, while Mr Durham was preaching, and the latter, availing himself of the opportunity, upbraided the usurper to his face for having invaded the country. Next day Cromwell sent for him, and told him he thought he had been a wiser man than to meddle with public affairs in his sermons. Mr Durham answered, that it was not his common practice, but that he judged it both wisdom and prudence to speak his mind on the occasion, seeing that he had the opportunity of doing it in his own hearing. Cromwell dismissed him with a caution, but met with so many similar instances of reproof from the Glasgow clergy, that he deemed it expedient not to adopt any more severe course against any of them. On the death of Mr Robert Ramsay in the same year, Mr Durham succeeded him as minister of the Inner High Church, having for his colleague Mr John Carstairs, his brother-in-law by his second marriage, he having married the widow of the famous Zachary Boyd. His incessant labours and severe study brought on a premature decay of his constitution, and, after some months' confinement, he died June 25, 1658, at the early age of 36. He was the author of "A Com-

mentary on the Revelations;" "Sermons on the 53d of Isaiah," and "On the Song of Solomon;" "A Treatise on Scandal," an edition of which, with a Memoir, appeared at Glasgow in 1740; "An Exposition of the Book of Job," and one "of the Song of Solomon," with some single sermons and pious tracts, which, like most of his works, were published posthumously, and have been often reprinted.

DURHAM, JAMES, of Largo, county of Fife, a distinguished General, was born January 14, 1754. He served in the army no less than seventy years, having entered as a cornet in the 2d Dragoon Guards, June 22, 1769. On the 1st of September 1794 he received the brevet of Major; and, having raised the Fifeshire Fencibles, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of that corps, October 23, 1794. From March 1804 to December 1808, he acted as Brigadier and Major-General in Ireland. He received the rank of Major-General April 25, 1808; and, in December, was placed on the staff in Scotland. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1813, and that of General in 1830. He died February 6, 1840. He was twice married, but having no issue, was succeeded in his estates by his brother, William Durham, Esq.

DURY, or DURIE, JOHN, in Latin DURÆUS, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was born and educated in Scotland, and was for some time minister of Dalmeny. In 1624 he went to Oxford for the sake of the public library, but being zealously bent on effecting a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists, he published his plan in 1634, and obtained the approbation and recommendation of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, of the Bishops of Kilmore and Exeter, and others. The same year he appeared at a famous assembly of the evangelical churches in Germany, at Frankfort, and afterwards negotiated with the divines of Sweden and Denmark. In 1641 we find him in London as one of the members of the Assembly of Divines, and he was also one of the preachers before the Long Parliament. He afterwards quitted the Presbyterian party, and joined that of the Independents. Travelling into Germany for the advancement of his scheme, he obtained from the divines of Utrecht an authentic testimony of their good intentions, which he annexed to a Latin work, published in 1662 at Amsterdam, under the title of "Johannis Duræi Irenicorum Tractatuum Prodromus," &c. The discouragements he encountered in endeavouring to serve the church by the plan he had hitherto advocated, induced him to have recourse to another expedient of a still more impracticable nature, namely, by attempting to re-unite all sects of Christians by means of "A New Explication of the Apocalypse," which he published at Frankfort in 1674. At this time he resided in Hesse, where the Princess Hedwig Sophia, then Regent of that country, had assigned him a free house and well-furnished table, with free postage for his letters. The time of his death is unknown, but is supposed to have been about 1675. He was the author of a great many publications, relating principally to his two grand schemes for bringing about an accommodation and union between the Protestant churches.

E.

EDMONSTONE, ROBERT, an artist of considerable eminence, was born in Kelso in 1794, and, when a boy, was bound apprentice to a watchmaker; but his strong love for painting caused him to devote his whole ener

gies

to art, the study of which he pursued amidst many difficulties. His first productions were brought out at Edinburgh, where they attracted much attention, and procured for him the patronage of Baron Hume and other gentlemen, who afterwards honoured him with their friendship. He was induced by his success to settle in London, where he speedily attained an honourable reputation. He afterwards resided for some years at Rome, Naples, Florence, and Venice, and at all these cities prosecuted his studies with an assiduity which materially affected his health. Among the paintings which he finished at Rome is the picture of the "Ceremony of Kissing the Chains of St Peter," which was exhibited at the British Gallery in 1833, and soon obtained a purchaser. While at Rome, he had a severe attack of fever, which obliged him to relinquish painting for a considerable time. He returned to London at the close of 1832, and, with his usual zeal, recommenced his professional labours; but in consequence of his health becoming seriously injured by his unremitting application, he retired to Kelso for the benefit of his native air, and died there September 21, 1834. He excelled in works of imagination, which he preferred to portraits, and was fond of introducing children into his pictures, generally with the happiest effect.

ELDER, William, an eminent engraver of the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, and excelled principally in heads. He engraved a print of himself in a fur cap, and another in a wig. Among his works are heads of Pythagoras, Dr Mayern, John Ray, Dr Morton, Archbishop Sancroft, George Parker, Charles Snell, writing-master, Admiral Russell, and Judge Pollexfen. His best work was a plate of Ben Jonson. He died about 1698.

ELLIOT, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, ninth and youngest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, in Roxburghshire, was born there in 1718. He was educated at home by a private tutor, and afterwards sent to the University of Leyden, where he made great progress in classical learning. After attending the French Military School of La Fere, in Picardy, he served for some time as a volunteer in the Prussian army. He returned home in 1735, and became a volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot, but, in 1736, he joined the Engineer Corps at Woolwich, where he continued till he was made Adjutant of the Second Troop of Horse Grenadiers. In May 1743 he went with his regiment to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In this regiment he successively purchased the commissions of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, when he resigned his commission as an engineer, and was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to George II. In 1759 he quitted the Second Regiment of Horse Guards, being selected to raise, form, and discipline, the First Regiment of Light Horse, called after him Elliot's. He subsequently served, with the rank of brigadier-general, in France and Germany, from whence he was recalled, and was employed as second in command in the memorable expedition against the Havannah. At the peace the King conferred on his regiment the title of Royals, when it became the 15th, or King's Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons. In 1775 General Elliot was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, from whence, at his own request, he was soon recalled, and sent to Gibraltar as Governor of that important fortress, which he defended with consummate skill during three years of constant investment by the combined forces of France and Spain, destroying all their advances by pouring red hot shell upon their batteries. George III. sent him the Order of the Bath, which was presented to him on the spot where he had most exposed himself to the fire of the enemy. After the conclusion of peace he returned to

England, and, June 14, 1787, was created Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar. In 1790 he was obliged to visit the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle for his health, and, when preparing to proceed to Gibraltar, died of a second stroke of palsy, on the 6th of July of that year. He was one of the most abstemious men of his age. His diet consisted only of vegetables and water, and he never allowed himself more than four hours sleep at a time. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, by whom he had a son, Francis Augustus, who succeeded to the title.

ELLIOT, SIR GILBERT, of Minto, third Baronet of the family, author of the beautiful pastoral song, beginning, "My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheep-hook," belonged to a younger branch of the Elliots of Stobs. He was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, second Baronet, Lord Justice-Clerk, who, it is said, was the first who, about 1725, introduced the German flute into Scotland. His father, the first Baronet, also a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Minto, from an estate which he had purchased in Roxburghshire, was subsequently appointed Lord Justice-Clerk, and created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700. Sir Gilbert, the third Baronet, was a man of considerable political and literary abilities, and filled several high official situations. In 1763 he was Treasurer of the Navy. Three years afterwards he succeeded his father in the title and estates; and subsequently obtained the reversion of the office of Keeper of the Signet in Scotland. He died in 1777. His Philosophical Correspondence with David Hume is quoted with commendation by Dugald Stewart, in his "Philosophy of the Human Mind," and in his "Dissertation" prefixed to the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

ELLIOT MURRAY KYNYNMOND, GILBERT, first Earl of Minto, a distinguished statesman, eldest son of the preceding, by Mrs Agnes Murray Kynynmond, heiress of Melgund in Forfarshire, and of Kynynmond in Fifeshire, was born April 23, 1751. After receiving part of his education at a school in England, in 1768 he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar. He afterwards visited the Continent, and on his return was, in 1774, elected M.P. for Morpeth. At first he supported the Administration, but towards the close of the American war, he joined himself to the Opposition, and was twice proposed by his party as Speaker, and was both times defeated by the ministerial candidate. In January 1777 he had married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and soon after he succeeded his father as Baronet. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he and many of his friends became the supporters of Government. In July 1793 he was created by the University of Oxford Doctor of Civil Laws. The same year he acted as a Commissioner for the protection of the Royalists of Toulon, in France. The people of Corsica having sought to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, Sir Gilbert Elliot was appointed Governor of that Island, and in the end of September 1793 was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Early in 1794 the principal strongholds of Corsica were surrendered by the French to the British arms; the King accepted the Sovereignty of the Island; and on June 19, 1794, Sir Gilbert, as Viceroy, presided in a General Convention of Corsican Deputies, at which a code of laws, modelled on the constitution of Great Britain, was adopted. The French had still a strong party in the Island, who, encouraged by the successes of the French armies in Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the Island, was suppressed in June 1796; but the French party gradually acquiring strength, while sickness and diversity of opinion rendered the situation of the British very

precarious, it was resolved, in September following, to abandon the Island. Sir Gilbert returned to England early in 1797, and, in the subsequent October, was raised to the Peerage as Baron Minto, with the special distinction accorded him of bearing with his family arms in chief the arms of Corsica. In July 1799 his Lordship was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Vienna, where he remained till the end of 1801. On the brief occupation of office by the Whigs in 1806, he was appointed President of the Board of Control. He was soon after nominated Governor General of India, and embarked for Bengal in February 1807. Under his administration many highly important acquisitions were made by the British arms. He accompanied in person the successful expedition against Java in 1811. For his services in India he received the thanks of Parliament, and in February 1813 was created Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund. He returned to England in May 1814, and died, June 21, at Stevenage, on his way to Scotland. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Gilbert, the present Earl.

ELLIOTT, Sir John, Bart., an eminent physician, was born at Peebles, some time in the first half of the eighteenth century. He was of obscure parentage, but received a good education, having become well acquainted with Latin and Greek. He was first employed in the shop of an apothecary in the Haymarket, London, whom he quitted to go to sea as surgeon of a privateer. Being fortunate in obtaining prize-money, he procured a diploma, and settled in the metropolis as a physician. Aided by the friendship and patronage of Sir William Duncan, he soon became one of the most popular medical practitioners in London; his fees amounted to little less than L.5000 a year; and by the influence of Lord Sackville and Madame Schwellenberg, he was, in July 1778, created a Baronet. He was appointed Physician to the Prince of Wales, became intimate with persons of rank, and was the associate of the first literary characters of the metropolis, among whom he was celebrated for his hospitality. He died November 7, 1786, at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, from the rupture of one of the larger vessels, and was buried at Hatfield. He was the author of "An Account of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain and Ireland," and other popular works relative to medical science. He also edited the works of Dr John Fothergill. Dying unmarried, the Baronetcy became extinct at his death.

ELPHINSTON, Arthur, sixth and last Lord Balmerino, was born in 1688. He had the command of a company of foot in Lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of Queen Anne; but at the accession of George I. resigned his commission, and joined the Earl of Mar, under whom he fought at Sheriffmuir. After that engagement, he escaped out of Scotland, and entered into the French service, in which he continued till the death of his brother Alexander in 1733. His father, anxious to have him settled at home, obtained for him a free pardon from Government, of which he sent notice to his son, then residing at Berne in Switzerland. He thereupon, having obtained the Pretender's permission, returned home, after an exile of nearly twenty years, and was joyfully received by his aged father. When the young Chevalier arrived in Scotland in 1744, Mr Arthur Elphinston was one of the first who repaired to his standard, when he was appointed Colonel and Captain of the second troop of Life Guards attending his person. He was at Carlisle when it surrendered to the Highlanders, marched with them as far as Derby, from whence he accompanied them in their retreat to Scotland, and was present, with the corps de reserve, at the battle of Falkirk. He succeeded his brother as Lord Balmerino, January 5, 1746, and a few weeks thereafter was taken pri-

soner at the decisive battle of Culloden. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster Hall, July 29, 1746, along with the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. Lord Balmerino, pleading not guilty, was remanded to the Tower, and brought back next day, when he was found guilty of high treason; and, on August 1, sentence of death was passed upon the two Earls and his Lordship. The Earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Tower Hill, August 18, 1746. Lord Balmerino's behaviour at his execution was marked with unusual firmness and intrepidity. His last words were—"Oh, Lord! reward my friends, forgive my enemies, bless King James, and receive my soul!" He had no issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Captain Chalmers, who died at Restalrig, August 24, 1765; and at his death the male-line of this branch of the Elphinston family became extinct.

ELPHINSTON, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate and statesman, and founder of King's College, Old Aberdeen, descended from the Counts of Helphinstein in Germany, was born at Glasgow in 1431, or, as some writers say, 1437. He received his education at the then newly-erected University of his native city, and obtained the degree of M. A. in the twentieth year of his age. Having applied himself to the study of theology, he became, at the age of twenty-five, rector of the parish of Kirkmichael, where he remained four years, and then went to Paris, to study the civil and canon law. Three years thereafter, he was appointed Professor of Law, first at Paris, and afterwards at Orleans, and continued in France till 1471, when he returned home at the earnest request of his friends, particularly of Bishop Muirhead, who made him parson of Glasgow, and official of his diocese. On the death of his patron, Muirhead, in the end of 1473, he was appointed official of Lothian by the Archbishop of St Andrews, and admitted a member of the Privy Council. He was afterwards sent, with the Earl of Buchan and the Bishop of Dunkeld, on a political mission to the King of France, and on his return in 1479 was made Archdeacon of Argyle, and soon after Bishop of Ross. In 1484 he was translated to the see of Aberdeen, and the same year was one of the Commissioners from Scotland to treat of a truce with England, and a marriage between the son of James III. and the Lady Anne, niece of Richard III. On the accession of Henry VII. he was again sent to London, with other ambassadors, to arrange the terms of a truce, which was accordingly concluded for three years, July 3, 1486. In the disputes which took place between King James and his nobles, Bishop Elphinston mediated between them on the part of the King. In February 1488 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, a post which he enjoyed till James' death in the following June, when he retired to his diocese. In October of the same year he was present at the Parliament held at Edinburgh, and assisted at the coronation of the young King. He was subsequently sent to Germany as ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, on a proposition of marriage betwixt his youthful sovereign and Margaret, the Emperor's daughter, who, however, was united to the Prince of Spain before his arrival in Vienna. On his return homeward, he concluded a treaty of peace between the States of Holland and Scotland. In 1492 he was made Lord Privy Seal. In 1494 he obtained a Bull from Pope Alexander VI. for founding a University at Aberdeen, and built the King's College in Old Aberdeen in 1500. Besides the erection and endowment of this College, Bishop Elphinston left large sums of money to build and uphold the bridge across the Dee. After the death of James IV. on the fatal field of Flodden, the venerable Bishop

quitted his diocese, and, anxious to assist with his advice in restoring peace to his distracted country, proceeded to Edinburgh to attend Parliament. But the fatigue of the journey exhausted his strength, and he died a week after his arrival in the capital, October 25, 1514.

Bishop Elphinston wrote the Lives of Scotish Saints, which are now lost. In the College of Old Aberdeen are several large folio volumes of his compilations on the Canon Law. He also wrote the History of Scotland, from its remotest antiquity to his own time, which is preserved among the Fairfax manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.

ELPHINSTONE, George Keith, Viscount Keith, a distinguished naval commander, fourth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, was born in 1747, and entered the navy early in life. In 1773 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1775 made post-captain. In the same year he was returned member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire, in which county his family possessed considerable property. During the American war, Captain Elphinstone served with great credit at the attack on Mud Island and Charlestown, and in 1778 commanded the Berwick, 74, in the action off Brest. In 1782 he was again on the American station, when he captured L'Aigle, a French frigate of 40 guns and 600 men. In August 1793 he assisted Rear-Admiral Goodall in the reduction of Toulon, and received the Red Riband of the Bath as a reward for his services. In 1795 he was made Vice-Admiral, in which year he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in the object of which expedition he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion, without firing a gun. On this occasion, he was rewarded with an Irish Barony, by the title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, March 7, 1797. His services on other occasions were highly important and meritorious, and his gallant exertions in the Foudroyant on the coast of Egypt during the campaign of 1801, which year he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, caused his elevation to the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1803, by the title of Baron Keith of Banheath, in the county of Dumbarton. In 1814 he was created a Viscount. Lord Keith died in the spring of 1823, and was succeeded by his only daughter, Margaret Mercer, married to the Count de Flahault, in France.

ELPHINSTONE, James, a miscellaneous writer, the son of an Episcopalian clergyman of Edinburgh, was born in that city, December 6, 1721. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, on leaving which he was, in his 17th year, appointed tutor to Lord Blantyre. When of age, he accompanied Thomas Carte, the historian, afterwards Secretary to Bishop Atterbury, in a tour through Holland and the Netherlands, and at Paris acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. On his return home he became private tutor to the son of Mr Moray of Abercairney. In 1750 he superintended an edition of the Rambler, published at Edinburgh, with English translations of the mottoes, which were approved of by Dr Johnson, who became the friend and correspondent of the author. In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, niece of General Gordon of Auchintool, and in 1753, removing to London, established an Academy, first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington. In the year last mentioned he published a poetical translation of the younger Racine's poem of "Religion," and in 1763 he brought out "Education," a poem, neither of which works displayed talent above mediocrity. An English grammar, which he composed for the use of his scholars, and afterwards enlarged and published in 2 vols. 12mo, was the most useful of his works, and received the approbation of Mr Walker, author

of the "Pronouncing Dictionary." In 1776 he retired from his school, and, losing his wife, in 1778 he visited Scotland, and delivered a course of lectures on the English language at Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1782 appeared his translation of Martial, in one volume 4to, which showed a total want of judgment, and was received with ridicule. In 1786 he published "Propriety ascertained in her Picture," 2 vols. 4to, in which he endeavoured to establish a new mode of orthography, by spelling all words as they are pronounced, a project which he still farther explained and recommended in his "English Orthography Epitomized," and "Propriety's Pocket Dictionary." In 1794 he brought out, in 6 vols. 4to, a Selection of his Letters to his Friends, with their Answers, entirely spelt in the new way; the reading of which was so difficult and tiresome that the work found few purchasers. Mr Elphinstone married, a second time, a niece of Bishop Falconer, and died at Hammersmith, October 8, 1809. His sister was the wife of Mr William Strahan, the celebrated printer, who, at his death, left him a small annuity.

ERIGENA, John, Scotus, a celebrated scholar and metaphysician, was born about the beginning of the ninth century. Some authors contend that he was a native of Ireland, and others of Ergene, on the borders of Wales; but the received opinion is, that his birth-place was in Ayrshire. Animated by an uncommon desire for learning, at a period when it was not to be obtained in his own country, he travelled, when very young, to Athens, where he spent some years studying the Greek, Chaldaic, and Arabic languages, and became well versed in logic and philosophy. He was afterwards invited to the court of France by Charles the Bald, who, on account of his wisdom and learning, treated him with great familiarity, calling him his master; and encouraged him in the production of several works of scholastic divinity, which gave great offence to the church by his bold notions on the subjects of predestination and transubstantiation. A Treatise on the Eucharist, which he wrote in answer to a book by Paschasius Radbertus, a Benedictine monk, who first introduced the false doctrine of transubstantiation, was two centuries later, that is, in 1059, condemned by the Council of Rome to be burnt.

Having, at the desire of the French King, translated from the Greek into Latin certain theological works attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, the supposed first Christian preacher in France, Erigena was visited with the displeasure of the Roman Pontiff, Nicholas I., who, in a threatening letter to Charles, peremptorily ordered him to be sent to Rome. In preference, however, to delivering him up to Papal vengeance, that enlightened Monarch connived at his escape into England, where, according to Cave and Tanner, he was gladly received by Alfred the Great, who, at that time engaged in compiling a code of laws and furthering the introduction of learning into his kingdom, placed him at the head of the establishment recently founded by him at Oxford, then called the "King's Hall," and now Brazen-nose College. Here he lectured for three years on mathematics, logic, and astronomy; but disputes arising among the gownsmen, he relinquished his professorship, and retired to the Abbey of Malmesbury, where he opened a school. Tradition states that the harshness and severity of his discipline caused his scholars to stab him to death with the iron stiles or bodkins then used in writing, an event which is variously said to have occurred in the years 874, 884, and 886. It is, however, asserted, with more probability, that the jealousy of the monks, rather than the insubordination of his pupils, was the real cause of his death. Some writers are of opinion that the English historians have confounded John Scotus Erigena with another John Scot, Abbot of Ethelingay, who taught at Oxford.

In proof of this latter supposition, Mackenzie, in his Scotish Writers, quotes a letter from Anastasius, the librarian to Charles the Bald, written in 875, which speaks of Erigena as then dead. Dr Henry, in his History of Great Britain, thinks it probable that he died in France. A treatise written by him with great acuteness and metaphysical subtility, "De Divisione Naturæ," was published at Oxford, in folio, by Dr Thomas Gale in 1681. Of this singular work, Mr Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, gives an interesting account. Erigena is said to have been as celebrated for his wit as for his learning. A great number of works are attributed to him, only six of which have been printed.

ERSKINE, DAVID, LORD DUN, an eminent lawyer, was born at Dun, in Forfarshire, in 1670. From the University of St Andrews he removed to that of Paris, and having completed the study of general jurisprudence, he returned to Scotland, and was, in 1696, admitted Advocate He was the staunch friend of the non-jurant Episcopal clergy, and in the last Scotish Parliament zealously opposed the Union. In 1711 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session, and in 1713 one of the Lords of Justiciary. In 1750 his age and infirmities induced him to retire from the bench. In 1754 he published a small volume of moral and political "Advices," which bears his name. He died in 1755, aged 85. By his wife, Margaret Riddel, of the family of Riddel of Haining, he left a son and a daughter.

ERSKINE, DAVID STEWART, eleventh Earl of Buchan, Lord Cardross, a nobleman distinguished for his patronage of literature, was born June 1, 1742. He was educated in the University of Glasgow, where he applied himself ardently to study, and also devoted some time to the arts of designing, etching, and engraving, in the academy of Robert Foulis the printer. An etching by him of the Abbey of Icolmkill is inserted in the first volume of the Transactions of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries. On leaving college he entered the army, but never rose higher than a lieutenant. He afterwards entered the diplomatic department under the celebrated Lord Chatham, and in 1766 was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy in Spain.

On the death of his father in 1767, he succeeded to the Earldom, and, returning to Scotland, devoted the remainder of his life to the study of the history and antiquities of his native country. Although the impaired fortunes of his family led him to adopt a plan of the most rigid economy, he did not cease to patronise public works and institutions. He offered premiums for competition between the students of the High School of Edinburgh and those of the University of Aberdeen; and to his exertions the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh is indebted for its existence, having originated by him on November 14, 1780. He was the friend and patron of Burns, the poet; Barry, the painter; Pinkerton, the historian, and other men of talent. In 1791 he instituted an annual festival in commemoration of Thomson, the author of the Seasons, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, the poet's native place. Lord Buchan died, at an advanced age, at his seat of Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire, in April 1829. He was an industrious contributor to "The Bee," "The Gentleman's Magazine," and other publications; and, in 1812, published at Edinburgh his "Anonymous and Fugitive Essays, collected from various periodical works." His principal publications consist of a "Speech intended to have been Spoken at the Meeting of the Peers of Scotland in 1780;" "An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston," written in conjuction with Dr Walter Minto, 1787; and an "Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the Poet Thomson," 1792.

ERSKINE, Ebenezer, the founder of the Secession Church in Scotland, second son of the Rev. Henry Erskine, whose life is subsequently given, was born at the village of Dryburgh, Berwickshire, June 22, 1680. Some accounts say his birth-place was the prison of the Bass, but this is evidently erroneous. After passing through a regular course of study at the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1697, he took his degree of M.A., he became tutor and chaplain in the family of the Earl of Rothes. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Kirkaldy in February 1703, and in the succeeding September was ordained Minister of Portmoak, Kinrossshire. Exemplary in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and devoted to his people, he soon became popular amongst them. In the various religious contests of the period he took an active part, particularly in the famous Marrow Controversy, in which he came forward prominently in defence of the doctrines, which had been condemned by the General Assembly, contained in the work entitled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity." He revised and corrected the Representation and Petition presented to the Assembly on the subject, May 11, 1721, which was originally composed by Mr Boston; and drew up the original draught of the Answers to the Twelve Queries put to the Twelve Brethren; along with whom he was, for their participation in this matter, solemnly rebuked and admonished by the Moderator. In the cases, too, of Mr Simpson, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and Mr Campbell, Professor of Church History at St Andrews, who, though both proved to have taught heretical and unscriptural doctrines, were very leniently dealt with by the Assembly, as well as on the question of Patronage, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the proceedings of the Church Judicatories.

In 1731 Mr Erskine accepted of a call to Stirling, and, in September of that year, was settled as one of the ministers of that town. Having always opposed Patronage, as contrary to the Standards of the Church, and as a violation of the Treaty of Union, he was one of those who remonstrated against the act of Assembly of 1732 regarding vacant parishes. As Moderator of the Synod of Perth and Stirling, he opened their meeting at Perth, on October 10 of that year, with a sermon from Psalms cxviii. 24, in which he expressed himself with great freedom against several recent acts of the Assembly, and particularly against the rigorous enforcement of the law of Patronage, and boldly asserted and vindicated the right of the people to the election of their minister. Several members of Synod immediately complained of the sermon, and, on the motion of Mr Mercer of Aberdalgie, a Committee was appointed to report as to some "unbecoming and offensive expressions," alleged to have been used by the preacher on the occasion. Having heard Mr Erskine in reply to the charges contained in the Report of the Committee, the Synod, after a keen debate of three days, by a majority of not more than six, "found that he was censurable for some indecorous expressions in his sermon, tending to disquiet the peace of the Church," and appointed him to be rebuked and admonished. From this decision twelve ministers and two elders dissented. Mr Erskine, on his part, protested and appealed to the next Assembly. To his protest, Messrs William Wilson of Perth, Alexander Moncrieff of Abernethy, and James Fisher of Kinclaven, ministers, adhered.

The Assembly, which met in May 1733, refused to hear the reasons of protest, but took up the cause as it stood between Mr Erskine and the Synod; and, after hearing parties, "found the expressions vented by him, and contained in the minutes of Synod, and his answers thereto, to be offensive, and to tend to disturb the peace and good order of the Church; and therefore approved of the pro-

ceedings of the Synod, and appointed him to be rebuked and admonished by the Moderator at their bar, in order to terminate the process." Against this decision Mr Erskine lodged a protest, vindicating his claim to the liberty of testifying against the corruptions and defections of the Church upon all proper occasions. To this claim and protestation the three ministers above named adhered, and along with Mr Erskine, withdrew from the court. On citation they appeared next day, when a committee was appointed to confer with them; but, adhering to their protest, the farther proceedings were remitted to the Commission, which met in the ensuing August, when Mr Erskine and the three ministers were suspended from the exercise of their office, and cited to appear again before the Commission in November. At this meeting the four brethren were, by the casting vote of the Moderator, "deposed from the office of the holy ministry."

In the subsequent December, the four ejected ministers met together at the Bridge of Gairney, near Kinross, and after prayer and pious conference, constituted themselves into a Presbytery, and thus originated the Secession Church in Scotland.

The General Assembly of 1734, acting in a conciliatory spirit, rescinded several of the more obnoxious acts, and authorised the Synod of Perth to restore the four brethren to communion and to their respective charges, which was done accordingly by the Synod, at its next meeting, on the 2d July. The seceding ministers, however, refused to accept the boon, and published their reasons for this refusal. On forming themselves into the "Associate Presbytery," they had published a "Testimony to the Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline of the Church of Scotland." In December 1736 they published a Second Testimony, in which they condemned what they considered the leading defections of both Church and State since 1650. In February 1737 Mr Ralph Erskine, minister of Dunfermline, brother to Ebenezer, and Mr Thomas Mair, minister of Orwell, joined the Associate Presbytery, and soon after two other ministers also acceded to it.

In the Assembly of 1739 the eight brethren were cited to appear, when they gave in a paper called "The Declinature," in which they denied the Assembly's authority over them, or any of their members, and declared that the church judicatories "were not lawful nor right constituted courts of Jesus Christ." In the Assembly of 1740 they were all formally deposed from the office of the ministry. In that year, a meeting-house was built for Mr Erskine by his hearers at Stirling, where he continued to officiate to a very numerous congregation till his death. Being chosen Professor of Divinity to the United Associate Synod, he held that office for a short time, and resigned it on account of his health in 1749. He died June 2, 1754, aged 74. He had been twice married; first, in 1704, to Alison Turpie, daughter of a writer in Leven, by whom he had ten children, and who died in 1720; and, secondly, in 1724, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Webster, minister of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, by whom also he had several children. Four volumes of his Sermons were printed at Glasgow in 1762, and a fifth at Edinburgh in 1765. A new Secession Church, now in course of erection in South Portland Street, Glasgow, is to bear the name of "Erskine Church," in memory of Ebenezer Erskine and his brother Ralph. The principles for which the fathers of the Secession contended being now held by a majority in the national establishment, several congregations of Seceders in Scotland, who have adhered to their original standards, have recently returned into the bosom of the church.

ERSKINE, HENRY, third Lord Cardross, an eminent patriot, eldest son of David, second Lord Cardross, by his first wife Anne, fifth daughter

of Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate, was born in 1650, and succeeded to the title in 1671. He had been educated by his father, one of the seven Scotish peers who protested against the delivering up of Charles I. to the English army at Newcastle in 1646, in the principles of civil and religious liberty, and he early joined himself to the opposers of the Earl of Lauderdale's administration, in consequence of which he was exposed to much persecution. In 1674 he was fined L.5000 for the then serious offence of his lady's hearing divine worship performed in his own house by her own chaplain. Of this fine he paid L.1000, and after six months' attendance at Court, in the vain endeavour to procure a remission of the rest, he was, on August 5, 1675, imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, wherein he continued for four years. In May of that year, while his Lordship was at Edinburgh, a party of soldiers went to his house of Cardross at midnight, and after using his lady with much rudeness and incivility, fixed a garrison there to his great loss. In 1677, his lady having had a child baptized by a non-conforming minister, he was again fined in L.3000, although it was done without his knowledge, he being then in prison. In June 1679 the King's forces, on their march to the west, went two miles out of their road, in order that they might quarter on his estates of Kirkhill and Uphall, in West Lothian.

On July 30, 1679, Lord Cardross was released, on giving bond for the amount of his fine, and, early in 1680, he repaired to London, to lay before the King a narrative of the sufferings which he had endured; but the Scotish Privy Council, in a letter to his Majesty, accused him of misrepresentation, and he obtained no redress. His Lordship now resolved upon quitting his native country, and accordingly proceeded to North America, and established a plantation on Charlestown Neck, in South Carolina. In a few years he and the other colonists were driven from this settlement by the Spaniards, when his Lordship returned to Europe, and arriving at the Hague, attached himself to the friends of liberty and the Protestant religion, then assembled in Holland. He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688; and having, in the following year, raised a regiment of dragoons for the public service, he was of great use under General Mackay in subduing the opposition to the new government. In the parliament of 1689 he obtained an act restoring him to his estates. He was also sworn a Privy Councillor, and constituted General of the Mint. The sufferings, anxiety, and fatigue, however, to which he had been exposed, had impaired his constitution, and he died at Edinburgh, May 21, 1693, in the 44th year of his age.

ERSKINE, Henry, Rev., a divine of considerable eminence, one of the younger of the thirty-three children of Ralph Erskine of Shielfield, in the Merse, descended from the noble house of Mar, was born at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, in 1624. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., and was soon after licensed to preach the gospel. In 1649 he was, by the English Presbyterians, ordained minister of Cornhill, in the county of Northumberland, where he continued till he was ejected by the act of Uniformity, August 24, 1662. He now removed with his family to Dryburgh, where he appears to have resided for eighteen years, and where he occasionally exercised his sacred office. In the severe persecution to which the Presbyterians in Scotland were at that period subjected, this faithful minister could not of course expect to escape; and, accordingly, on Sabbath, April 23, 1682, a party of soldiers came to his house, and, seizing him while worshipping God with his family, carried him to Melrose a prisoner. Next day he was released on bond for his appearance when required, and soon after was summoned to appear before

the Council at Edinburgh, by whom he was ordered to pay a fine of 5000 merks, and to be kept prisoner in the Bass till the fine was paid; but, on petition, obtained a remission of his sentence on condition of leaving the kingdom. One account states, but on questionable authority, that he took refuge in Holland, whence the want of the necessaries of life induced him to return to Scotland, when he was imprisoned in the Bass for nearly three years. It is certain that he resided for some time at Parkridge, in Cumberland, and afterwards at Monilaws, about two miles from Cornhill, whence he had been ejected. On July 2, 1685, he was again apprehended, and kept in prison till the 22d, when he was set at liberty, in terms of the act of Indemnity passed at the commencement of the reign of James II. In September 1687, after the toleration granted by King James' proclamation of indulgence, Mr Erskine became minister of Whitsom, on the Scots side of the Border, where he remained till after the Revolution, when he was appointed minister of Chirnside, in the county of Berwick. He died August 10, 1696, aged sixty-eight. He left several Latin manuscripts, among others, a Compend of Theology, explanatory of some difficult passages of Scripture, none of which were ever published. By his second wife, Margaret Halcro, a native of Orkney, a descendant of Halcro, Prince of Denmark, he was the father of Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, the founders of the Secession in Scotland.

ERSKINE, the Hon. HENRY, a distinguished advocate and wit, third son of Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, by Agnes, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Bart., was born at Edinburgh, November 1, 1746. It is highly honourable to the memory of his elder brother, David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan, that he not only voluntarily took upon himself the payment of his father's debts, but was at the principal charge of the education both of Henry and his younger brother, Thomas, Lord Erskine, who became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. After studying at the Universities of St Andrews, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Mr Erskine was in 1768 admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates; and his transcendant talents and great legal knowledge, together with his quickness of perception, playfulness of fancy, and professional tact, soon placed him at the head of the Scotish bar. In the General Assembly of the National Church, which has been well termed "the best theatre for deliberative eloquence to be found in Scotland," and an arena where Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, trained himself for the debates of the Senate, Mr Erskine had opportunities of displaying his oratorical powers to great advantage, and was ever listened to by that venerable body with the utmost deference and attention.

At the bar his talents were as much at the service of the poor gratuitously as they were at the command of the rich, who could amply remunerate him for his exertions. He was ever ready to rescue innocence from persecution, and to vindicate the cause of the oppressed. So well, indeed, was this generous trait in his character known, that, when a poor man, in a remote district of the country, was advised by his solicitor not to enter into a lawsuit with a wealthy neighbour, on account of the expense in which it would involve him, he at once replied—"Ye dinna ken what ye say, Maister; there's nae a puir man in Scotland need to want a friend, or fear an enemy, while Harry Erskine lives!"

Mr Erskine had early embraced Whig principles, and, on the accession of the Rockingham ministry in 1783, he succeeded Mr Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, as Lord Advocate. But the new administration was soon broken up, when he resumed his station at the bar. In 1786 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, which, however, he was not allowed

long to continue, having been defeated in a subsequent election.

On the return of the Liberal party to power in 1806, he once more became Lord Advocate, and was returned member for the Dumfries district of burghs, in the room of Major-General Dalrymple. On the dissolution of the Whig administration soon after, he again lost his office and his seat in Parliament. In consequence of declining health, he retired, in 1812, from public life to his beautiful seat of Ammondell, in West Lothian, where he died October 8, 1817, in the 71st year of his age. In early life he had cultivated a taste for poetry and music, and was throughout his long and distinguished career celebrated for his witticisms. He was twice married; first to Christina, only daughter of George Fullarton, Esq. Collector of Customs at Leith, by whom he had three daughters, and two sons, Henry, now Earl of Buchan, and George; and, secondly, to Mrs Turnbull, formerly Miss Munro, by whom he had no issue.

ERSKINE, JOHN, of Dun, Knight, one of the principal promoters of the Reformation in Scotland, was born about the year 1508, at the family seat of Dun, near Montrose. His father, who bore the same name, was a descendant of the Earls of Mar, and his mother was a daughter of the first Lord Ruthven. He studied at one of the foreign Universities, and has the merit of being the first to encourage the acquisition of the Greek language in Scotland, having, in 1534, on his return from abroad, brought with him a Frenchman capable of teaching it, whom he established in Montrose. Of that town the Laird of Dun was almost constantly chosen Provost.

Having early become a convert to the Reformed doctrines, he was a zealous and liberal encourager of the Protestants, especially of those who were persecuted, to whom his house of Dun was always a sanctuary, as he was a man of too much power and influence for the Popish Bishops to interfere with. In his endeavours, however, to promote the Reformation, he did not neglect his other duties; and Buchanan informs us, that in the war with England, which commenced in September 1547, some English ships having landed about eighty men in the neighbourhood of Montrose, for the purposes of plunder, Erskine of Dun collected a small force from the inhabitants of that town, and fell upon them with such fury, that not a third of them regained their ships.

In 1555, on John Knox's return from Geneva, Erskine, being in Edinburgh, was one of those who used to meet in private houses to hear him preach. It was at supper in the Laird of Dun's house, that all present there with Knox resolved, that, whatever might be the consequence, they would wholly discontinue their attendance at Mass. On his invitation, the Reformer followed him to Dun, where, on this, as well as on a subsequent visit, he preached almost daily, and made many converts. In 1557 Erskine of Dun subscribed the first Covenant, along with the Earls of Argyle and Glencairn, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and thus became one of the Lords of the Congregation.

In the Parliament which met December 14, 1557, he was appointed, under the title of "John Erskine of Dun, Knight, and Provost of Montrose," to go to the Court of France, as one of the Commissioners, to witness the young Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin. On his return, he found the Reformation making great progress in Scotland; and when the Protestants, encouraged by their increase of numbers, and the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the English throne, petitioned the Queen Regent, more boldly than formerly, to be allowed the free exercise of their religion, the Laird of Dun was one of those who joined in the prayer, but he seems to have used milder language, and been more moderate in his demands than the others. So far, how-

ever, from granting the toleration requested, the Queen Regent issued a proclamation requiring the Protestant ministers to appear at Stirling on May 10, 1559, to be tried as heretics and schismatics. The Lords of the Congregation, and other favourers of the Reformation, seeing the danger to which their preachers were exposed, resolved to accompany and protect them. Anxious to avoid bloodshed, Erskine of Dun left his party at Perth, and, with their consent, went forward to Stirling, to have a conference with the Queen, who acceded to his advice, and agreed that the ministers should not be tried. But while many of the people dispersed on receiving this intelligence, the barons and gentlemen, rightly distrusting the Regent's word, resolved to remain in arms till after the 10th of May. And well was it that they did so, for the Queen had no sooner made the promise than she perfidiously broke it, and a civil war ensued, which lasted for some time, and ended at last, on the death of the Queen Regent, June 10, 1560, in favour of the Protestants.

The Laird of Dun, previous to that event, had relinquished his armour, and become a preacher, for which he was, from his studies and disposition, peculiarly qualified. In the ensuing Parliament, he was nominated one of the five ministers who were appointed to act as ecclesiastical superintendents, the district allotted to him being the counties of Angus and Mearns. The superintendents were elected for life, and though their authority was somewhat similar to that of a Bishop, they were responsible for their conduct to the General Assembly; of which body Mr Erskine was at least five times elected Moderator. His gentleness of disposition recommended him to Queen Mary, who, on being requested to hear some of the Protestant preachers, answered, as Knox relates, "That above all others she would gladly hear the Superintendent of Angus, Sir John Erskine, for he was a mild and sweet-natured man, and of true honesty and uprightness."

In 1569, by virtue of a special commission from the Assembly, he suspended from their offices, for their adherence to Popery, the principal, sub-principal, and three regents or professors of King's College, Aberdeen. In 1571 he showed his zeal for the liberties of the church, in a long letter which he wrote to his chief, the Regent Earl of Mar, large extracts from which will be found in Calderwood. In 1577 he assisted in compiling the "Second Book of Discipline." He died March 21, 1591, in the 82d year of his age. Buchanan, Knox, Spottiswood, and others, unite in speaking highly of his learning, piety, moderation, and great zeal for the Protestant religion.

ERSKINE, JOHN, eleventh Earl of Mar, or Marr, as it was originally spelt, eldest son of Charles, tenth Earl of the name of Erskine, and Lady Mary Maule, daughter of the Earl of Panmure, was born at Alloa, in February 1675. He succeeded his father in 1689, and, on coming to the title, found the family estates much involved. He took the oaths and his seat in Parliament, September 8, 1696, was sworn a Privy Councillor in April 1697, and had the command of a regiment of foot bestowed upon him, being also invested with the order of the Thistle. Having entered upon public life under the auspices of the Duke of Queensberry, he uniformly supported that nobleman's measures, and was supposed to be zealously attached to the Protestant succession.

In the Parliament of 1705, Lord Mar brought forward an act for the treaty of a Union with England, and was appointed one of the Commissioners for carrying it into effect. In 1706 he was constituted one of the Secretaries of State for Scotland, in the room of the Marquis of Annandale. In the last Scots Parliament all his influence was exerted to carry through the treaty of Union, and on his office of Secretary being discontinued, he was appointed

Keeper of the Signet, with a pension. He afterwards joined with his rival, Argyle, in endeavouring to obtain a repeal of the Union; and, in order to ingratiate himself with Queen Anne, procured from the disaffected Clans a loyal address, full of the most high-flown Jacobite sentiments. On February 13, 1707, his Lordship was chosen one of the Sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, which he continued to be till 1713; in which year he was appointed one of the Secretaries of State for Great Britain. In 1708 he had been sworn a Member of the Queen's Privy Council.

On the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, his Lordship signed the proclamation of George I., and wrote a letter to the King, then on his way through Holland, dated Whitehall, August 30, with protestations of his loyalty, and soliciting employment in his Majesty's service. He likewise procured a loyal address to the King from the Highland Clans, drawn up by his brother, Lord Grange, Lord Justice-Clerk, which, on his Majesty's arrival at Greenwich, he intended to present. But he was informed that the King would not receive it, as he was well assured that it had been prepared at St Germains, and was intended to affront him. All his Lordship's offers of service were declined, and he was uniformly treated with coldness and suspicion. The Whigs now obtained an ascendancy in the national councils; and the *habeas corpus* act being suspended, and warrants made out for the apprehension of all suspected persons, the Earl thought he would best consult his own safety by quitting London, and adopting the bold measure of declaring the Chevalier St George King. Accordingly, accompanied by General Hamilton and Major Hay, he embarked on board a collier at Gravesend, August 8, 1715, and on the third day after landed at Newcastle, whence, hiring a vessel, they sailed to Elie in Fife. On the 20th he arrived at his castle of Braemar, where, assembling his vassals, and being joined by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and Highland chieftains, on September 6, he set up the standard of the Pretender, assuming the title of Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland. The Chevalier was about the same time proclaimed King, under the name of James VIII., at Aberdeen, and various other towns. The Earl immediately marched to Dunkeld, and, after a few days' rest, to Perth, where he established his head-quarters. Finding his army increased to about 12,000 men, he resolved to attack Stirling, and accordingly left Perth on November 10; but encountered the Royal army, under the command of the Duke of Argyle, at Dunblane, on the 13th, when the advantage was on the side of the King's troops, the rebels being compelled to return to Perth.

The Pretender himself landed at Peterhead from France, December 22, 1715, when the Earl, now created by him Duke of Mar, hastened to meet him at Fetteresso, and attended him to Scone, where he issued several proclamations, one for his coronation on January 23; but soon after they removed to Perth, where it was resolved to abandon the enterprise. The Pretender, with the Earl of Mar, Lord Drummond, and others, embarked at Montrose, February 4, in a French ship which had been kept off the coast, and were landed at Waldam, near Gravelines, February 11, 1716. For his share in this rebellion, the Earl was attainted by act of Parliament, and his estates forfeited.

His Lordship accompanied the Pretender to Rome, and remained in his service for some years, having the chief direction of his affairs. In 1721 he quitted the Pretender, and took up his residence at Paris. His negotiations with the Earl of Stair, the British ambassador in France, for a pardon, which, however, were unsuccessful, are printed in the Hardwicke Collection of State Papers. He is charged with having received money from Lord Stair, and also with having

accepted a pension from the British Government in lieu of his estates, which tended to bring his fidelity under suspicion with the Jacobites. In 1729, on account of the bad state of his health, he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he died in May 1732. His Lordship was twice married; first, to Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had two sons; and, secondly, to Lady Frances Pierrepont, daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, by whom he had one daughter.

His principal occupation in his exile was the drawing of architectural plans and designs; and he is said, in 1728, to have suggested the improvement of Edinburgh by connecting the city, as it then stood, with the north and south parts by means of bridges, which has since been done. The title, forfeited by this Earl, remained under attainder till 1824, when it was restored to his Lordship's great-nephew.

ERSKINE, John, of Carnock, an eminent lawyer, son of the Hon. Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, and Anne, eldest daughter of William Dundas of Kincavel, was born in 1695. He became a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1719; and, in 1737, on the death of Professor Bayne, succeeded him as Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh. His abilities and reputation as a lecturer soon attracted numerous young men to his class. In 1754 he published his "Principles of the Law of Scotland," which thenceforth became a manual for students. In 1765 he resigned the professorship, and retired from public life, occupying the next three years chiefly in preparing for publication his "Institute of the Law of Scotland," which, however, did not appear till 1773, five years after his death. The Institute—a new edition of which, with copious notes, illustrative of the changes that have taken place in the law since the author's time, has recently been published by the Edinburgh Printing Company—continues to be regarded as the standard book of reference in the courts of law of Scotland.

Mr Erskine died March 1, 1768, at Cardross, the estate of his grandfather, Lord Cardross, which he had purchased in 1746. He was twice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. James Melville of Balgarvie, Fifeshire, of the noble family of Leven and Melville, by whom he had the celebrated Dr John Erskine; and, secondly, to Anne, second daughter of Mr Stirling of Keir, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

ERSKINE, John, D.D., son of the preceding, was born June 2, 1721. He received the rudiments of his classical education, assisted by a private tutor, at the school of Cupar, in Fife, and at the High School of Edinburgh, and entered the University there in the winter of 1734-35. Being originally destined for the bar, he attended some of the law classes; but his inclination leading him to prefer the study of theology, he was, in 1743, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dunblane. In 1741, before he was twenty years of age, Mr Erskine had written, and published anonymously, a pamphlet, entitled "The Law of Nature sufficiently propagated to the Heathen World; or an Enquiry into the ability of the Heathens to discover the Being of a God, and the Immortality of Human Souls," being intended as an answer to the erroneous doctrines maintained by Dr Campbell, Professor of Divinity in the University of St Andrews, in his treatise on "The Necessity of Revelation." Having sent a copy of his pamphlet to Dr Warburton and Dr Doddridge, they both expressed their high approval of it, in a correspondence which it was the means of opening up between them.

In May 1744 Mr Erskine was ordained minister of Kirkintulloch, in the Presbytery of Glasgow. In 1753 he was translated to the parish of Culross; in June 1758 he was called to the New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh; and, in July 1767, he was united

with Dr Robertson in the collegiate charge of the Old Greyfriars parish of that city. His "Theological Dissertations" appeared in 1765; and, in November 1766, the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D.

His great desire to obtain the most authentic information as to the state of religion in the provinces of North America, as well as on the continent of Europe, led him into an extensive correspondence with divines and eminent men in all parts of the world. With America, we are told, his intercourse began at a very early period; and there were few of its more celebrated writers or preachers with whom he did not exchange books and letters. For more than half a century he was the centre of one of the most extensive religious circles in Great Britain, or perhaps anywhere else; and such was his anxiety to be informed of the state of religion, morality, and learning on the continent, that at an advanced period of his life he made himself master of the Dutch and German languages. In 1790 he published the first volume of his valuable "Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy, chiefly translated or abridged from modern foreign writers," the second volume of which appeared in 1799. His zeal in the cause of religious truth led him to take a principal share in the business of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, of which, so long as his strength remained, he was an active and useful member. In the Church Courts he was for many years the leader of the Popular party, while his colleague, Dr Robertson, with whom he always continued on terms of intimate friendship, was the head of the Moderate side of the Church.

He had been from his infancy of a weak bodily constitution, and as old age approached his appearance was that of a man whose strength was gone. For several winters he had been unable to preach regularly, and for the last sixteen months of his life he had preached none at all. His mental faculties, however, remained unimpaired to the last. Since 1801 he had commenced a periodical publication, five numbers of which were published, entitled "Religious Intelligence from Abroad;" and, the week previous to his death, he sent his bookseller notice that he had materials collected for another number. On Tuesday, January 18, 1803, he was occupied till a late hour in his study. About four o'clock of the morning of the 19th he was taken suddenly ill, and almost immediately expired, in the eighty-second year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, and various others of less general interest, Dr Erskine was the author of some pamphlets on the American War, and on the Catholic Controversy, and of two volumes of sermons, the one published by himself in 1798, and the other edited after his death by the late Sir Henry Moncreiff, and published in 1804. In Guy Mannering, Sir Walter Scott has taken occasion to introduce a graphic and interesting description of the person and manner of preaching of this celebrated divine.

ERSKINE, RALPH, one of the founders of the Secession Church, third son of the Rev. Henry Erskine, was born March 15, 1685. He was educated along with his brother, Ebenezer, in the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1704. In June 1709 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dunfermline, and, in 1711, he was unanimously called to the pastoral charge of that town. In the famous controversy with the General Assembly, which led to the Secession, a brief account of which we have already given in our memoir of his brother Ebenezer, Mr Ralph Erskine adhered to all the protests that were entered in behalf of the four brethren, and was present, in December 1733, when the latter formed themselves into the Associate Presbytery, although he took

no part in their proceedings. In 1737 he formally joined himself to the Seceders, and was accordingly deposed by the General Assembly.

Soon after entering on the ministry, he composed his "Gospel Sonnets," which have often been reprinted. About 1738 he published his poetical paraphrase of "The Song of Solomon." Having frequently been requested by the Associate Synod to employ some of his vacant hours in versifying all the Scripture songs, he published, in 1750, a New Version of the Book of Lamentations. He had also prepared "Job's Hymns" for the press, but they did not appear till after his decease. Mr Erskine died of a nervous fever, November 6, 1752. The greater part of his works were originally printed in single sermons and small tracts, but were collected together, and published in two vols., in 1764. An edition of his sermons and other practical works was published at London, in 10 volumes, in 1821. Mr Erskine was twice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of Dewar of Lassodie, by whom he had ten children; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Simpson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, by whom he had four children.

ERSKINE, Thomas Alexander, sixth Earl of Kellie, an eminent musical genius, eldest son of Alexander, fifth Earl, by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Dr Archibald Pitcairn, the celebrated physician and poet, was born September 1, 1732, and succeeded his father in 1756. He possessed a considerable share of wit and humour, with abilities that would have distinguished him in any public employment; but he devoted himself almost exclusively to musical science, in which he attained an uncommon degree of proficiency. During his residence at Manheim he studied composition with the elder Stamitz, and "practised the violin with such serious application," says Dr Burney, in his History of Music, "that, at his return to England, there was no part of theoretical or practical music in which he was not equally well versed with the greatest professors of his time. Indeed, he had a strength of hand on the violin, and a genius for composition, with which few professors are gifted." Unfortunately, however, led away by the pernicious fashion of the times, he became more assiduous in the service of Bacchus than of Apollo, and his almost constant intemperance and dissipation tended seriously to impair his constitution.

Robertson of Dalmeny, in his "Enquiry into the Fine Arts," styles the Earl of Kellie the greatest secular musician in his line in Britain. "In his works," he says, "the *fervidum ingenium* of his country bursts forth, and elegance is mingled with fire. His harmonies are acknowledged to be accurate and ingenious, admirably calculated for the effect in view, and discovering a thorough knowledge of music. From some specimens, it appears that his talents were not confined to a single style, which has made his admirers regret that he did not apply himself to a greater variety of subjects. He is said to have composed only one song, but that an excellent one. What appears singularly peculiar in this musician is what may be called the velocity of his talents, by which he composed whole pieces of the most excellent music in one night. Part of his works are still unpublished, and not a little is probably lost. Being always remarkably fond of a concert of wind instruments, whenever he met with a good band of them, he was seized with a fit of composition, and wrote pieces in the moment, which he gave away to the performers, and never saw again; and these, in his own judgment, were the best he ever composed." His Lordship died at Brussels, unmarried, October 9, 1781, in the 50th year of his age.

ERSKINE, Thomas, Lord Erskine, a distinguished pleader, third and youngest son of David Henry, tenth Earl of Buchan, was born in 1750, and, after receiving the first part of his

education at the High School of Edinburgh, completed his studies in the University of St Andrews. As his father had left an encumbered estate, a profession was the only resource for both him and his second brother, the Hon. Henry Erskine; and it is singular that each of them became the most eloquent and successful advocate at the bar to which he belonged.

At first, Thomas was destined for the naval service, and, accordingly, embarking at Leith, went to sea, as a midshipman, with Sir John Lindsay, a nephew of the celebrated Earl of Mansfield, and, from that period, did not revisit Scotland till a few years before his death. Though he acted for a short time as a lieutenant, through the friendship of his commanding officer, he never rose higher than a midshipman, and, after a service of four years, he retired from the navy, and entered the army in 1768, as an ensign in the Scots Royals, or first regiment of foot. In May 1770 he married Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq., M.P., and went with his regiment to Minorca, where he remained three years. He served in the army six years, and during that time acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his conversational powers. Finding promotion slow, at the earnest persuasion of his mother, a lady of uncommon acquirements and penetration, and by the advice of some friends, he was induced, at the age of twenty-six, to quit the army and study for the bar. He entered as a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1777, merely to obtain a degree, to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman, and at the same time inscribed his name as a student of Lincoln's Inn. In order to acquire a knowledge of the technical part of his new profession, he became a pupil of Judge Buller, then an eminent special pleader. On the promotion of Mr Buller to the Bench, he went into the office of Mr, afterwards Baron Wood, where he continued for a year after he had obtained considerable business at the bar, to which he was called in Trinity Term 1778.

In the succeeding Michaelmas Term, an opportunity was afforded him of distinguishing himself in Westminster Hall. He had been accidentally introduced, at the table of a friend, to Captain Baillie, who had been removed from the superintendence of Greenwich Hospital, by the Earl of Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty; and the Attorney-General having been instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against that gentleman for an alleged libel on the noble Earl, Mr Erskine was retained to oppose the motion, which he did with so much eloquence and spirit, that, on leaving the court, he received no less than thirty retainers from attorneys who happened to be present on the occasion. In a few months thereafter he appeared at the bar of the House of Commons as counsel for Mr Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then Prime Minister, to re-vest in the two English Universities the monopoly in Almanacs, which Mr Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments; and by his eloquence he prevailed on the House to reject the bill. His reputation was now so much established, that he was henceforth engaged in all the most important causes that took place during a practice of twenty-five years. Of these his defences of Admiral Keppel in 1779, and of Lord George Gordon in 1780, were the most celebrated.

In May 1783 he received a silk gown, and the same year was elected M.P. for Plymouth, and unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the Peerage. The rights of juries he firmly maintained on all occasions, but particularly in the trial of the Dean of St Asaph, in 1784, for libel, when Mr Justice Buller refused to receive the verdict of "Guilty of publishing only." Mr Erskine insisted

on the word "only" being recorded, when the Judge said, "Sit down, Sir; remember your duty, or I shall be obliged to proceed in another manner." On which Mr Erskine replied, "Your Lordship may proceed in what manner you think fit. I know my duty as well as your Lordship knows yours. I shall not alter my conduct." In allusion to the threat of the Judge, he thus concluded his argument:—"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and, I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson to my grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth; and I shall point it out as such to my children."

The spirit and independence exhibited by him on every occasion led to his being employed in defence of most of the parties who were prosecuted for sedition or libel by the Government. In 1792, being retained in behalf of Thomas Paine, when proceeded against for the publication of the second part of his "Rights of Man," he declared that, waiving all personal considerations, he deemed it incumbent on him, as an English Advocate, to obey the call; in consequence of which he was suddenly dismissed from his office of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

One of the most brilliant, as well as most arduous, events in Mr Erskine's professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr, afterwards Sir Vicary Gibbs, on the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and others, for High Treason in 1794. These trials lasted for several weeks, and the ability and energy displayed by Mr Erskine on this eventful occasion was readily acknowledged by all parties. He was a warm supporter of Mr Fox, and a strenuous opposer of the war with France, on which subject he embodied his sentiments in a pamphlet, entitled a "View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France;" and such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through forty-eight editions. In 1802, the Prince of Wales not only restored him to his office of Attorney-General, but appointed him Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

On the death of Mr Pitt in 1806, when a new Administration was formed by Lord Grenville, Mr Erskine was raised to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and created a Peer by the title of Lord Erskine of Restormal Castle, in Cornwall. But, on the dissolution of the Ministry in the following March, he retired with the usual pension of L.4000 a-year. Owing to an unfortunate purchase of land, and other circumstances, his Lordship, in the latter years of his life, laboured under considerable pecuniary difficulties; while his former fame was obscured by an unhappy second marriage, and certain eccentricities of conduct which were very incompatible with his age and station.

In his leisure hours he occupied himself with editing several of the State Trials. He was the author of the Preface to Mr Fox's Collected Speeches, as well as of a Political Romance, in 2 vols., entitled "Armata," and some pamphlets in support of the Greek Cause. He died at Ammondell House, near Edinburgh, the seat of his nephew, November 17, 1823.

Lord Erskine was, perhaps, the most powerful advocate that ever pleaded at the bar of England; and some leading, but, till his appearance, disputed constitutional doctrines, have been firmly established by his exertions. While, however, as a forensic orator, he had no equal, he was only entitled to a secondary rank as a senatorial speaker. His eldest son, the present Lord Erskine, is Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Bavaria.

F.

FALCONER, William, an ingenious poet, the son of a barber and wig-maker, was born at Edinburgh in 1730. He had a brother and sister who were both born deaf and dumb. He received but a scanty education, and, when quite young, was bound apprentice on board a merchant vessel belonging to Leith. He subsequently rose to the situation of second mate in the Britannia. The earliest production of his muse, published at Edinburgh in 1751, was entitled "A Poem, Sacred to the Memory of Frederick, Prince of Wales." He also wrote several minor pieces, none of which displayed much merit.

In 1762 appeared his principal poem, "The Shipwreck," in three cantos, which he dedicated to Edward, Duke of York, brother of George III. The main subject of this admirable composition is the loss of the ship Britannia, bound from Alexandria to Venice, which touched at the Island of Candia, whence, proceeding on her voyage, she encountered a violent storm that drove her on the coast of Greece, off Cape Colonna, where she was shipwrecked, three only of the crew being left alive, of whom Falconer himself was one. By the patronage of the Duke of York, he was appointed, in 1763, a midshipman on board the Royal George; for which he gratefully addressed to his Royal Highness "An Ode on his second departure from England as Rear-Admiral." His ship being paid off at the close of the war, Falconer next became purser of the Glory frigate. Soon after, he married a Miss Hicks, daughter of the surgeon of Sheerness Yard. His next poetical effort was a satire, called the "Demagogue," in which he zealously defends the Bute Administration, and attacks with great acrimony the public character and conduct of Mr Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, Wilkes, Churchill, and others. In 1764 he published a second edition of "The Shipwreck," enlarged to the extent of one thousand lines more than the first edition. In 1769, at which time he was living in London, he brought out his "Universal Marine Dictionary," a work of the greatest practical utility, which soon became in general use in the navy, and had an extensive sale. Soon after, he published a third edition of his "Shipwreck," with considerable improvements.

Having been appointed purser to the Aurora frigate, which was ordered to carry out to India several officers of the East India Company, that vessel sailed from England, September 30, 1769, and was never heard of after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, in the succeeding December. It was generally conjectured that she had either taken fire or had foundered at sea, and that all on board had perished. As a poet, Falconer's fame rests entirely on "The Shipwreck," which is a didactic as well as descriptive poem; and may be recommended to a young sailor, not only to excite his enthusiasm, but to improve his seamanship.

FARQUHAR, John, an eccentric and very wealthy individual, was born in Aberdeen in 1751, of poor parents. Early in life he went out to India, as a cadet in the Bombay establishment, where he was a chum of the late General Kerr. Soon after his arrival, he received, in an engagement, a dangerous wound in the hip, which caused lameness, and affected his health so much that he was recommended to remove to Bengal. He soon quitted the military service, and became a free-merchant. Chemistry was his favourite pursuit, and from its practical application the

foundation of his immense fortune was laid. There happened to be some defect in the mode of manufacturing gunpowder, in the interior, at Pultah, and Mr Farquhar being selected by the Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor-General of India, as a fit person to superintend the manufactory, ultimately became the sole contractor to the Government. In this way, wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the late Warren Hastings. In Bengal he was always remarkable for the closeness of his application, his unabating perseverance, and extraordinary mental vigour.

After a number of years he returned to England with a fortune estimated at half a million of money. On landing at Gravesend, it is said that, to save coach hire, he walked to London, and, requiring a few pounds, his first visit was to his banker. Covered with dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself at the counter, and asked to see Mr Hoare. Believing him to be some poor unimportant personage come to solicit charity, the clerks paid no attention to his request, but allowed him to wait in the cash-office, until Mr Hoare, accidentally passing through it, after some explanation, recognised his Indian customer, a man whom he expected to see with all a Nabob's pomp. Mr Farquhar requested L.25, and took his leave.

Having subsequently hired a house in Upper Baker Street, Portman Square, London, his residence became remarkable for its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant, and she was not allowed to enter his own apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied. His neighbours were not at all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman. The parsimonious habits, which poverty had compelled him to adopt in early life, never forsook him, even when master of a princely fortune, but adhered to him through life.

He became a partner in the great agency house in the city, of Basset, Farquhar, and Co., and also purchased the late Mr Whitbread's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and allowed to increase on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly drew his dividends, his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchased in the funds. In this manner his wealth accumulated to an enormous amount. In the summer of 1822 he bought Fonthill Abbey, at the sum of L.330,000; and afterwards occasionally resided there, sometimes visited by his relations, till the fall of the tower in December 1825.

Slovenly in his dress, and disagreeable at his meals, Mr Farquhar was yet courteous and affable in his manners. He was deeply read in the classics; and though adverse through life to writing and figures, when prevailed upon to pen a letter or a note, his style was found to be at once terse, elegant, and condensed. In the more difficult sciences, as a mathematician, chemist, and mechanic, he greatly excelled. His religious opinions were said to be influenced by an admiration of the purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins. It is stated that he offered to appropriate L.100,000 to found a College in Aberdeen on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion; to which, however, the sanction of Parliament could not be procured, and the scheme dropped. He was diminutive in person, and by no means prepossessing in appearance. His wealth, at his death, was computed to amount to a million and a half! Though penurious towards his own comforts, he was li-

beral and generous to the poor; and many mornings when he had left his house with a crust of bread in his pocket, to save the expense of a penny at an oyster shop, he has given away hundreds of pounds in works of charity. Mr Farquhar died suddenly of apoplexy, July 6, 1826. Having left no will, his immense property was divided between seven nephews and nieces; some of whom were, by his death, raised at once from poverty to affluence.

FERGUSON, ADAM, LL.D. an eminent historian and moral philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Logierait, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was the youngest of a numerous family of children, by a lady who was a native of Aberdeenshire. He was educated at the school of Perth, from whence he removed, in October 1739, to the University of St Andrews, and after obtaining his degree of M.A. he went to Edinburgh to attend the Divinity class. The Scotish capital, at this period, seemed justly to merit the appellation, subsequently bestowed by Dr Johnson, of "a hot-bed of genius;" and soon after his arrival young Ferguson became a member of a philosophical society, which numbered among its members Dr Robertson, Dr Blair, Mr John Home, the author of "Douglas," Mr Alexander Carlyle, and other distinguished names. By the influence of Mr Murray, brother to the celebrated Lord Elibank, Mr Ferguson obtained the situation of Chaplain to the 42d Regiment, with which he served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he returned home on leave of absence. In 1757 he resigned his chaplaincy, and soon after became tutor in the family of the Earl of Bute, in which situation he continued for two years.

In 1759 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, which chair he resigned, in 1764, for that of Moral Philosophy. In 1767 he published his "Essay on Civil Society," a work which contributed not a little to raise him in public estimation, and the University accordingly hastened to confer on him the degree of LL.D. Soon after this he married a Miss Burnet, the niece of Dr Black. His second work, entitled "Institutes of Moral Philosophy," being a Synopsis of his Lectures, for the use of the Students in his Class, was published in 1769, 8vo. In 1773 he accompanied the late Earl of Chesterfield in his travels on the Continent. After an absence of a year and a half he resumed his former occupations, the chair of Moral Philosophy having been, in the meantime, filled by Dugald Stewart.

In 1776 Dr Ferguson published an Answer to Dr Price's celebrated "Observations on Liberty and Civil Government." In 1778, through the influence of his friend, Mr Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners sent out to America to endeavour to effect a Reconciliation with the Revolted Colonies, and accordingly accompanied them to Philadelphia; but the mission, as might have been expected, proved a failure. On his return, Dr Ferguson resumed the duties of his Professorship, and proceeded with the preparation of his "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic," on which he had been engaged before going to America. This work made its appearance in 3 vols. 4to, in 1783, and two years afterwards he resigned the chair of Moral Philosophy in favour of Mr Dugald Stewart; while he himself was permitted to retire on the salary of the Mathematical class. In 1793 he published his Lectures, under the form and title of a "Treatise on Moral and Political Science," in 2 vols. 4to, a second edition of which, considerably enlarged, soon made its appearance.

Being now in the enjoyment of good health and a competent fortune, he again visited the Continent, with the intention of proceeding to Rome,

but was prevented by the events of the French Revolution. On his return he settled at St Andrews, where he died, February 22, 1816, at the patriarchal age of 93, leaving three sons and three daughters. He was the last of the great men of the preceding century whose writings did honour to their age, and to their native country.

FERGUSON, DAVID, one of the early ministers of the Church of Scotland, was born about 1532. He is supposed to have been descended from a respectable family of that surname in Ayrshire, and received his education in the University of Glasgow. In 1559 he was one of the reformed teachers, and, in July 1560, the Committee of Parliament, when distributing ministers to the chief places in the kingdom, allotted Mr Ferguson to the town of Dunfermline. He was Moderator of the Assembly which met at Edinburgh in March 1573; and in all the Church histories he is spoken of in the most respectful manner. Spottiswood says of him, that "he was jocund and pleasant in his disposition, which made him well regarded in court and country;" and that "he was a wise man, and a good preacher." Some of what were called "his wise and merry sayings," which he directed against the prelates, whom he always opposed, have been recorded. It is supposed that Mr Ferguson was the person who first applied the ludicrous name of "Tulchan Bishops" to those ministers who accepted of bishoprics, the revenues of which were chiefly enjoyed by Lords and other great men. A tulchan, in the old Scotish language, means a calf's skin, stuffed with straw, set up beside a cow, to make her yield her milk. While the new order of bishops, established in 1572, nominally held the benefices, the greater part of the revenues were drawn by some nobleman or another; and thus the term was a very appropriate one.

Mr Ferguson died in 1598. Three years before his daughter Grizzel was married to Mr John Row, minister of Carnock, one of the sons of Mr John Row the eminent Reformer. Mr Ferguson began a History of the Church of Scotland. It was continued by his son-in-law, the minister of Carnock, whose son, Mr John Row, Principal of King's College, Old Aberdeen, enlarged it with additional information. The work, which bears the name of Row's Manuscript, has never been printed. It consists chiefly of an abridgment of the Acts of the General Assembly. A Collection of Scots Proverbs, published at Edinburgh shortly after his death, were said to have been collected by the minister of Dunfermline, who, both in speaking and in preaching, used to talk proverbs; and there is no doubt that we owe to him many of those colloquial sayings which have now passed into "household words."

FERGUSON, JAMES, an eminent self-taught experimental philosopher, mechanist, and astronomer, was born of poor parents in the neighbourhood of Keith, in Banffshire, in 1710. He learned to read by hearing his father teach his elder brother the Catechism, and very early discovered a peculiar taste for mechanics, which first arose on seeing his father use a lever in mending a part of the roof of the house which had become decayed. He afterwards made a watch in wood work, on being once shown the inside of one. When very young he was employed by a neighbouring farmer to tend his sheep, in which situation he acquired a knowledge of the stars, and constructed a celestial globe. By another self-informed genius, one Alexander Cantley, butler to Thomas Grant, Esq. of Achoynaney, he was taught decimal arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of geometry. His extraordinary ingenuity introduced him to Sir James Dunbar of Durn, and some of the neighbouring gentlemen, who assisted him by their countenance and advice; and having learnt to draw, he soon began to take portraits in miniature with Indian ink, by which employment he supported himself and

family, for he had married in May 1739, for several years, at first in Edinburgh, and after he went to London. It appears that having acquired, during his first residence in Edinburgh, some knowledge of anatomy, surgery, and physic, he endeavoured to establish himself as a doctor in that part of the country where his father lived; but to his mortification he found that all his medical theories were of little use in practice, and he soon relinquished the attempt.

In 1740 he invented his Astronomical Rotula for showing the new moons and eclipses, and having got the plates engraved, he published it; and this ingenious invention sold very well till 1752, when the change in the style rendered it useless. In 1743 he went to London, where he published some Astronomical Tables and Calculations, and afterwards delivered public lectures in experimental philosophy, which were very successful. In 1747 he published a "Dissertation on the Phenomena of the Harvest Moon," with the description of a New Orrery, in which there were only four wheels. In 1754 he brought out a brief description of the Solar System. But his greatest work is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics," the fifth edition of which appeared in 1772. His delineation of the complex line of the moon's motion procured him, in 1763, the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, without the payment of the usual fees. His dissertations and inventions in mechanics and other branches of the mathematics introduced him to the notice and favour of George III., who, when Prince of Wales, attended his lectures, and, on his accession to the throne, conferred on him a pension of L.50 a year. Mr Ferguson died November 16, 1776. By occasional presents, which were privately sent to him, under the belief that he was very poor, as well as by his own frugality and prudence, he had saved money to the amount of L.6000. Besides the works mentioned, he also published Astronomical Tables and Precepts, 1763; Tables and Tracts, relative to several arts and sciences, 1767; An Easy Introduction to Astronomy, second edition, 1769; Lectures in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, fourth edition, 1772; Select Mechanical Exercises, with a highly interesting Life of the Author, by himself, 1773; The Art of Drawing in Perspective, 1775; An Introduction to Electricity, 1775; Three Letters to the Rev. John Kennedy, 1775. He communicated also several papers to the Royal Society, which were printed in their Transactions.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, styled "The Plotter," a famous Independent preacher and political intriguer, was born in Scotland about 1638. It is stated in some of the accounts regarding him that he at one time held a benefice in the county of Kent, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He afterwards taught an academy at Islington, and preached at a chapel in Moorfields. His intriguing disposition, restless, and unprincipled character, and great influence as a popular preacher in the city, recommended him to the Earl of Shaftesbury as a fit person to engage in the plans then in agitation against the Government. His chapel was crowded by fanatics, whom he fired by his political sermons, and occasionally excited by libels and pamphlets, printed from a private press of which he had the management. His style was of that diffuse, coarse, and periphrastic nature, which is most suited to the mob. Among other pamphlets, he wrote an "Appeal from the Country to the City," in which he plainly pointed out the Duke of Monmouth as successor to the Crown.

In the Ryehouse Plot, and particularly with regard to the ten thousand London boys whom Shaftesbury was to head, Ferguson acted a prominent part, and was entrusted with the secret

of that statesman's place of retirement in the neighbourhood of Wapping, while it was concealed from Russell and Monmouth. In the proclamation, dated August 2, 1683, issued for apprehending the conspirators, he is thus described: "Robert Ferguson, a tall lean man, dark brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin-jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders. He has a shuffling gait that differs from all men; wears his periwig down almost over his eyes; about 45 or 46 years old." When Shaftesbury left England, Ferguson was one of the companions of his flight. He soon, however, returned from Holland, and engaged in a new conspiracy for assassinating the King and the Duke of York on their return from Newmarket. As treasurer of those involved in it, he paid for the arms, and by his daring language encouraged them to the enterprise; offering, in mockery, to consecrate the blunderbuss which was to be fired into the carriage. When the plot was discovered, he took leave of his associates with so much gaiety that he was suspected of having some secret correspondence with the Government.

Ferguson now retired a second time to Holland, where he joined the unfortunate Monmouth, and drew up the declaration issued on his landing. He earnestly entreated Monmouth to assume the title of King; and at their last interview, the Duke informed his uncle that Ferguson had been the chief instigator of the whole affair. Ferguson was taken the third day after the battle of Sedgemoor, and James freely pardoned and dismissed him; when he returned to Holland, and took an active part in the intrigues which preceded the Revolution. He secured the support of the Dissenters for the Prince of Orange, and endeavoured to press upon William a due sense of the importance of that section of the people. After the Revolution, he was rewarded with the post of housekeeper to the Excise Office, worth L.500 a year. But he was only in his element when engaged in "treasons, stratagems, and spoils;" and having taken an active share in all the cabals which had for their object the expulsion of James from the throne, he now joined with the same zeal in endeavouring to get him restored to it. In 1689 he became deeply engaged with Sir James Montgomery and the other Presbyterians, who, discontented with King William, had united with the Jacobites. The Marquis of Annandale having absconded, Ferguson secreted him for several weeks; a kindness which the Marquis repaid by betraying him to the Government. With his usual good fortune, he was dismissed without trial or punishment; yet still continued to show himself worthy of the title of "the Plotter," by engaging in every new conspiracy; and every year published one or two political pamphlets, the last being an attack upon Trenchard, the Secretary of State, for the use of blank and general warrants. What was perhaps the most remarkable feature in the character of this extraordinary individual was, that though he was an active agent in all the plots of that period, and was entrusted with the secrets of all parties, he never betrayed any of his associates. He died in 1714. Amongst his publications was one entitled "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Scots' Design for Establishing a Colony at Darien," 1699. His "History of the Revolution" appeared at London in 1727, thirteen years after his death.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, a painter of some eminence, who flourished in the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, and after learning the rudiments of his art in his native country, travelled to Italy and France. He excelled in painting dead fowls, particularly pigeons and partridges, and other subjects of still life. He died about 1690.

FERGUSSON, Robert, a poet of considerable merit, the son of William Fergusson, originally from Aberdeen, a clerk in the office of the British Linen Company, was born at Edinburgh, September 5, 1750. After spending four years at the High School of his native city, he was removed to a school at Dundee, where he remained two years longer. He was originally intended for the church, and his friends having procured for him a bursary in the University of St Andrews, he entered as a student at the age of thirteen, and continued there for four years. Possessing an inexhaustible fund of wit and good nature, with a natural talent for mimicry, he indulged, whilst at college, in many youthful frolics, one of which nearly caused his expulsion. His superior abilities, and turn for poetry, recommended him to the favour of Dr Wilkie, author of the "Epigoniad," then Professor of Natural Philosophy at St Andrews, who occasionally employed him to transcribe his lectures. His father died two years previous to his quitting the University, and on his return home he abandoned the design of entering the church.

Having an uncle in good circumstances at Aberdeen, a Mr John Forbes, he was induced to pay him a visit, in the hope of obtaining some suitable employment through his recommendation. With him he remained for six months; but his clothes beginning to assume a shabby appearance, he received a hint that he was no longer considered a proper guest at his uncle's table. Highly indignant at this unworthy treatment, Fergusson retired to a public-house in the neighbourhood, and wrote a letter of remonstrance to his ungenerous relative, which induced the latter to send him a few shillings to assist him on his return to Edinburgh, which journey he performed on foot. On his arrival at home, the fatigues of his body, and the depression of his mind, threw him into an illness which confined him for some days to bed. When he recovered he wrote his two poems, "On the Decay of Friendship," and "Against Repining at Fortune."

Shortly after his return to Edinburgh he obtained an inferior situation in the Commissary Clerk's Office, his sole occupation being the copying of law papers at so much per page. This he soon relinquished, and, after some months' idleness, he accepted a similar situation in the office of the Sheriff-Clerk, where he continued for the remainder of his life. Before he had reached his twentieth year, many of his poems had made their appearance in Ruddiman's "Weekly Magazine." The great merit of his productions soon began to be acknowledged; and as his powers of song and convivial qualities rendered him at all times an attractive companion, his society was eagerly sought after, and he was thus led into habits of excess and dissipation, which impaired his feeble constitution, and brought on, first, religious melancholy, and ultimately insanity. Having experienced a temporary relief from this dreadful malady, he resumed his visits to his friends, but had one night the misfortune to fall down a stair, when he received a severe contusion on the head. He was carried home insensible, but at length in his delirium became so outrageous, that it was not without difficulty that the united force of several men could restrain his violence. The humble circumstances of his mother compelled her to remove him to the public Lunatic Asylum, where, at the end of two months, he died, October 16, 1774, aged only twenty-four. He was buried in the Canongate Churchyard, and his grave remained without a stone to tell the place, till the kindred spirit of Robert Burns led him to erect one at his own expense, with a suitable inscription.

The first edition of Fergusson's Poems, being a collection of such pieces as had appeared in the "Weekly Magazine," with the addition of a few others, was published in 1773, the year before his death, and they have often

been reprinted. An edition, published at Glasgow in 1800, contains an Account of his Life by Dr Irving. A Life by Peterkin is also prefixed to the London edition of his Poems, which appeared in 1807. Fergusson is represented by all his biographers as being of a humane and amiable disposition. To the most sprightly fancy, we are told, he joined the more endearing qualities of modesty, a gentle temper, and the greatest goodness of heart; and such was the benevolence of his disposition, that he would often bestow the last farthing upon those who solicited his charity. His Poems are admired by all who are capable of appreciating true poetry. His sister, Barbara, was married to Mr David Inverarity, cabinet-maker, Edinburgh, whose son was father of Miss Inverarity, now Mrs Martyn, the celebrated vocalist, who is considered to bear a striking resemblance to her unfortunate grand-uncle.

FERGUSSON, Robert Cutlar, of Craigdarroch, an accomplished lawyer and scholar, was born in 1768. He was the representative of two old and honourable families, the Fergussons of Craigdarroch, in Dumfries-shire, and the Cutlars of Orroland, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. One of his ancestors was among the first that signed the Solemn League and Covenant; another headed a small handful of men, who, in 1651, defeated a portion of Cromwell's army at Glencairn; and another fell at the battle of Killiecrankie. The name of the family has also been celebrated by Burns in his song of "the Whistle." Mr Fergusson received a liberal education, and early gave proofs of future eminence. Mrs Riddell of Glenriddell, writing to Mr William Smellie, the celebrated naturalist, in 1793, thus mentions him:—"Craigdarroch has a source of happiness and comfort few parents can boast of, in his eldest son, who seems everything that is elegant and accomplished." From some hints contained in the same letter, and others to be found in "Kerr's Life of Smellie," it appears that young Fergusson was an admirer of the writings of Mirabeau and the French Jacobins. His political opinions being liberal in the extreme, he became a member of "the Friends of the People," and connected himself with Lord Daer and the other Parliamentary Reformers of that period. So early as 1792 he had published "The Proposed Reform in the Representation of the Counties of Scotland considered."

With the intention of studying the English law, Mr Fergusson entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in July 1797. Being connected with Arthur O'Connor and others, who were apprehended when going to France with O'Coighly, he was in the Court at Maidstone during their trial for High Treason, and an attempt having been made to assist O'Connor in his escape, the Earl of Thanet and Mr Fergusson were charged with joining in the rescue; for which they were tried, and being found guilty, were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment; his Lordship in the Tower of London, and Mr Fergusson in the King's Bench Prison. On this occasion he published, "Proceedings against the Earl of Thanet, Robert Fergusson, Esq. and Others, upon an information, *ex officio*, for a Riot; to which are added Observations on his own Case." 1799, 8vo.

Mr Fergusson afterwards went to Calcutta, and commenced there the practice of his profession. His success was so great that he was soon regarded as at the head of that bar, and he acted for some time as Attorney-General. After a brilliant career of about twenty years, he returned to his native country with a liberal fortune; and at the general election in 1826, was chosen member of Parliament for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which he continued to represent till his death. In 1834 he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and sworn a Privy-Councillor on the 16th of July. He resigned this office on Sir Robert

Peel being nominated minister, but was re-installed on the return of Lord Melbourne to power. Late in life he married a French lady, named De Beauchamp, by whom he had two children. He died November 16, 1838.

FINDLAY, ROBERT, D.D., a learned divine, was born March 23, 1721. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden, and on his return spent some time at Edinburgh, with a view to the medical profession, which he soon relinquished for the Church. In 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Stewarton, from which he removed, in 1745, to Galston, and next went to Paisley. In 1756 he became minister of the North-West parish of Glasgow; and, in 1782, was appointed Professor of Divinity in that University. He died in 1814, in his ninety-fourth year. He wrote a "Vindication of the Sacred Books, and of Josephus, from various Misrepresentations and Cavils of Voltaire," published at Glasgow in 1770; and "The Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures Asserted," London, 1804.

FINGAL, FIN M'COUL, or FIONGHAL, the father of the poet Ossian, was Prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia. Although some writers contend that he was a native of Ireland, while others assert that he was merely a fabulous personage, his character, position, and history, with whatever evidence tradition can furnish, establish him to have been a Caledonian by birth. He was born, according to the Irish annals, in 282, but the poems of Ossian fix the date a few years later. The extent of his dominions cannot be ascertained, as hunting was probably the chief occupation of his tribe. His principal residence was at Selma, in the neighbourhood of Glencoe. The fact that, in all parts of the Highlands, we find caves and other remarkable places bearing his name, may be taken as an evidence of his existence, and that he led the wandering life of a hunter. He was the constant enemy of the Romans, who then ruled as conquerors in England. He entered their provinces and carried off their wine and wax as spoil. He also made frequent expeditions to Sweden, the Orkney Islands, and Ireland. His character, as sketched by Ossian's poem, is that of a noble hero, the father of his people. He spares the weak, and protects the poor. Fingal is also represented as a poet.

FINLAY, JOHN, a poet of some talent, was born in Glasgow in 1782. He studied with success the history and popular literature of his native country; and, in 1802, he published "Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, with other Poems," 12mo, the second edition of which appeared in 8vo in 1804. In 1808 he brought out his "Scotish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient, with Explanatory Notes and a Glossary; to which are prefixed some Remarks on the Early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland." These productions display much acquaintance with the literary antiquities of the middle ages. He died December 8, 1810, aged 28.

FINLAYSON, JAMES, D.D., an eminent divine, was born February 15, 1758, at Nether Cambusine, in the parish of Dunblane, a small farm in Perthshire, where his ancestors had been settled for several centuries. He was sent first to the school of Kinbuck, in the neighbourhood, and, about the age of ten, to that of Dunblane. In his fourteenth year he went to the University of Glasgow, to study for the ministry, and during the summer vacations he occupied himself in instructing his younger brothers at home. To assist in defraying the expense of his attendance on the classes, he became a private tutor, and was engaged for two years in teaching the children of Mrs Campbell of Carie, and afterwards acted in the same capacity to the family of Mr Cooper, Glasgow. He was next employed by Professor Anderson as his amanuensis; and, in 1782, he resumed the duties of a tutor by taking

charge of two sons of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, Baronet, these being the late Baronet, Sir Patrick Murray, and his younger brother, Sir George. As Mr Finlayson resided with the family in Edinburgh during the winter, he had an opportunity of pursuing his studies at the Divinity Hall, and of attending other classes in the University.

In 1785 he was licensed to preach, and in the summer of that year he received an offer of the living of Dunkeld from the Duke of Atholl, which he was induced to decline, on being informed by Sir William Murray that an arrangement was in progress for procuring for him the Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. More than a year elapsed, however, before the negotiation, which had been set on foot for securing him this appointment, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and, in the meantime, he accepted of the living of Borthwick, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which Sir William Murray, by his interest with Dundas of Arniston, had obtained for him. He commenced his duties as Professor of Logic in the winter session of 1786–7, and was ordained minister of Borthwick in the succeeding April. From his knowlege of the laws and constitution of the Church of Scotland, he soon became a leader, on the Moderate side, in the Church Courts; and as it was deemed advisable that he should have a metropolitan charge, he was, in 1790, translated to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, where he remained till 1793, when he succeeded Dr Robertson in the Old Greyfriars. A vacancy having occurred in the High Church in 1799, he was chosen by the Town Council to fill it, when he became the colleague of Dr Hugh Blair, whose funeral sermon he was called upon to preach in little more than a year. Mr Finlayson, not long after, received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of D.D.; and, in 1802, he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. The remaining years of his life were only distinguished by the quiet and unostentatious discharge of his duties. In the beginning of 1805 his constitution began to decline. On the 25th of January 1808, while conversing with Principal Baird, he was seized with a paralytic affection, and died on the 28th of the same month, in the fiftieth year of his age. His only publications were two occasional sermons, and a short account of Dr Blair annexed to the posthumous volume of his sermons. He likewise printed, but did not publish, the "Heads of an Argument" on a question depending before the Ecclesiastical Courts. A volume of his own sermons, with a memoir prefixed, was published the year after his death.

FLEMING, Robert, a very much esteemed divine, was born, in 1630, at Bathans, or Yester, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, where his father, James Fleming, was long a minister of the Gospel. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews, and at the latter place studied divinity under Samuel Rutherford. In 1653, when the Church of Scotland was purely Presbyterian, he was ordained minister of Cambuslang, where he remained till the Restoration, when, on the attempt to establish episcopacy in Scotland, he and other Presbyterian ministers were ejected from their parishes. After this he resided mostly at Edinburgh and in Fifeshire, till September 1673, when he was apprehended for nonconformity, but was soon liberated, when he retired to Holland, and became minister of the Scots congregation at Rotterdam. He died there July 15, 1694. Besides some religious tracts, he wrote an elaborate work in three parts, entitled "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures Complete," being a View of the Operations of Providence in Preserving the Church through all the Vicissitudes of Ecclesiastical History, published in folio, at London, in 1726.

FLEMING, Robert, a learned and pious divine, son of the preceding, was born and partly educated in Scotland, but afterwards studied for the ministry at the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht. He first became minister of the English Church at Leyden, but was afterwards removed to the Scots Church, Amsterdam. At the request of King William, he came over to London, and was settled as pastor of the Scots Church, Lothbury. His Majesty had a high opinion of his learning, wisdom, and abilities, and frequently consulted him on the affairs of Scotland. He was held in high estimation both by Churchmen and Dissenters, and in particular was on terms of friendship with the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was chosen Tuesday Lecturer at Salter's Hall; and after distinguishing himself by his writings as a firm friend of the British Constitution and the Protestant faith, he died May 24, 1716.

Mr Fleming published various sermons and tracts, the most celebrated of which are, "The History of Hereditary Right;" "A Discourse of Earthquakes," London, 1693; "Discourses on several Subjects, viz. the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," &c. 1701; "Christology, or a Discourse concerning Christ," 2 vols. London, 1705–8; "The Rod or the Sword, a Discourse from Ezekiel, chapter xxi. v. 13;" "Speculum Davidium Redivivum, or the Divine Right of the Revolution evinced and applied;" "Theocraty, or the Divine Government of Nations;" "The Mirror of Divine Love," &c.

His "Discourses on Several Subjects" were dedicated to Lord Carmichael, at that period principal Secretary of State for Scotland, and Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. In the dedication, Mr Fleming mentions his being related to his Lordship, and acknowledges his obligations for the offer to appoint him Principal of Glasgow College, which situation he declined, on the ground of his not being a minister of the Church of Scotland, as established by law. His discourse on the "Rise and Fall of the Papacy," is remarkable for containing several passages founded on a conjectural interpretation of the pouring out of the fourth vial in the Revelation, which strikingly coincide with the early events of the French Revolution, particularly as relates to the downfal of the monarchy. It was accordingly reprinted at London in 1793; as was also his Discourse on "The Rod or the Sword," the latter being subjoined to a sermon on the execution of Louis XVI., by Henry Hunter, D.D.; Mr Fleming's speculations in 1701 having, in the progress of time, turned out to be correct.

FLETCHER, Andrew, a distinguished political writer and patriot, the son of Sir Robert Fletcher of Salton, in East Lothian, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, was born in 1653. His father dying while he was yet a child, he was placed under the tuition of the afterwards celebrated Dr Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, from whom he imbibed that attachment to free principles of government for which he became so eminent. He spent some years in foreign travel, and on his return home he first appeared as a public character in the Scots Parliament of 1681, as Commissioner for East Lothian, where his spirited opposition to the arbitrary measures of the Court rendered his retirement to Holland essential for his safety. Not appearing to a summons from the Lords of the Council, he was outlawed, and his estate confiscated. In 1683 he accompanied Baillie of Jerviswood to England, to assist in the consultations held among the friends of liberty for the concerting of measures for their common security. On his return to the Continent, he devoted his time chiefly to the study of public law.

In June 1685 he landed with the Duke of Monmouth at Lynn, in Dorsetshire; but his temper being most irascible and impetuous, he had the misfortune, in a personal quarrel about a horse, which he had seized for his

own use, to kill the Mayor of Lynn, who had engaged in the same cause, on which account he quitted the enterprise, and went to Spain, where he was thrown into prison, but soon made his escape. He afterwards passed into Hungary, where he highly distinguished himself in the war against the Turks. H subsequently rejoined his expatriated countrymen in Holland, and at the Revolution returned to Scotland, and resumed the possession of his estate. He was a member of the Convention for settling the new government in Scotland, and throughout his political career he zealously maintained the rights and liberties of the people.

In 1698 he published a "Discourse of Government with regard to Militias;" also "Two Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland." In 1703, when a bill was brought in for a supply to the Crown, he opposed it, until the House should consider what was necessary to secure the religion and liberties of the nation on the death of the Queen; and he proposed various limitations of the royal prerogative, some of which were introduced into the "Act of Security," passed, through his exertions, into a law, but rendered ineffectual by the subsequent Union, which he resolutely opposed He died at London in 1716. His Life has been written by the late Earl of Buchan, who, as well as Laing in his History of Scotland, and Lockhart of Carnwath, speaks in high terms of panegyric of his political and other virtues. As a writer, he possessed great powers, his mind being stored with classical knowledge, while his style was at once perspicuous, elegant, and energetic. His tracts and some of his speeches have been published in one volume 8vo.

FLETCHER, Andrew, Lord Milton, a distinguished judge, was the son of Henry Fletcher of Salton, younger brother of the preceding by a daughter of Sir David Carnegy of Pitarrow, Bart., grand-daughter of David Earl of Southesk. This lady appears to have been a woman of singular merit and enterprise. During the troubles in which the Fletcher family were involved, on account of their well-known attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, she went to Holland, taking with her a millwright and a weaver, both men of great talent in their respective departments, and by their means she secretly obtained a knowledge of the art of weaving and dressing the fine linen, known by the name of "Holland," the manufacture of which she introduced into the village of Salton. Andrew, the eldest son, was born in 1692, and after having obtained an education to qualify him for the bar, was admitted advocate on February 26, 1717; created one of the Lords of Session June 4, 1724, and Lord Justice-Clerk July 21, 1735, which office he relinquished on being appointed Keeper of the Signet in 1748.

The acuteness of Lord Milton's understanding, his judgment and address, and his minute knowledge of the laws, customs, and temper of Scotland, recommended him early to the notice and favour of Archibald Duke of Argyle, who, as minister for Scotland, employed him as his confidential agent and adviser in all matters relating to his native country. During the Rebellion of 1745 he acted with so much discretion and humanity, that even the defeated party acknowledged themselves indebted to him for his lenient measures. He disregarded many of the secret informations which came to his office through the channels of officious malevolence; and it has been recorded to his honour, that, after his death, many sealed letters, containing denunciations of private individuals, were found unopened in his repositories.

In the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, Lord Milton took an active part; and he no sooner observed the beginning of public tranquillity, than he zealously devoted himself to the promotion of designs for the improvement of trade, manufactures, agriculture, and learning, in Scotland,

which, during the period that he had the administration of affairs, exhibited, in all these branches, a more rapid advance than any country in Europe. Lord Milton died at his house of Brunstain, near Musselburgh, December 13, 1766, aged 74.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, fourth Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, only son of the third Lord, by Lady Sophia Erskine, third daughter of John, ninth Earl of Mar, was born May 22, 1678, and while yet a minor succeeded his father in 1691. To complete his education he went to France, where he became acquainted with Fenelon, by whom he was introduced to the celebrated Quietist, Madame Guion, whose speculative opinions in religion he warmly embraced. On his return he took the oaths and his seat in the Scots Parliament, May 24, 1700. Deeply attached to the exiled family, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the Court measures, and adhered to the protest of the Duke of Atholl against the Union. On the oath of abjuration being extended to Scotland, his Lordship, with many other conscientious Jacobites, ceased to interfere in public business.

In 1715, when the Earl of Mar erected the standard of the Pretender, Lord Pitsligo joined him, and was present at the battle of Sheriffmuir. On the failure of that rash enterprise, his Lordship retired to the Continent, and spent some time at the court of the Pretender at Rome. His name did not appear among the number of attainders by Government, and on his return home, in 1720, he took up his residence at Pitsligo Castle in Aberdeenshire, where he devoted himself to literature, and the study of the mystical writers, with whose works he had become acquainted on the Continent.

In 1734 Lord Pitsligo published "Essays Moral and Philosophical," on several subjects. Notwithstanding his age, he engaged in the Rebellion of 1745, and being considered a man of excellent judgment, and of a cautious and prudent temper, his example drew many of his neighbours into the insurrection. He received from Prince Charles the command of a regiment of cavalry, chiefly composed of Aberdeenshire gentry and their tenantry, which was known by his name. After the battle of Culloden, his Lordship concealed himself for some time in the mountainous district of the country, and though the people who gave him shelter and protection were extremely poor, they freely shared their humble and scanty fare with the unknown stranger. He afterwards lurked about the coast of Buchan, and amongst his own tenants in the muirs of Pitsligo; and many interesting anecdotes are told of his various adventures and escapes from the pursuit of the military sent in search of him. His favourite disguise was that of an old mendicant, which was much favoured by his age and infirmities.

Having been attainted of high treason, under the name of Lord Pitsligo, and his estate confiscated, he endeavoured to obtain a reversal of his attainder, on account of a misnomer, his true title being Lord Forbes of Pitsligo. The Court of Session gave judgment in his favour, November 16, 1749, but on an appeal this decision was reversed by the House of Lords, February 1, 1750. His Lordship resided during the latter years of his life at the house of Auchiries, in Aberdeenshire, where he chiefly occupied himself in composing his "Thoughts concerning Man's Condition and Duties in this Life, and his Hopes in the World to Come," an edition of which was published at Edinburgh in 1835, with an interesting biographical sketch of the author. He died December 21, 1762, aged 85 years. His Lordship was twice married, first to Rebecca, daughter of John Norton, merchant in London, by whom he had one son, John, Master of Pitsligo; and, secondly, to Elizabeth Allen, an English lady, who had no issue.

FORBES, DUNCAN, of Culloden,

Lord President of the Court of Session, an eminent lawyer and patriot, was born on his father's estate of Bunchrew, county of Inverness, November 10, 1685. His disposition first inclined him to the army, but by the advice of his friends he applied himself to the law, the study of which he pursued with great assiduity, first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden and Paris. In 1707 he returned to Scotland, and, in July 1709, was admitted advocate, when he was almost immediately appointed by the Duke of Argyle, then at the head of Scotish affairs, sheriff of Mid-Lothian. His great abilities and manly eloquence soon procured him an extensive practice; and, in 1717, he was appointed Solicitor-General of Scotland. In 1722 he was elected Member of Parliament for the Inverness district of burghs, which he continued to represent till the year 1737. In 1725 he was promoted to the highly responsible situation of Lord Advocate. In 1734, on the death of his brother John, he succeeded to the estate of Culloden; and, in 1737, was nominated Lord President of the Court of Session, in which elevated station he conducted himself with so much integrity and public spirit as to acquire the lasting esteem and veneration of his countrymen. During the Rebellion of 1745 he used all his power and influence to oppose the progress of the Pretender, and by his interference and exertions some of the most powerful of the Highland chiefs were prevented from joining in the insurrection. He even impaired and almost ruined his own private fortune in advancing money to assist in paying the King's troops, and to defray other expenses occasioned by the rebellion. But the glory he acquired in advancing the prosperity of his country, and in contributing to establish peace and order, was all the reward he ever received for his truly patriotic services. When he applied to Government for the repayment of those sums which his loyalty had led him to spend in the cause of the public, the ministry refused to indemnify him for his losses, and this ungrateful return is said to have been so mortifying to his generous mind as to have greatly accelerated his death, which happened December 10, 1747, in the 62d year of his age. President Forbes was a man of great learning, benevolence, and piety, and well versed in the oriental languages. His writings are chiefly on theological subjects, and consist of "Thoughts on Religion;" "A Letter to a Bishop, in favour of Hutchinson's System;" and "Reflections on Incredulity," which were published in 1750, in 2 vols. 12mo. A statue to his memory, by Roubilliac, erected at the expense of the Faculty of Advocates, adorns the Parliament House, Edinburgh. He had married, soon after being called to the bar, Mary, daughter of Rose of Kilravock, who died early, leaving an only son, John Forbes, who, in 1749, two years after the President's death, received from Government a pension of L.400 a-year, a tardy acknowledgment of their obligations to his father.

FORBES, John, of Corse, one of the first scholars of his time, second son of Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, by his wife, Lucretia, a daughter of David Spens of Wormiston, in Fife, was born May 2, 1593. After studying philosophy and theology at King's College, Aberdeen, he went to Heidelburg, where he attended the lectures of Paræus, and subsequently spent some time at the other universities of Germany. Such was his proficiency in divinity and the Hebrew language, that, according to Pictet, he maintained, in 1618, a public disputation against the Archbishop and the Lutherans at Upsal. In 1619 he returned to his native city, when he was called to the ministry by the Synod of the Diocese of Aberdeen, and soon after appointed Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in King's College. In 1629 he made an attempt to reconcile the religious parties then zealously opposed to each

other in Scotland, by publishing his "Irenicum pro Ecclesia Scoticana," which he dedicated to the lovers of peace and truth. Being a strong adherent of episcopacy, he refused to sign the National League and Covenant, and was, in 1640, ejected from his Professorship. After residing for some time quietly on his estate, in 1644 he went to Holland, where he continued for two years. His celebrated work, entitled "Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ," which is written with great vigour, elegance, and deep erudition, was published in one volume at Amsterdam in 1645. It forms, according to Dr Burnet, so excellent a work, that if he had lived to finish it by a second volume, it would, perhaps, have been the most valuable treatise of divinity that has yet appeared in the world. In 1646 he brought out at the same place a Latin translation of his father's "Commentary on the Revelations," with a Sketch of his Life.

Mr Forbes afterwards returned to Scotland, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement on his estate of Corse, where he died April 29, 1648. In 1703 an elegant edition of his works in 2 vols. folio was printed at Amsterdam, with the author's life, under the superintendence principally of Professor Gurtler of Deventer, and partly of Mr George Garden of Aberdeen.

FORBES, PATRICK, an eminent prelate, descended from Sir Patrick Forbes, armour-bearer to King James II., was born in Aberdeenshire in 1564. He was Lord of Corse and O'Neill, and received a liberal education at the Colleges of Glasgow and St Andrews, where he studied philosophy, Hebrew, and divinity, under the celebrated reformer, Andrew Melville. He distinguished himself by his piety and learning, and early displayed a strong inclination for the pursuits and duties of a clerical life, but was not prevailed upon to enter the ministry until 1612, being then 48 years old, when he was ordained a presbyter of the episcopalian church, and admitted minister of Keith. In 1618, at the desire of the clergy and principal laity of the diocese, and at the express command of James VI., he was appointed Bishop of Aberdeen, and, some time after, Chancellor of King's College there, of which seat of learning he proved himself to be a munificent patron, having repaired the buildings, augmented the library, and revived the dormant professorships of divinity, medicine, and civil law, as well as procured the addition of a new chair in theology. He was the author of an erudite and elaborate "Commentary on the Revelations," printed at London in 1613. On his deathbed he sent for all the clergy in Aberdeen to take the sacrament with him. He died March 28, 1635, aged 71. Portraits of Bishop Patrick Forbes, by Jameson, are in the possession of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Sir John Forbes of Craigievar.

FORBES, WILLIAM, first Bishop of Edinburgh, son of Thomas Forbes of the family of Corsindae, by a sister of Mr James Cargill, physician in Aberdeen, was born in that city in 1585. He studied at the schools and University of Aberdeen, and was admitted M.A. at the age of sixteen. When he was about twenty he went to the Continent for his improvement, and during four years that he spent in the Universities of Germany, he made great progress in divinity and the Hebrew language.

Having visited England on his way home, the fame of his learning induced the University of Oxford to offer him a Professorship of Hebrew, which he declined on account of bad health. On his return to Scotland, he became minister first at Alford, and next at Monymusk. He was then appointed one of the ministers of Aberdeen, and received from the University the degree of D.D. He was subsequently constituted Principal of Marischal College, and was afterwards, for a short time, pastor at Edinburgh.

When Charles I. was in the Scotish capital in 1633, Dr Forbes was sent

for to preach before his Majesty, who was so much struck with his eloquence and theological knowledge, that he selected him to be the first Bishop of Edinburgh, then newly erected into an Episcopal See. He was accordingly consecrated in February 1634, but he died on the 1st of April following, having only enjoyed the dignity three months. Bishop Forbes wrote a treatise, entitled "Considerationes Modeste et Pacificæ," &c., with the view of setting at rest Controversies, which was published at London in 1658.

FORBES, Sir William, Baronet, of Pitsligo, an eminent banker, was born at Edinburgh, April 5, 1739. His father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and died when Sir William was only four years of age. After that event his mother, who was left with but a slender provision, removed with him and his brother to Aberdeen, where he received his education. In October 1753 he returned with his mother to Edinburgh, and soon afterwards was introduced as an apprentice into the Bank of Messrs Coutts. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, which lasted seven years, he acted for two years as clerk in the same establishment. In 1761 his diligence and excellent business abilities induced his employers to admit him into the copartnery; and two years afterwards, on the death of one of the Messrs Coutts, and retirement of another on account of ill health, while the two others were settled in London, a new company was formed, comprising Sir William Forbes, Sir James Hunter Blair, and Sir Robert Herries, who at first carried on business in the name of the old firm. In 1773, however, Sir Robert Herries formed a separate establishment in London, when the name was changed to that of Forbes, Hunter, and Co.; of which firm Sir William continued to be the head till his death.

In 1768 Sir William resided for some months in London, and he subsequently frequently visited the metropolis, being very partial to its society. He was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted among its illustrious associates the names of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick, and others.

In his mercantile transactions, especially in affording assistance to persons in business who applied for it, he was even profuse in his liberality, where he was satisfied that they were worthy of his confidence. Among many to whom he extended his beneficent aid was William Smellie, the printer and naturalist, as we learn from Kerr's life of that eminent individual. In the management of the numerous charitable institutions of Edinburgh Sir William took a prominent part. He was also an active promoter of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries, the Institution of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Fisheries, and the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Morningside. He likewise gave his zealous aid in promoting some of the most useful and successful improvements of the northern metropolis; and being a warm adherent of the Scotish Episcopal Church, he was unwearied in his exertions to promote its prosperity. In acts of public and private charity he expended large sums, and that in so unostentatious a manner that, in most instances, none but those charged with the distribution of the money knew who was the donor.

In 1781 he was enabled to purchase the forfeited estate of Pitsligo, in Aberdeenshire, and having thus restored to his family their paternal inheritance, he immediately introduced the most extensive improvements on it. He laid out the village of New Pitsligo, and established a number of poor cottars on the most uncultivated parts of the estate, most of whom he allowed to occupy their land rent free, while to others he gave pensions in return for their labour.

Sir William dedicated the leisure of his latter years to writing the Life of his friend Dr Beattie, which, with his Works, was published in 2 vols. 4to, in 1805. He died at his seat near Edinburgh, November 12, 1806, aged 68. He had married, in 1770, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Doctor, afterwards Sir James Hay, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. Sir William, his eldest son, died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, the present Sir John Stuart Forbes. His second son, John Hay Forbes, on being created a Lord of Session in 1825, assumed the title of Lord Medwyn.

FORDUN, JOHN DE, the father of Scotish history, who flourished in the latter half of the fourteenth century, is supposed to have been born in a village of that name in the county of Kincardine. Of his life there is nothing of certainty known, farther than that he was a secular priest of the diocese of St Andrews, and a chaplain of the Cathedral of Aberdeen, a title which Goodall seems to have considered equivalent to canon. Bower, the continuator of his history, describes him as a simple man, who had never graduated in the schools. A copy of his "Scotichronicon" was to be found in almost every monastery in Scotland and some in England, and generally took its name from the place to which it belonged. The first five books, and twenty-three chapters of the sixth book, are the composition of Fordun, whose object was to supply the want of those historical records which had been carried off by Edward I. The remainder of the History, which extends to sixteen books, and is brought down to the year 1436, is the work of Walter Bower, elected Abbot of Inchcolm in 1418, whose life has been already recorded in this publication. In 1722 an edition of the "Scotichronicon" was published at Oxford by Hearne; and, in 1759, another was printed at Edinburgh by Walter Goodall, Asisstant-Keeper of the Advocates' Library. An excellent manuscript in vellum of this history is preserved in the Library of the University of Edinburgh.

FORDYCE, ALEXANDER, a banker, who obtained an unhappy celebrity by his ruinous commercial speculations, was born in Aberdeen, and became a banker in London. He was the son of an eminent merchant in Aberdeen, who by his wife, a sister of Dr Thomas Blackwell, had a family of twenty children. He was the brother of Mr David Fordyce, the subject of the next article. The following notice of Mr Alexander Fordyce occurs in a Sermon, addressed to Tradesmen, preached and published by Mr Thomas Toller in London in 1775. "He had a mind not ill formed for commerce; and from his early success in it was enabled, though of an obscure original, to live respectably. If his views had extended no farther it would have been well; but his ambition was unbounded. The revenue of a kingdom would hardly have sufficed to have executed his schemes. He seemed bent on engrossing the trade of the whole world. Large sums were borrowed of one and of another. His friends advanced liberally; and so high was his reputation, that they had no doubt of their effects being secure. But the event proved that they were wretchedly deceived. His affairs were embarrassed; his difficulties increased, and at length grew inextricable; a total stoppage ensued; the issue of a commission of bankruptcy, by some chicanery, was prevented; and but a small part of his enormous debts hath been paid to this very hour. I shall not pretend to enumerate the many families which by his means sunk into distress. His fall was like the fall of a towering structure, which overwhelms numbers with its ruins. It deserves, however, particular mention, that the news of his failure despatched one brother to the regions of the dead, and, which is yet more lamentable, drove another into a state of insanity."

FORDYCE, DAVID, an elegant and

learned writer, was the second son of Provost Fordyce of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1711. He received the early part of his education at the grammar school of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the Greek class in Marischal College. In 1728 he took the degree of M.A. Being originally designed for the church, he applied himself assiduously to the study of divinity, in which he made great progress, but though duly licensed to preach the gospel, he never became a settled minister. He is said to have been, for a short time, domestic chaplain to John Hopkins, Esq. of Bretons, in Essex. In September 1742 he was admitted Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College. In 1745 he published the first volume of his "Dialogues on Education;" the second volume of which appeared in 1748. He also wrote for Dodsley's "Preceptor," a Treatise on Moral Philosophy, which attracted so much attention that it was published in a separate form in 1754, under the title of "The Elements of Moral Philosophy," and has gone through various editions.

In 1750 Mr Fordyce, with a view of visiting Rome and increasing his stores of knowledge, made a tour through France, Italy, and other countries of the Continent. On his return home in September 1751, he was unfortunately drowned in a storm off the coast of Holland, in the 41st year of his age. In 1752 was published his "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching," a work of considerable utility to young Divines, which has been frequently printed with his brother Dr James Fordyce's sermon on "The Eloquence of the Pulpit." His "Temple of Virtue, a Dream," also a posthumous work, was given to the world in 1757, by his brother James, who is the subject of a subsequent article.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, an eminent physician and lecturer on medicine, nephew of the preceding, was the only and posthumous child of Mr George Fordyce, the proprietor of a small landed estate called Broadford, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where George was born, Nov. 18, 1736. He studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A. at the early age of fourteen. About a year afterwards he became apprentice to his uncle, Dr John Fordyce, who practised as a surgeon at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. He subsequently went to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied chemistry under Dr Cullen, who was much pleased with his diligence and ingenuity. In October 1758 he obtained his diploma of M.D. Shortly afterwards he went to Leyden, for the purpose chiefly of studying anatomy under Albinus.

In 1759 he returned to London, where, contrary to the wishes of his relations, he determined to establish himself as a teacher and practitioner of medicine. Accordingly, before the close of that year, he commenced, with a class of only nine pupils, a course of lectures upon chemistry. In 1764 he began to lecture also upon materia medica and the practice of physic. These three subjects he continued to teach for nearly thirty years, giving, for the most part, three courses of lectures on each of them every year.

In 1762 Dr Fordyce married a daughter of Charles Stuart, Esq., Conservator of Scots Privileges in the United Netherlands, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

In 1765 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1768 he published his "Elements of the Practice of Physic," a valuable epitome of medicine, which he used as the text-book of his medical course. He obtained a respectable share of private practice, and in 1770 was chosen Physician to St Thomas' Hospital, after a severe contest, when 109 voted for him and 106 for Dr Watson. In 1774 he became a member of the famous Literary Club to which Dr Johnson belonged. In 1776 his merit as a man of science caused him to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in

whose Transactions he published some curious observations and experiments, tending to show the power of the human body to resist the effects of a very high temperature, as well as many other valuable papers.

In 1787 he was admitted, *speciali gratia*, a Fellow of the College of Physicians; and his chemical knowledge was of much value to that body in preparing a new edition of their Pharmacopœia. In 1793 he assisted in forming a small body of physicians and surgeons, which published several volumes under the title of "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions." Dr Fordyce died May 25, 1802. His published works include "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation;" "A Treatise on the Digestion of Food," 8vo, originally read before the College of Physicians, as the Gulstonian Lecture, in 1791; and a series of "Dissertations on Fever."

FORDYCE, JAMES, D. D., an eminent clergyman, author of "Sermons to Young Women," uncle of the preceding, and fourth son of Provost Fordyce, was born at Aberdeen in 1720. He received his education at the Marischal College, and early devoted himself to the ministry. In 1752 he was ordained minister of Brechin, and soon after accepted of a call from Alloa, during his residence in which place he printed three occasional sermons, which attracted much notice. The first of these, on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, has often been reprinted. In 1760 he published a discourse preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, "On the Folly, Infamy, and Misery of Unlawful Pleasures," which still farther increased his reputation.

Soon after, he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow; and having removed to London, he was invited, by the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Monkwell Street, to be the colleague of Dr Samuel Lawrence, then aged and infirm. This invitation he accepted, and on Dr Lawrence's death he succeeded as sole pastor. During his minstry at this place he acquired a high degree of popularity from the strong force of his eloquence and striking figure; and it is said that among his hearers was often the celebrated David Garrick, who was a great admirer of his style of preaching.

After he had been some years at Monkwell Street, he obtained the assistance of a coadjutor, Mr Toller, son-in-law of Dr Lawrence, with whom, in 1755, he had an unhappy dispute, which led to Mr Toller's ejection from the chapel, and very much thinned the congregation. In 1782 his declining health, and the dispersion of his hearers, induced Dr Fordyce to resign the ministry.

The latter years of his life were chiefly spent in retirement in Hampshire, in the neighbourhood of Lord Bute, with whom he lived in great intimacy, and to whose valuable library he had free access. Soon after the death of his brother, Sir William Fordyce, M.D., he removed to Bath, where he died October 1, 1796, in his 76th year. Besides the sermons already noticed, he was the author of "Sermons to Young Women," 1765, 2 vols. 8vo, which are still much esteemed; "Addresses to Young Men," 1777, 2 vols. 12mo; "Addresses to the Deity," 1785, 12mo; a volume of "Poems," 1786; and some Sermons, the most valuable of which is "A Charge at the Ordination of the Rev. James Lindsay," his successor in Monkwell Street; also, a "Discourse on Pain," published at Bath in 1791.

FORDYCE, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., a distinguished physician, brother of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1724. He was, like his brothers, educated at the Marischal College, of which he died Lord Rector, and to which he bequeathed L.1000. At the age of eighteen he had completed his academical education; and after having studied physic and surgery under an able practitioner of his native town, he joined the army as a volunteer, and served as surgeon to the brigade

of guards on the coast of France, and in the wars of Germany. He afterwards commenced practice as a physician in London. The warm support of his military friends, and of several persons of rank, to whom he had been serviceable, concurred with his own merit and address in recommending him to extensive practice. His publications on medical subjects greatly added to his reputation; and he was sent for to greater distances, and received larger sums, than almost any physician of his time. By the bankruptcy of his brother Alexander, he was involved to a very serious extent. His fortune was also much impaired by his great benevolence and unbounded liberality to his family and friends; and he was a kind and generous patron to many of his young countrymen, who were, from time to time, recommended to his good offices.

About 1787 he received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Although originally of a delicate constitution, by temperance and exercise he preserved his health for many years; but after a long and severe illness he died, December 4, 1792. His first publication was "A Review of the Venereal Disease," London, 1767; his second, "A New Inquiry into Putrid and Inflammatory Fevers," with an Appendix, on "The Ulcerated Sore Throat," 1773; and his third, "Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica," 1784. Just before his death he published a Treatise on "The Great Importance and Proper Method of Cultivating and Curing Rhubarb in Great Britain, for Medicinal Uses," 1792, 8vo. For his successful attempts to cultivate this valuable medicine, the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts unanimously voted him a gold medal.

FORMAN, ANDREW, Archbishop of St Andrews, Commendator of Pittenweem, and of Cottingham in England, said to have been one of the best statesmen of his age, was the son of the Laird of Hutton in Berwickshire and in 1499 was Proto-notary Apostolick in Scotland. In 1501 he was employed, along with Robert Blackader, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, to negotiate a marriage between James IV. of Scotland and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which next year was ratified by the Scotish Ambassadors. In 1502 he was appointed Bishop of Moray, and, together with that see, held, *in commendam*, the priories of Pittenweem in Scotland, and of Cottingham in England. He was afterwards employed as mediator between Pope Julius II. and Louis XII. of France, and had the satisfaction of composing the difference which had existed between them.

On his return from Rome he passed through France, where he was graciously received by the King and Queen, who bestowed upon him the Bishopric of Bourges, from which he annually derived 400 tuns of wine, 10,000 francs of gold, and other smaller matters. He was also most liberally rewarded by Pope Julius, who, in 1514, promoted him to the Archbishopric of St Andrews, conferred on him the two rich abbeys of Dunfermline and Aberbrothock, and made him his legate *a latere*. The Archbishopric, however, being claimed by the learned Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, who had been nominated by the Queen, and by John Hepburn, who was preferred by the monks, Forman only obtained possession of it by surrendering the Bishopric of Moray, as well as giving up some years' revenue of the Archbishopric itself, and paying Hepburn three thousand French crowns annually out of his ecclesiastical income.

In 1517, Archbishop Forman was appointed by the States one of the Lords of the Regency during the minority of James V., on the occasion of the Duke of Albany's going to France. The Archbishop, who was frequently employed as Ambassador to England, France, and Rome, had the good fortune to reconcile a differ-

ence between the Duke of Albany and the nobility, which at one time threatened to lead to bloodshed. Mackenzie, in his Lives, informs us, that in the Collection of Letters of the Scotish Kings from 1505 to 1626, preserved in the Advocates' Library, there is an epistle from the Pope to James IV., dated May 6, 1511, commending Forman highly, and promising that, at the first creation of Cardinals, he should be made one. His death, however, prevented him from fulfilling his intention. In the same Collection there is a letter from the Duke of Albany to Leo X., successor of Julius, in which he urges the Pope to advance Forman to the dignity of a Cardinal, promised him by his predecessor, and to continue him as legate *a latere*. Archbishop Forman died in 1521, and was buried at Dunfermline. Dempster records that he wrote a book against Luther, a Treatise concerning the Stoic Philosophy, and a Collection out of the Decretals.

FORREST, HENRY, one of the early martyrs of the Reformation in Scotland, was a friar of the Order of Benedictines, and resided at Linlithgow. Of his parentage, descent, and previous history, nothing is known. Having been heard to declare that Mr Patrick Hamilton, the proto-martyr, was a good man, and that the doctrines for which he suffered might be vindicated, he was, at the instance of the then Archbishop, James Beaton, Chancellor of the kingdom, apprehended for heresy, and committed to the prison at St Andrews. Not having evidence sufficient to condemn him, his persecutors, with the view of extorting some declaration which they might employ against him, caused a friar, named Walter Laing, to hear his confession. He received Laing as a spiritual comforter, and not suspecting the treachery that lurked under the cloak of religion, he without hesitation avowed, upon his conscience, that, in his opinion, Hamilton was a good man, and that the doctrines which he died to maintain were not heretical. The friar revealed what he had heard in confession to his superiors, and his evidence was held sufficient to establish the crime of heresy. A New Testament in English being also found in Forrest's possession, he was straightway condemned to be burnt alive as a heretic. When the fatal day arrived, and he was brought before the clergy, in a place between the Castle of St Andrews and Monimail, he complained, with the utmost bitterness, of the villany by which he had been entrapped. "Fie on falsehood!" he cried. "Fie on false friars, revealers of confessions. After this day let no man ever trust false friars, contemners of God's word, and deceivers of men!" The clergy heard his reproaches with the greatest indifference, and proceeded to degrade him of his friar's orders. Upon this he again exclaimed, "Take from me not only your own orders, but also your own baptism," referring to the absurd additions which Popery had made to that simple rite. He was thereafter denounced as a "heretic equal with Patrick Hamilton," and immediately led to the stake, where he suffered death, near the Abbey Church of St Andrews. Forrest is said to have been a man young in years. His execution took place in 1533.

FORREST, or FORRET, THOMAS, another of the martyrs for the Reformed doctrines, was vicar of Dollar, and belonged to the house of Forrest, or Forret, in Fife. His father had been master-stabler to James IV. After acquiring the rudiments of grammar in Scotland, he was sent abroad by the kindness of a rich lady, and completed his education at Cologne. On his return to his native country he was admitted a canon-regular in the monastery of St Colm's Inch. A dispute having arisen between the abbot and the canons, respecting the allowance due to them, the latter got the book of foundation to examine into their rights. The abbot, with the view of obtaining pos-

session of this book, gave them in exchange for it a volume of the works of Augustine, which happened to be in the monastery. This volume passing into the hands of Forrest, was the fortunate means of enlightening his mind. "Oh! happy and blessed was that book to me," did he often say afterwards, "by which I came to the knowledge of the truth." He now applied himself to the reading of the Scriptures, and succeeded in converting a number of the young canons. "But the old bottles," he used to say, meaning the older members of the Order, "would not receive the new wine." The abbot frequently advised him to keep his mind to himself, otherwise he would incur punishment. "I thank you, my lord," was his reply; "you are a friend to my body, but not to my soul."

Forrest was subsequently admitted to the vicarage of Dollar, in which situation his diligence in instructing his parishioners, and his benevolence in freeing them from oppressive exactions, rendered him extremely obnoxious to the clergy. When the agents of the Pope came into his bounds, to sell indulgences, he thus addressed his people:—"Parishioners, I am bound to speak the truth to you; this is but to deceive you. There is no pardon for our sins that can come to us either from the Pope or any other, but only by the blood of Christ." It was Forrest's custom to rise at six o'clock in the morning, and study till noon. He daily committed three chapters of the Bible to memory, and repeated them to his servant at night. He also composed a short catechism, probably intended for the use of his own people. These facts were communicated by his servant, Andrew Kirkie, in a letter to Mr John Davidson, minister of Prestonpans, and inserted by him in his Account of the Scotish Martyrs, from which, as the book itself is now lost, they have been transmitted to us in Calderwood's History.

Having attracted the notice and hostility of his clerical superiors, he was successively summoned before the Bishops of Dunkeld and St Andrews. The former of these, George Crichton, a brother of Crichton of Naunchton, was, according to Keith, "a man nobly disposed, very hospitable, and a magnificent housekeeper, but in matters of religion not much skilled." To him Forrest was accused as "an heretic, and one that showed the mysteries of the Scriptures to the vulgar people in their own language, so as to make the clergy detestable in their sight." On being called before him, the Bishop, addressing him in a tone of kindness, said—"My dear Dean Thomas, I am informed that you preach the epistle or gospel every Sunday, and that you take not the cow, nor the uppermost cloth from your parishioners, which is very prejudicial to the churchmen; and, therefore, I would you took your cow, and your uppermost cloth, as other churchmen do, or else it is too much to preach every Sunday; for, in so doing, you may make the people think that *we* should preach likewise. But it is enough for you, when you find any good epistle, or any good gospel, that setteth forth the liberty of the holy church, to preach that, and let the rest be." To this Forrest replied,—"Truly, my lord, I have read the New Testament and the Old, and all the epistles and gospels, and among them all I could never find an evil epistle, or an evil gospel; but if your lordship will show me the good epistle, and the good gospel, and the evil epistle, and the evil gospel, then I shall preach the good, and omit the evil." The Bishop answered, "I thank God that I never knew what the Old and New Testament was; therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my portuise and pontifical. Go your way, and let be all these fantasies, for if you persevere in these erroneous opinions, you will repent when you may not amend it." Forrest said, "I trust my cause is just in the presence of God, and there-

fore I heed not much what may follow thereupon;" after which he returned to his parish. We need not be surprised at Bishop Crichton's ignorance of the Bible, nor of his open avowal of it, when it is remembered that the Romish clergy in Scotland of that period firmly believed that the Greek language was an invention of the Reformers for the purpose of upholding their errors, and perplexing the orthodox!

Forrest was soon after summoned to appear before Archbishop James Beaton and a convocation of Bishops held at Edinburgh, and, after a short examination, was sentenced to be burnt as a heretic. Four other persons, named Keilor, Beveridge, Simson, and Forrester, the first two friars, the third a secular priest, and the fourth a gentleman of respectability, were condemned to suffer along with him. The whole five were accordingly consumed in one fire on the Castlehill at Edinburgh, February 28, 1538.

FORRESTER, Thomas, The Rev., remarkable in his day as a satirical poet, was the third minister of Melrose after the Reformation, the first being a Mr Pont, and the second Mr John Knox, a nephew of the Reformer. Forrester succeeded the latter as minister of the parish in 1623, and made himself conspicuous by his high church notions, his pointed satires, and his eccentricity of conduct. He scrupled not to declare publicly that some kinds of servile work might be done on the Lord's Day; and, as an example to his people, he brought home his corn on Sunday from the fields to his barnyard. He also maintained that the public and ordinary preaching of the word was no necessary part of divine worship, that the reading of the liturgy was to be preferred to it, and that pastors and private Christians should use no other prayers than those prescribed by the Church. He was likewise charged with Arminianism and Popery, and with having declared that the Reformers had done more harm to the Christian church than the Popes at Rome had done for ten ages. He was accordingly deposed by the General Assembly of 1638. After his ejection he composed a burlesque litany of his own in verse, in which he strongly ridiculed the chief characters and the covenanting principles of the times. This strange production, which is slightly mentioned by Bishop Guthrie in his Memoirs, will be found preserved in Maidment's "Book of Scotish Pasquils," printed in 1828. Forrester is also said to have written a severe epitaph on Sir Thomas Hamilton, who was created by James VI., in 1619, Earl of Melrose, which he afterwards exchanged for the title of Earl of Haddington; and also the epitaph on the Earl of Strafford, which is in Cleveland's poems. His subsequent history, with the date of his death, has not been recorded.

FORSYTH, William, an able arboriculturist, was born in 1737 at Old Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire, where he was early initiated in the science of horticulture. In 1763 he went to London, and became a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, Gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at their botanical gardens at Chelsea, and, in 1771, succeeded him in that situation. In 1784 George III. appointed him Chief Superintendant of the Royal Gardens at Kensington and St James', which employments he held till his death. Having discovered a composition to remedy the diseases and injuries incident to fruit and forest trees, he received a grant from Parliament on disclosing the secret of his discovery to the public. Accordingly, in 1791, he published his "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries of Fruit and Forest Trees," to which he appended the whole of the Correspondence that had taken place between the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, the Committee of Parliament, and himself, on the subject. In 1802 appeared his "Treatise on the Culture and Management of

Fruit Trees," &c., three editions of which valuable and useful work were sold in a very short time. Mr Forsyth, who was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the Linnæan and other learned bodies, died at his official residence in Kensington Gardens, July 25, 1804. In honour of his name, a particular genus of plants has been termed Forsythia.

FOULIS, ANDREW, an eminent printer, was born in Glasgow Novem- 23, 1712. He seems to have been designed for the Church, and, in 1727, entered as a student at the University of Glasgow, where it is supposed he went through a regular course of education. He afterwards joined his brother Andrew in business, and with him brought out some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing which the eighteenth century produced. His name is usually classed with that of his brother, the subject of the next article. Andrew died suddenly, September 18, 1775.

FOULIS, ROBERT, a printer of great ingenuity and perseverance, and the first who endeavoured to establish a School of the Fine Arts in Great Britain, elder brother of the preceding, was also a native of Glasgow, where he was born April 20, 1707. At an early age he was bound apprentice to a barber, and this humble employment it appears he afterwards followed for some time on his own account. His abilities and desire for instruction brought him under the notice of the celebrated Dr Francis Hutcheson, then Professor of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University, who advised him to become a bookseller and printer. He attended Dr Hutcheson's lectures for several years, and this seems to have been all the university education he ever received. During the winter he and his brother Andrew employed themselves in teaching the languages, and in summer they made short excursions to England and the Continent. About the end of 1739 Robert Foulis began business in Glasgow as a bookseller; and the first publications which issued from his press were principally of a religious nature. In 1742 he published an elegant edition of "Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione," which is supposed to be the first Greek work printed in Glasgow. In 1743 he was appointed Printer to the University. In 1744 he brought out his celebrated immaculate edition of Horace, 12mo, the sheets of which as they were printed were hung up in the College of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. He soon after took his brother into partnership with him, and for thirty years they continued to produce a series of correct and well-printed books, particularly in the Latin and Greek classics, which for beauty and fidelity were not equalled by any publication of the time. Among these may be mentioned Cicero's Works, in 20 volumes; Cæsar's Commentaries, folio; Homer's Works, 4 vols.; Herodotus, 9 vols., &c.; also an edition of the Greek Testament, small 4to; Gray's Poems; Pope's Works; a folio edition of Milton, and other publications in English.

Encouraged by their success as printers, and desirous to promote the cultivation of the fine arts in Scotland, Robert Foulis was induced to engage in an attempt to establish an academy in Glasgow for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture. In 1751 he visited the Continent, chiefly with the intention of obtaining teachers, and providing paintings, &c. for his proposed institution, and after sending home several artists, he returned to Scotland in 1753. In the course of the same year he commenced his academy under the most unpromising circumstances. The great expense attending it in engaging teachers, sending pupils to Italy to study and copy the works of the ancient masters, and other necessary disbursements, gradually led to the decline of their printing business, which, however, continued to be car-

ried on till the death of Andrew in 1775. In 1776 Robert Foulis exhibited the works belonging to the academy at London, and sold the remainder of his paintings, when, after all expenses were defrayed, the balance in his favour amounted only to fifteen shillings. He died the same year at Edinburgh, on the morning on which he had intended setting out for Glasgow on his return home. Robert Foulis was twice married, and left several children.

FRASER, Sir Alexander, Physician to Charles II., belonged to the ancient family of Fraser of Durris. He was educated in Aberdeen, and by his professional gains and fortunate marriage was enabled to re-purchase the inheritance of his forefathers. We are told that "he was wont to compare the air of Durris to that of Windsor, reckoned the finest in England." He accompanied Charles II. in his expedition to Scotland in 1650, and seems to have been particularly obnoxious to the Covenanters. On the 27th September of that year he and several others, described as "profaine, scandalous, malignant, and disaffected persons," were ordered by the Committee of Estates to remove from the Court within twenty-four hours, under pain of apprehension. His name is conspicuous in the Rolls of the Scotish Parliament during the reign of Charles II., and occurs occasionally in the pages of Pepys. Spottiswoode, in the Appendix to his History of the Church of Scotland, speaks highly of his learning and medical skill. He died in 1681.

FRASER, Robert, an ingenious poet, remarkable also for his facility in the acquisition of languages, the son of a sea-faring man, was born June 24, 1798, in the village of Pathhead, parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. Although his parents moved in a humble sphere of life they contrived to give their children a good education. In the summer of 1802 Robert was sent to a school in his native village, where he continued for about eighteen months. In 1804 he was removed to a seminary kept by a Mr Laverock, which he attended for about four years. He afterwards went to the town's school of Pathhead, and early in 1809 commenced the study of the Latin language. In 1812 he was apprenticed to an eminent wine and spirit merchant in Kirkaldy, with whom he remained four years. In the summer of 1813 he was afflicted with an abscess in his right arm, which confined him to the house for several months, during which time he studied the Latin language more closely than ever, and afterwards added the Greek, French, and Italian; and acquired a thorough knowledge of general literature.

In 1817, on the expiry of his apprenticeship, he became clerk or book-keeper to a respectable ironmonger in Kirkaldy, and in the spring of 1819 he commenced business as an ironmonger in that town, in partnership with Mr James Robertson. In March 1820 he married Miss Ann Cumming, who, with eight children, survived him. His leisure time was invariably devoted to the acquisition of knowledge; and in September 1825 he commenced the study of the German language. About this period his shop was broken into during the night, and jewellery to the value of L.200 stolen from it, of which, or of the robbers, no trace was ever discovered.

Having made himself master not only of the German but of the Spanish languages, he translated from both various pieces of poetry, which, as well as some original productions of his, evincing much simplicity, grace, and tenderness, appeared in the Edinburgh Literary Gazette, the Edinburgh Literary Journal, and various of the newspapers of the period.

In August 1833 his copartnership with Mr Robertson was dissolved, and he commenced business on his own account. Owing, however, to the sudden death, in 1836, of a friend in whose pecuniary affairs he was

deeply involved, and the decline of his own health, his business, notwithstanding his well-known steadiness, industry, and application, did not prosper; and, in 1837, he was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors. It is much to his credit that, in his hour of difficulty, several respectable merchants of his native town came forward and offered to become security for the composition.

In March 1838 he was appointed editor of the Fife Herald; and on leaving Kirkaldy, he was, on August 31 of that year, entertained at a public dinner by a numerous and respectable party of his townsmen, on which occasion he was presented with a copy of the Encyclopædia Britannica, seventh edition, as a testimonial of respect for his talents and private character. The weak state of his health, however, did not allow him to exercise the functions of editor long, and on his being at last confined to bed the duties were delegated to a friend. In the intervals of acute pain he employed himself in arranging his poems with a view to publication; and among the last acts of his life was the dictation of some Norwegian or Danish translation. He died May 22, 1839. His "Poetical Remains," with a well-written and discriminating Memoir of the Author by Mr David Vedder, have been published in one volume.

FRASER, Sir Simon, a renowned warrior and patriot, the son of Sir Simon Fraser, last Lord of Tweeddale and Oliver Castle, who died in 1299, and Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, the Chief of the Bissets, was born in 1257. With his father and family he adhered faithfully to the interest of John Baliol, till the latter himself betrayed his own cause. In 1296, when Edward I. invaded the kingdom, Sir Simon was one of those true-hearted Scotsman whom the English Monarch carried with him to England, where he continued close prisoner for eight months. In June 1297 he and his cousin, Sir Richard Fraser, submitted to Edward, and engaged to accompany that Monarch in his designed expedition to France, but requested permission to go for a short time to Scotland, pledging themselves to deliver up their wives and children for their faithful fulfilment of the engagement.

On his return to his native country, Sir Simon, not considering his forced obligation with King Edward binding in conscience, joined Sir William Wallace, Guardian of the Kingdom, and gave so many distinguished proofs of his valour and patriotism, that when that illustrious hero, in a full assembly of the nobles at Perth, resigned his double commission of General of the Army and Guardian of the Kingdom, Sir Simon Fraser was chosen his successor in the post of Commander of the Scots Army, while Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, Wallace's greatest enemy, was appointed Guardian, on account of his near relation to the Crown.

In summer 1302 two separate armies were sent into Scotland, the one commanded by King Edward in person, and the other by the Prince of Wales, his son, but the Scots, prudently avoiding a regular engagement, contented themselves with intercepting the English convoys, and cutting off detached parties of the enemy. In the meantime a truce was agreed upon till November 30, which, however, was prolonged till Easter 1303. But the English general broke the truce, and passed the Borders in February at the head of 30,000 men, all well armed and well mounted. Meeting with no opposition on their march, for the convenience of forage, and to enable them to harass the country the more effectually, they divided into three bodies, and on the 24th of that month advanced to Roslin near Edinburgh, where they encamped at a considerable distance from each other. The Scots generals, Sir John Comyn and Sir Simon Fraser, hastily collecting about 10,000 men together,

marched from Biggar during the night, and next day defeated in succession the three divisions of the English army, or rather the three separate armies of English. This happened February 25, 1302–3. This victory raised the character of the Scots for courage all over Europe; and Sir Simon Fraser's conduct on the occasion is spoken of in high terms by our ancient historians. Fordun, in his Scotichronicon, says, that he was not only the main instrument in gaining this remarkable battle, but in keeping Sir John Comyn to his duty as Guardian during the four years of his administration.

Highly incensed at this threefold defeat at Roslin, Edward entered Scotland in May following at the head of a vast heterogeneous host, consisting of English, Irish, Welsh, Gascons, and some recreant Scots. Not being able to cope with such a force in the open field, most of the nation betook themselves to strong castles and mountains inaccessible to all but themselves, while the English Monarch penetrated as far as Caithness. Being thus in a manner in possession of the country, the Guardian, Sir John Comyn, and many of the nobility, submitted to him in February 1303–4; but Sir Simon Fraser refusing to do so, was among those who were expressly excepted from the general conditions of the capitulation made at Strathorde on the 9th of that month. It was also provided that he should be banished for three years not only from Scotland but from the dominions of Edward, including France; and he was ordered, besides, to pay a fine of three years' rent of his lands.

Sir Simon, in the meantime, concealed himself in the north till 1306, when he joined Robert the Bruce, who in that year asserted his right to the throne. It is probable that he was present at King Robert's coronation at Scone, as we find him at the fatal battle of Methven soon after; on which occasion the King owed his life to his valour and presence of mind, having been by him three times rescued and remounted, after having three horses shot under him. He escaped with the King, whom he attended into Argyleshire, and was with him at the battle of Dalry. On the separation of the small party which accompanied King Robert, Sir Simon, it is thought, also left him for a short period. But after the King had lurked for some time among the hills, Sir Simon, with Sir Alexander his brother, and some of his friends, rejoined him, when they attacked the Castle of Inverness, and then marched through the Aird, Sir Simon's country, to Dingwall, taking the castle there, and thereafter through Moray, all the fortresses surrendering to Bruce on their way.

In 1307 Sir Simon was, with Sir Walter Logan of the house of Restalrig, treacherously seized by some of the adherents of the Earl of Buchan, one of the chiefs of the Comyns, who sent them in irons to London. When such men as the Earl of Atholl; Niel, Thomas, and Alexander Bruce, the King's brothers; Sir Christopher Seaton, and his brother John; Herbert Norham; Thomas Bois; Adam Wallace, brother of Sir William, and that great hero himself, were put to death, Sir Simon Fraser and Sir Walter Logan had little to expect from Edward's mercy. Accordingly they were both beheaded, but Sir Simon's fate was more severe than was that of any of the rest. He was kept in fetters while in the Tower, and on the day of execution he was dragged through the streets as a traitor, hanged on a high gibbet as a thief, and his head cut off as a murderer. His body, after being exposed for twenty days to the derision of the mob, was thrown across a wooden horse, and consumed by fire, while his head was fixed on the point of a lance, and placed near that of Sir William Wallace on the Bridge of London. Against these merciless executions, which were more dishonouring to Edward's memory than to the illustrious patriots,

his victims, the Lord Chief-Justice of England remonstrated with dignity, declaring to the savage Monarch, "That he had no authority to put prisoners of war to death!" But Edward turned a deaf ear to all such remonstrances. Both his son and grandson, each named also Sir Simon Fraser, distinguished themselves in the wars against the English. The former, who fell at the battle of Hallidon-hill, July 19, 1333, is considered to have been the first of the house of Lovat.

FRASER, SIMON, twelfth Lord Lovat, one of the most remarkable of the actors in the rebellion of 1745, was the second son of Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, by Sybilla, daughter of Macleod of Macleod, and was born at Beaufort, near Inverness, in 1667. He was entered a student at the University of Aberdeen, and in 1694, while prosecuting his studies, he accepted of a commission in the regiment of Lord Murray, afterwards Earl of Tullibardine, procured for him by his cousin Hugh Lord Lovat. Having subsequently accompanied the latter to London, he found means to ingratiate himself so much with his Lordship, that he was prevailed upon to make a universal bequest to him of all his estates in case he should die without male issue. On the death of Lord Lovat soon after, Simon Fraser began to style himself Master of Lovat, while his father took possession of the honours and estate of the family. To render his claims indisputable, however, Simon paid his addresses to the daughter of the late Lord, who had assumed the title of Baroness of Lovat, and having prevailed upon her to elope with him, would have carried his design of marrying her into execution, had his plans not been betrayed by Fraser of Tenecheil, their mutual confidant, and the lady was removed out of the reach of his artifices by her uncle the Marquis of Atholl.

Determined not to be baulked in his object, the Master of Lovat resolved upon marrying the Lady Amelia Murray, Dowager Baroness of Lovat, but as she did not consent to the match, he had recourse to compulsory measures, and, entering the house of Beaufort, where the lady resided, he had the nuptial ceremony performed by a clergyman whom he brought along with him, and immediately afterwards, it is said, forcibly consummated the marriage before witnesses. Having by these proceedings incurred the enmity of the Marquis of Atholl, who was the brother of the Dowager Lady Lovat, he was, in consequence of a representation made to the Privy Council, intercommuned, letters of fire and sword were issued against him and all his clan; and on September 5, 1698, he and ten other persons of the name were tried, in absence, before the High Court of Justiciary for high treason, rape, and other crimes, when, being found guilty, they were condemned to be executed. He was in consequence compelled to quit the kingdom, and went to France for the purpose of lodging a complaint against the Marquis of Atholl with the exiled King at St Germains. His father having, in the mean time, died, he assumed the title of Lord Lovat, and having obtained, through the influence of the Duke of Argyll, a restricted remission of his sentence, he returned to Scotland, and commenced an action against the Marquis of Atholl for defamation, and for devastating his estates; but departing for London before the trial of the cause, and his witnesses not being in attendance, in his absence he lost his case.

On the death of King William in 1702, he procured a commission from several of the principal Scotish Jacobites, with which he went over to France, and immediately joined in all the intrigues of the Court of St Germains. In 1703 he returned to Scotland as an emissary of the Pretender, whose plans he found means to communicate to Government, through the Duke of Queensberry, who was then at the head of Scotish affairs, and soon

after returned to France; where, having written a letter to the mother of the Pretender, remonstrating against her having refused her consent to a proposed expedition to Scotland, and saying that he would never draw a sword for the royal cause so long as the regency was in her hands, he was, at the instance of the exiled Queen, imprisoned thirty-two days in a dark dungeon, three years in the castle of Angouleme, and seven years in the city of Saumur.

After making many fruitless efforts to obtain his liberty, by writing to the Duke of Argyll and others of his friends, he at last resolved, on the death of Queen Anne, to quit his confinement at Saumur, and join his Clan in the North. He accordingly reached England on November 1, 1714, and immediately applied to the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Ilay, Forbes of Culloden, and others, to intercede for him with the government, to obtain a remission of the sentence of death which was still in full force against him in Scotland. He remained in London till October 1715, when the rebellion having broken out, the addresses which had been presented to the King in his behalf were graciously received, and he obtained a full pardon. He accordingly returned to Scotland, just in time to be of considerable service to the royal cause, and to his own interests; and having "marshalled his Clan," concerted a plan with the Grants, and Forbes of Culloden, for recovering Inverness from the rebels, in which they succeeded. For his zeal and activity on this occasion he had his reward. The young Baroness of Lovat had married, in 1702, Alexander Mackenzie, younger of Prestonhall, who thereupon assumed the name of Fraser of Fraserdale; but engaging in the rebellion of 1715, he was attainted by act of Parliament, and his liferent of the estate of Lovat was bestowed, by a grant from the Crown, on Simon, Lord Lovat, "for his many brave and loyal services done and performed to his Majesty," particularly in the late rebellion. In 1721 he voted by list at the election of a representative Peer, when his title was questioned. His vote was again objected to at the general elections of 1722 and 1727. In consequence of which he brought a declarator of his right to the title before the Court of Session, and their judgment, pronounced July 3, 1730, was in his favour. To prevent an appeal, a compromise was entered into with Hugh Mackenzie, son of the Baroness, who, on the death of his mother, had assumed the title; whereby, for a valuable consideration, he ceded to Simon, Lord Lovat, his claim to the honours, and his right to the estate after his father's death.

Although Lord Lovat had deemed it best for his own purposes to join the friends of the government in 1715, he was, nevertheless, throughout his whole career, a thorough Jacobite in principle; and in 1740 he was the first to sign the Association for the support of the Pretender, who promised to create him Duke of Fraser, and Lieutenant-General, and General of the Highlands. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he sent his eldest son with a body of his Clan to join the Chevalier, while he himself remained at home. After the disastrous defeat at Culloden, the young Pretender took refuge, on the evening of the battle, in Lovat's house. Lovat himself afterwards retired from the pursuit of the King's forces to the mountains, but not finding himself safe there, he escaped in a boat to an island in Loch Morar. Thither he was pursued, taken prisoner, and carried to London. His trial commenced before the House of Peers, March 7, 1747; he was found guilty on March 18; sentence of death was pronounced next day; and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, April 9, 1747, in the eightieth year of his age. His behaviour while in the Tower was cheerful and collected. When advised by his friends to petition for mercy, he absolutely refused, saying he was old

and infirm, and his life was not worth asking. His estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown, but the former were restored in 1774 to his eldest son, Major-General, the Hon. Simon Fraser, who died in February 1782.

FULTON, GEORGE, an eminent teacher, was born February 3, 1752. He was originally intended for a printer, and served his apprenticeship in a printing-office in Glasgow. He was afterwards a compositor in the employment of Mr Willison, Edinburgh, and subsequently worked at the case in Dumfries. While yet a young man, he married the daughter of a preacher and teacher of Edinburgh, of the name of Tod, and became a teacher himself, having been appointed to a charity school in Niddry's Wynd. While here, he invented an improvement in the art of teaching, which enabled his pupils to become remarkably proficient in their knowledge of the English tongue, both as regards reading and pronunciation, and which consisted in his using moveable letters pasted on pieces of wood, that were kept in boxes like those in a compositor's case. The idea of improvement in pronunciation was derived partly from Mr Sheridan's system, and that of the letter-box from his former trade of a printer.

His abilities becoming known, he was appointed by the Town-Council one of the four Teachers of English under the patronage of the City Corporation. In 1790 he resigned his situation, and having removed to the New Town of Edinburgh, commenced teaching Grammar and Elocution on his own account. Among his pupils were teachers from various quarters, eager to acquire a knowledge of his system, as well as many gentlemen, who afterwards became eminent as speakers. Having devoted his constant efforts to the improvement of his method, his long experience in teaching enabled him, in co-operation with his nephew, Mr Knight, to produce a Pronouncing Dictionary, which, being unrivalled of its kind, was soon adopted as a standard work in most schools. His talents and zeal as a teacher were rewarded by his acquiring an independence, and about 1811 Mr Fulton resigned his school to his nephew, Mr George Knight, and for the remainder of his useful and meritorious life, he lived at the villa of Summerfield, near Newhaven, which he had purchased in 1806. He died, September 1, 1831, in the eightieth year of his age. He was twice married, but had no children.

G.

GALL, RICHARD, a poet of considerable merit, the son of a notary at Dunbar, was born at Linkhouse, near that town, in December 1776. At an early age he was sent to a school at Haddington, where he was instructed in the ordinary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic. When he was eleven years of age he was put as an apprentice to his mother's brother, to learn the trade of a house-carpenter and builder. The drudgery of such an occupation not suiting the bent of his mind, he soon quitted it, and walked on foot to Edinburgh, to which city his father's family had some time before removed. Having chosen for himself the trade of a printer, he was, in 1789, entered as an apprentice to the late Mr David Ramsay, proprietor of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, in whose service he remained during the remainder of his short life.

He now made considerable progress in several branches of learning, under

a private teacher, whom his mother had taken into her house to superintend the education of her family. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was appointed travelling clerk to Mr Ramsay. He had early turned his attention to Scotish poetry, and the "Gentle Shepherd" of Ramsay called forth the latent inspiration of poetry in his own breast. He was an ardent admirer of the poems of Burns, and during the latter part of the life of our national Bard, he enjoyed his friendship and correspondence. With Hector Macniel, the ingenious author of "Will and Jean," he was also on terms of intimacy. Thomas Campbell lodged in the same house with Gall at the time he was preparing for the press the "Pleasures of Hope;" and the similarity of their ages, pursuits, and sentiments, naturally led to the most cordial friendship between them. His principal associate was, however, Mr Alexander Murray, afterwards Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr Gall wrote chiefly in the Scotish dialect, to which he was very partial. Only a few of his detached songs were published in his lifetime, but these soon acquired a considerable degree of popularity. Amongst his best efforts in this way are, "The Braes of Drumlee," "Captain O'Kain," and "My only Joe and Dearie, O." Mr Stark, in his "Biographia Scotica," attributes to Gall the song, "Fareweel to Ayrshire," usually printed among the works of Burns as the production of the latter. He says, that when Gall wrote it, he sent it to Johnson's "Scots Poetical Museum," with Burns' name prefixed, to give it a better chance of attracting notice. Being a member of a volunteer corps, Gall wrote several patriotic pieces, to stimulate the ardour of his comrades; and one of these being printed, copies of it were distributed to every individual in the regiment. He had formed the plan of several larger poems, when he was prematurely cut off by abscess in his breast, just as his poetical powers were beginning to expand themselves. He died May 10, 1801, in the 25th year of his age. A Selection of his Poems, with a Memoir, were published in one small volume by Oliver and Boyd in 1819.

GALLOWAY, Robert, author of "Poems, Epistles, and Songs, chiefly in the Scotish dialect," was born at Stirling in June 1752. He was bred a shoemaker, but finding that occupation too sedentary for a weak habit of body, he became a bookseller and rhymster, and kept a circulating library at Glasgow. His Poems were published in that city in 1788, and the volume contained also a brief Account of the Revolution in 1688, &c. He died March 4, 1794.

GALT, John, an eminent novelist and prolific miscellaneous writer, was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, May 2, 1779. He was the eldest son of a person engaged in mercantile pursuits, and his parents ranked among the native gentry. In the excellent schools of his native town he received the first rudiments of his education. In his eleventh year the family removed to Greenock, where he pursued his studies at the public school, under Mr Colin Lamont: and being addicted to reading, his inborn passion for literature found ample gratification in the stores of a public library to which he had access. Having a mechanical turn, with a taste for music, he attempted the construction of a small pianoforte or hurdy-gurdy, as well as of an Æolian harp. In these early years he composed some pieces of music, one or two of which became popular. He also conceived the idea of several local improvements of importance, some of which have since taken place.

In his boyhood his health was delicate, and he was considered a dull scholar. His strength and energy of character, however, increased with his years, and in due time he was placed in the counting-room of Messrs James Miller and Company, with the

view of learning the mercantile profession. He continued in their employment for several years; but having, in 1804, resented an insult from a mercantile correspondent in a manner which rendered his situation in Greenock very disagreeable, he was induced to remove to London, where he embarked in trade in partnership with a Mr M'Lauchlan, but the connection ultimately proving unfortunate, was in the course of two or three years dissolved, when he entered at Lincoln's Inn, but eventually abandoned the law. In 1809, on account of his health, he embarked for the Mediterranean. At Gibraltar he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron and a Mr, now Sir John, Hobhouse, in whose company he sailed to Sicily, from whence he proceeded to Malta, and thence to Greece. At Tripolizza he conceived a scheme for forming a mercantile establishment in the Levant to counteract the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. After touching at Smyrna, he returned to Malta, where, to his surprise, he found that a plan similar to his had already been suggested to a commercial company there by one of their partners resident in Vienna. He now proceeded to inspect the coasts of the Grecian Archipelago, and to ascertain the safest route to the borders of Hungary; and after satisfying himself of the practicability of introducing goods into the Continent by this circuitous channel, he returned home in August 1811. He made several applications to Government on the subject of his scheme, but these were little attended to, and he never derived any benefit from the project, which was soon afterwards acted upon by others to their great advantage. The result of his observations he communicated to the public in 1812, under the title of "Voyages and Travels in the years 1809 1810, and 1811," which was his first avowed work, and contained much new and interesting information relative to the countries he had visited. He had previously published, about the end of 1804, a Gothic poem, without his name, entitled "The Battle of Largs," which he subsequently endeavoured to suppress.

Having been appointed by Mr Kirkman Finlay of Glasgow, joint superintendent of a branch of his business established at Gibraltar, he went for a short time to that place, where, however, his health suffered, and the victories of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula having seriously checked the success of his mercantile operations, he resigned his situation and returned home for medical advice. Shortly after his arrival in London he became connected with the Star newspaper, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr Alexander Tilloch, proprietor of that paper, and editor of the Philosophical Magazine, by whom he had a family.

Mr Galt's next work, published about the same time as his Travels, was the "Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey;" and then followed in rapid succession—"Reflections on Political and Commercial Subjects," 8vo, 1812; Four Tragedies, 1812; "Letters from the Levant," 8vo, 1813; "The Life and Studies of Benjamin West," 8vo, 1816; "The Majola, a Tale," 2 vols., 1816, which contains his peculiar opinions on fatality, founded on an idea that many of the events of life depend upon instinct, and not upon reason or accident; "Pictures from English, Scotch, and Irish History," 2 vols. 12mo; "The Wandering Jew;" "Modern Travels in Asia;" "The Crusade;" "The Earthquake," 3 vols., and a number of minor biographies and plays, most of the latter appearing in a periodical work called at first the Rejected Theatre, and afterwards the New British Theatre.

Among other schemes of utility which about this time engaged Mr Galt's attention was the establishment of the National Caledonian Asylum, which owed its existence mainly to his exertions. In the year 1820 he contributed a series of articles, styled

the "Ayrshire Legatees," to *Blackwood's Magazine;* these were afterwards collected into a separate volume, which, from its admirable delineation of Scotish life and character, became very popular, and established his name at once as second only to that of the author of Waverley. Soon after appeared "The Annals of the Parish," intended by the author as a kind of Scotish Vicar of Wakefield, and it certainly possesses much of the household humour and pathos of that admired work. About this period Mr Galt resided at Eskgrove House, near Musselburgh, having removed to Scotland chiefly with a view to the education of his children. He next published "The Provost," in one vol., which was considered by the author his best novel; "The Steam Boat," 1 vol.; "Sir Andrew Wylie," 3 vols.; "The Entail," 3 vols.; and "The Gathering in the West," which last related to the flocking of the West country people to Edinburgh at the period of George the Fourth's visit. The peculiarities of national character, the quaintness of phrase and dialogue, the knowledge of life, and the "pawky" humour displayed in these works, rendered them unusually attractive, and they were in consequence eagerly perused by the public. A series of historical romances, in 3 vols. each, comprising "Ringan Gilhaize," "The Spaewife," and "Rothelan," were published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, but these were considered inferior to his other novels.

In 1824 he was appointed acting manager and superintendent of the Canada Company, for establishing emigrants and selling the crown lands in Upper Canada, a situation which required his almost constant residence in that country, and appears to have yielded him a salary of L.1000 a-year. Unfortunately he soon got involved in disputes with the Government, having encountered opposition to his plans from the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland; and his conduct being unfairly represented to the Directors at home, in the spring of 1827 he sent in his resignation to the Chairman. He had in the meantime founded, amidst many difficulties, the now flourishing town of Guelph, on the spot where he had hewed down the first tree in that till then uncultivated wilderness. Another town in the neighbourhood of Guelph has been named Galt, after himself, by his friend the Hon. William Dixon. He returned to London in 1830, just previous to the breaking up of the Canada Company, who seem to have treated him in a very harsh manner. At a subsequent period he endeavoured, but without success, to form a new Brunswick Company; and, besides various other schemes, he entertained a project for making Glasgow a sea-port, by deepening the Clyde, and erecting a dam, with a lock at Bowling Bay. This, which was a favourite crotchet of his, he said was the legacy he left to Glasgow, in gratitude for the many good offices done to him by the inhabitants of that city.

After his return to England he again had recourse to his pen for support, and was for a short time editor of the Courier newspaper. Among the principal of his works after this period may be particularly noticed,—"Lawrie Todd, a Tale," 1830, 3 vols., in which Mr Galt gives the fruits of his own experience in America as agent for the Canada Company; "Southennan, a Tale," in 3 vols., 1830, which embodied an antiquarian description of Scotish manners in the reign of Queen Mary; "The Lives of the Players," 2 vols., written for the National Library; "The Life of Lord Byron," for the same series; "Bogle Corbet, or the Emigrants," 3 vols., 1831, intended as a guide-book to Canada; "Stanley Buxton, or the Schoolfellows," 3 vols., 1832; "Eben Erskine," 3 vols.; "The Stolen Child," 1833; "Apotheosis of Sir Walter Scott;" "The Member" and "The Radical," political tales, in one volume each.

In July 1832 Mr Galt was struck

with paralysis, and was removed to Greenock to reside among his relations. Although deprived of the use of his limbs, and latterly unable to hold a pen, his mental powers retained their vigour amid the decay of his physical energies. His memory, it is true, was so far impaired that, some time previous to his death, he required to finish any writing he attempted at one sitting, as he felt himself at a loss, on returning to the subject, to recal the train of his ideas, yet his mind was as active, and his imagination as lively, as ever; and the glee with which he either recounted or listened to any humorous anecdote, showed that his keen sense of the ludicrous, displayed to such advantage in his novels, had lost none of its acuteness. In 1833 he published his "Autobiography," in 2 vols.; and in 1834 his "Literary Life and Miscellanies," 3 vols. He also contributed a variety of minor tales and sketches to the magazines and annuals; and among his latest productions was a tale called "The Bedral," which was not inferior to his Provost Pawkie; and "The Demon of Destiny, and other Poems," privately printed at Greenock, 1839. His name appears as editor on the third and fourth volumes of "The Diary Illustrative of the Times of George IV.," a work which created considerable outcry on the publication of the first and second volumes in 1838. Mr Galt wrote in all fifty-six volumes, and it would be difficult to furnish a complete list of his works. He himself was unable to recollect them all. In a list which he made he forgot an epic poem, and he afterwards jocularly remarked that he should be remembered as one who had published an epic poem, and forgot that he had done so. About ten days before his death he was visited by another paralytic shock, being the fourteenth in succession. This deprived him at first of the use of his speech, although he afterwards had power to articulate indistinctly broken sentences. He was, however, quite sensible, and indicated by unequivocal signs that he understood what was said to him. He died April 11, 1839, leaving a widow and two sons struggling with adverse circumstances. In person he was uncommonly tall, and his form muscular and powerful. He had moved during the greater part of his life in the best circles of society; and as his manners were frank and agreeable, he was ever a most intelligent and pleasant companion. His feelings during the monotonous latter years of his changeful life, which were varied only by his sufferings, he expressed in the pathetic lines given in his Autobiography, beginning—

> "Helpless, forgotten, sad, and lame,
> On one lone seat the livelong day,
> I muse of youth, and dreams of fame,
> And hopes and wishes all away."

In the *London and Edinburgh Magazine* for March 1841, a suggestion has been thrown out by Mr Vedder the poet, for a monument to his memory, which we hope yet to see acted upon as his genius and worth deserve.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, an eminent botanist and zoologist, was born in Scotland in January 1730, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he studied botany according to the system of Tournefort, under Dr Alston, and it is probable that he took the degree of M.D. there. In 1752 he settled as physician at Charlestown, in South Carolina, and soon after married. From his first arrival in America he had engaged in botanical researches, with the assistance of the works of Tournefort and Ray, but he found the greatest difficulty in ascertaining his discoveries, and especially in reducing such plants as appeared nondescripts to their proper places in the systems of those writers, which were more adapted for Europe than America. Having met with the "Fundamenta Botanica," and the "Classes Plantarum" of Linnæus, he opened a correspondence with that great naturalist in March 1755, by an elegant and enthusiastic Latin letter.

He soon after received from Europe the "Philosophia Botanica," the "Systema Naturæ," and some other works of the Swedish botanist, which greatly assisted him in his investigations. His labours were directed to the discovery and verification of new genera among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America, in which he was very successful. To his exertions Linnæus was indebted particularly for a knowledge of the insects and fishes of South Carolina, among which is the "Siren lacertina," a most curious animal, resembling both a lizard and a fish, of which he sent a description, with specimens, to Linnæus at Upsal in the spring of 1765.

After a residence of more than twenty years in Charlestown, the revolutionary disturbances in America interrupted his scientific correspondence, and finally obliged him, as he had joined the loyalists, to quit that country and take refuge in England. He left a son behind him, but was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. In June 1773 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, but was not admitted till May 10, 1783, the latter being probably his first opportunity of attending in person after he came to London, where he died April 15, 1791, in the 62d year of his age. On the recommendation of Linnæus, he had, in 1761, been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Upsal. Dr Garden published an account of the "Gymnotus Electricus," or Electrical Eel, in the Philosophical Transactions, and also wrote some other detached papers, but produced no separate work. His name will be botanically perpetuated by the elegant and fragrant "Gardenia," dedicated to him by his friend Ellis.

GARDEN, FRANCIS, LORD GARDENSTONE, an eminent judge, second son of Alexander Garden, Esq. of Troup, by Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, one of the Lords of Session, was born at Edinburgh, June 24, 1721. After passing through the usual course of liberal education at the University of his native city, he applied to the study of the law, and was admitted advocate in 1744. In spite of his disposition to literary pursuits, and a strong taste for convivial enjoyments, he soon began to distinguish himself at the bar. In the celebrated Douglas Cause he took a leading part, and was one of the counsel sent to France to inquire into the circumstances connected with the case in that country. In 1764 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in July of the same year was raised to the Bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Gardenstone.

In 1762 he had purchased the estate of Johnston in Kincardineshire, and, in 1765, greatly added to the value of this property by laying down a plan for the extension of the adjoining village of Laurencekirk, then a mere hamlet, which, in 1779, he procured to be erected into a burgh of barony. He built a commodious inn, styled the Gardenstone Arms, for the reception of travellers, founded a library for the use of the villagers, with a museum for the attraction of strangers, and established manufactures of various kinds. Although some of his undertakings in connection with this village did not succeed, this did not in the least dishearten him, or cause him to abate in his philanthropic exertions; and he had at length the satisfaction of seeing the village of Laurencekirk, which has since become famous for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, attain to a degree of prosperity and importance which exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

In 1785, upon the death of his elder brother, who was for some time M.P. for Aberdeenshire, he succeeded to the family estates in Banffshire, worth about L.3000 a-year, when, in accordance with the natural generosity of his disposition, he remitted to the tenants all the arrears due to him as the heir of his brother. He had been appointed, in 1776, to a seat on the Justiciary bench, in the room of Lord Pitfour, which he now resigned for a

pension of L.200 a-year; and, in September 1786, he went abroad for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired. After travelling through France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy, he returned home in the end of 1788. In 1791 he published the first volume of his "Travelling Memorandums, made in a Tour upon the Continent of Europe in the years 1786, 1787, and 1788." In 1792 he added a second volume, and a third, supplied from his papers by his friends, appeared after his death. In 1791 he also published, anonymously, a collection of satires and light fugitive pieces, entitled "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," which were partly his own, and partly the composition of some of the convivial friends of his youth. His lordship resided, during the latter years of his life, chiefly at Morningside, near Edinburgh. Having derived benefit from the use of the mineral spring, called St Bernard's Well, in the vicinity of that city, he erected over it a massy building of free stone, surmounted by a temple, in which he placed a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health. He died July 22, 1793, aged seventy-three.

GARDINER, JAMES, a distinguished military officer, celebrated as much for his piety as for his courage and loyalty, the son of Captain Patrick Gardiner, of the family of Torwoodhead, by Mrs Mary Hodge, of the family of Gladsmuir, was born at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, January 10, 1687–8, and received his education at the grammar school of Linlithgow. He served as a cadet very early, and at fourteen years of age had an Ensign's commission in a Scots regiment in the Dutch service, in which he continued till 1702, when he received an Ensign's commission from Queen Anne, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Ramillies, May 23, 1706, but was soon after exchanged. In the latter year, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant, and on January 31, 1714–15, was made Captain-lieutenant in Colonel Ker's regiment of dragoons. At the taking of Preston in Lancashire, in 1715, he headed a party of twelve, and advancing to the barricades of the insurgents, set them on fire, in spite of a furious storm of musketry, by which eight of his men were killed. He afterwards became aid-de-camp to the Earl of Stair, and accompanying his Lordship in his celebrated embassy to Paris, acted as master of the horse on occasion of his splendid entrance into the French capital. After several intermediate promotions, he was, July 20, 1724, appointed Major of a regiment of dragoons, commanded by his friend Lord Stair; and in January 1730 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment, in which he continued till April 1743, when he received a Colonel's commission in a regiment of dragoons, then newly raised, which was quartered in the neighbourhood of his own house in East-Lothian.

Colonel Gardiner had for many years been noted for his gay and dissolute habits of life, but about the middle of July 1719 a remarkable change took place in his conduct and sentiments, caused by his accidental perusal of a religious book, written by Mr Thomas Watson, entitled "The Christian Soldier, or Heaven taken by Storm." The account of his wonderful conversion as given by Dr Doddridge, in his celebrated memoir of him, which partakes of the character of the early miracles of the church, is well known. He was, says his biographer, in the most amazing manner, without any religious opportunity, or peculiar advantage, deliverance, or affliction, reclaimed, on a sudden, in the prime of his days and the vigour of health, from a life of profligacy and wickedness, not only to a steady course of regularity and virtue, but to high devotion and strict though unaffected purity of manners; which he continued to sustain until his untimely death.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745 his regiment march-

ed with the utmost expedition to Dunbar, and being joined by Hamilton's regiment of dragoons, and the foot under the command of Sir John Cope, the whole force proceeded towards Edinburgh to give battle to the rebels. The two hostile bodies came into view of each other on September 20, in the neighbourhood of Colonel Gardiner's own house near Prestonpans. Next day he fell at the head of his men in the action fought there; being cut down by a Highlander with a scythe fastened to a long pole, and immediately after another Highlander gave him a stroke, either with a broadsword or a Lochaber axe, on the back part of his head, which was the mortal blow. His remains were interred on the 24th of the same month at the parish church of Tranent, where he usually, when at home, attended divine service. He had married, July 11, 1726, the Lady Frances Erskine, daughter to the fourth Earl of Buchan, by whom he had thirteen children, five only of whom, two sons and three daughters, survived their father.

GARNOCK, Robert, one of the martyrs of the Covenant, was a native of Stirling; and after the Restoration, was a constant attender of the field preachers, in preference to hearing the curates. His father was a blacksmith, and having learnt the same trade, he followed his occupation for some time at Glasgow, being obliged to leave Stirling owing to the persecution to which he was subjected. He subsequently returned to his native town, where he was apprehended and confined for a short period in the castle. In the beginning of 1678, when the Highland host was commanded westward, and all the inhabitants of Stirling were required to take arms in behalf of the Government, he refused, and went out of the town with a few others to hold a meeting for prayer. Orders were forthwith issued for his apprehension, but he escaped. He now wandered about from one place to another, until the morning of May 9, 1679, when he was taken prisoner by two soldiers on the Castlehill, in consequence of being present at a skirmish which happened the day before at a hill above Fintry, beside the Craigs of Ballglass, between some troopers from Stirling and a party of Covenanters who had met there at a field preaching. Being removed to Edinburgh, he remained in prison for two years and a half, continually refusing to subscribe the bond of conformity against offensive arms, tendered by Government, and testifying against the indulgence, &c. On October 1, 1681, he was brought before the Council, where, having disowned the King's authority, and refused them as his judges, he was, on the 7th, indicted before the High Court of Justiciary, and, as a matter of course, condemned, with five others, to be executed at the Gallow-lee betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, their heads and hands to be cut off, and to be fixed upon the Pleasance Port. This sentence was accordingly, on the 10th of the same month, carried into effect, in all its parts, upon Garnock and four others, one of the prisoners having been reprieved.

GARTHSHORE, Maxwell, an eminent physician and accoucheur, the son of the minister of Kirkcudbright, was born in that town, October 28, 1732. At the age of fourteen he was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, and after attending the medical classes in the University, in his twenty-second year he entered the army as assistant to Surgeon Huck, afterwards Dr Huck Saunders, in Lord Charles Hay's regiment. In 1756 he succeeded to the practice of Dr John Fordyce at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, where, in 1759, he married a young lady heiress to a small estate. In 1763 he removed to London, where he practised with great reputation for nearly fifty years; being distinguished not only for his skill and learning, but for his piety and benevolence. He was physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and a Fellow of the

Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He wrote several medical and physiological papers, which were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, the London Medical Journal, &c. His first wife having died in March 1765, in 1795 he married a second wife, who predeceased him. Dr Garthshore died, 1st March 1812, at the age of eighty, leaving a fortune of L.55,000.

GED, WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, the inventor of stereotyping, was a goldsmith in Edinburgh, where he first practised his great improvement in the art of printing in 1725. In July 1729 he entered into partnership with William Fenner, a stationer in London, who, in consideration of advancing the money necessary for bringing the invention into practice, was to have half the profits. Subsequently Mr John James, an architect at Greenwich, with his brother Mr Thomas James, a letter-founder, and Mr James Ged, the inventor's son, were admitted into the co-partnery; and in 1730 they applied to the University of Cambridge for printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books by block instead of common types, when a lease was sealed to them April 23, 1731. Only two Prayer Books, however, were finished, after a large sum of money had been expended, and the attempt being relinquished, the lease was given up in 1738. Ged imputed this failure to the villany of the pressmen and the ill treatment of his partners, particularly Fenner, whom John James and he were advised to prosecute, but declined doing so. In 1733 he returned to Scotland, and at the request of his friends, who were anxious to see a specimen of his invention, published, in 1744, a stereotyped edition of Sallust, which his daughter says was printed in 1736. Ged died in very indifferent circumstances, on October 19, 1749, after his utensils had been sent to Leith to be shipped for London, where he intended to enter into trade as a printer with his son James. The latter had engaged in the Rebellion of 1745 as a Captain in the Duke of Perth's regiment, and being taken at Carlisle, was condemned, but on his father's account, by Dr Smith's interest with the Duke of Newcastle, was pardoned and set at liberty in 1748. He afterwards worked for some time as a journeyman, and then commenced business on his own account; but being unsuccessful, he went out to Jamaica, where his younger brother, William, was established as a printer, but died soon after. The process of stereotyping is now in very general use, being applied chiefly to such works as Bibles, Prayer-Books, Encyclopædias, School-books, Gazetteers, and publications which come out in numbers.

GEDDES, ALEXANDER, a Roman Catholic divine, critic, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1737 at Arradowl, in the parish of Ruthven, Banffshire. His parents being in possession of an English Bible, he applied himself, as soon as he could read, to the study of it, and is said to have known the historical parts by heart before he was eleven years old. At the age of fourteen, he was sent to the free Roman Catholic seminary of Sculan, in the Highlands, to be educated for the service of his Church, where he remained till he was twenty-one, when he was removed to the Scots College at Paris. In 1764 he returned to Scotland, and was ordered to Dundee to officiate as priest among the Catholics of Forfarshire. In 1765 he accepted of an invitation from the Earl of Traquair to reside in his family at Traquair House; where he regulated his studies so as to be preparatory to the plan he had long conceived, of making a new translation of the Bible for the use of his Catholic countrymen.

Having formed an attachment to a female relative of the Earl, which was returned by the lady with equal warmth, and not wishing to violate his vow of celibacy, he abruptly quitted the mansion of Lord Traquair, in less than two years after his arrival there, leaving behind him a

beautiful little poem, entitled "The Confessional," addressed to the fair yet innocent cause of his departure. He left Traquair in the autumn of 1768, and proceeded to Paris, where he remained the following winter, engaged mostly in the public libraries, making extracts on biblical criticism from rare books, particularly Hebrew ones. In the spring of 1769 he returned to Scotland, and was appointed to the charge of a Catholic congregation at Auchinalrig in Banffshire; where in the summer of 1770 he erected a new chapel on the spot where the old one, which was in ruins, stood, and repaired and improved the priest's dwelling-house at Auchinalrig, making it one of the most pleasant and convenient abodes belonging to the Roman Catholic clergy in that part of the country. The liberality of his sentiments, and the friendships which he formed with persons of the Protestant faith, and especially his occasional appearance in the church of the Rev. Mr Crawford, the minister of an adjoining parish, exposed him to the angry expostulations of Bishop Hay, his diocesan, who menaced him with suspension from his ecclesiastical functions unless he became more circumspect in his life and conversation, and kept himself uncontaminated by heretical intercourse. At this period he had contracted debts to a considerable amount, which he was totally unable to pay, when the late Duke of Norfolk, who had heard of his zeal, liberality, and learning, stepped forward and generously relieved him of all his embarrassments. In the hope of improving his circumstances, he now took a small farm in the immediate vicinity of Auchinalrig, to stock which he was obliged to borrow money, and the failure of three successive crops, with the building of a small chapel close to his farm, which added considerably to his liabilities, in less than three years plunged him into deeper difficulties than ever. To free himself from his new embarrassments he published, in 1779, at London, "Select Satires of Horace, translated into English Verse, and, for the most part, adapted to the present Times and Manners," which produced him a profit of about L.100, which, with the proceeds of the sale of his household goods, he applied to the liquidation of his debts. Having carried his contumacy so far as occasionally to attend the church of the Rev. Mr Buchanan, minister of Cullen, Bishop Hay put his former threat into execution, and suspended him from his clerical functions within his diocese. This decided him upon going to London, and, accordingly, about the end of 1779, he quitted Auchinalrig, after having discharged there, for ten years, the various duties belonging to his pastoral office. From the University of Aberdeen he received, at this time, the degree of LL.D., being the first Roman Catholic to whom it had been granted since the Reformation.

Dr Geddes arrived in the metropolis of England about the beginning of 1780, and officiated for a few months as priest in the Imperial Ambassador's Chapel, till it was suppressed in the end of that year, by an order from the Emperor Joseph II. He afterwards preached occasionally at the chapel in Duke Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, till Easter 1782, when he relinquished altogether the exercise of clerical functions. He now resumed his early project of completing a new version of the Bible; and he had the good fortune to meet with a patron in Lord Petre, who allowed him a salary of L.200 per annum while employed upon the translation, and to be at the expense of whatever private library the Doctor might think requisite for his purpose. In a short time he published a sketch of his plan, under the title of an "Idea of a New Version of the Holy Bible, for the use of the English Catholics," which excited considerable attention to his undertaking.

In the summer of 1781 Dr Geddes paid a visit to Scotland, during which he wrote "Luiton, a Tweeddale Pas-

toral," in honour of the birth of a son and heir to the noble house of Traquair. He soon after accompanied the Earl and Countess on a Tour to the South of France; and on his return to London, wrote an entirely new prospectus detailing, fully and explicitly, the plan which he proposed to follow in his translation of the Bible. This he submitted in manuscript to Dr Lowth, Bishop of London, on whose recommendation it was published in 1785, as it would form not only an introduction to his work, but would be a useful and edifying treatise to young students in divinity.

In November 1785 Dr Geddes was elected by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland one of their correspondent members, an honour which he acknowledged in a poetical epistle to that body, written in "geud auld Scottis phrase." He afterwards contributed to the Society, "A Dissertation on the Scots-Saxon Dialect," and two other poems, being translations of the first Eclogue of Virgil, and the first Idyllion of Theocritus, into Scotish verse, all of which will be found printed in the Society's "Transactions."

He had now made considerable progress with his Translation, and, in 1787, published "A Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, containing queries, doubts, and difficulties relative to a vernacular version of the Holy Scriptures," which was a sort of appendix to his prospectus. In the same year appeared "A Letter to the Rev. Dr Priestley, in which the author attempts to prove, by one prescriptive argument, that the Divinity of Jesus Christ was a primitive tenet of Christianity." About the same period he published anonymously several pamphlets on temporary topics, two of which referred to the Test and Corporation Acts, which became very popular. On the commencement of the "Analytical Review" in May 1788, the Doctor became a contributor to it, and continued his connection with that periodical for five years and a half, during which period he is known to have written for it forty-seven articles, principally in the department of biblical criticism and ecclesiastical history.

In the course of 1788 appeared his "Proposals for Printing by Subscription a New Translation of the Bible," in which he solicited the opinions, hints, and suggestions of literary persons, and received so many that, in July 1790, he thought proper to publish "Dr Geddes' General Answer to the Queries, Counsels, and Criticisms that have been communicated to him since the Publication of his Proposals." At length, after having been pioneered for years by so many proposals and prospectuses of a new version, the first volume of the long-expected work made its appearance in 1792, dedicated to his patron, Lord Petre, and containing the first six books of the Old Testament. This volume was keenly attacked by Christians of all denominations, and the Vicars Apostolic of the Western, Northern, and London districts, issued a pastoral letter prohibiting its use and reception among the faithful. Against this prohibition the Doctor remonstrated in vain. He first published an "Address to the Public," vindicating the impartiality of his translation; he then wrote privately to the Vicars, and receiving no answer, he published a letter to Bishop Douglas, Vicar Apostolic of London, complaining of their conduct as uncharitable, illiberal, and arbitrary. The only notice that was taken of his remonstrances was his suspension from all ecclesiastical functions. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his Translation; and in 1800 "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, corresponding with a New Translation, Vol. I., containing Remarks on the Pentateuch." In these works Dr Geddes denies the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and assails the credit of Moses in every part of his character as an historian, a legislator, and a moralist. He even doubts

whether he was the author of the Pentateuch. He styles the history of the creation a fabulous cosmogony, and the story of the fall an allegory. Can it be wondered at, then, that both Romanist and Protestant united in rejecting and denouncing his New Translation of the Bible?

Owing to the heavy expenses attending the works on which he was engaged, Dr Geddes became involved, for the third time, in pecuniary difficulties, and a subscription was set on foot for his behalf, when the sum collected and expended upon his account, from the commencement of 1788 to the middle of 1800, amounted to about L.900. He had commenced a new translation of the Book of Psalms, and had already printed in 8vo 104 of them, when a painful and excruciating disorder terminated his life on February 26, 1802, and his remains were interred in Paddington churchyard. Besides the more important works above mentioned, he was the anthor of numerous other publications both in prose and verse, which it would exceed our limits to enumerate. The life of this learned but eccentric divine has been written by Dr John Mason Good.

GEDDES, JAMES, an accomplished essayist, the eldest son of an old and respectable family in Tweeddale, was born there about 1710, and was educated under his father's roof. He afterwards went to the University of Edinburgh, where he particularly applied to mathematical learning, in which he made remarkable proficiency under the celebrated Colin MacLaurin. Having studied for the law, he was admitted advocate, and practised at the bar for several years with increasing reputation, but was cut off by a lingering consumption in 1749, before he was forty years of age. Having devoted much of his time to the perusal of the ancient poets, philosophers, and historians, he published at Glasgow, in 1748, "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly of Plato," in one volume 8vo. He is said to have left papers sufficient to make another volume, but they were never published.

GEDDES, MICHAEL, an eminent divine of the Church of England, and ecclesiastical writer, was born about 1650. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, which is supposed to have been his native place; and having taken the degree of M.A., he was, in July 1671, incorporated in the same at Oxford, being one of the first four natives of Scotland who were admitted to the benefits of the exhibitions founded by Bishop Warner in Baliol College. In 1678 he went to Lisbon as chaplain to the English Factory there. In 1686 the Inquisition, taking offence at the exercise of his functions, cited him to appear before them, and, in violation of the privilege guaranteed by the Commercial Treaty between England and Portugal, prohibited him from continuing his ecclesiastical duties. The English merchants immediately wrote to the Bishop of London, representing their case, and showing their right to a chaplain; but before their letter reached that prelate he was himself suspended by the ecclesiastical commission appointed by James II., who was then endeavouring to establish Popery at home. Mr Geddes returned, in May 1688, to England, where he took the degree of LL.D., and, after the promotion of Dr Burnet to the Bishopric of Salisbury, was chosen by him to be chancellor of his church. Bishop Burnet speaks in very respectable terms of him in his "History of the Reformation." During his residence at Lisbon he had collected a mass of historical materials from scarce books and manuscripts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages; and, in 1694, he published at London the "History of the Church of Malabar," in one volume 8vo, translated from the Portuguese, which, being generally approved of, was followed in 1696 by the "History of the Church of Ethiopia," also in one volume 8vo. In 1697 appeared "The Council of

Trent not a Free Assembly;" and, in 1702, the first volume of what is considered his principal work, viz. "Miscellaneous Tracts" of Civil and Ecclesiastical History, the second volume of which was published in 1705, and the third in 1706. Dr Geddes died before 1714. A posthumous volume, containing "Several Tracts against Popery," was published at London in 1715. His "Miscellaneous Tracts" were reprinted in 1714 and 1730. A list of the contents will be found in Moreri's "Grand Dictionaire Historique," also, in Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica." They chiefly consist of translations from the Spanish and Portuguese.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, D.D., a learned divine of the Church of Scotland, and ingenious writer on polite literature, eldest son of the Rev. Gilbert Gerard, minister of Chapel Garioch, Aberdeenshire, was born there February 22, 1728. He received the rudiments of his education first at the parish school of Foveran, and afterwards at the grammar school of Aberdeen, whither he was removed on the death of his father, when he was only ten years of age, and two years later was entered a student at Marischal College. He took the degree of M.A. in 1744, and immediately commenced his theological studies in the divinity hall of Aberdeen, which he afterwards completed in the University of Edinburgh. In 1748 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and, in 1750, he was appointed to lecture on Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in the room of Professor David Fordyce, who had gone on a visit to the Continent. Two years thereafter, on that gentleman being unfortunately drowned on the coast of Holland on his return home, Mr Gerard succeeded to the vacant chair. He had the merit of introducing into the University an improved plan of theological education, and, in 1755, printed at Aberdeen a well-written pamphlet on the subject, which he had drawn up by order of the faculty of his college. In 1756 he gained the prize of a gold medal offered by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh for the best "Essay on Taste;" and three years afterwards he published this essay, which is the most esteemed of all his philosophical works. He belonged to a literary society at Aberdeen which numbered among its members Drs Blackwell, Gregory, Reid, Campbell, and Beattie, men who not only raised the character of the University which they adorned, but shed a lustre on the literature of their country.

In 1759 Mr Gerard was ordained minister of Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen: in 1760 he was chosen Professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, and about the same period he took his degree of D.D. In 1766 appeared his well-known "Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity," and, in 1774, the "Essay on Genius," both of which are marked by the pertinent observation, sound reasoning, and elegance of language which distinguish all his writings. Having, in 1771, resigned both his church and professorship in Marischal College, he was preferred to the Theological Chair in King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he remained till his death, on his 67th birthday, February 22, 1795. His funeral sermon was preached by his friend and pupil, Dr Skene Ogilvy of Old Aberdeen. An enlarged edition of his "Essay on Taste" appeared in 1780; also two volumes of sermons, 1780 and 1782. A posthumous work of much merit, forming part of his theological course of lectures, and entitled "Pastoral Care," was published by his son and successor, Dr Gilbert Gerard, in 1799.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, a distinguished scientific traveller, grandson of the preceding, and son of Dr Gilbert Gerard, Professor of Divinity in King's College, Old Aberdeen, was born in that city, and at the early age of sixteen went out to India. Not long afterwards he was sent by Sir David Ochterlony to survey Malacca,

which he executed with great accuracy, mostly at mid-day under a burning sun. He held the rank of Captain in the East India Company's service, and during a period of above twenty years was employed in exploring, surveying, and mapping the northern districts of India, having been selected by the Bengal government for the purpose, on account of his acknowledged skill in those departments of professional duty. He was in particular appointed to many of the surveys which were deemed difficult and important, and this led to his residing for many years in the then almost unknown district of Chinese Tartary, and amongst the mountains of the Himalaya. He traversed those gigantic regions in paths before untrodden by any European, and attained heights which had previously been deemed inaccessible. At one part he ascended above 20,000 feet, and by ways steeper than it had been deemed possible to climb. In these excursions he suffered the extremes of heat, cold, and hunger, and endured privations of every description. And it was not until his health had been completely sacrificed that he could be persuaded to abandon his labours and return to his native country.

While engaged in his exploratory expeditions, Captain Gerard made patient researches not only into the customs and antiquities of the tribes he encountered in his travels, but also into the geology and natural history of the districts through which he passed. The Himalaya Mountains are inhabited at extraordinary altitudes; he found cultivated fields and crops of corn at heights of from fourteen to sixteen thousand feet above the level of the sea; and flocks of sheep, and tribes of Tartar shepherds, with their dogs and horses, obtain subsistence at these immense elevations. The notices of the state of literature in Chinese Tartary are also very interesting. It would appear that when science and letters, flying from tyranny, abandoned the plains of Hindostan, they took refuge in the Mountains of Thibet, where they have flourished to an extent of which we have been hitherto little aware. In the Thibetan language an Encyclopædia was discovered of 44 volumes treating of the arts and sciences, and the medical part of which work formed five volumes. Captain Gerard's brother, Dr James Gilbert Gerard of the Bengal Medical Establishment, who accompanied him in many of his excursions and surveys, had fallen in with a learned Hungarian, named Cosmo de Konas, who resided in Thibet, and who had made great progress in bringing to light much curious information respecting that hitherto little known people. The art of lithography had been practised in the city of Thibet from time immemorial, and it had been used, amongst other purposes, for displaying the anatomy of different parts of the human body.

Captain Gerard died at Aberdeen December 15, 1839. Soon after his death appeared the "Narrative of a Journey from Caunpoor to the Boorendo Pass in the Himalaya Mountains, by Major Sir William Lloyd; and Captain Alexander Gerard's Account of an Attempt to penetrate by Bekhur to Garoo and the Lake Manasarowara, with a Letter from the late J. G. Gerard, Esq. detailing a Visit to the Shatool and Boorendo Passes, edited by George Lloyd," 2 vols. 8vo, 1840. It is understood that Captain Gerard has left a large quantity of interesting manuscripts, from which it is hoped some selections will be made for publication by his friend and companion, Mr George Lloyd, the editor of the above named work.

GERARD, GILBERT, D.D., an eminent divine, father of the preceding, and son of Dr Alexander Gerard, was born in Aberdeen on August 12, 1760, and was educated for the church. At the age of twenty-two he went to Holland as minister of the Scotish Church at Amsterdam, where he con-

tinued for several years; and during his residence there, assisted by two literary friends, he wrote and edited a Dutch periodical called "De Recenseut." He also contributed to the "Analytical Review," principally articles on foreign literature. While still a resident of Amsterdam, the University of his native city conferred on him the degree of D.D. In April 1791 he returned to Scotland, and soon after obtained the vacant Professorship of Greek at King's College, Old Aberdeen. In 1795 he succeeded his father as Professor of Divinity in the same college; and, in 1811, was appointed to the second charge of the collegiate church of Old Machar. He also acted as Master of Mortifications for King's College, and was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. Dr Gerard died suddenly September 28, 1815. He published, in 1797, "A Sermon on Indifference with respect to Religious Truths;" and, in 1808, "Institutes of Biblical Criticism," being the heads of his course of lectures on that subject. The latter, which is styled by the "Biographie Universelle," a work full of erudition, and written in a good spirit, was dedicated to Dr Herbert Marsh, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

GIB, ADAM, one of the first ministers of the Secession Church in Scotland, and leader of the Antiburghers, was born near Muckart, in Perthshire, in 1713. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1730, and having, in 1735, joined the Associate Presbytery, he was by them licensed to preach the gospel in 1740. In April 1741 he was ordained minister of the Seceding Congregation meeting in Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, which, under his powerful and popular preaching, soon increased largely in numbers. During the Rebellion of 1745, when the insurgents had possession of Edinburgh, Mr Gib removed with his congregation to Dreghorn, in the neighbourhood of the town, and continued to preach as usual, showing his loyalty to the Government by testifying against the Rebellion, and praying for the reigning sovereign and the Protestant succession. Shortly afterwards he accompanied part of his congregation, who had taken up arms in defence of Government, to Falkirk, where, a few hours before the battle of the 17th January, he signalised himself by his zeal in seizing a rebel spy, and lodging him in prison, from whence, in the evening, he was liberated by the Pretender's army, on marching into Falkirk.

In 1746, when the memorable schism occurred in the Secession Church, respecting the swearing of burgess oaths, Mr Gib took a leading part on the side of the Antiburghers, which was the more rigid of the two parties, and his prominent position in the controversy obtained for him the title of "Pope Gib." In 1774 he published "A Display of the Secession Testimony," in two volumes, 8vo. In 1786 appeared his "Sacred Contemplations," in one volume, 8vo, a work of considerable merit, free from sectarian views, and forming a compendious body of Calvinistic divinity, appended to which was an "Essay on Liberty and Necessity," in answer to Lord Kames' Essay on that subject. Mr Gib died at Edinburgh June 18, 1788, and was interred in the Greyfriars Churchyard, where an elegant monument has been erected to his memory by his congregation, among whom he laboured for the long period of 47 years.

GIBBS, JAMES, an eminent architect, the son of Peter Gibbs of Footdee-mire, merchant in Aberdeen, and Isabel Farquhar, his second wife, was born about 1674. He received his education at the Grammar School and the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. An anecdote is related of Peter Gibbs, the father, which deserves to be recorded as an evidence of the spirit of the times. At the Revolution of 1688, party feeling running high, old Mr Gibbs, who was a Roman Catholic, named two dogs he had Calvin

and Luther, in derision of both Presbyterians and Episcopalians. For this the magistrates of Aberdeen summoned him to appear before them, and sagaciously ordered the unoffending puppies to be hanged at the cross as a terror to evil doers, which wise, and just, and merciful sentence was duly executed accordingly!

About 1694 Mr James Gibbs left Aberdeen, to which he never returned, and spent some years in the service of an architect and master-builder in Holland. The Earl of Mar happening, about 1700, to be in that country, Mr Gibbs was introduced to him, and finding him to be a man of genius, his Lordship generously furnished him with recommendatory letters and money, in order, by travelling, to complete himself as an architect. Mr Gibbs accordingly went to Italy, and for ten years applied himself assiduously to the study of architecture among the classical models of ancient Rome. In 1710 he returned to England, when, by the influence of his noble patron, then Secretary for Scotland, and high in favour with Queen Anne, his name was added to the list of architects appointed by the trustees named in the act of Parliament which had been passed for building fifty new churches in the metropolis. He designed and executed the church of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, the beautiful façade of which is considered his *chef d'œuvre*, St Mary's in the Strand, and others. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford, on the completion of which he received the degree of M.A. from that University; the King's College, Royal Library, and Senate House at Cambridge, and the monument of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, in Westminster Abbey, with some buildings in the palace of Stowe, are also lasting evidences of his abilities as an architect. A few years before his death he sent to the magistrates of Aberdeen, as a testimony of his regard for his native place, a plan of St Nicholas Church in that city, which was followed in the rebuilding of it. He died unmarried August 5, 1754, and bequeathed the bulk of his property, amounting to about L.15,000, to public charities, and his particular friends; amongst the rest he left L.1000, the whole of his plate, and an estate of L.280 a-year, to the only son of his patron, the Earl of Mar. In 1728 he had published a large folio volume of his designs, by which he realized L.1500, and sold the plates afterwards for L.400. His papers and MSS., with his library, consisting of about 500 volumes, he left as a donation to the Radcliffe Library.

GIBSON, Sir Alexander, Lord Durie, a distinguished lawyer, the son of George Gibson of Goldingstones, one of the Clerks of Session, was admitted a Clerk of Session in 1594. In 1621 he was appointed a Lord of Session, when his clerkship was conferred upon his son, to be held conjunctly with himself. In 1628 he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, on which occasion he received a grant of land in that province. In 1633 he was appointed a member of one of the committees for the revision of the laws and customs of the country. In 1640 he appears to have been elected a member of the Committee of Estates, and his appointment as Judge was continued under a new commission to the Court in 1641. It is mentioned as a proof of the respect in which he was held by his brethren, that, while the office of President continued elective in the Senators of the College of Justice, he was repeatedly chosen their head. This able and upright judge died at his house of Durie, June 10, 1644. Having during all the period he was on the bench, till about two years before his death, preserved notes of the more important decisions, these were published by his son in one volume, folio, in 1688, and are valuable as the earliest digested collection of decisions in Scotish law. The latter was also a Lord of Session, having been raised to the bench in 1646.

GIBSON, Patrick, an accomplished

artist and able writer on art, the son of respectable parents, was born at Edinburgh in December 1782. After receiving an excellent classical education at the High School, and at a private academy, he was placed as an apprentice under Mr Alexander Nasmyth, the celebrated landscape painter, and about the same time attended the Trustees' Academy, then taught by Mr Graham. Besides mathematics, he carefully studied architectural drawing, and acquired a thorough knowledge of perspective and the theory of art in general. Many of his landscapes are valuable from the masterly delineations of temples and other classical buildings which he introduced into them.

Mr Gibson not only excelled as a painter,—he distinguished himself also by his criticisms and writings on art. He contributed to the Encyclopædia Edinensis an elaborate article on "Design," embracing the history, theory, and practice of the three sister arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and concluding with a masterly treatise on "Linear Perspective," which together extend to one hundred and six quarto pages, in double columns, illustrated by drawings. He also furnished the articles Drawing, Engraving, and Miniature-painting, to Dr Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia. The paper entitled "A View of the Progress and Present State of the Art of Design in Britain," in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1816, published in 1820, the editor of which was Mr John Gibson Lockhart, was written by Mr Gibson, who also contributed an article on the "Progress of the Fine Arts in Scotland," to the New Edinburgh Review, edited by Dr Richard Poole. In 1818 he published a thin quarto volume, entitled "Etchings of Select Views in Edinburgh, with 'Letter-press Descriptions." We learn from Chambers' "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," to which we are indebted for these particulars, that Mr Gibson was the author of an anonymous pamphlet, published in 1822, in the form of a Report, by a Society of Cognoscenti, upon the works of living artists, in the exhibition of that year, at the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, in which the merits of the Scotish painters, including Mr Gibson himself, were criticised with equal candour and impartiality, and which occasioned no small excitement among the members of the profession. Having been appointed Professor of Painting in the Academy at Dollar, he removed from Edinburgh to that village in April 1824. Two years afterwards he published "A Letter to the Directors and Managers of the Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland." He also wrote a short and practical work on Perspective, which, though printed, has never been published. Mr Gibson died August 26, 1829, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He had married, in June 1818, Isabella, daughter of Mr William Scott the Elocutionist, and by this lady he had three daughters and one son, the last of whom died in infancy.

GILCHRIST, Ebenezer, a physician of considerable eminence, was born at Dumfries in 1707. He began the study of medicine at Edinburgh, and completed it at London and Paris. Having obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Rheims, he returned, in 1732, to his native town, where he continued to practise till his death. In 1756 he published a small work at London, "On the Use of Sea-Voyages in Medicine," reprinted in 1771, the chief object of which was to recommend sea-voyages in cases of consumption. A long dissertation on "Nervous Fevers," written by him, was inserted in the "Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations," in which he advises the use of wine in nervous fevers, and several other of his writings will be found in different medical collections. Dr Gilchrist died in 1774.

GILCHRIST, John Borthwick, LL.D., an eminent orientalist, was born at Edinburgh in 1759. He was

educated in George Heriot's Hospital, to which excellent institution he bequeathed a handsome donation. Having studied for the medical profession, he went early to Calcutta as assistant-surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service. Perceiving the importance of the Hindoostanee, in conducting business with the natives, he devoted himself with unremitting ardour and industry to the acquirement of that language, and in an Indian garb travelled through those parts of Hindoostan where it is spoken in the greatest purity. Nor did he confine his studies to the Hindoostanee tongue alone. He acquired the Sanskrit, the Persian, and others, and was one of the first Europeans who excited an interest in the languages of India far exceeding what had previously been considered necessary for mere official purposes, or for the government of our vast possessions in the East. In 1787 he published at Calcutta an English and Hindoostanic Dictionary, in two parts, which soon became the standard work on the subject, not only in India but at home. This was followed, in 1798, by the "Oriental Linguist, an Introduction to the Language of Hindoostan, comprising the Rudiments of that Tongue, with a Vocabulary," &c. also published at Calcutta. To this work was added the English and Hindoostanic part of the Articles of War, with partial notes and observations. In 1800 also appeared at Calcutta the "Anti-Jargonist, or a Short Introduction to the Hindoostanic Language, comprising the Rudiments of that Tongue, with an extensive Vocabulary, English and Hindoostanic, and Hindoostanic and English."

When the College of Fort-William in Bengal was founded, in 1800, by the Marquis Wellesley, Dr Gilchrist was created Professor of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, being the first that had been appointed in India. In 1801 he published at London the "New Theory and Prospectus of the Persian Verbs, with their Synonyms in English and Hindoostanic," a second edition of which came out in 1804. In 1802 appeared at Calcutta "The Stranger's Guide to the Hindoostanic, or Grand Popular Language of India, improperly called Moorish," which reached a second edition in 1808, and a third, published at London in 1815. Dr Gilchrist's next publication was a Hindoostanic romance, entitled "Nursi Benuzeer."

About the end of 1803, or beginning of 1804, he was compelled from ill health to resign his situation in the College at Fort-William, when he received from the Governor-General in Council a public letter to the Court of Directors at home, dated February 29, 1804, recommending him "to the favour and protection of that honourable Court, as a proper object of the liberal spirit which the Court had always manifested in promoting the study of the oriental languages." In addition to this, the Marquis Wellesley furnished him with the following highly honourable and flattering letter of introduction to Mr Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth:—"Mr John Gilchrist, late Professor of the Hindoostanee language in the College of Fort-William, will have the honour of delivering this letter to you. The records of this government furnish ample proof of the importance of Mr Gilchrist's services. I am anxious, however, that you shall be apprised of the personal interest which I feel in Mr Gilchrist's honourable reception in England; and I take the liberty of recommending him to your favourable notice, as a gentleman highly distinguished for his zeal in the promotion of an important branch of the public service, and for his eminent knowledge of the Oriental languages." Armed with these and other testimonials, Dr Gilchrist, in 1804, returned to Britain, and took up his residence at Edinburgh, where, in 1806-8, he published the "British Indian Monitor, or the Anti-Jargonist; Stranger's Guide; Oriental Linguist, and various other works, compressed

into two portable volumes, on the Hindoostanic Language, with information respecting Eastern Tongues, Manners, and Customs, &c. &c., that previous time, and the Voyage to the East Indies, may both be rendered agreeably subservient to the speedy acquisition of much useful knowledge on Indian affairs, intimately connected with future Health, Fame, Happiness, and Fortune, in that remote but promising portion of the British Empire." He also published a Grammar of the Hindoostanic language. While he resided at Edinburgh, his house, in Nicolson's Square of that city, was for a long time remarkable for the aviary which he had erected upon it, and for the number of rare and curious birds he had collected together. At one period he instituted a bank in Edinburgh, under the name of "Inglis, Borthwick Gilchrist, and Co." They issued notes which we believe the other banks refused to take, and after going on for some time, the establishment was at last obliged to be relinquished.

In politics Dr Gilchrist was a violent Liberal, and took a strong interest in all local matters of public discussion. In 1807 he published "A Speech delivered at a Meeting of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh respecting the Police Act," which, like all his extreme political pamphlets, has long since been forgotten. In 1815, when the announcement of the battle of Waterloo was read aloud in a coffeeroom at Edinburgh, he at once gave the lie to the gentleman who proclaimed the intelligence; and had not the friends of the parties interfered, a duel would have been the consequence.

About the year 1816 he quitted Edinburgh, and settled in London, where he at first taught the Oriental languages privately in his own house, but, in December 1818, commenced teaching and lecturing on the Hindoostanee, Persian, Persi-Arabic, and other Eastern languages, under the auspices and sanction of the Hon. East India Company, at the Oriental Institution, Leicester Square. In June 1825 he resigned his duties at this establishment, his appointment being only probationary for successive terms of three years. In 1820 he published "The Stranger's Infallible East Indian Guide, or Hindoostanee Multum in Parvo, as a Grammatical Compendium of the Grand, Popular, and Military Language of all India, long, but improperly, called the Moors or Moorish Jargon." On the title-page of this work, which was intended as a rudimental text-book of the Hindoostanee tongue, Dr Gilchrist styles himself "the Founder of Hindoostanee Philology." In 1825 he brought out a larger, and, to the general reader, a more interesting work, entitled "The General East India Guide and Vade Mecum for the Public Functionary, Government Officer, Private Agent, Trader, or Foreign Sojourner in British India, being a Digest of the Work of the late Captain Williamson, with many improvements and additions, embracing the most valuable parts of similar publications on the Statistics, Literature, Official Duties, and Social Economy of Life and Conduct in that interesting quarter of the Globe." In 1826 appeared one of his most remarkable works, entitled "The Orienti-Occidental Tuitionary Pioneer," principally consisting of his official reports to the Court of Directors as to the progress of the pupils under his charge, some of which, it must be confessed, are conceived in a very extraordinary style, the Doctor, in the latter ones especially, complaining most bitterly of the parsimony and ill-treatment of the Hon. Company on account of the small remuneration allowed him for his services. Besides his pension of L.300 as a retired surgeon, instead of L.500, to which he considered himself entitled, he had a salary of L.200 per annum, with L.150 for lecture-rooms and other incidental charges. From some of his works, however, he must have derived immense profits, and indeed he himself

tells us in one of his reports, that he had acquired an ample fortune from his Oriental publications, and "from a favourable change in his banking adventures."

During the latter years of his life Dr Gilchrist lived in retirement. He died at Paris in January 1841, aged 82. He had married a Miss Mary Ann Coventry, by whom he had no family, and who survives him. Although very eccentric in his way, Dr Gilchrist was truly a good-hearted and benevolent person; and it may be said to his honour, that he never had an opportunity of doing a good action to a fellow-creature without availing himself of it. The interest he took in his pupils, and especially in those who showed any indications of genius and application in their studies, was very great, and continued during their subsequent career. Since the commencement of his labours vast progress has been made in the knowledge of the literary antiquities and philology of India, which is mainly owing to the impetus that his example and writings gave to the study of the Hindoostanee language and literature in this country.

GILLESPIE, GEORGE, a learned and faithful divine of the Church of Scotland, son of the Rev. John Gillespie, minister at Kirkaldy, was born January 21, 1613. At the university he surpassed most of his fellow students, and having been licensed to preach the gospel, became, about 1634, chaplain to the Viscount Kenmuir, and afterwards to the family of the Earl of Cassillis. During the time he remained with the latter, he wrote his famous "Dispute against the English Popish Ceremonies, obtruded upon the Church of Scotland," meaning the Episcopal innovations of Charles I., which was published in 1637, and prohibited by the bishops soon after. In April 1638 he was ordained minister of Wemyss in Fife, when he began publicly to distinguish himself by his advocacy and defence of Presbyterianism and the Covenant. In the memorable Assembly, held at Glasgow in the ensuing November, Mr Gillespie preached one of the daily sermons, choosing for his text, "The King's heart is in the hands of the Lord." In this discourse he spoke out very boldly, and the Earl of Argyle thinking that he had encroached too nearly on the royal prerogative, warned the Assembly against similar language in future, which, we are told, was taken in good part. At the General Assembly, held at Edinburgh in 1641, a call in favour of Mr Gillespie was read from Aberdeen; but, at his own request, he was allowed to remain at Wemyss. On Sunday the 12th of September this year, he had the honour of preaching before the King in the Abbey Church at Edinburgh.

In 1642 he was removed by the General Assembly to Edinburgh, of which city he continued to be one of the ministers till his death. In 1643 he was one of the four Commissioners sent from the Church of Scotland to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, where his knowledge, zeal, and judgment, enabled him to give essential assistance in preparing the Catechisms, the Directory for Worship, the Confession of Faith, and other standards of religion. Upon one occasion, at a meeting of the Parliament and the Assembly of Divines, he ably refuted a long and elaborate speech made in favour of Erastianism by one of those present; and that without taking notes of the arguments of his opponent. After his return from Westminster, he was employed in most of the affairs of the church, and in 1648 was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. He was also one of those appointed to conduct the treaty of uniformity in religion with England; but his last illness seized him soon after, and, for the benefit of his health, he went with his wife to Kirkaldy, where he died December 16, 1648.

We learn from Wodrow's Analecta, (in the Advocates' Library,) that six volumes of manuscript, which Mr

Gillespie composed during his attendance at the Westminster Assembly, were extant in 1707. He had also, while in England, prepared his Sermons for publication, but these were suppressed in the hands of the printer, through the jealousy of the Independents. A treatise of his against toleration, entitled "Wholesome Severity Reconciled with Christian Liberty," was published in 1645. He wrote also, "Aaron's Rod Blossoming, or the Divine Ordinance of Church Government Vindicated," London, 1646; "Miscellaneous Questions," Edinburgh, 1649; and other religious and controversial works. Four days after his death the Committee of Estates testified the public sense of his great merits and usefulness by voting to his widow and children L.1000, which was ratified by act of Parliament, June 8, 1650, but which, owing to the confusion and distractions of the times, his family never received.

GILLESPIE, Thomas, the reverend founder of the Synod of Relief, the son of a farmer and brewer, was born at Clearburn, in the parish of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1708. When he was little more than twenty years of age he commenced his studies for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh. Previous to this period he had lost his father, and his mother having, on the origin of the Secession, joined that body, by her advice he went to Perth to attend the lectures of Mr Wilson, their first Professor of Divinity. Disapproving, however, of the principles on which the Seceders were acting, he did not remain longer in that city than ten days; and proceeding to England, he pursued his studies at the Theological Academy in Northampton, at that time superintended by the celebrated Dr Philip Doddridge. He was licensed to preach the gospel October 30, 1740, by a respectable body of English Dissenters, Dr Doddridge presiding on the occasion as moderator, and ordained to the work of the ministry January 22, 1741. He officiated, for a short time, as minister of a Dissenting congregation in the north of England, but returned to Scotland in March following, and being soon after presented by Mr Erskine of Carnock to the parish of Carnock, near Dunfermline, to which he had received a call, he was inducted by the Presbytery of Dunfermline, as if he had been a regularly ordained minister of the church. At his admission, he objected to the doctrine of the Confession of Faith respecting the power of the civil magistrate in matters of religion; and was allowed to subscribe it with an explanation of his meaning. He continued minister of Carnock for eleven years, during all which time he was wholly attentive to his pastoral duties, and took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the church courts.

Owing to the grievous and unpopular operation of the law of patronage, which had already produced the Secession, the evangelical party, though in those days the minority in the church, lost no opportunity of protesting against violent settlements, and of maintaining the constitutional right of the people to have a voice in the election of their minister; and cases occurred of whole Presbyteries refusing to be instrumental in forcing unacceptable presentees on reclaiming parishes. In 1751 Mr Andrew Richardson, minister of Broughton, near Biggar, was presented by the patron to the church of Inverkeithing; and his settlement being opposed by the parishioners, not only the Presbytery of Dunfermline, but the Synod of Fife, refused to obey an order of the Commission of Assembly to proceed with his induction. In consequence of which, the Assembly of 1752 appointed the Presbytery of Dunfermline to meet at Inverkeithing, during the sitting of the Assembly, to induct Mr Richardson, enjoining every member of the Presbytery to be present on the occasion, and to report proceedings at the bar the day after. Only three members of the Presbytery attended,

and that number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, nothing of course was done, and the Assembly proceeded to punish the six members of the Presbytery who had disobeyed their injunctions. They decided by vote that one of them should be deposed in place of the whole six, while the rest should be censured and provisionally suspended. By a majority, Mr Gillespie was the one chosen for deposition, and with the meekness which belonged to his character, he heard the sentence pronounced which cast him forth from the Church of Scotland for ever. The party who were then dominant in the church are now no longer the majority, and seven of their ministers have, in the year 1841, been deposed for doing that which Mr Gillespie and his brethren refused to do, namely, forcing an obnoxious minister on an unwilling and protesting people!

On the following Sabbath Mr Gillespie, whose fate was universally commiserated, preached to his people in the fields at Carnock, choosing for his text the very appropriate declaration of St Paul, "For necessity is laid upon me, yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." A church having been provided for him at Dunfermline, he formed there the first Relief congregation. Five years later Mr Thomas Boston, son of the author of the "Fourfold State," resigned his charge of the parish of Oxnam, and the people of Jedburgh having built a church for him, he became their minister in December 1757, when, quitting the Church of Scotland, he immediately joined Mr Gillespie. These two ministers, with the Rev. Thomas Collier, who was admitted pastor of a new Relief congregation at Colinsburgh in Fife, on October 22, 1761, formed themselves, upon that occasion, into a Presbytery for the *relief* of the Christian people from what the great body of the Scotish nation have all along styled "the yoke of patronage." Mr Gillespie died January 19, 1774. He was the author of an "Essay on the Continuance of Immediate Revelations of Facts and Future Events in the Christian Church," and of a "Treatise on Temptation," to both of which works prefaces were written by Dr John Erskine of Edinburgh. His Correpondence with President Edwards has been inserted in the Quarterly Magazine, edited by Dr Stuart, Dr Erskine's son-in-law.

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM, the Rev., author of "Consolation, and other Poems," eldest son of the Rev. John Gillespie, minister of Kells in Galloway, was born in the manse of that parish, February 18, 1776, and received the rudiments of education at the parish school. In 1792 he went to the University of Edinburgh to study for the church, and was appointed tutor to Mr, afterwards Sir Alexander, Don, Baronet. Having been duly licensed as a preacher, he was, in 1801, ordained assistant and successor to his father, on whose death, in 1806, he became sole minister of Kells. In 1805 he published "The Progress of Refinement, an allegorical Poem;" and in 1815, "Consolation, and other Poems;" but neither of these works evinced much poetical genius, and their sale was but limited. In July 1825 he married Miss Charlotte Hoggan; and was soon after seized with erysipelas, which terminated in general inflammation, and caused his death, October 15 of that year, in the fiftieth year of his age. Besides communicating information to the Highland Society, of which he was a zealous and useful member, Mr Gillespie occasionally furnished papers to various periodicals, and among other valuable contributions to literature, he wrote an elegant and affecting account of John Lowe, author of "Mary's Dream," for Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D., author of the "History of Ancient Greece," was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, on January 18, 1747. He received his education at the University of Glasgow, where he was patronized by Principal

Leechman and Professor Moore, from the latter of whom he is believed to have imbibed his admiration of Greek learning, and his knowledge of Greek literature. While yet under twenty years of age, he was chosen to teach the Greek class in the illness and decline of the then aged Professor of Greek in that University. He soon, however, resigned that appointment, and went to London, with the view of making literature his sole pursuit; and, in furtherance of this object, he spent some time at Paris and other parts of the Continent in acquiring facility in the modern languages. Soon after his return, being yet a young man, John, the second Earl of Hopetoun, to whom he had been introduced by his eldest son, Lord Hope, afterwards Earl of Hopetoun, invited him to travel with his second son Henry; and as he was induced, for that purpose, to relinquish some honourable and lucrative literary engagements, his Lordship settled upon him, in 1777, an annuity for life. In 1778 Mr Gillies published a translation of the "Orations of Isocrates, and those of Lysias; with some account of their Lives, and a Discourse on the History, Manners, and Character of the Greeks," 4to; the success of which prompted him to prosecute still farther his studies in Grecian literature and history.

His young charge, Henry Hope, having died at Lyons, he returned home; and in a few years went again to the Continent with the Earl's younger sons, John, afterwards the celebrated military commander, Sir John Hope, Baron Niddry, and Earl of Hopetoun; and Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelea Hospital. Mr Gillies returned to England with his companions in 1784, when he resumed his literary labours, and took his degree of LL.D. previously to the publication of the first part of his "History of Ancient Greece," which appeared in 1786, and immediately became a standard work. It forms 2 vols. 4to, and 4 vols. 8vo. In 1789 he published a "View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia, with a Parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon," 8vo.

In 1792 he married, and in 1793, on the death of his friend Dr Robertson, Dr Gillies was appointed Historiographer to the King for Scotland. In 1797 he brought out, in 2 vols., a translation from the Greek of "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics," comprising his Practical Philosophy, with Notes, the Critical History of his Life, and a New Analysis of his Speculative Works; which reached a second edition in 1804. The same year appeared from his industrious pen, a Supplement to the Analysis of Aristotle's Speculative Works. In 1807–10 he published, in 2 vols 4to, a "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus;" and in 1823 a "Translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric." Dr Gillies died at Clapham, February 5, 1836, in the 90th year of his age. He was F.R.S., F.A.S., and a member of many foreign societies.

GILLIES, JOHN, D.D., an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, author of the Life of Whitfield and several theological works, was born in 1712. He was the son of the Rev. John Gillies, minister of Caraldstone, in the Presbytery of Brechin, and of Mrs Mary Watson, descended from a respectable family in Galloway. Little is known of his early history. When a student of divinity, he was successively employed as a tutor in several families of distinction. He was ordained one of the ministers of Glasgow July 29, 1742. Though much addicted to literary pursuits, he did not permit them to encroach upon his ministerial or other duties. One of his most favourite books was Milton's "Paradise Lost," the greater part of which he could repeat by heart. In 1754 he published at Glasgow, in 2 vols. 8vo, "Historical Collections of the Success of the Gospel." In 1769 appeared his "Devotional Exercises on the New Testament," a new edi-

tion of which edifying work came out in 1810. In 1772 was published his "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitfield," in one volume 8vo, dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon; a second edition of which appeared in 1812. In 1773 he brought out a series of "Essays on the Prophecies relative to the Messiah;" and in 1788 Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated with Texts of Scripture.

Besides generally delivering three discourses every Sabbath, several years of Dr Gillies' life were distinguished by his instituting public lectures and serious exhortations, twice and often thrice every week. For some time he published a weekly paper addressed to the consciences and hearts of his people; which was productive of much good in awakening the attention of many to what concerned their religious welfare. Having been fifty-four years minister of one church, he had baptized and married the larger portion of his congregation. Dr Gillies died March 29, 1796. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John M'Laurin of Glasgow, who died soon after the birth of her eighth child, August 6, 1754; and second to Joanna, youngest daughter of John Stewart, Esq., and twin sister of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet. Her only child, Rebecca, was married to the Hon. Colonel David Leslie, second son of the Earl of Leven. A brief sketch of Dr Gillies' life and character, drawn up his friend the late Dr Erskine of Old Greyfriars parish, Edinburgh, will be found inserted in the Supplement to the "Historical Collections," edited and published by the latter in 1796.

GLAS, JOHN, the Rev., founder of the Glasites, was the son of the Rev. Alexander Glas, at one time minister of Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, and was born September 21, 1698. He received the rudiments of his education at Kinclaven, to which parish his father was translated in 1697. At the grammar school of Perth, to which he was afterwards sent, he acquired the Latin and Greek languages. He completed his studies at the Universities of St Andrews and Edinburgh, and having been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Perth, was ordained minister of the parish of Tealing, near Dundee. He soon became a popular preacher, and might have been a useful and exemplary minister, had he not begun to advocate principles directly contrary to the standards of the church. In 1727 he published a treatise, entitled "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs," the object of which was to prove that a state establishment of religion is inconsistent with Christianity. For this and other errors he was deposed by the Synod of Angus and Mearns on April 12, 1728. Removing to Dundee, he formed there the first congregation of his peculiar sect, from him called Glasites, and afterwards in England styled Sandemanians, from Mr Glas' son-in-law, Mr Robert Sandeman, who adopted his doctrines to a modified extent.

In 1733 Mr Glas left Dundee and went to Perth, where he erected a chapel, and formed a small congregation, which he styled a church, it being one of his favourite notions that every separate meeting of worshipping Christians constitutes a church within itself. In 1739 the General Assembly, among other strange acts, removed the sentence of deposition passed against him, so far as to restore him to his status as a minister of the gospel, though not to that of a minister of the Church of Scotland, until he should have made a solemn renunciation of the peculiar doctrines which he held. But as he was sincere in his opinions, he maintained and advocated them to the last. He wrote a great number of controversial tracts, which were published at Edinburgh, in 1762, in 4 vols. 8vo. Mr Glas died at Dundee, in 1773, aged 75. By his wife, Catharine Black, a daughter of the Rev. Mr Black of Perth, he had fifteen children, all of whom he survived. One of his sons, Thomas,

who was a bookseller in Dundee, became pastor of the congregation his father had first formed there, but died in the prime of life of a fever. Either Thomas or a brother of his, who died in early youth, wrote "The River Tay, a Fragment." Another son is the subject of the following article.

GLAS, JOHN, called also GEORGE, son of the preceding, was born at Dundee in 1725. He was educated for the medical profession, and went several voyages to the West Indies in the capacity of a surgeon; but afterwards became captain of a merchant vessel belonging to London, and was employed in the trade to the Brazils. He wrote, in one volume 4to, an interesting "Description of Teneriffe, with the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese settled there," which was published by Dodsley in 1764. Being engaged by a company in London to attempt forming a settlement on the coast of Africa, he went out, taking with him his wife and daughter; but soon after his arrival he was seized by the Spaniards, while his men were murdered, and his vessel plundered of all that it contained. He was kept a prisoner for some time, but at last he contrived, by concealing a note written in pencil in a loaf of bread, to communicate his situation to the British Consul, who immediately interfered, when he obtained his liberty, and in 1765 set sail with his wife and daughter on their return to England. On board the vessel, which he commanded, all his property was embarked, as well as a considerable amount of specie; which induced four of the crew to enter into a conspiracy to seize the ship. They put their design in execution as they came in sight of the coast of Ireland. Hearing a noise on deck, Captain Glas hastened up from the cabin, but was stabbed in the back by one of the mutineers, who was lurking below, and almost immediately expired. Mrs Glas and her daughter implored mercy in vain; they were thrown overboard locked in each other's arms. Besides these, the mate, one seaman, and two boys, lost their lives. The villains then loaded one of the boats with the money chests, and having sunk the ship, landed at Ross, but being soon after apprehended, they confessed the crime, and were accordingly executed in October 1765.

GLENIE, or GLENNIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was born in Fifeshire in 1750. He was the son of an officer in the army, who had been present both at the battle of Dettingen and at the siege of Belleisle. After receiving the rudiments of his education at a parochial school, young Glenie was sent to the University of St Andrews, where he soon distinguished himself by his proficiency in the mathematics, particularly in geometry; and in 1769 he obtained two of the principal prizes on account of his excellence in that department. Being originally destined for the church, he entered the divinity class, and paid so much attention to his studies that he soon became a keen polemic and able theologian. Seeing no prospect, however, of being presented to a church, he turned his thoughts towards the army; and his scientific attainments having recommended him to the professors of St Andrews, he was, through their influence, and that of the Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of the University, appointed by Lord Adam Gordon, at that time Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, a cadet of artillery at Woolwich. After a satisfactory examination he obtained a commission; and on the commencement of the war with America in 1775, went out to New York, as lieutenant of artillery, with the troops ordered to embark for that country. There he distinguished himself so much under Colonel, afterwards General, St Leger, that, on the arrival of the Marquis Townshend, he was, without any solicitation on his part, transferred from the artillery to the engineers, which circumstance, with the reasons annexed, were duly notified in the London Gazette.

In 1779 Mr Glenie was nominated one of the thirty practitioner engineers, and promoted to be second, and soon after first, lieutenant. Notwithstanding the harassing duties in which he was engaged, his zeal for science led him at this time to write a variety of important papers on the most abstruse subjects, which were transmitted to his friend and correspondent the Baron Maseres, and read before the Royal Society, when he was elected a member, like Dr Franklin, without the payment of the usual fees. On his return to England, he married Miss Mary Anne Locke, a daughter of the store-keeper at Portsmouth, by whom he had three children.

In 1783 the Duke of Richmond succeeded Glenie's patron, the Marquis Townshend, in the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance. To prevent such a national misfortune as had happened in 1779, when the navy of England was obliged to take refuge in the Bristol Channel from the combined fleets of France and Spain, which had menaced the dockyard of Plymouth, and insulted the whole coast, his Grace had conceived the romantic idea of fortifying all our naval arsenals, and strengthening every important maritime station, instead of increasing the navy, and creating a new nursery for our seamen. This absurd scheme had met with the approbation of several officers and engineers; and, from Mr Glenie's high scientific reputation, the Duke was desirous of obtaining his sanction to the plan. He accordingly consulted him on the subject, when he unhesitatingly declared the scheme extravagant and impracticable, and advised his Grace to abandon it altogether. At the request of Mr Courtenay, the secretary of the Marquis Townshend, at whose house Mr Glenie was residing for a few days, the latter was induced to write his famous pamphlet against it, entitled "A Short Essay;" which was no sooner published than it occupied exclusively the attention of all parties. In this celebrated publication, which passed through several editions, he demonstrated that extended lines produce prolonged weakness, not strength; and that the troops cooped up within the proposed fortifications would be far more formidable, as an active and moveable force, against an invading enemy, than confined in their redoubts. He also showed, by a correct and careful estimate, that the sum necessary for the execution of the Duke's scheme, being no less than forty or fifty millions, would exceed the whole capital required for building a new and complete fleet, superior to that of any nation on earth. The Duke published an unsatisfactory reply to Mr Glenie's pamphlet; and his proposal was soon after negatived in Parliament.

Being now deprived of all hopes of promotion, and treated with neglect by his superiors, Mr Glenie, resigning his commission, emigrated with his wife and children to New Brunswick, where he purchased a large tract of land, and was elected a Representative to the House of Assembly. Soon after he became a contractor for ship timber and masts for Government, but both he and his partner, who is said to have been possessed of considerable wealth, was ruined by the speculation. Compelled to return to England, he obtained an introduction to the Earl of Chatham, then Master-General of the Ordnance, who, not being able to employ him, retained him as Engineer Extraordinary. By his recommendation, however, Glenie was soon afterwards appointed by the East India Company instructor of the cadets at the establishment formed for its young artillery officers, with a salary and emoluments amounting to about L.400 per annum. Unfortunately for him, he was one of the witnesses summoned in the famous trial in which the Duke of York and Mrs Clarke were concerned, and his evidence having given offence to his Royal Highness, he was soon afterwards dismissed from his situation.

In November 1812 Mr Glenie was employed by a gentleman, who had been a Member of Parliament, to go out to Copenhagen to negotiate for him the purchase of a large plantation in that country. But having made no specific agreement with his employer, he never received any remuneration for his trouble. After this he endeavoured to support himself by taking a few mathematical pupils, but did not meet with much success. He died of apoplexy, November 23, 1817, in the 67th year of his age. Among other contributions made by Mr Glenie to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society was a demonstration of Dr Mathew Stewart's "42d Proposition, or 39th Theorem," which had remained without solution, and puzzled the learned during a period of sixty-five years; and also his celebrated paper, sent in 1811, on "The Squaring of the Circle," in which he demonstrates the impossibility of it, a question which is supposed to have engaged the attention, and to have eluded the research, of the illustrious Newton. He was the author of a "History of Gunnery," published in 1776, and several mathematical works.

GOODAL, WALTER, a literary antiquarian, eldest son of John Goodal, a farmer in Banffshire, was born about 1706. In 1723 he entered himself a student in King's College, Old Aberdeen, but did not remain long enough to take a degree. In 1730 he obtained employment in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, but had no formal appointment there till 1735, when he became under-librarian. He now assisted his principal, the celebrated Thomas Ruddiman, in the compilation of the Catalogue of that library, upon the plan of the "Bibliotheca Cardinalis Imperialis." This Catalogue was printed in folio in 1742. Warmly attached to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots, he at one time entertained the design of writing the life of that beautiful and ill-fated princess, but this he afterwards relinquished for his work entitled "Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell," in 2 vols. 8vo, which was published in 1754. In this work he satisfactorily proves, from intrinsic evidence, that the letters attributed to Mary are forgeries; but his prejudice and inordinate zeal weakened the general effect of his arguments. In the previous year he had edited a new edition of "Crawford's Memoirs," which by no means conferred credit on his judgment or character for accuracy. In 1754 he published an edition of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet's "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen," a work which much required the emendatory notes that Goodal supplied. In the same year he wrote a preface and life to "Sir James Balfour's Practicks." He also contributed to the "New Catalogue of Scotish Bishops," by Bishop Keith, who, in his preface to that work, gratefully acknowledged the assistance he had received from him, particularly with regard to the Preliminary Account of the Culdees, &c. Goodal likewise published an edition of Fordun's "Scotichronicon," with a Latin introduction, and a dissertation on the marriage of Robert III. An English translation of his introduction was published at London in 1769. He died July 28, 1766, in very indigent circumstances, caused by habits of intemperance, in which he had indulged during the latter years of his life. To enable his daughter to pay off some of his debts, and proceed to her friends in Banffshire, the Faculty of Advocates, on petition, awarded her the sum of L.10.

GORDON, SIR ADAM, Baronet, an eminent divine of the Church of England, was born in Scotland in 1745. He was educated at Westminster School, on leaving which he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1777. Entering into holy orders, he served the curacy of St Mary-le-Bonne, and subsequently obtained the rectory of

Hinckworth in Hertfordshire, and afterwards that of West Tilbury in Essex, to the latter of which was added a Prebend in the Cathedral of Bristol. A few years before his death he succeeded to the title of Baronet. Sir Adam was the author of "The Contrast, or an Antidote against the pernicious Principles disseminated in the Letters of the late Lord Chesterfield," 2 vols., 1791. He also published Sermons on the Fasts and Festivals, 8vo, London, 1795; Homilies of the Church of England Modernized, 2 vols. 8vo; and a variety of Miscellaneous Sermons and Tracts. He died November 2, 1817.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, stated by Knox and Wodrow to have been the only Popish prelate who joined in the Reformation, was the son of John Lord Gordon, Master of Huntly, by Margaret, natural daughter of King James IV., and, it is supposed, was educated abroad. During the absence of the Bishop Elect of Caithness in England, that See was for a short time committed to his care. On the death of Bishop Dunbar, he was elected by the Chapter to the vacant archbishopric of Glasgow, of which he was dispossessed by the Earl of Arran, then Governor of Scotland, who obtained a decision of the Pope in favour of James Beaton, Abbot of Arbroath, but, in recompence, Gordon was by his Holiness created titular Archbishop of Athens, and shortly after, in November 1553, was by the Earl of Arran made Bishop of the Isles, and Abbot of Inchaffray. In 1558 he was translated to the See of Galloway. He was present in the Parliament of July 1560, when Popery was abolished, and readily acceded to the Reformation. In January 1561 he subscribed, with others, the First Book of Discipline, by which he not only renounced Popery but Prelacy. In 1562 he petitioned the General Assembly to be appointed Superintendent of Galloway, and in the subsequent December was put on the leet for that office, but was unsuccessful in his object, though he was still continued as one of the commissioners for planting ministers and other office-bearers in the Church. In 1564 he was made a Lord of Session. In 1567 he resigned the rents of the See of Galloway into the King's hands, who thereupon conferred them upon his son, Mr John Gordon, who was then pursuing his studies in France. Accusations were upon several occasions brought in the Assembly against the *quondam* Archbishop for not visiting his charge, and neglect of duty in preaching and planting kirks, and, in 1568, he was inhibited from exercising any functions in the Church.

In June 17, 1571, he preached in the pulpit of John Knox at the desire of the Lords who had met at Edinburgh in arms for the Queen's defence. During the captivity of the unfortunate Mary he made several journies into England to treat with the English Commissioners on her behalf. In August 1573 he was ordered by the Assembly to be excommunicated for non-appearance to their citations. In 1575 he appeared before the Assembly, and gave verbal answers to the charges brought against him, and made due submission otherwise, when he was restored to his functions, excepting as a Commissioner of Visitation. He died in 1576. By his wife, Barbara Logie, daughter of the Laird of Logie, he had John Gordon, afterwards mentioned, subsequently Dean of Salisbury, Lawrence Gordon, Lord of Glenluce, and two other sons and a daughter.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, an antiquarian writer of some note, an accomplished draughtsman, and excellent Greek scholar, was born in Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century, but the precise date of his birth has not been recorded. While yet young, he visited various parts of the Continent, and resided in Italy for some years. In 1726 he published "Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most parts of the Counties of Scotland," in two parts,

folio, illustrated with sixty-six copper-plates; and in 1732 appeared a Supplement, entitled "Additions and Corrections, containing several Dissertations on, and Descriptions of, Roman Antiquities discovered in Scotland." In 1729 came out, in folio, his "Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, comprehending the Wars in the Reign of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., Kings of France, and the chief Transactions and Revolutions in Italy from 1492 to 1516, with an Appendix." In 1730 he published, in 8vo, "A Complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres," translated from the Italian of the Marquis Scipio Maffei, which was enlarged in a second edition. In 1736 he was appointed Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, with a salary of L.50. In 1737 he published "An Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of an Ancient Mummy;" and, in 1739, "Twenty-five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies and other Egyptian Antiquities in England." At this period he acted for a short time as Secretary to the Egyptian Club, which was composed of persons who had visited Egypt. In the year last mentioned he succeeded Dr Stukely as Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, which office he resigned in 1741, when he went with Governor Glen to Carolina in North America, where, besides receiving a grant of land, he was appointed Register of the Province, made a Justice of the Peace, and filled several other offices. He died there about 1750, leaving a large estate to his family.

GORDON, ANDREW, an eminent electrician, Professor of Philosophy in the Scots Monastery of the Benedictines at Erfurt, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1712. He studied at Ratisbon, and, in 1731, went upon a tour through Austria, Italy, and France. On his return, in 1732, he entered the Order of Benedictines in the Scots Monastery, where he was ordained a priest. In consequence of his preference of the modern philosophy to the scholastic, he was severely attacked by the Jesuits, and incurred the displeasure of many of his Catholic brethren. Having devoted his attention to electricity, he made himself known by some important discoveries in that science. He is mentioned by Priestley, in his "History of Electricity," as the first person who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus. He was the author of "Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita," 8vo; "Philosophia utilis et jucunda," 3 vols. 8vo; and "Physicæ experimentalis Elementa," 8vo. He also wrote an "Impartial Account of the Origin of the War in Great Britain," in 1745, 4to, and some controversial pieces. He died in 1751.

GORDON, BERNARD, a distinguished physician of the thirteenth century, was born in Scotland, although some biographers mention Rouvergne in France as the place of his birth. He began to teach and practise at Montpellier in 1285. He appears to have been one of the earliest medical writers belonging to Britain, whose works have reached modern times. Some accounts say he practised at Montpellier for twenty years, and died in 1305, but others state that he was alive in 1318. He left a considerable number of medical treatises, which were published together at Leyden in 1474, at Ferrara in 1487, at Venice in 1494, at Paris in 1542, and at Lyons in 1550.

GORDON, GEORGE, LORD GORDON, a brave and accomplished nobleman, the son of the second Marquis of Huntly and Lady Anne Campbell, his wife, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Argyll, served in his youth in Lorraine and Alsace, under the Marshal de la Force, and distinguished himself by his valour, particularly at the siege of the fortified town of Spire, where he was wounded in the thigh. In 1639, for appearing in arms for the King, he and his father were committed prisoners to the Castle of Edin-

burgh, from whence they were released in the following June. In 1643, when his father and his brother, Lord Aboyne, stood out against the Covenant, Lord Gordon adhered to the Estates of the kingdom, and was appointed Commander of the Forces, jointly with the Earl Marischal, in the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff. He afterwards, in February 1645, joined with Montrose, and fought at the battle of Auldearn in the succeeding May, when the troops under Major-General Urrie were defeated. General Baillie having been sent north in pursuit of Montrose, a battle took place on the 2d of July in the same year, at Alford, on the river Don, in which Lord Gordon was killed. He was the author of a few lines on "Black Eyes," printed in the third part of Watson's Collection.

GORDON, Lord George, a man of the most restless disposition, whose name is inseparably connected with the celebrated riots of 1780, was the son of Cosmo George, third Duke of Gordon, by Catharine, daughter of William Earl of Aberdeen, and was born in December 1750. At an early period of life he entered the navy, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant, but quitted the service during the American War, in consequence of a dispute with the Earl of Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, relative to his non-promotion. In 1774 he was returned Member for Ludgershall, a pocket borough, belonging to Lord Melbourne, which place he represented for several sessions; and, although his parliamentary conduct was marked by a certain degree of eccentricity, he displayed no want of talent, rendering himself conspicuous by his zealous opposition to ministers. As, however, he animadverted with great freedom and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both sides of the House, it was usual at that period to say, "that there were three parties in parliament, the Ministry, the Opposition, and Lord George Gordon."

A bill introduced by Sir George Saville having, in 1778, passed the legislature, for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, the excitement produced throughout the country in consequence was immense, and numerous societies were formed, and, among others, the Protestant Association at London, of which Lord George Gordon was elected President in November 1779, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure its repeal. On the 2d of June 1780 his Lordship headed a vast multitude, consisting of the members of the Protestant Association, and about 100,000 of the excited inhabitants of the metropolis, in procession to the House of Commons, to present a petition against the obnoxious measure. This gave rise to a dreadful riot, which lasted for several days, and which was not suppressed till after the destruction of many Catholic chapels and dwelling-houses, the prison of Newgate, and the mansion of the Chief Justice, Lord Mansfield. At one time, the King's Bench, Fleet Prison, Borough Clink, and Surrey Bridewell, were all in flames at once, and the prisoners, with the inmates of Newgate, set at liberty to join the mob in the work of devastation. On Friday the 9th a warrant of the Privy Council was issued for the arrest of Lord George Gordon, charged with high treason, in attempting to raise and levy war and insurrection against the King. His trial took place on 5th February following, when no evidence being adduced of treasonable design, his Lordship was necessarily acquitted. On this occasion he had for his counsel Mr, afterwards Lord, Kenyon, and the Hon. Thomas Erskine, afterwards Lord Chancellor.

Lord George's subsequent conduct could only be regarded by all rational men as that of an insane and dangerous enthusiast. In May 1786 he was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury for contempt, for refusing to come forward as a witness

in a court of law. He then published a "Letter from Lord George Gordon to the Attorney-General of England, in which the motives of his Lordship's public conduct from the beginning of 1780 to the present time are vindicated," 1787, 8vo. In April 1787 two prosecutions were brought against his Lordship at the instance of the Crown, for a libel on the Queen of France, the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and the French ambassador, and for preparing and presenting a petition reflecting on the laws and criminal justice of this country. Being convicted on both charges, he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years on the one, and for three years on the other, and to pay a fine of L.500, and find securities for his good behaviour. In the interval between the verdict and the passing of the sentence, Lord George retired to Holland, where, however, he was arrested and sent home. After residing for some time in Birmingham, he was, in December 1788, apprehended and committed to Newgate, where he spent the remainder of his days. In July 1789 he addressed a petition to the National Assembly of France, praying for its interference in his favour with the British Government. But Lord Grenville informed those who made applications on his behalf, that their wishes could not be complied with, of which Lord George was duly informed. From this time the lonely hours of his confinement were devoted to reading, and the study of ancient and modern history. He died November 1, 1793, of a fever, and his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried amongst the Jews, whose religion he had, some time before his apprehension, embraced, and all the rites and duties of which he zealously performed. He was confined ten months longer than his prescribed term of imprisonment, in consequence of not being able to obtain the necessary security for his enlargement.

GORDON, GEORGE, fifth and last Duke of Gordon, was born at Edinburgh, February 2, 1770. He was the eldest son of Alexander, fourth Duke, by Jane, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Baronet. In his twentieth year, being then Marquis of Huntly, he entered the army as an ensign in the 35th regiment, his brother-in-law, the late Duke of Richmond, being a captain in the same corps. In the following year, 1791, he raised an independent company of foot, which he exchanged with Captain Grant for a company in the 42d, and served in that distinguished regiment, commanding the grenadiers, till 1793, when he procured the captain-lieutenancy of the 3d foot guards, which gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He soon after embarked with the Duke of York's first expedition to Flanders, and was present in the actions of St Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk, and at the siege of Valenciennes. On his return to England in 1794 he raised, in the course of the summer, a regiment of the line from among the tenantry on his father's estates, and this fine corps of Highlanders was gazetted as the 100th, but afterwards, during the short peace, became the 92d. Of this gallant regiment he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and went out with it to Gibraltar. Leaving it there in order to visit England, in September of that year, the Marquis embarked at Corunna for England, but the packet was, three days after, taken by a French privateer, when his Lordship was plundered of everything valuable, put on board a Swede, and landed at Falmouth on the 24th of the same month. He afterwards joined his regiment in Corsica, where he served for above a year. He received the brevet of Colonel May 3, 1796.

In 1798, on the breaking out of the Rebellion in Ireland, the 92d regiment was actively employed against the rebels, particularly in the county of Wexford, where their discipline and good conduct excited the admiration

and astonishment of the peasantry. At this time the Marquis of Huntly was made a Brigadier-General. On the second expedition to Holland in 1799, the 92d again embarked; and, at the battle of Bergen, October 2, the Marquis was severely wounded, at the head of his regiment, by a musket ball in his shoulder. He received the rank of Major-General January 1, 1801; became Colonel of the 42d, or Royal Highlanders, January 7, 1806, and a Lieutenant-General May 9, 1808. In 1809 he commanded a division of the army in the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt, under the late Earl of Chatham. His Lordship attained the full rank of General August 12, 1819; he was appointed Colonel of the first foot guards on the death of the Duke of Kent, January 20, 1820; he was invested with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Bath in the following May; and removed to the command of the third guards on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, December 4, 1834. He succeeded to the Dukedom on his father's death, June 17, 1827, when he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He became Governor of Edinburgh Castle in the following November. His Grace married, December 11, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq. of Arnhall, a most amiable and accomplished lady, by whom he had no issue, and who survives him. He died May 26, 1836. His death was universally lamented, especially in the north of Scotland, where his Grace had endeared himself to the inhabitants by an uninterrupted course of acts of kindness, benevolence, and hospitality. He was a constant contributor to many of our charitable institutions, but particularly to the Scotish Hospital, of which he was President. He was generous, kind-hearted, courteous, and brave; a Conservative in politics; celebrated for his convivial powers, and an admirable chairman at a public dinner. At his death the ancient title of Duke of Gordon became extinct, and the Marquisate of Huntly devolved on George Earl of Aboyne, while the Duke of Richmond succeeded to Gordon Castle and considerable estates.

GORDON, GILBERT, the editor of the second edition of Dr Blacklock's Poems, to which he prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author, was a principal contributor to the "Collection of Original Poems," by Blacklock and others, published by A. Donaldson at Edinburgh in 1760. Among other pieces in the volume, the "Epistle to a Young Lady, on the Culture of Taste," which is dated Dumfries, October 30, 1757, is ascribed to his pen. Very little is known concerning him. He is mentioned as the author of the following work, the title only of which is given by Dr Irving, in a note to his Life of Alexander Montgomery, viz., "A Facetious Poem, in imitation of the Cherry and Slae, giving an account of the entertainment Love and Despair got in the Highlands of Scotland; revealed in a dream to one in pursuit of his stolen cows, by G. G. of S., Edinburgh, 1701," 12mo.

GORDON, JAMES, D. D., a learned Jesuit, of the noble family of that name, was born in Scotland, in 1543. He received his education at Rome, where he entered the order of the Jesuits, September 20, 1563, and in 1569 was created D. D. He was Professor of Hebrew and Divinity, for nearly fifty years, at Rome, Paris, Bourdeaux, Pont a Mousson, and other parts of Europe, and acquired great reputation for his learning and acuteness. He visited England and Scotland as a missionary, and was twice imprisoned for his zeal in making converts. He was also frequently employed by the general of his order in negotiating their affairs, having every requisite qualification for such a duty. He is described by Alegambe as a saint, but Dodd, in his Church History, gives a very different character of him. According to the latter, he was much addicted to dissipation, though strict in observing all the austerities of his order. He died

at Paris, April 16, 1620. His only writings are "Controversiarum Fidei Epitomes," in three vols. 8vo, the first printed at Limoges, 1612, the second at Paris, and the third at Cologn, in 1620.

GORDON, JAMES, another learned Jesuit, of the family of Lesmore, was born at or near Aberdeen in 1553. He was successively Principal of the College of the Jesuits at Toulouse and Bourdeaux, and Confessor to Louis XIII. He died at Paris, November 17, 1641. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible, "Biblia Sacra, cum Commentariis," &c., Paris, 1632, 3 vols. folio. He wrote also some historical and chronological works, enumerated by Alegambe and Watts, of which the principal is "Opus Chronologicum," 1614, folio; also a System of Moral Theology, published at Paris in 1634.

GORDON, JOHN, D. D., a learned divine of the Church of England, eldest son of Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Galloway, whose life has been already given, was born in Scotland in 1544, and studied "philosophie and other sciences" in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, and Baliol College, Oxford. In June 1565 he was sent by his father to France, to complete his education, at the desire of Mary Queen of Scots, who allowed him a yearly pension, for his better maintenance in that kingdom. He attended the Universities of Paris and Orleans, and soon became celebrated for his acquirements, particularly for his skill in the oriental languages. In a charter of the Bishopric of Galloway, and Abbey of Tongland, conferred upon him during his stay in France, on the resignation of his father, in order to preserve the revenues in the family, his knowledge of Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, is specially commended.

After finishing his studies, it appears that he became an atttendant of the Prince of Conde, who was slain at Brissac in 1569. Coming over to England he entered the retinue of the Duke of Norfolk, on whose imprisonment he attended for a short time on Queen Mary during her captivity, and by her was sent back, with high recommendations, to France, where he was appointed gentleman in ordinary to King Charles IX. He held the same office in the household of Henry III. and Henry IV. From each of these sovereigns he had a yearly pension of four hundred French crowns. In 1568, he and the Bishop of Ross, with the Lords Livingstone and Boyd, went to York as Commissioners for Queen Mary, to meet the English Commissioners, and answer the accusations brought against her by the Regent Murray. He afterwards returned to France, where, during the dreadful massacre of Paris, in 1572, he was instrumental in saving many of his countrymen of the Reformed religion, to which he himself belonged. Two years thereafter, he had a public disputation in Hebrew in the town of Avignon, in presence of the Bishop of that See, and seven other prelates, against the principal Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in that place, called Rabbi Benetrius; which disputation was afterwards published. In 1601 he again appeared as a public disputant against Cardinal Peron, and other Roman Catholic divines, on which occasion he was assisted by Tilenus and Dumoulin, and completely overpowered his opponents by his learning and skill in argument. This disputation had been appointed by Henry IV., with the view of converting his sister, the Duchess of Lorraine, to the Romish faith. At the earnest entreaty of that Princess, Gordon was induced to come forward, and the result was, that the Duchess was more confirmed than ever in the truth of the Reformed religion, to which she adhered till her death.

On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, his Majesty sent for Gordon from France, and in October 1603 made him Dean of Salisbury, with the episcopal jurisdiction of eighty parishes. In that year he published a work, entitled "Asser-

tionis pro vera veræ Ecclesiæ nota Rupell." He was present, by the King's appointment, at a conference which his Majesty held at Hampton Court with the Bishops and others of the clergy; and is mentioned in a treatise afterwards published by William Barlow, Dean of Chester, as one "whom his Majestie singled out with a speciall encomium, that he was a man weill travelled in the auncients," &c. In 1605 he received the degree of D. D. at Oxford, in the King's presence, on his Majesty's firt visit to that university.

In 1610 he published "Anti-torto-Bellarminus, sive Refutatio Calumniarum, Mendaciorum, et Imposturarum Laico-Cardinalis Bellarmini," 4to; in 1612, "The Conformity of the Ceremonies of the Church of England with the ensamples of the Scriptures and Primitive Church;" also, "The Peace of the Communion of the Church of England;" and in 1613, "The Doctrine of Divinity, gathered out of the Word of God." He died in his triennial visitation at Lewson House, in Dorsetshire, on September 3, 1619, in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and was buried in the choir of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. He was twice married, first, in 1576, to the widow Anthonette d'Maroles, by whom he obtained the lordship of Longormes; secondly, in 1594, to Genevieve Betau, daughter of the first President of the Court of Parliament in Brittany, by whom he had an only daughter, Louise, married to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, the historian of the Sutherland Family.

GORDON, John, first Viscount Kenmure, eminent for his piety, was the son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, in Galloway, by his wife Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie, and was born about 1599. The family to which he belonged were celebrated for their attachment to Presbyterian principles, and he himself was the friend of Welch, Gillespie, Livingston, and Rutherford. After finishing his studies, he travelled on the Continent, and while there he resided in the house of the famous John Welch, who was then settled as a minister at St Jean d'Augely in France, having been banished from Scotland for his connection with the proceedings of the General Assembly held at Aberdeen in 1605. On his return home, Kenmure exerted himself with success in getting Anwoth, the parish in which the family residence was situated, disjoined from two other parishes with which it was united; and, through his influence, Mr Samuel Rutherford was appointed minister of the new charge in 1627, which his Lordship ever after considered the most meritorious action of his life.

He succeeded his father in the family estates and honours in November 1628; and having preferred a claim, in right of his mother, to the Earldom of Gowrie, attainted for treason, he sold the barony of Stitchell, the ancient inheritance of his house, in order to obtain the means of bribing the Duke of Buckingham to support his pretensions, and is said to have given the price to his Grace the evening before his assassination by Felton, in consequence of which he not only lost his money, but was disappointed in his object. He had previously married Lady Jane Campbell, sister to the celebrated Marquis of Argyle, beheaded in 1661, for his adherence to the Church of Scotland, a lady of uncommon piety and worth, by whom he had several children, only one of whom, a son, survived him, but died a minor in 1639.

At the coronation of Charles I. in 1633, Sir John Gordon was created Viscount of Kenmure and Lord of Lochinvar, by patent dated May 8 in that year. He attended the Parliament which met at Edinburgh in the succeeding June, but was present only the first day; for, not wishing to join those who opposed the King's measures relative to the church, lest he should displease his

Majesty, he withdrew, under pretence of indisposition, and retired to his residence at Kenmure Castle; a proceeding which afterwards caused him the most poignant regret. Private business called him again to Edinburgh, in August 1634; but in a few days he returned home in very bad health, which increased till the 12th of September, when he died at Kenmure, in the 35th year of his age. He was attended on his death-bed by Mr Samuel Rutherford, who wrote a tract, entitled "The last and heavenly Speeches and glorious Departure of John Viscount Kenmure," printed at Edinburgh in 1649, "by Evan Tyler, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty," and reprinted at Edinburgh in 1827, with an introductory memoir of Lord Kenmure by Mr Thomas Murray, author of "The Literary History of Galloway." Rutherford also composed a long elegiac poem on his death, entitled "In Joannem Gordonum Kenmurii Vicecomitem Apotheosis," which still remains in manuscript. To this nobleman Rutherford dedicated his first work, "Exercitationes Apologeticæ pro Divina Gratia, contra Arminium," &c. An interesting account of Lord Kenmure's resigned behaviour during his last illness is inserted in Howie's "Scots Worthies." Lady Kenmure, his widow, was afterwards married to the Honourable Henry Montgomery, second son of the Earl of Eglinton. She was the constant correspondent of Rutherford, the last of whose letters to her is dated in September 1659. She attained to great age, and was alive in 1672.

GORDON, PATRICK, author of the "Famous Historie of the renowned and valiant Robert the Bruce," was, according to Dempster, employed, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, as the King's envoy to Poland. Mr Pinkerton supposes him to have been a man of property, a conclusion which Dr Irving conjectures seems to have been drawn from Gordon's styling himself gentleman: But, as Waterhouse observes in his "Humble Apology for Learning and Learned Men," published in 1653, "all men learnedly bred, and members of universities and houses of law, are by consent of Christendom, as well as our own nation, accounted gentlemen, and warranted to write themselves so, be their extract how mean and ignote soever." The memorials preserved of Patrick Gordon are very scanty. He was the author of the following poems, "Neptunus Britannicus Corydonis. De Luctuoso Henrici Principis Obitu," London, 1613; "The famous Historie of Penardo and Laisso, otherwise called the Warre of Love and Ambition, doone in heroik verse," Dort, 1615; to this poem a panegyrical sonnet by Drummond is prefixed; "The famous Historie of the renowned and valiant Prince Robert, surnamed the Bruce, King of Scotland, and of sundrie other valiant knights, both Scots and English, enlarged with an addition of the Scottishe Kings lineallie descended from him, to Charles now Prince. A Historie both pleasant and profitable; set forthe and done in heroik verse by Patrick Gordon, Gentleman," Dort, 1615, 4to, Edinburgh, 1718, 12mo, Glasgow, 1753, 12mo. Both these poems in English are incomplete, consisting only of the first book each. The history of Bruce, which is of considerable length, and written in the octave stanza, contains some striking passages, though not as a whole entitled to be considered a work of much merit, possessing, as Dr Irving observes, neither the dignity of an epic poem, nor the authenticity of a historical narration.

GORDON, SIR ROBERT, of Gordonstoun, Bart., author of the "Genealogical History of the Family of Sutherland," was born at Dunrobin, May 14, 1580. He was the fourth son of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, by Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of the fourth Earl of Huntly, who had been first married to the Earl of Bothwell. In 1598 he was sent

with his brother to the University of St Andrews, where they remained six months, and afterwards finished their education at the University of Edinburgh. In January 1603 he went over to France to study the civil law, and perfect himself in all the accomplishments of a gentleman, and remained there till October 1605, when he returned home. In 1606 he was appointed a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King James VI. In 1609 he was knighted, and received a pension of L.200 sterling a year for life out of the exchequer of England. In Febuary 1613 he married at London Louisa, only daughter and heiress of Dr John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury, with whom he received the lordship of Glenluce and other large possessions, both in France and Scotland.

On the death of his brother in 1615 he became guardian and tutor of his nephew, John, thirteenth Earl of Sutherland. In March of the same year, having attended the King to Cambridge, he received, with several other noblemen and gentlemen, the degree of M.A., which was conferred upon them with great solemnity. In 1617 James I. came to Scotland for the first time since his accession to the English throne, and as he was accompanied by a great number of the English nobility, all sorts of sports, shows, recreations, and exercises, were performed for their entertainment. Amongst others, there was a competition of archery in the garden of Holyrood, when Sir Robert Gordon gained the prize, being a silver arrow. He remained in Scotland for some time, and having settled his affairs in Sutherland, in November 1619 he returned with his family to England, and in the succeeding May visited France, when he disposed of his property of Longormes to Walter Stewart, because he could not attend to his estates in the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and France. In 1621 he returned to Sutherland, when he relieved the estates of the Earl of a great amount of debt with which they were burdened, to the hazard of his own property; for which he cared little, so that the house of Sutherland might flourish. In 1623 the Earl of Caithness being proclaimed a rebel, Sir Robert Gordon received a commission from the Privy Council to proceed with fire and sword against him, when he collected his forces, and took possession of Castle Sinclair, the chief residence of the Earls of Caithness, which had been abandoned by the Earl, who had fled to the Orkneys. Having quieted the county of Caithness, he returned with his army into Sutherland, and soon after repaired to the Court in England.

In 1624 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the estates of the young Duke of Lennox, and two years thereafter, one of his Grace's curators. On the accession of Charles I. he was continued in his office of a Gentleman in ordinary of the King's Privy Chamber; and in 1625, when his Majesty created the order of Baronets of Nova Scotia, Sir Robert Gordon was made the first Baronet, when he obtained a charter of the barony of Gordon in that province.

In August 1629 he was appointed Sheriff of Inverness, and in May 1630 was sent by the Lords of the Council with Sir William Seton into the north to quell some disturbances that had broken out in that quarter. On the 13th of July the same year he was, by James Duke of Lennox, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, appointed his Vice-Chamberlain during his absence in France. After having governed the earldom of Sutherland with great moderation, judgment, and discretion, for fifteen years, he resigned the administration of the same to his nephew, the Earl, on his attaining his majority in November 1630. At the coronation of Charles I. in Scotland in 1633, he, as Vice-Chamberlain, with four Earls' sons, carried the King's train from the Castle to the Abbey; and the next year

he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council in Scotland. Sir Robert Gordon died in 1656, in the 76th year of his age. He was the ancestor of the family of Gordonstoun, to whom he bequeathed a large estate in the county of Elgin. His "Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland, from its origin to the year 1630," with a continuation by Gilbert Gordon of Sallach, to the year 1651, was published in 1813 from the original manuscripts in the possession of the Marchioness of Stafford; a copy of which is also in the Advocates' Library. A catalogue of the singular and curious library originally formed between 1610 and 1650, drawn up by Sir Robert, was published in 1815.

GORDON, Robert, of Straloch, an eminent geographical and historical writer, second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, was born at Kinmundy in Aberdeenshire, September 14, 1580. He was educated at Marischal College, founded in 1593 by George, fifth Earl Marischal, of which University he was the first graduate. In 1598, to complete his studies, he went to Paris, and returned home on his father's death in 1600. Eight years afterwards, on his marriage with a daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lenturk, he bought the estate of Straloch, in his native county, and henceforth devoted his attention chiefly to geographical pursuits. In 1641, at the request of Charles I., he undertook the correction and superintendence of a complete Atlas of Scotland, which was published in 1648 by the celebrated map publishers, the Bleaus of Amsterdam, with a dedication to Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet. A second edition appeared in 1655, and a third in 1664. The work, which is styled "Theatrum Scotiæ," comprises forty-six maps, seven of the more important of which were exclusively executed, mostly from actual survey and mensuration, by Mr Gordon himself, who appended interesting descriptions and treatises on the antiquities of Scotland, &c. Besides this work, he wrote a critical letter in Latin to Mr David Buchanan, containing Strictures on the Histories of Boyce, Buchanan, and Knox; a preface intended for Spottiswood's History, and various other pieces, none of which have yet been published. He likewise compiled a history of the Family of Gordon, and collected materials for a history of his own times, which he did not live to complete. He died in August 1661, in the 81st year of his age. His son, Mr James Gordon, prepared from his papers an account of the transactions in the northern part of Scotland, from 1637 to 1643, which is preserved in manuscript in the Advocates' Library.

GORDON, Robert, founder of an hospital at Aberdeen, son of Arthur Gordon, advocate in Edinburgh, who was the ninth son of the subject of the preceding article, was born about 1665. In early life he travelled on the Continent, where he spent his patrimony, amounting to about L.1100. He afterwards went to Dantzic, where he engaged in trade; and, having acquired a small fortune, he returned to Scotland about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and went to reside at Aberdeen, where, though styled merchant, he does not appear to have entered into business. He was noted for his extreme parsimonious habits, arising, it is said, from a disappointment in love, which enabled him at his death to bequeath a sum of L.10,300, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an hospital at Aberdeen, which is called after his name, for the education and support of a certain number of boys, the sons of decayed merchants and guild brethren of that burgh. He died January 1732.

GORDON, Thomas, an industrious political writer, the son of the proprietor of Gairloch, in the parish of Kells, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was born there towards the close of the seventeenth century. After receiving a university education either at Aberdeen or St Andrews, it is un-

certain which, he settled in London as a classical teacher. He afterwards commenced party writer, and is said to have been employed by the Earl of Oxford in Queen Anne's reign. He first distinguished himself in the Bangorian Controversy by publishing two pamphlets in defence of Bishop Hoadly, which recommended him to Mr Trenchard, a zealous writer on the Whig side, the author of a work entitled "The Natural History of Superstition," who engaged him as his amanuensis, and afterwards admitted him into partnership as an author. In January 1720 they began to publish in conjunction a weekly political paper, entitled "The Independent Whig," which was continued for a year, and was renewed by Gordon after Mr Trenchard's death. In November of the same year they began a series of papers on public subjects, under the name of "Cato's Letters," in the London, and subsequently in the British Journal. "Cato's Letters" were afterwards collected into four volumes, and reached a second edition in 1737. These two publications, and especially the "Independent Whig," were directed against the hierarchy of the Church of England, and had an express tendency to bring all religion into contempt. Having been taken into the pay of Sir Robert Walpole, Gordon wrote several pamphlets in defence of his Administration, for which that minister procured him the place of Commissioner of Wine Licences. In 1728 appeared his Translation of Tacitus, in two vols. folio, which, with his version of the works of Sallust, published in 1744, have contributed more than his political writings to preserve his name, though neither confer much reputation on it. He died July 28, 1750, at the age of sixty. Two collections of Tracts were published posthumously, the one entitled "A Cordial for Low Spirits," 3 vols.; and the other, "The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Shaken," 2 vols. He was also the author of a volume of "Plain Sermons on Practical Subjects, addressed to different Characters," which appeared in 1788, in 2 vols. He was twice married, his second wife being the widow of his friend Trenchard, by whom he had several children, and who survived him.

GORDON, WILLIAM, of Earlstoun, an eminent supporter of the Covenant, son of Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, in Galloway, the friend of Livingston, the celebrated divine, was a lineal descendant of Mr Alexander Gordon, who, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, entertained some of the followers of John Wicliffe, and having obtained possession of a New Testament in English, was accustomed to read it to them at their meetings in the wood of Airds, in the neighbourhood of his estate. William Gordon began very early to distinguish himself by his religion, and by his firm attachment to the Presbyterian cause. From the little that has been recorded of his history, we learn that he made it a condition, in granting leases of his lands, that the party should observe family worship, and he went every Sunday to church at the head of his tenantry. It also appears from some curious anecdotes in Wodrow's Analecta, in the Advocates' Library, that he had acquired a high reputation for his skill in solving cases of conscience. In 1663 he was ordered by the Commissioners to assist in settling an Episcopalian minister in the parish of Dalry, of which he was the patron; but he refused to comply with the demand, on the ground of his having already, with the consent of the people, selected a properly qualified person for the church in question, and he could not countenance the admission of an Episcopalian incumbent without violating the Christian privileges of the parishioners, and invalidating his own right as patron. He was, in consequence, on July 30, summoned before the Council, to answer for his contumacious and factious behaviour; but paying no attention to the cita-

tion, he was, November 24, the same year, charged with keeping conventicles and private meetings in his house, and ordered to appear before them to answer for contempt. Disregarding this second summons also, sentence of banishment was immediately issued against him. He was commanded to depart the kingdom within a month—not to return under pain of death; and bound to live peaceably during that time under the penalty of L.10,000. This severe sentence he likewise disobeyed, and was thereafter visited with a most rigorous persecution by the Government. In 1667 he was turned out of his house, which was taken possession of by a military force, and, for some years afterwards, he was forced, like many others, to lead a wandering life, exposed to many hardships and privations. After the battle of Bothwell Bridge, as he was hastening forward to join the Covenanters, not having heard of their defeat, he was encountered near the fatal field by a party of English dragoons, when, refusing to surrender, he was killed upon the spot. This took place on 22d or 23d January 1679. He was buried in the churchyard of Glassford, where a pillar, without any inscription, was erected over his grave. His son, Alexander Gordon, who was engaged in the action, narrowly escaped being taken. In riding through the town of Hamilton, pursued by the military, he met one of his tenants, who caused him to dismount, dress himself in woman's clothes, and rock his child's cradle. After the search was over, he proceeded to his brother-in-law, Mr Hamilton, in Holland, to represent the depressed state of the united societies to the churches of the Netherlands; but returning home shortly after, he was apprehended and put to the torture. By the intercession, however, of his friend the Duke of Gordon, his life was spared. He was sent to the Bass, and from thence to Blackness, in 1683, where he remained till the Revolution.

GOW, NATHANIEL, an eminent violin player, teacher and composer of music, the youngest son of the celebrated Neil Gow and Margaret Wiseman, his first wife, was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, May 28, 1766. Having shown early indications of a talent for music, his father soon began to give him instructions on the violin; and afterwards sent him to Edinburgh, where he studied first under M'Intosh, and subsequently under M'Glashan, at that period two well known violinists, and the latter especially an excellent composer of Scotish airs. He took lessons on the violoncello from Joseph Reneagle, afterwards Professor of Music at Oxford. In 1782 he was appointed one of his Majesty's Trumpeters for Scotland; and on the death of his elder brother William, in 1791, he succeeded him as leader of the band formerly conducted by M'Glashan at Edinburgh, a situation which he held for nearly forty years with undiminished reputation.

In 1796, he and Mr William Shepherd entered into partnership as music-sellers, and the business was continued till 1813, when, on the death of the latter, it was given up. He afterwards resumed it, in company with his son Neil, the composer of "Bonny Prince Charlie," and other beautiful melodies, who died in 1823. The business was finally relinquished in 1827, having involved him in losses which reduced him to a state of bankruptcy.

Between 1799 and 1824 Nathaniel Gow published his six celebrated collections of Reels and Strathspeys; a Repository of Scots Slow Airs, Strathspeys, and Dances, in 4 vols.; Scots Vocal Melodies, 2 vols.; a collection of Ancient Curious Scots Melodies, and various other publications, all arranged by himself. In some of the early numbers he was assisted by his father, and these came out under the name of Neil Gow and Son.

During the long period of his professional career, his services as con-

ductor were in constant request at all the fashionable parties that took place throughout Scotland; and he frequently received large sums for attending with his band at country parties. He was a great favourite with George IV., and on his visits to London had the honour of being invited to play at the private parties of his Majesty, when Prince of Wales, at Carlton House. Such was the high estimation in which he was held by the nobility and gentry of his native country, that his annual balls were always most numerously and fashionably attended; and among the presents which at various times were made to him were, a massive silver goblet, in 1811, from the late Earl of Dalhousie; a fine violoncello by Sir Peter Murray of Ochtertyre; and a valuable violin by the late Sir Alexander Don. As a teacher of the violin and piano-forte accompaniment he was paid the highest rate of fees, and he had for pupils the children of the first families in the kingdom.

In March 1827 he was compelled, by his reduced circumstances, and while suffering under a severe illness, to make an appeal to his former patrons and the public for support, by a ball, which produced him about L.300, and which was continued annually for three years. The noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt were not unmindful of the merits of one who had done so much for the national music of Scotland, as they voted him, on his distresses becoming known, L.50 yearly during his life; and he every year received a handsome present from Mr Maule, now Lord Panmure. He died January 17, 1831, aged 65. He was twice married, first, to Janet Fraser, by whom he had five daughters and one son; and, secondly, in 1814, to Mary Hogg, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. One of whom, Mary, was married to Mr Jenkins, London; another, Jessie, became the wife of Mr Luke, the Treasurer of George Heriot's Hospital; and a third, Augusta, is a teacher of music.

GOW, NEIL, renowned for his skill in playing the violin, of humble origin, was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, March 22, 1727. He early displayed a taste for music, and was almost entirely self-taught till about his thirteenth year, when he received some instructions from John Cameron, an attendant of Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. His progress as a musician was singularly rapid. A public trial having been proposed amongst a few of the best performers in that part of the country, young Neil was prevailed on to engage in the contest, when the prize was decreed to him, the judge, who was blind, declaring that "he could distinguish the stroke of Neil's bow among a hundred players." Having obtained the notice, first, of the Athole family, and afterwards of the Duchess of Gordon, he was soon introduced to the admiration of the fashionable world, and enjoyed the countenance and distinguished patronage of the principal nobility and gentry of Scotland till his death. As a performer on the violin he was unequalled. "The livelier airs," says one of his biographers, "which belong to the class of what are called the strathspey and reel, and which have long been peculiar to the northern part of the island, assumed in his hand a style of spirit, fire, and beauty, which had never been heard before. There is perhaps no species whatever of music executed on the violin, in which the characteristic expression depends more on the power of the bow, particularly in what is called the upward or returning stroke, than the Highland reel. Here, accordingly, was Gow's forte. His bow-hand, as a suitable instrument of his genius, was uncommonly powerful; and where the note produced by the up-bow was often feeble and indistinct in other hands, it was struck in his playing with a strength and certainty which never failed to surprise and delight the skilful hearer. To this extraordinary power of the bow, in the hand

of great original genius, must be ascribed the singular felicity of expression which he gave to all his music; and the native Highland *gout* of certain tunes, such as 'Tulloch Gorum,' in which his taste and style of bowing could never be exactly reached by any other performer. We may add, the effect of the sudden shout, with which he frequently accompanied his playing in the quick tunes, and which seemed instantly to electrify the dancers, inspiring them with new life and energy, and rousing the spirits of the most inanimate."

Neil Gow excelled also in the composition of Scotish melodies; and his sets of the older tunes, and various of his own airs, were prepared for publication by his son Nathaniel. In private life Neil Gow was distinguished by his unpretending manners, his homely humour, and strong good sense, and knowledge of the world. His figure was vigorous and manly, and the expression of his countenance spirited and intelligent. His whole appearance exhibited so characteristic a model of a Scotish Highlander, that his portrait was at one period to be found in all parts of the country. Four admirable likenesses of him were painted by the late Sir Henry Raeburn, one for the County Hall, Perth, and the others for the Duke of Athole, Lord Gray, and Mr Maule, now Lord Panmure. His portrait was also introduced into the view of a "Highland Wedding," by the late Mr Allan, along with that of Donald Gow, his brother, who usually accompanied him on the violoncello. Neil Gow died at Inver, March 1, 1807, in the 80th year of his age. He was twice married, first, to Margaret Wiseman, by whom he had five sons and three daughters; and, second, to Margaret Urquhart, by whom he had no children. Three sons and two daughters predeceased him; and besides Nathaniel, he left another son, John, who long resided in London, as leader of the fashionable Scotish bands there, and died in 1827.

GRÆME, JOHN, an ingenious poet, the youngest son of a poor farmer, was born at Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, in December 1749. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the grammar school of Lanark, then taught by Mr Robert Thomson, the brother-in-law of the author of "The Seasons." Here he soon excelled all his schoolfellows in classical learning, particularly in the composition of Latin poetry. In 1766, being intended for the church, he was removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he made great progress in mathematics and natural philosophy, and also in metaphysics. At the close of his first session at College, he became tutor to the sons of Lawrence Brown, Esq. of Edmonston, and in this family he passed the summer of 1768. His turn for elegant composition is said first to have been shown in the solution of a philosophic question, proposed as a college exercise, which he chose to illustrate in the form of a tale, conceived and written with considerable fancy and invention.

Having attracted the notice of Mr Lockhart, then Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, afterwards a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Covington, Græme was, through his interest, presented to a Bursary or Exhibition at St Andrews; which, however, he declined, upon discovering that the acceptance of it would subject him again to go through a course of languages and philosophy. In 1770 he resumed his studies at Edinburgh, and entered himself in the theological class; but the declining state of his health rendered him unable to deliver any of the exercises usually prescribed to students of divinity. In the summer of 1771 he was employed as tutor in the family of Mr White of Milton, near Lanark; but symptoms of consumption having appeared, he was obliged, on the approach of winter, to return home to his parents. He continued at intervals to compose verses, and to correspond with his friends; and after lingering through the win-

ter and spring, he expired, July 26, 1772, before he was twenty-three years of age. His Poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were collected by his friend Dr Anderson, and published at Edinburgh in 1773, with a prefatory Account of his Life and Character. His works have also obtained a place in Dr Anderson's Collection of British Poets, where his merits as a poet are much overrated.

GRAHAM, DOUGAL, or DUGALD, a rhymster of Glasgow, who wrote, in doggrel verse, "An Impartial Account of the Rebellion in Britain in the years 1745 and 1746," was at one time a sort of packman, or travelling dealer in small wares; afterwards he became a printer, and ultimately was appointed the town bellman of Glasgow. He died July 20, 1779. His Account of the Rebellion has been well said to be beneath criticism, though, from its being exactly adapted to the capacity of the vulgar, and its cheapness of price, it has run through several editions.

GRAHAM, JAMES, first Marquis of Montrose, a distinguished military commander, celebrated by one party as comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity, and branded by another as a renegade and a traitor, was the eldest son of John, the fourth Earl of Montrose, by his Countess Lady Margaret Ruthven, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie, and was born in 1612. He succeeded his father in 1626, and being the only son of his family, was soon afterwards prevailed on by his friends to marry Lady Magdalen Carnegie, sixth daughter of the first Earl of Southesk. His education having been interrupted by his nuptials, he engaged preceptors to come into his house, and soon made great progress in Greek and Latin, and other branches of study. After which he spent some years on the Continent, and having acquired all the accomplishments of a gentleman, returned to Scotland about 1634. Not meeting with such an encouraging reception at court as he expected, he eagerly joined the Presbyterian party, became a Lord of the Tables, November 15, 1637, and was one of the most active and zealous supporters of the National Covenant on its renewal in 1638. In the following year he had the command of the forces sent to the north against the town of Aberdeen, the inhabitants of which Episcopalian city he compelled to take the Covenant. On his approach, the Marquis of Huntly, who had collected a force for the purpose of preventing a meeting of the Covenanters at Turriff, disbanded his followers, and was sent by Montrose prisoner to Edinburgh; but his second son, the Earl of Aboyne, having appeared in arms the same year, Montrose marched against him, and totally routed his forces at the Bridge of Dee on the 18th of June; on which occasion the Covenanters again took possession of the city of Aberdeen.

On the pacification of Berwick being concluded, Montrose, with the Earls of Loudon and Lothian, paid their respects to Charles I. at that place in July 1639, being sent for to consult with his Majesty as to the measures necessary to be adopted for restoring peace and prosperity to the country. Next year the King, having raised another army against the Scots, the latter, assembling their forces, advanced into England. On this occasion Montrose, who had the command of two regiments, one of horse and another of infantry, led the van of the Scots army through the Tweed, wading through the river on foot; and he contributed greatly to the victory obtained over the Royalists at Newburn, August 28, 1640.

Moved with resentment against the Covenanters for preferring before him the Earl of Argyll and the Marquis of Hamilton, Montrose was easily gained over by the King; when, deserting the cause he had hitherto supported, he entered into a secret correspondence with his Majesty, and at a meeting at Cumbernauld, prevailed on nineteen peers to subscribe a

bond to aid in restoring Charles to the unlimited exercise of all his prerogatives. To destroy the superior influence of the Earl of Argyll, Montrose accused him of having asserted that the Estates of Parliament intended to depose the King; and brought forward as his informer one John Stuart, Commissary of Dunkeld, who declared that he heard Argyll make the statement. Having afterwards, however, confessed that he had himself forged the speech attributed to Argyll, and by the advice of Montrose and others had transmitted it to the King, Stuart was tried before the High Court of Justiciary for his share in this transaction, and being found guilty was executed. Montrose and three others were committed prisoners to the Castle, where they remained from June 1641 till January 1642, when they were set at liberty. Retiring to his own house in the country, he lived privately till March 1643, when he went to Burlington to meet the Queen on her return from Holland, and accompanied her Majesty to York. He availed himself of this opportunity to solicit a commission to raise an army for the King, as it was the intention of the Scots to give their assistance to the English Parliament; but being thwarted in his views by the Marquis of Hamilton, he again returned home. Soon after he repaired to the court at Oxford, when he received a commission as Lieutenant-General for the King in Scotland, and collecting some troops in Westmoreland, he crossed the Border, and, on April 13, 1644, erected the royal standard at Dumfries. He was obliged, however, within two days, to make a precipitate retreat into England. On the 26th of that month he was excommunicated by the General Assembly; and on the 6th of May was by the King raised to the rank of Marquis. Anxious to show his zeal for the royal cause, Montrose attacked and dispersed the Parliamentary garrison at Morpeth, and succeeded in throwing provisions into Newcastle; but the defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, in the subsequent July, compelled him, though he himself was not present in the action, to retire into the Highlands. In the disguise of a groom, with only Sir William Rollock and Colonel Sibbald as his companions, he reached Strathern, where he was informed of the arrival of a body of Irish sent by the Marquis of Antrim, who, after ravaging the northern extremity of Argyleshire, had landed in Sky, and traversed the extensive range of Lochaber and Badenoch. In August, Montrose, in the dress of a simple Highlander, put himself at the head of these auxiliaries in Blair of Athole, and being joined by the Athole Highlanders, and others of the clans, soon found himself in command of about three thousand men. With these tumultuary bands he rushed forth like a torrent from the mountains, and when he was thought by all to be utterly unable to bring a single follower into the field, commenced with them a career of victory which is almost without a parallel in history.

On the 1st of September he attacked an army of the Covenanters, amounting to upwards of six thousand, foot and horse, drawn up at Tippermuir, near Perth, and without the loss of a man on his side, totally routed them, when their artillery and baggage fell into his hands. The town of Perth immediately surrendered to him, but on the approach of the Marquis of Argyll with a strong body of troops, he deemed it advisable to proceed northward. Twelve days after the action at Tippermuir, he defeated another army of Covenanters under Lord Lewis Gordon, a son of the Marquis of Huntly, at the bridge of Dee, after which he took possession of the town of Aberdeen, which for four days was given up to the pillage of his savage soldiery.

The Marquis of Argyll having been sent against him with a superior force, Montrose, on his approach, retreated northward, and was pursued

into Badenoch, where his army dispersed, and he himself escaped among the mountains. Soon after he appeared in Athole, and subsequently in Angus, at the head of some disorderly troops hastily collected; but being pursued by Argyll, by a sudden march he repassed the Grampians, and returned into Aberdeenshire, with the expectation of receiving the support of the Gordons. At Fyvie he was nearly surprised by Argyll, October 27, 1644, but maintained his situation against the repeated attacks of a superior army, till the darkness of night enabled him to retire again into the wilds of Badenoch. Being joined by some of the clans, he now marched into Argyleshire, and laid waste the estates of his rival Argyll, who, collecting all the force he could command, went in pursuit of him. Montrose, however, did not wait to be attacked, but surprised the army of Argyll at Inverlochy on February 2, 1645, and totally defeated them, no less than 1500 Campbells being killed, while his own loss did not exceed three or four men in all. He next traversed Morayland, burning and ravaging the country as he went along; and having been joined by the Gordons and Grants, he proceeded to the Bog of Gight, where he lost his eldest son, the Earl of Kincardine, a youth of sixteen years of age, who, dying here, was buried in Bellie church. After plundering Cullen, Banff, Turriff, Stonehaven, and other towns, he marched to the southward, and, on April 4, took by storm the town of Dundee, from which he was almost immediately driven by the arrival of Generals Baillie and Hurry with a superior force. To intercept his return to the north, these generals divided their forces, but by a rapid and masterly movement he passed between their divisions, and once more regained the mountains, where, having recruited his forces, by one of those hurried marches for which he was remarkable, he suddenly appeared in Inverness-shire, and, on May 4, 1645, defeated General Hurry at Auldearn, near the town of Nairn, and, with the loss of 2000 men, obliged him to retreat to Inverness. On July 2 he encountered and defeated Baillie at the village of Alford, but the victory was embittered by the loss of Lord Gordon, who fell in the action. With a body of about 6000 men he now descended into the heart of Scotland, and fought a bloody and decisive battle at Kilsyth, August 15, when Baillie was again defeated with the loss of about 5000 men.

This victory opened to him the whole of Scotland; and, finding no longer any force opposed to him in that kingdom, he marched forward to the Borders, with the intention of pouring his victorious army into England, and encamped at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk. Recalled by the danger into which the cause of the Covenant was thrown by the successes of Montrose, General David Leslie hastened from England at the head of those iron squadrons whose bravery had been proved in the battle of Long Marston Moor, so fatal to the Royalists. His army consisted of from 5000 to 6000 men, chiefly cavalry. With the view of forcing Montrose to battle, and at the same time cutting off his retreat to the Highlands, Leslie marched along the eastern coast from Berwick to Tranent; but learning that the enemy was lying secure in Ettrick Forest, he suddenly altered his direction, and crossing through Mid-Lothian, turned again to the southward, and, following the course of the Gala Water, arrived at Melrose before Montrose had any intimation of his approach. On September 13, 1645, Leslie unexpectedly attacked the Royalist army posted at Philiphaugh, and gained a complete victory before Montrose had time even to form a line of battle. Throwing himself upon a horse the instant he heard the firing, and followed by such of his disordered cavalry as had gathered upon the alarm, Montrose galloped from Selkirk across the Ettrick, and made a

bold and desperate attempt to rally his flying troops, and retrieve the fortune of the day. Finding, however, that all his efforts were in vain, he cut his way almost singly through a body of Leslie's troopers, and, like his scattered followers, hurried precipitately from the field. He continued his retreat up Yarrow and over Minchmoor, nor did he once draw bridle till he arrived at Traquair, sixteen miles from the field of battle. At Philiphaugh he lost in one defeat the fruit of six splendid victories, nor was he ever again able to make head against the Covenanted cause in Scotland.

Retiring into Athole, Montrose succeeded in gaining the support of some of the Highland chieftains, and laid siege to Inverness, from which place he was compelled by General Middleton to retreat. In the subsequent May he received orders from the King, who had surrendered to the Scotish army, to disband his forces and withdraw from the kingdom, when he capitulated with General Middleton, July 22, 1646, and, after arranging his affairs, proceeded to the Continent, and resided for some time in Paris. In May 1648 he went to Germany, and offered his services to the Emperor, by whom he was raised to the rank of Mareschal; but after the death of Charles I. he repaired to the Hague, having been sent for by Charles II., who granted him a commission to attempt the recovery of Scotland, and invested him with the Order of the Garter. With arms supplied by the Queen of Sweden, and money from the King of Denmark, Montrose embarked at Hamburgh with 600 Germans, and landed in Orkney in March 1650. His small army having been reinforced by the addition of about 800 islanders, he crossed over into the mainland, but as he traversed the wilds of Caithness and Sutherland, he was joined by very few of the Royalist party. Advancing into Ross-shire, he was surprised at Invercharron, and totally defeated by Colonel Strachan on April 27, 1650. After a fruitless resistance, he fled from the field of battle upon a borrowed horse, his own having been killed, but, being pursued, he quitted his horse, threw away his cloak, his ribbon, and his star, and exchanged clothes with a countryman whom he met in his way. He took refuge in the grounds of M'Leod of Assynt, by whom he was delivered into the hands of General Leslie, and, in the same mean habit in which he was taken, sent prisoner to Edinburgh. He was received by the magistrates of that city at the Watergate, May 18, placed on an elevated seat on a cart, to which he was pinioned with cords, and on all sides assailed by the indignities and reproaches of the populace, was, by the public executioner, conducted bareheaded to the common gaol. Having been forfeited by Parliament in 1644, sentence of death was now, without the previous formality of a trial, pronounced against him, and, on May 21, 1650, he was hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the history of his exploits appended to his neck. His body was afterwards quartered, and his limbs affixed to the gates of the principal towns in Scotland. He bore his fate with a fortitude and magnanimity that excited the admiration even of his enemies, and attested with his latest breath his attachment to the Royal cause. With the most impetuous and chivalric daring, Montrose possessed a mind of unusual refinement for that stormy age, and was accustomed to occupy his few intervals of leisure with the elegant pursuits of literature. Some poems of his of but indifferent merit have been preserved; and a work written by him in Latin, entitled "De Rebus Auspiciis Serenissimi et Potentissimi Caroli, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Regis," &c., was published at Paris in 1648.

GRAHAM, JAMES, a celebrated quack, and most eccentric individual, the eldest son of William Graham, saddler in Edinburgh, was born there, June 23, 1745. After finishing his studies in his native city, he went to

England, and began practice as a physician in Pontefract, where, in 1770, he married Miss Mary Pickering, daughter of a gentleman of that place, by whom he had a son and two daughters. He afterwards visited America in the character of a philanthropic physician, travelling for the benefit of mankind. Possessing a good person, with a polite address, he obtained admission into the most respectable society, particularly in New England, where he received large sums for his attendance in what was considered desperate cases. On his return to Britain, after spending some time in England, he proceeded to Scotland; and such was now his reputation for extraordinary cures, that he was called in by people of the first rank, who paid him handsomely for his prescriptions.

He subsequently settled in London, where, in 1779, he published a work, entitled "The General State of the Medical and Chirurgical Practice exhibited, showing it to be inadequate, ineffectual, absurd, and ridiculous;" which passed through several editions, and an abstract was published at the small charge of sixpence. About 1782 he established, in Pall Mall, his celebrated "Temple of Health and Hymen," the object of which he declared to be for "preventing barrenness, and propagating a much more strong, beautiful, and active, healthy, wise, and virtuous race of human beings than the present puny, insignificant, foolish, peevish, vicious, and nonsensical race of Christians, who quarrel, fight, bite, devour, and cut one another's throats, about they know not what." In 1783 he published "Travels and Voyages in Scotland, England, and Ireland, including a description of the Temple of Health, and Grand Electrical Apparatus, &c., which cost upwards of L.12,000." His lectures at this establishment were attended by numerous and fashionable audiences. A very beautiful female, named Emma Harte, afterwards the famous Lady Hamilton, was exhibited on a pedestal at this institution, as the Goddess Hygeia, and was tutored by the doctor to deliver lectures herself. Among the other publications of Dr Graham at this period were, "Private medical Advice to Ladies and Gentlemen, to those especially who are not blessed with Children, sealed up, price One Guinea, alone, at the Temple of Health and of Hymen. The whole comprised in eight large folio pages." "The Christian's Universal Prayer; to which are prefixed a Discourse on the Duty of Praying, and a short Sketch of Dr Graham's Religious Principles and Moral Sentiments." "Hebe Vestina's celebrated Lecture, as delivered by her from the Electrical Throne, in the Temple of Health in London."

In the spring of 1783 Dr Graham again visited Edinburgh, but his lectures there being interdicted by the magistrates, he immediately published an "Appeal to the Public;" containing a scurrilous attack on the civic authorities, for which he was fined L.20, with imprisonment till the fine was paid. Being of opinion that most of the diseases by which mankind are afflicted have their origin in too much heat, he wore no woollen clothes, his usual attire being a white linen dress with black silk stockings; he slept on a hair mattress, without feather bed or blankets, with the windows open all night. He also abstained from animal food, and from wine and all spirituous liquors. Whilst in confinement in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, for his libel on the magistrates, he preached to his fellow prisoners on Sunday, August 17, 1783, a discourse upon the text, "All flesh is grass," in which he strongly recommends abstinence from animal food, and "from all liquors but cold water and balsamic milk." This discourse was published at Edinburgh the same year, and passed through two editions.

Dr Graham's eccentricities now took a religious turn, and, in 1786, he

published what he styled "The Principal Grounds, Basis, Argument, or Soul, of the new Celestial Curtain (or Reprehensory) Lecture, most humbly addressed to all Crowned Heads, Great Personages, and others whom it may concern!" In the following year he announced himself as a special delegate from heaven, to proclaim the Millennium; but his aberrations having by this time assumed the character of decided insanity, he was, by order of the magistrates, put under restraint in his own house. Some months afterwards he removed to the north of England; and in 1788 was sent off from Whitehaven to Edinburgh, in charge of two keepers, being in a state of complete madness. In his latter years, we are told, his circumstances were much reduced, but he enjoyed till his death an annuity of fifty pounds, conferred upon him by a gentleman in Geneva, who had been restored to health by following the advice given in one of his publications. In 1793 the Doctor published "A New and Curious Treatise of the Nature and Effects of Simple Earth, Water, and Air, when applied to the Human Body: How to Live for many weeks, months, and years, without eating anything whatever!" &c. He died at Edinburgh, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, June 23, 1794, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard in that city. His only brother, William, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, married the celebrated Mrs Macaulay.

GRAHAM, THE, SIR JOHN, the faithful companion of Sir William Wallace, was the second son of the Knight of Dundaff, in Stirlingshire, by some called Sir John, by others Sir David, Graham, by Annabella, his wife, daughter of Robert Earl of Strathern. He joined the patriot Wallace in his heroic attempt to achieve the independence of his native country; and was slain, gallantly fighting, at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. He was buried in the churchyard of Falkirk, and his monument there, which has been several times renewed, bears this inscription:—

Mente manuque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditus hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

GRAHAM, JOHN, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, a Royalist officer, whose memory is justly execrated throughout Scotland, was the eldest son of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, near Dundee, descended from the noble family of Montrose, and Lady Jean Carnegie, fourth daughter of John first, Earl of Northesk. He was educated at the University of St Andrews, where, as would appear from his letters, he seems to have made no great proficiency in scholarship of any kind, being chiefly remarkable in his youth for his enthusiastic predilection for Highland poetry, and for his headlong zeal in behalf of Episcopacy and the established order of things. He commenced his military career as a volunteer in the French service, but in 1672, in the war against France, he became a Cornet in the guards of the Prince of Orange, whose life he saved at the sanguinary battle of Seneff, in August 1674, on which occasion he was rewarded with a Captain's commission. A vacancy taking place soon after in one of the Scotish regiments in Holland, he applied for the command of it; but the Prince, having pre-engaged it to another, refused his request, on which he quitted the Dutch service, saying, "The soldier who has not gratitude cannot be brave." He returned to Scotland in 1677, when he was nominated by Charles II. commander of one of the independent regiments of horse raised against the Covenanters. On May 29, 1679, a meeting of the persecuted Presbyterians took place on Loudonhill, in Ayrshire, for the celebration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To disperse them, Claverhouse, at the head of his own dragoons, instantly marched from Glasgow, and arrived at Hamilton on 31st May so unexpect-

edly, as to make prisoner Mr John King, a famous field preacher, and seventeen others, on their way to Loudonhill; he then rapidly continued his march, carrying his captives along with him, till he reached the village of Drumclog, about a mile east from Loudonhill. Here those of the Congregation who were armed, having skilfully posted themselves in a place which was almost inaccessible to cavalry, having a broad ditch in their front, calmly waited for the assault of the King's troops, which took place on the 1st of June. The dragoons, after discharging their carabines, made an attempt to charge, but the nature of the ground threw them into confusion, and, after a short but furious engagement, they were compelled to give way, and the Covenanters gained a complete victory. Claverhouse himself was forced to fly; and his horse's belly being cut open by the stroke of a scythe, he escaped with difficulty. In his flight he passed King, the minister, lately his prisoner, but now deserted by his guard, and the latter tauntingly cried out to him to "stay and take the afternoon's preaching!" The Insurgents, as they were styled, were repulsed the next day in an attack upon the town of Glasgow, which, however, Claverhouse deemed it expedient to evacuate.

When the victory at Drumclog became known, a number of preachers, gentlemen, and common people of the west, joined the Covenanters, who had pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Hamilton. Their numbers and zeal excited great alarm at Edinburgh, and the foot militia was instantly called out, and two additional regiments of dragoons were ordered from England to join the royal army, which, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, reached Bothwell Muir on Sunday June 22, 1679. The Covenanters, unfortunately, were divided amongst themselves; they were likewise deficient in subordination and discipline, and, in addition, were but ill provided with arms and ammunition, and especially with artillery. They were encamped chiefly in the park of the Duke of Hamilton, along the river Clyde, which separated the two armies. Bothwell Bridge, which at that period was long and narrow, had then a portal in the middle with gates, which the Covenanters shut, and barricadoed with stones and timber. This important post was bravely defended by 300 of their best men, under Hackston of Rathillet; but their ammunition being soon expended, they were compelled reluctantly to abandon it; on which the enemy, with their cannon in front, defiled along the bridge, and formed in line of battle. The Duke commanded the foot, and Claverhouse the cavalry. At the first discharge of their guns, the Covenanters were driven from the field with great and indiscriminate slaughter, and Monmouth in vain attempted to restrain the fury of his troops. Disregarding the orders of the Duke, Claverhouse mercilessly pursued the fugitives, and, by his horrid cruelties on this and subsequent occasions, acquired for himself the unenviable appellation of "The Bloody Claver'se."

In 1682 he was appointed Sheriff of Wigton, in which office his brother David was joined with him the following year. Both brothers, but particularly Claverhouse, rendered themselves infamous by the cold-blooded assassinations and robberies of which they were guilty. Perhaps the most atrocious case of murder which he ever committed was that of John Brown, the Christian Carrier, in 1685, with which every reader of the history of the cruel persecutions of that period must be familiar. Having been accused of cruelty in his proceedings against the Covenanters, Claverhouse answered, that "terror was true mercy, if it put an end to or prevented war." For his services he was, in 1684, constituted Captain of the Royal Regiment of Horse, was sworn a Privy Councillor, and had a gift from the

King of the Castle of Dudhope, and Constabulary of Dundee, then in the hands of the Earl of Lauderdale, on payment of a sum of money to the Chancellor.

On the accession of James VII. he was left out of the commission of Privy Council, on pretence, that having married into the Earl of Dun donald's family, it was not safe to entrust him with the King's secrets. He was, however, soon afterwards restored to his place in the Privy Council, had the rank of Brigadier-General in 1686, and of Major-General 1688, and was created Viscount of Dundee, and Lord Graham of Claverhouse, by patent, November 12, 1688. At this time he was in London with the King, whose affairs were now becoming desperate. When his Majesty, on the approach of the Prince of Orange, withdrew to Rochester, Claverhouse strongly opposed his departure, and undertook to collect 10,000 of his disbanded soldiers, and to march through England at their head, driving the Dutch forces before him. His offer was not accepted; and after the dissolution of James' army on Salisbury Plain, Dundee returned to Scotland with a troop of sixty horse, which had deserted from his regiment in England, and was present at the Convention of Estates in January 1689. But not finding himself safe in Edinburgh, he retired with his troopers from the capital; and in the beginning of May appeared in the Highlands in arms in favour of the abdicated King. General Mackay was sent, at the head of a considerable force, to oppose him, and two months were passed in great impatience by Dundee in consequence of orders he had received from King James not to risk a battle until the arrival of assistance from Ireland. During this interval he was compelled, from deficiency of provisions, to shift his quarters continually, and though his men were exposed to frequent privations they disdained to complain, when they saw their commander living on the same coarse fare with themselves. He was accustomed, we are told, to march on foot with the soldiers, at one time by the side of one clan, and anon by that of another, flattering them with his knowledge of their genealogies, and animating them by the recital of the deeds of their ancestors, and of the verses of their bards. It was one of his maxims, that no general should fight with an irregular army, unless he was acquainted with every man he commanded. Yet, with these habits of familiarity, his discipline was dreadfully severe; the only punishment he inflicted was death. "All other punishments," he said, "disgraced a gentleman, and all who were with him were of that rank; but death was a relief from the consciousness of crime." It is related of him, that having seen a young officer under him fly in his first action, he pretended he had sent him to the rear on a message. The youth fled a second time; when he brought him to the front of the army, and, saying, "That a gentleman's son ought not to fall by the hands of a common executioner," shot him dead with his own pistol in presence of the troops. His followers chiefly consisted of Highlanders from the interior of the Highlands, with whom, as being of the blood of the Marquis of Montrose, he was the object of peculiar attachment. On hearing that Mackay, with 3000 foot and two troops of horse, was advancing through Athole, Dundee marched to meet him with about 2500 men; and, at the Pass of Killiecrankie, on June 17, 1689, an engagement took place, which ended in the defeat of the former, with the loss of 2500 men. But the victory proved fatal to Dundee, who, at the moment he was pointing to the retreating enemy, with his arm extended to his troops, received a shot in his side, through an opening in his armour, and dropped from horseback as he rode off the field. He survived to write an account of his victory to King James, and expired next morning. His remains were interred in the church of Blair-

in-Athole, and with him was buried the cause of King James in Scotland.

GRAHAM, JOHN, an eminent historical painter, was born at Edinburgh in 1754, and in early life was apprenticed to Mr Farquhar, at that period the principal coach-painter in the Scotish metropolis. He was afterwards employed as a coach-painter in London for many years. Having been admitted a student of the Royal Academy, he was induced to devote his attention to the more elevated walk of historical painting, which he subsequently followed with great success. About 1798, on the death of Mr David Allan, he was appointed Master of the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, which situation he filled with credit to himself, with benefit to his pupils, and with advantage to the progress of the arts in Scotland. This Institution, originally founded to promote the mechanical arts and manufactures of the country, for the instruction in drawing of carvers, painters, weavers, &c., became, on the accession of Mr Graham, a school of design. To this end the liberality of the Board of Trustees greatly contributed, by their procuring for the use of the pupils a magnificent set of casts from the antique, only surpassed in Britain by the collection of the Royal Academy in London. Many young men who received the rudiments of their profession in the Trustees' Academy, under Mr Graham, have since become celebrated for their genius in art, of whom may be mentioned Sir David Wilkie, Mr John Burnet and his brother, and Mr William Allan.

The principal works painted by Mr Graham are—David instructing Solomon, in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss; the Burial of General Fraser; two pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery, &c. He also executed many smaller works, and some portraits. His composition, though not remarkable for any striking originality of conception, is pure and chaste. In the distribution of his groups, in his large works, he was singularly fortunate. His drawing, though without the vigour and energy of the Florentine school, is correct; his draperies are large and finely cast; his colouring excellent; and his handling broad and masterly. His portraits, however, are inferior to his other works. He also executed, with great truth and force of expression, several pictures of lions, tigers, and other animals, from studies made from nature in the menagerie of the Tower. He died November 1, 1817, aged 63.

GRAHAME, JAMES, the author of "The Sabbath," and other poems, was the son of a writer in Glasgow, where he was born April 22, 1765. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Glasgow; and after passing through a regular academical course at the University of his native city, he was removed to Edinburgh, in 1784, and apprenticed to his cousin, Mr Lawrence Hill, writer to the signet. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he became, in 1791, a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet; but the confinement of the writing desk being found injurious to his constitution, which was naturally weak, he turned his attention to the bar, and, in March 1795, was admitted Advocate. In March 1802 he married the eldest daughter of Mr James Grahame, town-clerk of Annan.

While at the University, he had printed and circulated a collection of poetical pieces, which, in an amended form, appeared in 1797, and in 1801 he published "Mary Stuart, an Historical Drama." The poem on which his reputation rests, "The Sabbath," made its appearance in 1804, and at first was published anonymously. So cautious was he that he should not be known as the author of this beautiful production, that we are told he exacted a promise of secrecy from the printer he employed, and used to meet him clandestinely, at obscure coffee-houses, in order to correct the proofs, but never twice at the same house, for fear of attracting observa-

tion. The work soon became popular; and on his wife expressing her high admiration of it, he acknowledged himself the author, much, as may be supposed, to her gratification. In 1805 he brought out a second edition of "The Sabbath," to which he added "Sabbath Walks;" and such was the demand for the book, that three editions were called for in the same year. In 1806 he published the "Birds of Scotland, and other Poems;" in 1807 he brought out his "Poems" in 2 vols.; in 1809 appeared the "British Georgics," 4to; and, in 1810, "Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade," embellished with engravings from designs by Smirke.

From early life, Mr Grahame had entertained a strong prepossession for the church, and his father's death having released him from all wish to continue in the law, in May 1809 he went to London, where he was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich, and soon after obtained the curacy of Shefton Mayne, in Gloucestershire, which he held till the succeeding April, when he resigned it, owing to some family matters requiring his presence in Edinburgh. While in Scotland, he was an unsuccessful candidate for St George's Episcopal chapel in that city. In the following August he was engaged to officiate for some time as sub-curate of St Margaret's, Durham, where his eloquence, as a preacher, soon collected a large congregation. Through the interest of Mr Barrington, the nephew of the Bishop of Durham, he obtained the curacy of Sedgefield in the same diocese, where he commenced his duties on the 1st of May 1811; but the decline of his health soon compelled him to revisit Edinburgh for medical advice. After staying a short time there, he proceeded with his wife to Glasgow, but died at Whitehill, the seat of his eldest brother, Mr Robert Grahame, on September 14, 1811, in the 47th year of his age, leaving two sons and a daughter.

GRAHAME, Simion, or Simeon, a quaint old writer, the son of Archibald Grahame, a burgess of Edinburgh, was born in that city about 1570. He seems to have been indebted for his education to the patronage of James VI.; and we learn from the "Epistle Dedicatorie" of his "Anatomie of Humours" to the Earl of Montrose, that he was at different periods a traveller, a soldier, and a courtier. Sir Thomas Urquhart describes him as "a great traveller and very good scholar, but otherways licentious, and given over to all manner of debordings;" but we have the testimony of Dempster, that, in his mature years, he became repentant, and assumed the habit of St Francis. He spent some time in exile on the Continent, and when there wrote a poem addressed "From Italy to Scotland, his Soyle." In 1604 he published at London a small collection of poems, entitled "The Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde," inscribed, in a long poetical dedication of fifty-nine verses, to his earliest patron, James VI. His "Anatomie of Humours" appeared at Edinburgh in 1609, a work, principally prose, but interspersed with verse, which Dr Irving is of opinion may have suggested to Burton the first idea of his "Anatomie of Melancholie," published in 1624. The two works mentioned are all of Grahame's writings that are extant, although both Urquhart and Dempster represent his publications as numerous. Grahame subsequently retired again to the Continent, and spent the last years of his life as an austere Franciscan. He died at Carpentras, on his return to Scotland, in 1614. A beautiful edition of his "Anatomie of Humours," and "Passionate Sparke," was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1830.

GRAINGER, James, an eminent physician and poet, was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, in 1724. He was the son of John Grainger, Esq., formerly of Houghton Hall, in the county of Cumberland, but who, from some unfortunate mining speculations, had

been obliged to sell his estate, and accept of an appointment in the excise. When young he was placed as an apprentice with Mr George Lauder, surgeon in Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes; and, on the completion of his studies, he entered the army as surgeon in Pulteney's regiment of foot, with which he served during the Rebellion of 1745. He afterwards went with his regiment to Germany, where he remained till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when he returned home; and, quitting the army, took the degree of M.D., and settled as a physician in London. Not meeting at first with the success which he expected, he attempted to bring himself into notice by the publication in 1753 of an able Latin treatise on the diseases of the army, entitled "Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, annorum 1746-47-48," &c. which, having been anticipated by Sir John Pringle's work on the same subject, did not attract much attention. In 1755 he contributed to Dodsley's Collection "An Ode on Solitude," which, though an imitation of Milton's Allegro and Penseroso, at once procured for him a high reputation as a poet, and introduced him to the society and friendship of Shenstone, Glover, Dr Percy, Dr Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other distinguished men of the time. Soon after Dr Grainger became tutor to a young gentleman of fortune, who settled upon him an annuity for life. In 1758 he published a translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, and of the Poems of Sulpitia, accompanied with the original text and notes, in 2 vols. 12mo. This work having been criticised with great severity by Dr Smollett in the Critical Review, Dr Grainger replied in a Vindicatory Letter, in which he assailed Smollett's character and writings in a style of personal invective that provoked an equally hostile rejoinder.

A short time after the publication of Tibullus, Dr Grainger was induced to go out to the Island of St Christopher's to practise as a physician; and having, during the voyage, formed the acquaintance of Mrs and Miss Burt, the wife and daughter of the Governor, he married the latter soon after his arrival on the Island. He thus commenced practice there under the most advantageous circumstances. At the peace of 1763 he paid a visit to England, where, the year following, he published a didactic poem, in blank verse, entitled "The Sugar Cane." He also furnished Dr Percy with the beautiful ballad of "Bryan and Pereene," which appeared in the first volume of the "Reliques of English Poetry." The same year he brought out anonymously, "An Essay on the More Common West India Diseases; to which are added, some Hints on the Management of Negroes." He returned to St Christopher's in 1765, and resumed his practice, but died at Basseterre of an epidemic fever, December 24, 1767. Besides the works mentioned, Dr Grainger was the author of "Translations from Ovid's Heroic Epistles," and a "Fragment of the Fate of Capua, a Tragedy," inserted in Dr Anderson's edition of his works.

GRANT, Anne, usually designated Mrs Grant of Laggan, a popular and instructive miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, was born in Glasgow in 1755. Her father was an officer in the British army, and, on her mother's side, she was descended from the ancient family of Stewart of Invernahyle, in Argyleshire. Shortly after her birth, her father went with his regiment to America, with the intention, if he found sufficient inducement, of settling there. His wife and infant daughter soon after joined him. They landed at Charlestown, and though the child was then scarcely three years old, she retained ever after a distinct recollection of her arrival in America. During her residence in that country, she was taught by her mother to read, and she never had any other instructor. But she was so apt and diligent a scholar, that, before her sixth year, she had perused

the Old Testament, with the contents of which she was well acquainted. About the same age she also learnt to speak the Dutch language, in consequence of being domesticated for some time with a family of Dutch colonists in the state of New York. From the sergeant of a Scotish regiment she received the only lessons in penmanship she ever obtained; and observing her love of books, he presented her with a copy of Blind Harry's "Wallace," the perusal of which excited in her bosom a lasting admiration of the heroism of Wallace and his compatriots, and a glowing enthusiasm for Scotland, which, as she herself expressed it, ever after remained with her as a principle of life. Her fondness for reading also procured for her, from an officer of her father's regiment, a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which, young as she was, she studied with much attention. Indeed, to her diligent perusal of this book she herself ascribed the formation of her character, observing that, whatever she possessed of elevation of spirit, expansion of mind, or taste for the sublime and beautiful, she owed it all to her familiarity with Milton. The effect of this became so evident in her conversation and habits as to secure for her the notice of several of the most eminent settlers in the state of New York, and, in particular, to procure for her the friendship of the celebrated Madame Schuyler, whose worth and virtues Mrs Grant has extolled in her "Memoirs of an American Lady."

Mrs Grant's father had, with the view of permanently settling in America, received a large grant of land, to which, by purchase, he made several valuable additions; but, from bad health, he was obliged to leave the country very hurriedly, without having had time to dispose of his property. He returned to Scotland with his wife and daughter in 1768, and a few years afterwards he was appointed Barrack-Master of Fort-Augustus.—Soon after the Revolutionary War broke out in America, and before his estate there could be sold it was confiscated, and thus the family were deprived of the chief means to which they had looked forward for support. While her father continued in the situation of Barrack-Master, the office of chaplain to the Fort was filled by the Rev. James Grant, a young clergyman of accomplished mind and manners, connected with some of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, who was soon afterwards appointed minister of the parish of Laggan, in Inverness-shire, and in 1779 he married Miss M'Vicar, the subject of this notice. When she went to Laggan, she set herself assiduously to learn the customs and the language of the people among whom she was to reside, and soon became well versed in both. Mr Grant died in 1801. Of the marriage twelve children were born, four of whom died in early life. For some time after her husband's death Mrs Grant took the charge of a small farm in the neighbourhood of Laggan; but in 1803 she found it necessary to remove to the vicinity of Stirling, where she was enabled, with the assistance of her friends, to provide, in the meantime, for her family.

Mrs Grant had always found delight in the pursuits of literature; and having early shown a taste for poetry, she was occasionally accustomed to write verses. Of her poems, which were generally written in haste, her friends formed a much higher opinion than she herself did. She usually gave them away, when finished, without retaining a copy. It occurred to some of those persons who felt interested in her welfare, that a volume of her poems might be published with advantage; and, before she was well aware of their kind intentions, the prospectus was dispersed all over Scotland for printing such a volume by subscription. At this time Mrs Grant had not even collected the materials for the proposed publication; but, in a short period, the extraordi-

nary number of upwards of 3000 subscribers were procured by her influential friends. The late celebrated Duchess of Gordon took a lively interest in this project, and Mrs Grant was in this way almost forced before the public. The poems were well received on their appearance in 1803; and even the Edinburgh Review, that then universal disparager of poetic genius, was constrained to admit that some of the pieces were "written with great beauty, tenderness, and delicacy." From the profits of this publication Mrs Grant was enabled to discharge some debts which had been contracted during her married life. In 1806 appeared her well-known "Letters from the Mountains," which went through several editions, and soon rendered her name highly popular.

In 1810 Mrs Grant removed from Stirling to Edinburgh, where she resided for the remainder of her life. Here it was her misfortune to lose by death all her children except her youngest son. In 1808 she prepared for the press her "Memoirs of an American Lady," in two volumes; and in 1811 appeared her "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," also in two volumes, both of which were favourably received. The former work has been greatly esteemed both in this country and in America, and contains much vigorous writing with some highly graphic sketches of Transatlantic scenery, and habits of the people, previous to the Revolution. In 1814 she published a poem in two parts, entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen," and the following year she produced at London her "Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry," in two volumes.

In 1825 an application was made on her behalf to George IV. for a pension, which was signed by Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Mr Mackenzie, "The Man of Feeling," and other influential persons in Edinburgh, in consequence of which Mrs Grant received a pension of L.100 yearly on the civil establishment of Scotland, which, with the emoluments of her literary works, and some liberal bequests left her by deceased friends, rendered her circumstances in her latter years quite easy and independent. She died November 7, 1838, aged 84.

GRANT, CHARLES, an eminent philanthropist and statesman, was born in the north of Scotland in 1746. His father was slain at the battle of Culloden only a few hours after his birth, and the care of his youth in consequence devolved upon an uncle, at whose expense he received a good education in the town of Elgin. In 1767 he sailed in a military capacity for India, and on his arrival he was taken into the employment of Mr Richard Becher, a member of the Bengal Council. In 1770 he revisited his native country, where he married a lady of the name of Frazer. In May 1772, accompanied by his wife and some of her relatives, he went out again to India as a writer on the Bengal Establishment. In the course of the voyage he formed an intimacy with the Rev. Christian Frederick Swartz, the celebrated missionary, after whose death, on Mr Grant's recommendation, a monument was erected to his memory in St Mary's Church at Fort St George, at the expense of the East India Company.

Soon after Mr Grant's arrival at Calcutta, he was, June 23, 1773, promoted to the rank of Factor, and shortly afterwards was appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1781 he was stationed as Commercial Resident in charge of the Company's valuable silk factory at Malda, on the Ganges, in the immediate vicinity of the stupendous ruins of the once magnificent city of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal. In June 1784 he obtained the rank of Senior Merchant, and in February 1787 he was recalled to Calcutta to occupy the seat of the Fourth Member of the Board of Trade,

conferred on him by Lord Cornwallis. In less than three years after, the impaired health of his family compelled him suddenly to quit India; and his return to England was accompanied by unusually strong expressions of the high satisfaction with which the Government regarded his zealous and faithful services in the commercial department.

While in the East Mr Grant distinguished himself by his regard to religion, and his exertions to promote the cause of Christianity. He not only contributed liberally to the rebuilding of St John's Church, Calcutta, but redeemed from ruin the Protestant Mission Church, styled Beth-Tephillah, or "House of Prayer," at a personal expense to himself of ten thousand rupees, after which he vested it in trust for sacred and charitable purposes for ever.

In May 1794 Mr Grant was elected one of the Directors of the East India Company, in which capacity he was instrumental in effecting various essential measures of economy. He also supported the projects in agitation for the opening of the trade of India, and for preventing the abuse of the patronage of the Company. In April 1804 he was elected Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, and in April 1805 succeeded to the Chair, which he filled, either as Chairman, or Deputy Chairman, in rotation, till April 1816.

In 1802 he had been elected a member of the House of Commons for the Inverness Burghs, and in 1804 was returned for the County of Inverness. In his place in Parliament he invariably opposed the measures of Lord Wellesley's administration in India; and, on April 5, 1805, gave his support to the resolution brought forward by Sir Philip Francis, "That to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are alike repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation." His opinions on all questions relative to India were received with great attention in the House of Commons, where he ever proved himself to be the zealous and powerful supporter of the Company, and the indefatigable friend and advocate of the native population of British India. The education of the Company's servants destined for India was with Mr Grant a question of vital importance, and the plan of the College at Haileybury, in Hertfordshire, is said to have originated with him.

Mr Grant had in 1792 written and printed, for private circulation, a most valuable tract, entitled "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain." This pamphlet he laid before the Court of Directors in 1797, accompanied with an Introductory Letter, recommending some measures for communicating Christianity to the natives of India, by granting permission for missionaries to proceed thither. In June 1813 this paper was called for by the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members. The results of Mr Grant's persevering and benevolent exertions for the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the inhabitants of India, appear to have been the augmentation of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of British India, the grant of a privilege to missionaries to visit that country, and the appropriation of a sum for the promotion of education among the natives. In 1818 Mr Grant was elected Chairman of the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills. He was also included in the commission appointed by Parliament to superintend the erection of new churches. He was, besides, a Member of the Society in London for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as well as of another Society of the same name connected exclusively with the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. He was elected a Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society upon its institution in 1804, and was connected with the church missionary and other societies of a religious and charitable

description. He died October 31, 1823.

GRANT, Sir Francis, Lord Cullen, an eminent judge and political writer, was born about 1660. He was the son of Archibald Grant of Bellinton, of the family of Grant of Grant. Wodrow, however, says he understood his father to have been a clergyman. Young Grant received the academical part of his education at the University of Aberdeen; but, being intended for the profession of the law, was sent to finish his studies at Leyden, under the celebrated civilian, John Voet. Immediately after his return to Scotland he was entered at the bar, and soon obtained an excellent practice. At the Revolution of 1688 he joined the party of the Prince of Orange, and distinguished himself in the memorable convention, which met early in 1689, by his speech in favour of conferring on the Prince the sovereignty of the kingdom, with the necessary constitutional limitations. To enforce his views on the subject he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Loyalist's Reasons for his giving Obedience, and swearing Allegiance to the present Government, as being obliged thereto by the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations." In 1700 he printed for gratis distribution a little tract on morals, styled "A Brief Account of the Rise, Nature, and Progress of the Societies for the Reformation of Manners, &c., in England, with a Preface exhorting the use of such Societies in Scotland." In 1703, eight years before the passing of the Act of Queen Anne, he published a pamphlet against the restoration of patronage in the Church, under the name of "Reasons in Defence of the Standing Laws about the Right of Presentation in Patronages, to be offered against an Act (in case it be) presented for the Alteration thereof; by a Member of Parliament." In 1705 appeared from his pen "A Short History of the Sabbath, containing some few grounds for its Morality, and Cases about its Observance, with a Brief Answer to, or Anticipation of, several Objections against both." In the latter year he was created a baronet by Queen Anne, and in 1709 was raised to the bench as one of the Senators of the College of Justice, when he assumed the title of Lord Cullen. He purchased from the Forbeses the estate of Monymusk, which is still held by his descendants. In 1715 Lord Cullen published "Law, Religion, and Education, considered, in three Essays," and "A Key to the Plot, by Reflections on the Rebellion of 1715." His Lordship died March 16, 1726. Besides the works mentioned, some pamphlets, entitled "Essays on Removing the National Prejudices against a Union," also bear his name.

GRANT, James, of Corrimony, author of "Essays on the Origin of Society," was an advocate in Edinburgh, and at the time of his death the father of the Scotish bar. He was born in 1743. Being early distinguished for his liberal principles, he numbered among his friends the Hon. Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, Francis Jeffrey, and many others, eminent for their attainments and their high political character. In 1785 he published at London his "Essays on the Origin of Society, Language, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts and Marriages, interspersed with Illustrations from the Gaelic and Greek Languages," 4to; and in 1813, "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael, with an Account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots, and Observations relative to the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian," 8vo. Mr Grant died in 1835, at the advanced age of 92.

GRANT, Joseph, a pleasing writer of tales and poetry, chiefly in the Scotish dialect, was born in Kincardineshire, May 26, 1805. His father was a small farmer, and when old enough he was employed in summer in tending cattle, while in winter he was sent to the school of his native parish, where he may be said to have ac-

quired all the education he ever received. From his earliest years he was devoted to reading, and began to compose verses at the age of 14. In 1828 he published "Juvenile Lays," a collection of poems; and in 1830 appeared his "Kincardineshire Traditions," in one small volume. At a later period of his life he contributed several interesting Tales and Sketches to "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal." In 1831 he engaged as an assistant to a shopkeeper in Stonehaven, but the latter giving up business in a few months, he returned to his father's farm of Affrusk. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk in the Guardian newspaper office, Dundee, and latterly in that of Mr Alexander Miller, writer there. He was engaged preparing a volume of his Tales for the press, when he was seized with a cold which settled on his lungs, and, returning home for the benefit of his native air, he died at Affrusk, April 14, 1835. The volume alluded to was published, in 1836, under the title of "Tales of the Glens, with Ballads and Songs," with a Memoir by Robert Nicoll, author of "Poems and Lyrics."

GRANT, PATRICK, LORD ELCHIES, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was born in 1690. He was admitted advocate in 1711; appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in 1732, and of the Court of Justiciary in 1736. He died at the house of Inch, near Edinburgh, July 27, 1754, in the 64th year of his age. This able lawyer and upright judge collected various Decisions, which have recently been printed in 2 vols. 4to, edited by W. M. Morison, Esq., advocate.

GRANT, SIR ROBERT, RIGHT HON., Governor of Bombay, was the second son of Mr Charles Grant, one of the Directors of the East India Company, whose life has been already given, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Fraser, Esq., a younger son of Fraser of Balnain, in the county of Inverness, and was born in 1785. With his elder brother Charles, the present Lord Glenelg, he was entered a member of Magdalene College, in the University of Cambridge, of which they both became Fellows. He obtained a Craven Scholarship in 1799, and in 1801 the brothers took their degree of Bachelor of Arts together, when Charles was third and Robert fourth Wrangler, Charles first and Robert second Medallist; so equal were their studies and attainments, and so parallel their success. In addition, Charles obtained, 1802, the second Bachelor's prize. Robert took his degree of M.A. in 1806, having been preceded in that step two years by his brother. He adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn, January 30, 1807. In 1813 he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Expediency maintained of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated," 8vo, and also, "A Sketch of the History of the East India Company, from its First Foundation to the Passing of the Regulation Act of 1773," 8vo. He was subsequently appointed to the office of King's Sergeant in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and was made one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for the Inverness District of Burghs. In 1830 he was elected for Norwich, and again in 1831. When his brother became President of the Board of Control, he was appointed one of the Commissioners. In 1831 he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in 1832 he was nominated Judge Advocate-General. At the first election for the new borough of Finsbury in 1831, he was returned as one of its first members, and that by a very large majority. In June 1834 he was appointed Governor of Bombay, and continued in the discharge of his high duties till July 9, 1838, when he expired at Dapoorie in his 53d year. He had, on the 19th June, left the Presidency in good health for the hills; but having imprudently ridden out during a heavy fall of rain, he was attacked by fever; from which, however, he in some degree recovered, but suffering a re-

lapse, his brain became affected, and he sank under the effects of his malady. He married Margaret, daughter of the late Sir David Davidson of Cantray, county of Nairn, by whom he left an infant family. A volume of his Poems was published a short time after his decease, edited by his brother, Lord Glenelg.

GRANT, Sir William, the Right Hon., an eminent lawyer, descended from the Grants of Beldornie, one of the branches of the ancient clan of that name, was born in 1754 at Elchies, on the banks of the Spey, in the county of Moray. His father was originally bred to agricultural pursuits, but died Collector of Customs in the Isle of Man. The subject of this notice received the elementary part of his education, with his younger brother, who became Collector at Martinico, at the grammar school of Elgin. After completing his studies at King's College, Old Aberdeen, he went to London to follow the profession of the law. He was entered at Lincoln's-Inn; and, before being called to the bar, was, at the age of twenty-five, considered competent to fill the situation of Attorney-General of Canada; to which colony he accordingly proceeded, and soon obtained undisputed pre-eminence in the Canadian courts. Canada was at that time overrun by the revolutionary armies of America, and Mr Grant was present at the memorable siege of Quebec, and the death of General Montgomery. He was himself engaged in active military duty, and commanded a body of volunteers. He remained in Canada for a considerable period, but the unsettled state of the colony, and the hope of succeeding better at the English bar, induced him to resign his office of Attorney-General, and to return to London. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's-Inn in 1787, when he engaged in practice in the courts of Common Law, and joined the home circuit. Being nearly unknown, however, in England, he went the circuit for several years without obtaining a single brief. Happening to be retained in some appeal cases from the Court of Session in Scotland to the House of Lords, Lord Chancellor Thurlow was much struck with his powers of argument, and having learnt his name, observed to a friend, "Be not surprised if that young man should one day occupy this seat." In consequence of an invitation from Lord Thurlow, he subsequently left the Common Law bar, and thenceforward practised solely in the Court of Chancery.

At the general election in 1790, Mr Grant was returned for Shaftesbury, and soon distinguished himself as a powerful coadjutor of Mr Pitt. He seldom spoke in the House, but when he did it was on questions with which he was fully acquainted. In 1791 he distinguished himself so much in a debate relative to the laws of Canada that he was highly complimented by Mr Fox, who declared that he was one of his most formidable antagonists. In 1792 he made a most able, acute, and argumentative speech in defence of the ministry on the subject of the Russian armament. In 1793 he was called within the bar, with a patent of precedence; and in the same year was appointed a Welsh Judge, when a new writ was ordered for Shaftesbury on the 20th June, and he was not re-chosen. However, on a vacancy occurring for Windsor in the following January, he was elected for that borough. He was at that time Solicitor-General for the Queen. In 1796 he was elected member of Parliament for the county of Banff. In 1798 he was appointed Chief-Justice of Chester; in 1799 he succeeded the late Lord Redesdale as Solicitor-General, when he was Knighted; and on May 20, 1801, on the promotion of Sir Pepper Arden to be Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, he was nominated Master of the Rolls. He continued member for Banffshire until the dissolution of Parliament in 1812; and during a period of upwards of sixteen years, he filled the judicial

chair in the Rolls Court with undiminished ability and reputation. He retired about the end of 1817, and in his latter years lived chiefly at Barton House, Dawlish, the residence of his sister, the widow of Admiral Schanck. Sir William Grant died, unmarried, May 25, 1832.

GRAY, GILBERT, a learned Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, was appointed to that dignity in 1598. He studied under Robert Rollock, the first Principal of the University of Edinburgh, whose worth and learning he has commemorated in a curious Latin oration, which he delivered in 1611, in praise of the illustrious writers of Scotland, and which will be found prefixed to Mackenzie's Lives. He died in 1614.

GRAY, JAMES, the Rev., the friend of Burns, and himself a poet of no mean pretensions, was originally Master of the High School of Dumfries, and associated a good deal with Burns while residing in that town. He was afterwards appointed to the High School of Edinburgh, where he taught with much reputation for upwards of twenty years; but being disappointed in obtaining the Rectorship he quitted that situation, and was made Rector of the Academy at Belfast. He subsequently entered into Holy Orders, and went out to India as a chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's Service. He was stationed at Bhooj in Cutch, near the mouths of the Indus; and the education of the young Rao of that province having been entrusted to the British Government, Mr Gray was selected as well qualified for the office of instructor to that Prince, being the first Christian who was ever honoured with such an appointment in the East. He died there in September 1830, deeply regretted by all who knew him, having been much esteemed for the primitive simplicity of his heart and manners. He was the author of "Cuna of Cheyd," and the "Sabbath among the Mountains;" besides innumerable miscellaneous pieces. He left in manuscript a poem, entitled "India," and a translation of the Gospels into the Cutch dialect of the Hindostanee.

Mr Gray married Mary Phillips, eldest sister of Mrs Hogg, wife of the Ettrick Shepherd, and his family are now mostly settled in India. "He was," says Hogg, "a man of genius, but his genius was that of a meteor, it wanted steadying. A kinder and more disinterested heart than his never beat in a human bosom." Hogg introduced him into the "Queen's Wake," as the fifteenth bard who sung the ballad of "King Edward's Dream." He is thus described :—

"The next was bred on southern shore,
Beneath the mists of Lammermore,
And long, by Nith and crystal Tweed,
Had taught the Border youth to read.
The strains of Greece, the bard of Troy,
Were all his theme and all his joy.
Well-toned his voice of wars to sing;
His hair was dark as raven's wing;
His eye an intellectual lance;
No heart could bear its searching glance:
But every bard to him was dear;
His heart was kind, his soul sincere.
* * *
Alike to him the south or north,
So high he held the minstrel worth,
So high his ardent mind was wrought,
Once of himself he scarcely thought.
Dear to his heart the strains sublime,
The strain admired in ancient time;
And of his minstrel honours proud,
He strung his harp too high, too loud."

GREGORY THE GREAT, King of Scotland, contemporary with Alfred, succeeded to King Ed, in the year 883. He delivered his country from the Danes; added to his dominions the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland. His principal residence was at Dunodeer, about twenty-five miles north-west of Aberdeen, and tradition states that he erected that town into a royal burgh, and bestowed upon its church various privileges and grants of property. He died in 894.

GREGORY, DAVID, of Kinnairdie, an elder brother of the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and who himself possessed a remarkable turn for mathematical and mechanical knowledge, was born in 1627 or 1628. He was the

son of the Rev. John Gregory, minister of Drumoak, in Aberdeenshire, by his wife, the daughter of Mr David Anderson of Finshaugh, commonly called, at Aberdeen, "Davie Do a' Thing," from his multifarious attainments, whose brother, Alexander Anderson, was, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Paris. He was educated by his father for trade, and served an apprenticeship to a mercantile house in Holland. In 1655, having relinquished all commercial pursuits, he returned to Scotland, and succeeded, on the death of an elder brother, to the estate of Kinnairdie, situated about forty miles north of Aberdeen, where he lived many years, and where thirty-two children were born to him by two wives. Three of his sons were professors of mathematics at the same time in three of the British universities, namely, David at Oxford, James at Edinburgh, and Charles at St Andrews; and one of his daughters was mother of the celebrated Dr Thomas Reid of Glasgow. Devoting himself, in his retirement, to the cultivation of science and the study of medicine, which he practised gratuitously among his neighbours, and being, moreover, the only one in that part of the country who possessed a barometer, by which he obtained a knowledge of the weather, he incurred the suspicion of the ignorant and superstitious as a dealer in the black art, and narrowly escaped being formally tried by the presbytery of the bounds for witchcraft or conjuration. A deputation of that reverend body waited upon him to inquire into the ground of certain reports that were in circulation concerning him; but he was able to give them the most ample and satisfactory explanation, whereby a prosecution was averted.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century he removed to Aberdeen with his family, and having invented an engine to make the shot of great guns more destructive to the enemy, he sent a model of it to his son, the Savilian Professor at Oxford, that he might obtain his and Sir Isaac Newton's opinion of it. The latter at once condemned this improvement in artillery as calculated to increase the horrors of war, and recommended that it should be destroyed. As the machine was never afterwards found, it is supposed that the Professor followed Newton's advice. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715 Mr Gregory went a second time to Holland, but returned when it was over to Aberdeen, where he died about 1720, aged ninety-three. He left behind him a history of his own time and country, which was never published.

GREGORY, DAVID, son of the preceding, and nephew of the celebrated inventor of the reflecting telescope, and himself an eminent mathematician, was born at Aberdeen, June 24, 1661. He received the rudiments of his education at his native place, but afterwards removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. Having early devoted himself to the study of mathematics, he was in 1684 elected to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh; and the same year he published a quarto treatise, entitled "Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum." On the publication of Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia" in 1687, Mr Gregory adopted the Newtonian Philosophy, and was the first in any of the universities to introduce it into his lectures.

In 1691, being informed of Dr Edmond Bernard's intention to resign the Savilian professorship at Oxford, Mr Gregory left Edinburgh, and, repairing to London, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he afterwards contributed some valuable papers, the first, and one of the best, of which was his solution of the famous Florentine problem, sent as a challenge to the British mathematicians. He next proceeded to Oxford, where, February 8, 1692, he was incorporated M.A. of

Baliol College, and on the 18th of the same month he received the degree of M.D. He was elected Professor of Astronomy there in the room of Dr Bernard, having been preferred to the celebrated Dr Halley, who soon after became his colleague, having succeeded Dr Wallis in the Savilian chair of Geometry.

In 1695 he published at Oxford a valuable treatise on Optics, chiefly as regards the construction of telescopes, entitled "Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa," 8vo. In 1697 his demonstration of the properties of the Catenarian Curve appeared in the Philosophical Transactions; and in 1702 was published his most celebrated work, "Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa," folio, which was afterwards translated into English, with additions, "to which is added, Halley's Synopsis of the Astronomy of Comets, revised and corrected by Edmund Stone," 2 vols. In 1703, in pursuance of a design projected by Sir Henry Savile, namely, to print a uniform series of the ancient mathematicians, he published an edition of the books of Euclid, in Greek and Latin, folio; and afterwards, in conjunction with Dr Halley, he commenced the Conics of Appollonius, but was prevented from completing the work by an illness, which terminated in his death, October 10, 1710. He had married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Oliphant of Langtown, by whom he had four sons.

GREGORY, JAMES, a distinguished mathematician, and, excepting Newton, the greatest philosopher of his age, was born at Drumoak, in Aberdeenshire, in 1638. He was a younger brother of Mr David Gregory of Kinnairdie, a notice of whom has been already given. He was educated in Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he became well versed in classical learning. The works of Galileo, Des Cartes, and Kepler, were, however, his principal study, and he began early to make improvements on their discoveries in optics, the most important of which was his invention of the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name. In 1663 he published at London a description of the construction of this instrument, in a quarto work, entitled "Optica promota, seu abdita radiorum reflexorum ex refractorum mysteria Geometricæ enucleata." In 1664 he visited London for the purpose of perfecting the mechanical construction of the instrument, but not being able to obtain a speculum ground and polished, of a proper figure, he abandoned the design for a time, and set out on a tour for Italy. He staid some time at Padua, the university of which was at that time famed for mathematical science; and while there he published, in 1667, a treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola, which was reprinted at Venice in 1668, with an appendix on the transmutation of curves.

On his return to England, Mr Gregory was elected a Member of the Royal Society, whose Transactions he enriched with some valuable papers. His treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle involved him in a discussion with Mr Huygens, who attacked his method in a scientific journal of that period, and Gregory replied in the Philosophical Transactions. Both controversialists, but particularly Gregory, conducted the dispute with much unnecessary warmth and asperity. In 1668 he published "Exercitationes Geometricæ," which, though only consisting of twenty-six pages, added considerably to his already high reputation. About the same time he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of St Andrews; and in 1669 he married Mary, the daughter of George Jamesone, the celebrated painter, styled by Walpole the Scotish Vandyke. By this lady he had a son and two daughters.

In 1672 Mr Gregory published a small satirical tract, entitled "The Great and New Art of Weighing Vanity, or a Discovery of the Ignorance and Arrogance of the Great and New

Artist in his Pseudo-Philosophical Writings. By M. Patrick Mathers, Arch-bedel to the University of St Andrews. To which are annexed, Tentamina quædam Geometrica de motu penduli projectorum," &c. The object of the little piece, written under this assumed name, was to expose the ignorance displayed in his hydrostatical writings by Mr George Sinclair, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow. Some objections made by Sir Isaac Newton to the construction of the telescope invented by Gregory, gave rise, in 1672, to a controversy between these two illustrious men, which was conducted for two years with praiseworthy courtesy and good faith on both sides. In 1674 Mr Gregory was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, and accordingly removed thither with his family. In October 1675, after being engaged one evening in pointing out to some of his pupils the satellites of Jupiter, he was suddenly struck with total blindness, and died three days thereafter, in the 37th year of his age.

GREGORY, James, M.D., an eminent physician and medical professor, eldest son of Dr John Gregory, the subject of the following article, by the Hon. Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of William, thirteenth Lord Forbes, was born at Aberdeen in 1753. He received his education at Edinburgh, whither his father had removed for the increase of his practice; and in 1774 he took his degree as M.D., his thesis being "De Morbis Cœli Mutatione Medendis." In 1776, when only twenty-three years of age, he was appointed Professor of the Theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. As a text-book for his lectures, he published in 1780–2 his "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," in 2 vols., which soon became a standard work. His only other medical publication was "Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic," in 2 vols. 8vo, which also went through several editions. In 1790, on the death of Dr Cullen, Dr Gregory was appointed to the chair of the Practice of Physic in Edinburgh, the duties of which he discharged for thirty-one years with a lustre equal, if not superior, to that conferred on the university by his distinguished predecessor. Having early directed his attention to the study of metaphysics, he published in 1792 his "Philosophical and Literary Essays," and in the same year appeared "Select parts of the Introduction to that work, methodically arranged and illustrated, with Remarks, by an Annotator." Among his other writings were some pamphlets on local and temporary subjects, the most remarkable of which was a "Memorial presented in 1800 to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, complaining of the younger members of the College of Surgeons being allowed to perform operations there." He also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1790, a philological paper "On the Theory of the Moods of Verbs." His great eminence in his profession, and his high literary and scientific reputation, caused him to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Member of the French Institute. As a physician he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice in Edinburgh. He died April 2, 1821, leaving a large family. One of his sons, Dr William Gregory, was elected in 1839 Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College, Old Aberdeen.

GREGORY, John, M.D., an eminent medical and moral writer, and one of the most distinguished members of his illustrious family, which had furnished such a number of gifted professors to the British universities, was born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724. He was the youngest of three children of James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in King's College, Old Aberdeen, and the grandson of the celebrated inventor of the reflecting telescope. He received his academical education at King's College, and in

1742 he removed with his mother to Edinburgh, where he studied medicine for three years under Professors Monro, Sinclair, and Rutherford. In 1745 he went to the University of Leyden, and during his residence there he received from King's College, Old Aberdeen, the degree of M.D. In 1747 he returned home, and was elected Professor of Philosophy in that university, where he lectured on the mathematics, and moral and natural philosophy; and in 1749 resigned his chair from a desire to devote himself to the practice of medicine. In 1752 he married the daughter of Lord Forbes. In 1754 he repaired to London to practise, where he became acquainted with Lord Lyttleton, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and other eminent persons, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1755, on the death of his brother, Dr James Gregory, he was elected his successor in the chair of medicine at Old Aberdeen, when he returned to his native city, and entered on the duties of his professorship in 1756. His first publication, entitled "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World," appeared in 1764, under the patronage of his friend, Lord Lyttleton, a work which he had at first composed as essays for "The Wise Club," a society projected by Drs Reid and Gregory, and consisting of the professors of both Marischal and King's College, and other literary and scientific gentlemen of Aberdeen, who met weekly in a tavern in that city, for the purpose of hearing essays on literary and philosophical subjects read by its members.

About the beginning of 1765 Dr Gregory removed to Edinburgh, with a view to the increase of his practice; and two years afterwards he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University there, in the room of Dr Rutherford, who resigned in his favour. In 1766, upon the death of Dr Whytt, he was nominated first Physician to his Majesty for Scotland. In consequence of an arrangement with his colleague, Dr Cullen, they lectured for many years alternately on the theory and practice of medicine, to the great benefit of the young men attending their classes. One of Dr Gregory's students having taken notes of his preliminary lectures on the practice of physic, an extended copy of which he offered to a bookseller for publication, he was induced to bring out a correct edition of these lectures himself, which he did in 1770, under the title of "Observations on the Duties and Office of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Inquiries in Philosophy," the profits of which he generously gave to a poor and deserving student. The same year he published his "Elements of the Practice of Physic," intended as a syllabus to his lectures, but from want of leisure was never completed. Dr Gregory, who had from the age of eighteen been subject to repeated attacks of hereditary gout, died suddenly in his bed on the night of February 9, 1773. He left in manuscript an invaluable little treatise, entitled "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," written after the death of his wife, who died in 176!, and designed for the private instruction of his own family. It was published soon after his death by his eldest son, James, who succeeded Dr Cullen as Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. Besides Dr James Gregory, he had another son and two daughters, namely, the Rev. William Gregory, rector of St Mary's, Bentham; Dorothea, the wife of the Rev. W. Allison of Baliol College, Oxford; and Margaret, wife of John Forbes, Esq. of Blackford, Aberdeenshire.

GREIG, Sir Samuel, a distinguished admiral in the Russian service, was born in the village of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire, November 30, 1735. He entered the royal navy while yet young, and soon rose to the rank of lieutenant. Having been selected as one of the British naval officers who,

at the request of the Court of St Petersburg, were sent out to improve the Russian fleet, his skill in naval affairs, and diligence in the discharge of his duties, soon attracted the notice of the Government, and he was speedily promoted to the rank of captain. In the war which afterwards broke out between Russia and Turkey, Captain Greig had an opportunity of displaying his zeal and intrepidity to such advantage as led to his almost immediate advancement. He was sent, under the command of Count Orlow, with a fleet to the Mediterranean, where they met the Turkish fleet, and though the latter was much superior in force to their opponents, the Russians did not hesitate in giving them battle, when, after a severe engagement, the Turks were compelled to take refuge during the night close into the Island of Scio, where they were protected by the batteries on land. The Russian admiral having resolved to destroy the enemy's fleet by means of his fireships, Captain Greig was appointed to the command of this dangerous enterprise, for which purpose he was promoted to the rank of Commodore. Accordingly, at one o'clock in the morning he bore down upon the enemy, and succeeded in totally destroying the Turkish fleet, setting the match to the fireships with his own hands, being assisted in this hazardous exploi' by Lieutenant Drysdale, another British officer, who, on this occasion, acted under him. As soon as the match was fired, Greig and Drysdale leaped overboard, and, though exposed to a tremendous fire from the Turks, succeeded in reaching unhurt their own boats. Following up this success, the Russian fleet immediately attacked the town and batteries on shore, which, before nine o'clock in the morning, they utterly demolished. For this important service Commodore Greig was, by Count Orlow, at once nominated Admiral, and the appointment was confirmed by an express from the Empress. On peace being concluded, Admiral Greig devoted himself to the improvement of the Russian fleet, in all its departments, and to the remodelling of its code of discipline; and for these and other valuable services he was rewarded by being appointed Admiral of all the Russias, and Governor of Cronstadt. The Empress also conferred upon him the different orders of the empire, namely, St Andrew, St Alexander Newskie, St George, St Vlodomir, and St Anne. He next served with distinction against the Swedes, whose fleet he blocked up in port; but while employed in this duty in the Baltic, he was attacked by a violent fever, and having been carried to Revel, died October 26, 1788, on board his own ship, the Rotislaw, after a few days illness, in the 53d year of his age. His funeral, by order of the Empress, was conducted with the utmost pomp and magnificence.

GREY, ALEXANDER, founder of an hospital for the sick poor at Elgin, youngest child of Deacon Alexander Grey, a wheelwright and watchmaker in that town, by his wife, Janet Sutherland, sister of Dr Sutherland, a physician who at one time practised at Bath, was born in 1751. After receiving a liberal education, he became the apprentice of Dr Thomas Stephen, a physician in his native town, and completed his medical studies at the College of Edinburgh. Soon after he was appointed assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment, in the service of the Hon. the East India Company. In advanced life he married a lady much younger than himself, from whom he separated some time before his death, which occurred in 1808. He had no children, and having, by economical habits, accumulated a considerable fortune, he left the bulk of it for the endowment of an hospital for the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin. He also bequeathed a handsome annuity to his sister, the only surviving member of his family, with other legacies, and the annual interest of L.2000 to "the reputed old maids in the town of Elgin, daughters

of respectable but decayed families." The interest of L.7000 was settled during life upon his widow, at whose death L.4000 of the principal is to be appropriated to the building of a new church at Elgin, and, until such church is required, the interest of that sum is to be applied to the use of the hospital.

GRIME, KING OF SCOTS, succeeded to the throne, on the death of Constantine IV., in 993. He was defeated and slain by his successor, Malcolm II., after a reign of eight years.

GUILD, WILLIAM, an eminent divine of the seventeenth century, the son of a wealthy armourer and hammerman of Aberdeen, was born there in 1586. He received his education at Marischal College, then recently founded, and, before he was licensed to the ministry, he published at London, in 1608, a treatise, entitled "The New Sacrifice of Christian Incense," dedicated to Prince Henry, Charles Duke of York, afterwards Charles I., and their sister, the Princess Elizabeth. In the same year he brought out another work, entitled "The Only Way to Salvation, or the Life and Soul of True Religion." He was soon after appointed minister of the parish of King Edward, in the Presbytery of Turriff. In 1610 he married Catherine Rowan, or Rolland, daughter of the Laird of Disblair, by whom he had no children. In 1617, when James I. revisited Scotland, he brought with him Dr Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Ely, with a view to the establishment of Episcopacy, and among the clergymen whom that prelate consulted was Mr Guild, to whom he paid great attention. In the following year, when Andrews was promoted to the See of Winchester, Mr Guild dedicated to him his "Moses Unveiled," a treatise explanatory of those figures in the Old Testament which allude to the Messiah. A few years thereafter he published a similar work, entitled "The Harmony of all the Prophets," which was dedicated to the learned Dr Young, Dean of Winchester, a countryman of his own, through whose influence he was appointed one of the Royal Chaplains. About the same time, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him. While residing at King Edward he wrote various theological and controversial works, particularly "Ignis Fatuus," a treatise against purgatory; "Annex to the Treatise of Purgatory," dedicated to the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale; "Popish Glorying in Antiquity turned to their Shame," inscribed to Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny; and "Compend of the Controversies of Religion," dedicated to the Countess of Enzie.

In 1631 Dr Guild was appointed by the magistrates of Aberdeen one of the ministers of that city; and, having become patron of the incorporated trades, he purchased the ancient Convent of the Trinity Friars, and liberally endowed it as an hospital for the reception of decayed workmen, the deed of the foundation of which was ratified by royal charter in 1633. He also contributed in other respects to the improvement of his native town. In July 1638, Dr Guild, with some others, subscribed the Covenant, under certain limitations, implying a loyal adherence to the King, but no condemnation of episcopal government. In the same year he was chosen one of the Commissioners from the Presbytery of Aberdeen to the famous General Assembly which met at Glasgow, and formally abolished Episcopacy in Scotland. To that system of church government he and his brethren in Aberdeen were more attached than to the Presbyterian; and in the following March, when the clergy and professors, rather than consent to an unconditional subscription of the Covenant, abandoned their charges, and clandestinely left the city, Dr Guild took refuge in Holland, but soon returned. He now endeavoured to recommend moderation to the two opposing parties, by publishing "A Friendly and Faithful Advice to the Nobility, Gentry, and Others," which was treated

with the neglect it deserved, Dr Guild's character and position, even with his own party, being at no time so influential as to warrant his interference as a mediator in the momentous struggle then going on in the country. In August 1640, on the deprivation of Dr William Leslie, Principal of King's College, Old Aberdeen, for refusing to subscribe the Covenant, Dr Guild was chosen in his room, and to obtain such an office he made no scruple to sign the Covenant, without any qualification, limitation, or reservation whatever. On June 27, 1641, he preached his last sermon as one of the ministers of Aberdeen, in which situation he was succeeded by the famous Andrew Cant. About this time he received from the King a free gift of his house and garden, formerly the residence of the Bishop, the whole proceeds of which he bestowed in works of charity.

Dr Guild held the office of Principal of King's College till 1651, when he was deposed by a military visiting Commission under General Monk, and Mr John Row, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, was appointed his successor. After this he lived in retirement in Aberdeen, and chiefly employed his time in writing theological treatises, among which may be mentioned "The Sealed Book Opened," being an explanation of the Apocalypse; "The Novelty of Popery Discovered," published at Aberdeen in 1656; and his "Exposition upon the Canticles," London, 1658. He wrote besides "An Answer to a Popish Pamphlet called 'The Touchstone of the Reformed Gospel,' made specially out of themselves," which was dedicated to Sir Thomas Mudie, the provost, and the other magistrates of Dundee, as he had previously done his "Exposition" to the provost, magistrates, and town council of Edinburgh. In his latter years he also employed himself in improving the Trades Hospital, and in other works of benevolence. He bestowed upon the incorporations a house situated on the south side of Castle Street, Aberdeen, the yearly rent of which he directed to be applied to the maintenance of three poor boys, sons of members, as bursars at Marischal College. By his last will, dated in 1657, he bequeathed seven thousand merks to be secured on land, and the yearly profit to be applied to the maintenance of poor orphans. To his former parish of King Edward he also left a bequest. His library he bequeathed to the University of St Andrews, with the exception of one manuscript, believed to be the original of the letter of the States of Bohemia and Moravia to the Council of Constance in 1415, relative to John Huss and Jerome of Prague, which he left to the University of Edinburgh, where it still remains.

Dr Guild died in August 1657, in the 71st year of his age. His widow transmitted a manuscript work which he left to Dr John Owen, who published it at Oxford, in 1659, under the title of "The Throne of David, or an Exposition of the Second Book of Samuel." At her death, Mrs Guild left an endowment for the maintenance of six students of philosophy, four scholars at the public school, two students of divinity, six poor widows, and as many poor men's children. She likewise erected a monument to her husband's memory, which may still be seen on the west wall of the church of St Nicholas, Aberdeen.

GUTHRIE, HENRY, author of "Memoirs of Scotish Affairs, Civil and Ecclesiastical," was born at Coupar-Angus, of which parish his father, Mr John Guthrie, a cadet of the ancient family of that name, was minister. He early gave proofs of his capacity, by the rapid progress which he made in his classical learning; and, after taking his degrees in arts at the University of St Andrews, he became a student of divinity in the New College there. He was afterwards appointed chaplain in the family of the Earl of Mar, in which he remained some years, and, through the Earl's

recommendation, he obtained a presentation to the church of Stirling, to which he was episcopally ordained. His biographer, Mr George Crawford, says that he was diligent in his pastoral duties, and well affected to the government, both in church and state, but that he disapproved of the measures adopted by the King in 1637, for introducing the Liturgy into Scotland, which he thought a violation of the liberties of the church. In 1638, after Episcopacy had been abolished by the memorable Glasgow Assembly, Mr Guthrie, with the majority of the clergy, subscribed the Covenant. Though he has received from his biographers great credit for the moderation of his views, his conduct was so far from being conciliatory, that he was looked upon with some suspicion by the more zealous of his brethren. He rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to some of their favourite measures, by his harsh proceedings against the Brownists, or Congregationalists, and also by getting an act passed, in the Assembly of 1640, against private meetings for religious exercise. On Sunday, October 3, 1641, he had the honour of preaching before the King in the Abbey Church of Holyrood. In the Assembly of 1643, when a letter was presented from the English divines assembled at Westminster, with the declaration of the English Parliament, proposing to extirpate Episcopacy "root and branch," he made a speech, which is given in his Memoirs, urging that "this church, which holdeth Presbyterian government to be *juris divini*," could not entertain the proposal, and recommending the Assembly "to deal with the English Commissioners present, to desire the Parliament and divines assembled at Westminster to explain themselves, and be as express concerning that which they resolved to introduce as they had been in that which was to be removed." His proposition, however, did not even meet with a seconder.

In 1648, when the Scots Parliament declared for the engagement, and ordered a levy of 30,000 foot and 6000 horse, to obtain the liberation of the King from his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, Mr Guthrie and some others preached in favour of the design, though it had been condemned by the General Assembly, as it contained no provision for the maintenance of the national religion. No notice of their conduct was taken at the time, but after the defeat of the Scots army under the Duke of Hamilton, the Assembly proceeded to depose those of the clergy who had been guilty of "malignancy;" and among the rest Mr Guthrie and his colleague, Mr John Allan, were, on November 14, 1648, dismissed from their charges. He lived in retirement at Kilspindie in Perthshire, till after the Restoration; and when Episcopacy was revived by act of Parliament, in 1661, he was restored by law to his former charge at Stirling, which, indeed, had become vacant by the martyrdom of Mr James Guthrie for his zealous attachment to the cause of the Covenant. The Rev. Mr M'Gregor Stirling, in his edition of Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire, says that he was invited by the magistrates to resume his pastoral functions at Stirling, but declined on account of bad health. Although he had formerly signed the Covenant, Mr Guthrie, it appears, like some others of the temporizing clergymen of those days, did not hesitate to take the Oath of Supremacy, whereby the Covenant, both National, as explained by the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, and the League with England, in 1643, was declared of no obligation, force, or effect for the future.

Being well known to the Earl of Lauderdale, who had then the sole management of affairs in Scotland, and who, like himself, had once been a Covenanter, his Lordship recommended him, in 1664, to the bishopric of Dunkeld, then void by the death of Bishop Halliburton, who had only held the See for two years. He was

soon after consecrated with the usual ceremonies, and his appointment was ratified by letters patent under the Great Seal, January 31, 1665. He held the See till his death, which took place in 1676. His only work is "Memoirs of Scotish Affairs, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the year 1637 to the Death of King Charles I.," which, though professing to be an "Impartial Relation," is not always entitled to that character. It is valuable, however, as a Supplement to Archbishop Spottiswood's History.

GUTHRIE, JAMES, a faithful and zealous minister of the Church of Scotland, and one of the first who fell a sacrifice for religion after the Restoration, was the son of the Laird of Guthrie, and belonged to an honourable and ancient family. He was educated at St Andrews, and having gone through the regular course of classical learning, he commenced teaching philosophy in that university, and was highly respected both for his calmness of temper and able scholarship. He had been brought up an Episcopalian, and in his early youth held highly prelatical views, but after he went to St Andrews, by conversing with Mr Samuel Rutherford and others, and especially by his joining the weekly meetings for prayer and conference, he was led to adopt Presbyterian principles, to which he ever after faithfully adhered, and sealed his attachment to them with his blood. Having passed his trials, he was, in 1638, ordained minister of Lauder, where he remained for several years. In 1646 he was one of the ministers selected by the Committee of Estates to attend the King at Newcastle. In 1649 Mr Guthrie was translated to Stirling, where he continued until unjustly put to death by a profligate and tyrannical government. Throughout his ministerial career he displayed great zeal and boldness in defence of the Covenant. He openly preached against the resolutions in favour of Charles II., concluded on by the more moderate clergy at Perth, December 14, 1650, and became the leader of the opposing party called Protesters. For their conduct in this respect, he and his colleague, Mr Bennet, were, by a letter from the Chancellor, cited to appear before the King and the Committee of Estates at Perth in the subsequent February, and on the 22d of that month they came before the Estates, and delivered in a protestation to the effect, that while they freely acknowledged his Majesty's jurisdiction in all civil matters, they declined his authority in questions purely ecclesiastical; and on the 28th, they presented another protestation, much the same as the former, though expressed in stronger terms. Both these documents will be found in Wodrow's Church History. After this the King and Committee thought proper to dismiss them, and proceed no farther in the business; but Mr Guthrie's declining the King's authority in matters spiritual at this time was made the principal article in his indictment a few years thereafter.

In 1650, in consequence of the hostility which the Earl of Middleton had always shown to the Covenant, and his connection with an unsuccessful attempt made in that year to disturb the peace of the kingdom by an intended rising in the north in favour of the King, Mr Guthrie proposed to the Commission of the General Assembly that that nobleman should be excommunicated. This being agreed to, Mr Guthrie himself was appointed to pronounce the sentence of excommunication, at Stirling, on the ensuing Sabbath; which he did accordingly, taking no notice of a letter he received on the morning of that day to delay the sentence. Although the Commission of the Assembly, at their next meeting on January 2, 1651, released Middleton from the censure of the church, he continued ever after to entertain a rooted enmity to Mr Guthrie, and was the principal cause of his being subsequently condemned to death.

Soon after the Restoration, Mr

Guthrie and some of his brethren who had assembled at Edinburgh, with the object of drawing up a supplication to his Majesty, were apprehended and imprisoned in the Castle. From thence he was removed to Dundee, where he remained till before his trial, which took place at Edinburgh, February 20, 1661, when he was arraigned for writing a paper called the Western Remonstrance, a pamphlet, styled "The Causes of the Lord's Wrath," and the Humble Petition, dated August 23, 1660; also for disowning the King's authority in ecclesiastical matters, and for some treasonable expressions he was alleged to have uttered in 1650 or 1651. He was allowed some time to prepare his defence, and on April 11 he was found guilty of high treason, and condemned to death; his head to be fixed on the Netherbow, his estate to be confiscated, and his arms torn. During the interval between his sentence and execution, he is described as having enjoyed perfect composure and serenity of mind. On the last night that remained to him in this world he had some friends to supper, when he called for some cheese, which he had not used for some years, having been forbidden it by his physicians on account of the gravel, to which he was subject; and jocularly said he was now beyond the hazard of that complaint. On the scaffold he conducted himself with the utmost fortitude and magnanimity, and addressed the people, assembled on the occasion, for a full hour, "with the composure of one delivering a sermon," declaring that he would not exchange that scaffold for the palace or mitre of the greatest prelate in Britain. He gave a copy of his last speech and testimony to a friend to be delivered to his son, then a child, when he came of age. His execution took place on June 1, 1661; and his head remained fixed on the Netherbow Port till 1688, when Mr Alexander Hamilton, then a student of divinity at the University of Edinburgh, at the hazard of his life, took it down and buried it, after it had stood a public spectacle for twenty-seven years. Mr Hamilton was afterwards minister of Stirling for twelve years. Besides the papers already mentioned, for which he suffered, Mr Guthrie wrote several others, particularly one against Oliver Cromwell, in consequence of which he was subjected to some hardships during the Protectorate. In 1660 he published "Some Considerations concerning the Dangers which threaten Religion and the Work of Reformation in Scotland;" which was reprinted in 1738, with his Last Sermon preached at Stirling. A Treatise on Ruling Elders and Deacons, written about the time he entered upon the ministry, is prefixed to one of the editions of his cousin, Mr William Guthrie's "Christian's Great Interest."

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a distinguished divine, and author of the standard treatise entitled "The Christian's Great Interest," was born at Pitforthy, Forfarshire, in 1620. His father, a cadet of the ancient family of Guthrie, was proprietor of the lands of Pitforthy, and his mother was a daughter of the house of Easter-Ogle. He was the eldest of eight children. His brother Robert was licensed for the ministry, but died early. Alexander, another of his brothers, became minister of Strickathrow, in the Presbytery of Brechin, about 1645, and died in 1661. John, his youngest brother, obtained the parish of Tarbolton, in Ayrshire, from which he was ejected at the Restoration, and died in 1669.

William, the subject of the present notice, distinguished himself at school by his rapid acquirement of the Latin and Greek languages. He studied at the University of St Andrews, under the guardianship and direction of his cousin, the celebrated James Guthrie, then Professor of Philosophy in the New College there, and one of the earliest victims of the persecuting and tyrannical government of Charles II. Having taken the degree of M.A., he

applied himself to the study of theology, under the famous Samuel Rutherford, at that period Professor of Divinity at St Andrews. In order more effectually to dedicate himself to the service of God in preaching the gospel, he made over his estate of Pitforthy to one of his brothers, who had not entered upon the ministry, and was licensed by the Presbytery of St Andrews in August 1642, being at that time in the 22d year of his age. He was soon after appointed tutor to Lord Mauchline, eldest son of the Earl of Loudon, then Chancellor of Scotland. About a year after he had entered this nobleman's family, he happened to preach in the parish church of Galston, on a preparation day previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, when some inhabitants of the recently erected parish of Fenwick, then without a pastor, chanced to be present, and they were so much pleased with his sermon that they recommended him warmly to their neighbours as one well qualified to be their minister. Though opposed in their choice by Lord Boyd, the patron of the parish, they were supported by the heritors; and a call having been moderated to him, he was ordained by the Presbytery to the pastoral charge of Fenwick on November 7, 1644. He speedily acquired great popularity as a preacher, and persons from various places at a distance were in the habit of coming almost regularly to hear him, so that he soon had a crowded congregation. As Fenwick had formed part of the extensive and overgrown parish of Kilmarnock, most of his parishioners had hitherto been destitute of the common means of moral and religious instruction, and in consequence were sunk into a state of extreme ignorance and neglect of the ordinances of the gospel. But in the course of a few years his labours wrought a remarkable improvement in their character and condition. He did not limit his ministerial duties to the pulpit, but made it a practice regularly to visit his people in their houses. He rendered even his amusements and recreations subservient to the great object he had in view. As his health required much rural exercise, he was greatly attached to fishing and fowling, and in his dress as a sportsman he had often more influence in persuading the persons whom he met in the fields, or at the river's side, to attend church, and embrace a religious life, than he would have had in his proper character as a minister. While angling for trout he did not forget his duty as a "fisher of men." It is related of him, that in his sporting habiliments he once called upon a person whom he was anxious should perform family worship, but who declined it on the ground that he could not pray. On which Mr Guthrie prayed himself, to the family's great surprise. On going away he engaged them to come to the church next Sabbath, when, to their consternation, they discovered that it was the minister himself who had been their visitor. There was another person in his parish who had a custom of going a fowling on the Sabbath day, and neglecting the church. On Mr Guthrie asking him what he could make by that day's exercise, he replied that he would make half-a-crown. Mr Guthrie told him that if he would go to church on Sabbath he would give him as much; and by that means got his promise. After sermon, Mr Guthrie said to him, that if he would come back next Sabbath day he would give him the same, which he did; from that time he became a regular attendant at the church, and was afterwards a member of his session.

In August 1645, Mr Guthrie married Agnes, daughter of David Campbell, Esq. of Skeldon, in Ayrshire, a remote branch of the Loudon family. Shortly after he was chosen by the General Assembly to attend the army as chaplain. On the defeat of the Scotish army at Dunbar he retired with the troops to Stirling, from thence he went to Edinburgh, and soon after returned to his parish. In

consequence of his great talents and success in preaching he received calls from Linlithgow, Stirling, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; but he preferred his country charge to them all. When the church unfortunately divided into the two parties of Resolutioners and Protestors, Mr Guthrie joined the latter; and in the Synod held at Glasgow in April 1661, when the days of persecution had begun, he presented the draught of an address to the Parliament, for the better securing the privileges of the Church, and the purity of religion in Scotland. The Synod approved of it, but the divisions among the clergy, and the great distractions of the times, caused it to be abandoned.

Before the Restoration Mr Guthrie had had an opportunity of doing a kind service to the Earl of Glencairn, when that nobleman was in prison on account of his attachment to the royal cause, which his Lordship had not forgotten, and by his good offices Mr Guthrie escaped much of the evils that now overtook many of his brethren. But the time at length came when, like other faithful Presbyterian ministers, he was to be driven from his charge by the orders of Dr Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, one of the most intolerant and haughty of the Episcopalian clergy of that age. Lord Glencairn in vain attempted to intercede with that proud prelate in behalf of Mr Guthrie; to his request that the latter should, for the present, be overlooked, he peremptorily and disdainfully answered, "It cannot be; he is a ringleader and a keeper up of schism in my diocese." A commision was immediately made out for Mr Guthrie's suspension; and the Archbishop had to bribe one of his curates with the paltry sum of five pounds to put it in execution. The Wednesday before its enforcement was observed by his parishioners as a day of humiliation and prayer. He met his people for the last time on the morning of the Sabbath following, being the day fixed upon by Archbishop Burnet for the execution of his suspension, and after addressing his congregation with more than his usual earnestness and fervour, he took farewell of them amid the tears and blessings of all present. He dismissed the congregation by nine o'clock, says his biographer, "and nothing now remained but to wait the arrival of the curate. The people had quietly dispersed, and the stillness of the hallowed day prevailed around the manse and church. The bell sounded not as usual to disturb the placidity of the scene. At length the trample of horses was heard, soldiers appeared with their helmets gleaming in the distance, and at the head of the party was seen a rider in black, as the messenger of final separation between this great and good man and his mourning parishioners. They soon alighted and entered the manse, where they found Mr Guthrie ready to receive them. The curate presented his commission from the Archbishop of Glasgow, and he went through the ceremony of preaching the church vacant, and discharging Mr Guthrie from the exercise of his ministry there, without any molestation, and to no other congregation than the party of soldiers who had accompanied him." This took place July 24, 1664, and Mr Guthrie remained for some time in the parish, but never preached. On the death of his brother, to whom he had, on entering the ministry, assigned his estate, he returned to Pitforthy, his paternal home, in the autumn of 1665. His health, however, had been latterly declining, and he was now seized with a severe attack of the gravel, which had afflicted him for years, accompanied by gout and ulcer in the kidneys. After suffering the severest pain, in the midst of which he comforted those around him with the expressions of love, gratitude, and resignation to the will of God, which continually fell from his lips, he died in the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Lewis Skinner of

Brechin, October 10, 1665, in the 45th year of his age. His valuable and excellent work, "The Christian's Great Interest," would, perhaps, never have seen the light but for the circumstance that a volume, containing imperfect notes of a series of sermons preached by him from the 55th chapter of Isaiah, had been printed surreptitiously at Aberdeen, with a most ostentatious title-page. He, therefore, deemed it only an act of justice to the public and himself to publish a correct and genuine edition of these sermons, which he did under the above title. It soon became a great favourite both at home and abroad, and was translated into the Dutch, German, and French, and even into some of the Eastern languages. In the Memoir of his Life in the "Scots Worthies," it is mentioned that there were also some discourses of Mr Guthrie's in manuscript, of which seventeen were transcribed by John Howie, and published in 1779. The most of Mr Guthrie's papers were, in 1682, carried off from his widow by a party of soldiers who entered her house by violence, and took her son-in-law prisoner, when they fell into the hands of the Bishops. In 1680 a work was published purporting to be "the heads of some Sermons preached at Fenwick in Aug. 1662, by Mr William Guthrie," which being wholly unauthorized by his representatives, was disclaimed by his widow in a public advertisement, a copy of which is preserved among Wodrow's Collections, in the Advocates' Library. To the Memoir of Mr Guthrie, prefixed to his "Christian's Great Interest," we have been mainly indebted for the materials of this notice. His life has also been written by the Rev. William Muir, the Editor of "The History of the House of Rowallan." Mr Guthrie had six children, of whom only two daughters survived him. One was married to Mr Miller of Glenlee, in Ayrshire; and the other, in December 1681, to the Rev. Patrick Warner, whose daughter Margaret became the wife of Mr Robert Wodrow, Minister of Eastwood, near Glasgow, the indefatigable author of the "History and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland."

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, an industrious historical and miscellaneous writer and compiler, the son of an Episcopal minister, and a cadet of the ancient family of Halkerton in Forfarshire, was born at Brechin, according to one account, in 1701, or, to another, in 1708. He was educated at King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, and afterwards followed for some time the profession of a schoolmaster. He is said to have been induced to remove to London, owing to a disappointment in love, or, as some accounts state, in consequence of his Jacobite principles preventing him from holding any office under the then government. He arrived in the metropolis some time before 1730, and, commencing author by profession, he seems at first to have found employment from Cave the printer; for among his earliest occupations was the compilation of the parliamentary debates for the Gentleman's Magazine, previous to Dr Johnson's connection with that periodical. Guthrie's name seems to have become very popular with the booksellers, for it is prefixed to a great variety of works; in the writing of most of which he appears to have had little or no part. In the list of works to which his name is attached are included, "A General History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Revolution," 3 vols. folio, 1744-51; a translation of the "Morals of Cicero," 1744; also of his "Orations," 1754; of his "Three Dialogues upon the Character and Qualifications of an Orator, with Notes," 1755, and of his "Offices," 1755; "The Friends, a Sentimental History," 2 vols, 1754;" A Translation of the Institutes of Quintillian, with notes, critical and explanatory," 2 vols. 4to, 1756; a "History of Scotland," 10 vols., 8vo, published in numbers, 1746-67; "A complete History of the English Peerage, from the best autho-

rities, illustrated with elegant copper-plates of the Arms of the Nobility," &c. 1763; "A General History of the World," 13 vols. 8vo, 1764–67; "New System of Modern Geography, or a Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," 1770. This latter well-known work, by which his name is now chiefly preserved, was not written by Guthrie, but is believed to have been compiled by a bookseller in the Strand of the name of Knox. The astronomical information contained in it was supplied by James Gregory.

Mr Guthrie was the author of a great many political papers and pamphlets, which came out anonymously. In 1745-46 he received a pension of L.200 a-year from the Pelham ministry, for defending the measures of Government with his pen; and, in 1762, he renewed the offer of his services to the Bute Administration. He was also placed in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, although it is said he never acted as a magistrate. In compiling the "English Peerage" he was assisted by Mr Ralph Bigland, and each article was submitted to the revision of the representative of the noble family treated of, yet, notwithstanding all their care, the work is full of errors. Boswell informs us that Dr Johnson considered Guthrie of importance enough to wish that his life had been written. He also mentions that Guthrie himself told him that he was the author of a beautiful little poem, "The Eagle and Robin Redbreast," printed in the collection of poems called the "Union," where, however, it is said to have been written by Archibald Scott, before 1600. Guthrie died March 9, 1770, andwas interred in Marylebone Churchyard, where a monument, with an appropriate inscription, was erected by his brother to his memory.

H.

HACKSTON, DAVID, of Rathillet, one of the most resolute of the leaders of the Covenanters, is said in his youth to have followed a wild and irregular life, and to have been first converted by attending the field preachings of the persecuted ministers. From his great courage and zeal in the cause of the Covenant, he soon acquired considerable influence over his associates. He was present on May 3, 1679, on Magus Moor, in Fifeshire, with other eight gentlemen, when Archbishop Sharpe accidentally came in their way, and was by them put to death, although Hackston himself had no hand in the deed. The party wished him to act as their leader on the occasion, but he refused, on the two-fold ground that he was by no means assured of the lawfulness of the action, and that, as there was a private difference subsisting betwixt Sharpe and himself, the world would be apt, if he took an active part in his destruction, to say that he had done it out of personal hatred and revenge, of which he professed himself entirely free. About the end of the same month Hackston and five of his companions joined the body of Covenanters assembled in Evandale, Lanarkshire. On the 29th, the anniversary of the Restoration, he and Mr Douglas, one of the persecuted clergymen, published, at the market-cross of Rutherglen, a declaration which had been drawn up against the Government. Returning to Evandale, he was with the Covenanters when they were attacked by Graham of Claverhouse, upon June first, near Drumclog, where, being appointed one of the commanding officers, by his presence of mind and in-

trepidity, he greatly contributed to the discomfiture of the King's troops. At the battle of Bothwell Bridge, on the 22d of June, he again displayed uncommon valour, being, with his troop of horse, the last to leave the field where his party had sustained such a disastrous defeat. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was forced to lurk in concealment for about a year; but was at length taken prisoner at Airsmoss, on July 22, 1680, by Bruce of Earlshall, after a desperate resistance, in which Hackston was severely wounded, and Richard Cameron and nine of his adherents killed. Having been conveyed to Edinburgh, he was, after two preliminary examinations before the Council, brought to trial on the 29th, and being found guilty, was, on the 30th, immediately after receiving sentence, executed under circumstances of unparalleled cruelty. His body was afterwards quartered, and his head fixed upon the Netherbow.

HALKET, Lady Anne, celebrated for her learning, and authoress of no less than twenty-one volumes, chiefly on religious subjects, was the daughter of Robert Murray, Esq. of the family of Tullibardine, Preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards Provost of Eton College, and of Jane Drummond, allied to the noble family of Perth, sub-governess to the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, was born in 1622. Though London was the place of her nativity, her origin, descent, connections, and education, being Scotish, entitle her to a place in a biography of the eminent persons of Scotland. She was instructed in every polite and liberal science, but next to divinity she took most delight in the studies of physic and surgery; in the latter of which she acquired great skill, and performed many cures, so that persons from all parts of the kingdom, and even from the Continent, sought her advice. Being a staunch royalist, she and her family suffered much in the troubles of the days of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. On March 2, 1656, she was married to Sir James Halket, to whom she had four children, who all died young, except one son named Robert. While pregnant with her first child, being apprehensive that she might die in child-birth, she wrote an excellent little tract, entitled "The Mother's Will to the unborn Child," which is published with her works. She survived her husband 28 years, and died April 22, 1699. A volume of her "Meditations" was printed at Edinburgh in 1701.

HALL, Henry, of Haugh-head, a devoted adherent of the Covenant, rendered himself conspicuous after the year 1651, by the countenance which he gave to the persecuted preachers, and by his own zealous efforts to propagate the gospel both in England and Scotland. His estate lay in the parish of Eckford in Teviotdale, and he hesitated not to give his ground for field-preaching when few else would venture to do so. He had an active part in most of the transactions of the Covenanters, and was one of the commanding officers in their army from the skirmish at Drumclog, to the defeat at Bothwell Bridge, in June 1679. He afterwards ecaped to Holland, but soon returned home, and lurked, chiefly in company of Mr Cargill, in Fifeshire, and in the neighbourhood of Queensferry, where, on an attempt being made to seize him by Middleton, governor of Blackness Castle, he was mortally wounded in the struggle that ensued, and died in his way to Edinburgh, a prisoner. Upon him was found a rude draught of an unsubscribed paper, afterwards called the "Queensferry Paper," which is inserted in the Appendix to Wodrow's History.

HALL, Sir James, Bart., of Dunglass, eminent for his attainments in geological and chemical science, and author of a popular work on Gothic Architecture, was the eldest son of Sir John, the third baronet, by Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchell, Berwickshire, and was born

at Dunglass in East Lothian, January 17, 1761. He succeeded, on his father's death, to the baronetcy, July 3, 1776. After studying for some years at Christ's College, Cambridge, he proceeded, with his tutor, on a tour to the Continent, and on his return to Edinburgh, attended some of the classes in the University. In 1782 he again visited the Continent, where he remained for more than three years. On his return to Scotland, he devoted himself to geological investigations, and particularly distinguished himself by his experiments to illustrate Dr Hutton's Theory of the Earth, especially with reference to the fusion of stony substances, whereby he established the identity of composition of whinstone and lava. He likewise ascertained that carbonate of lime, as common marble, might be fused without decomposition, if subjected to a degree of pressure equal to that of the water of the sea at the depth of about a mile and a half from the surface. The result of his inquiries, which tended to establish the truth of the igneous origin of minerals, and to vindicate the authority of Dr James Hutton in opposition to the theory of Werner, he embodied in an elaborate paper, which was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1806, and published in their Transactions, as were also several other valuable contributions from his pen.

In 1808 Sir James was returned to Parliament for the borough of St Michael's, in Cornwall, but after the dissolution of 1812 he did not again offer himself as a candidate. In 1813 he published his much esteemed work entitled "Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture," in one volume quarto, with plates and illustrations. Sir James died at Edinburgh, after a long illness, June 23, 1832. He married, November 10, 1786, Lady Helena Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar, third Earl of Selkirk, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, his second son being the well-known author, Captain Basil Hall, R.N., who married, in 1825, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hunter, and has issue.

HALL, Robert, an eminent army surgeon, descended from the ancient family of the Halls of Haugh-head in Roxburghshire, was born there in 1763. He received his education at the Grammar School of Jedburgh, and having duly qualified himself for the medical department of the navy, he sailed for the West Indies as surgeon's first mate of the Ruby, 74. At the conclusion of the war he returned to England, acting surgeon on board a frigate. The solicitation of an uncle induced him to quit the service and to repair to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. He afterwards established his residence in London, and distinguished himself by contributing to several medical periodical works and editing others. He subsequently entered the army as surgeon, in which capacity he served for nearly twelve years; after which he joined the Expedition to the Niger, having been appointed to accompany the military division as the medical officer. Unfortunately, an injury he received by an accidental fall into the hold of the vessel, while outward-bound, acted, in conjunction with the unhealthiness of the climate of Senegal, so strongly on his constitution, that, in the course of a few weeks, he was compelled to proceed to Madeira, as the only chance of preserving his life. He afterwards returned to Europe, but his health was never fully re-established. He died in 1824. He was the author of a great variety of medical tracts, with various other papers inserted in the London Medical and Physical Journal, between the years 1800 and 1810. He likewise left behind him several useful manuscripts, among which are some valuable remarks on the Medical Topography of Senegal.

HALLIDAY, Sir Andrew, an eminent physician, was a native of Dumfries-shire, and was educated for the church, but afterwards changed the clerical for the medical profession.

Like his dalesman and friend, Telford the engineer, he was of humble parentage, though of good and ancient blood, for he was a descendant of that brave "Thom Halliday, my sister's son so dear," spoken of by the renowned Sir William Wallace. After finishing his studies, he travelled through Russia and Tartary, and subsequently settled at Halesworth, near Birmingham, where, having taken his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, he for some time pursued the practice of medicine. He afterwards served on the staff of the army, both in Portugal and Spain, as Surgeon to the Forces, was at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the battle of Waterloo. He was subsequently appointed domestic physician to the Duke of Clarence, and was knighted by George IV. shortly after his accession to the throne.

With the history and antiquities, the poetry and traditions of his native land, Sir Andrew was familiarly acquainted. He possessed a vast fund of general information, with a fine taste in literature, and in natural philosophy, as his "History of the House of Hanover," published in 1826, and his Account of the West India Islands, which came out in 1837, sufficiently testify. In November 1833 he was appointed Inspector of Army Hospitals in the West Indies, from whence he returned in 1836. He had early turned his attention to the sad and neglected state of the insane poor in Great Britain and Ireland, with the benevolent view of leading to an amelioration of their condition, and his representations and communications to the public, and to persons in power, on the subject, some of which were anonymous, were so appalling, and found to be so true, that they procured the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1806-7. His publications on the subject are enumerated in the following list of his works, medical and miscellaneous:—"Observations on Emphysema, or the Disease which arises from the Diffusion of Air into the Cavity of the Thorax," 1807; "Remarks on the Present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland," 1808; Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry," 1809; "Observations on the Present State of the Portuguese Army," 4to, 1811; Second Edition, with Additions, 8vo, 1812; "Translation of Professor Franck's Exposition of the Causes of Diseases," 8vo, 1813; "Memoir of the Campaign of 1815," Paris, 1816; "Letter to Lord Binning on the State of Lunatic Asylums, &c. in Scotland," Edinburgh, 1816; "A General History of the House of Guelph, to the Accession of George I.," London, 1821; "Annals of the House of Hanover," a well arranged and judicious work, 2 vols. 1826; "A General View of the Present State of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Great Britain and Ireland," 1828; "A Letter to Lord Robert Seymour, with a Report of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots in England and Wales," 1829; "The Natural and Physical History of the Windward and Leeward Islands," 1837; and "A Letter to the Secretary at War on Sickness and Mortality in the West Indies," 1839. He had collected materials for writing an Account of the Chief Campaigns of Wellington, in which he himself was present; but his death prevented him from carrying his intention into execution. He died at Dumfries, September 7, 1839. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and Gottingen, and a member of several other learned and scientific institutions.

HALYBURTON, Thomas, an eminent divine and theological writer, was born in December 1674, at Dupplin, near Perth. His father had been for many years minister of the parish of Aberdalgy, but was ejected at the Restoration, and died in 1682. He afterwards went with his mother to Holland, from whence he returned to Scotland in 1687, and, after attending the usual classes at the University, he entered himself a student of divinity. He was licensed in 1699, and in 1700 was

ordained minister of the parish of Ceres in Fifeshire. In 1710, upon the recommendation of the Synod of Fife, he was appointed Professor of Divinity in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, by patent from Queen Anne. In his inaugural discourse he chose for his subject, a work of the celebrated Dr Pitcairn of Edinburgh, which contained an attack on revealed religion, under the title of "Epistola Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem albæ Græcæ reperta, anno æræ Christianæ, 1638, A. Pitcairno, M.D. ut vulgo creditur, auctore." Professor Halyburton died in September 1712, in his 38th year. He distinguished himself by his writings against the Deists, but his works were all posthumous. His "Natural Religion Insufficient, and Revealed Necessary to Man's Happiness," was published in 1714; "The Great Concern of Salvation," in 1721; and "Ten Sermons Preached before and after the Celebration of the Lord's Supper," in 1722. A complete edition of his Works, in one volume 8vo, appeared a few years ago at Glasgow.

HAMILTON, Alexander, M.D., a distinguished Physician and Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, was the author of several works illustrative of the Practice of Midwifery, also of a valuable treatise "On the Complaints of Females," published in 1797. His "Treatise of Midwifery, comprehending the whole Management of Female Complaints," published in 1781, was translated into German by J. P. Ebeling. In 1786 he brought out a new and corrected edition of Dr William Smellie's "Anatomical Tables, with Explanations, and an Abridgment of the Practice of Midwifery." Dr Hamilton, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and long eminent as an Obstetrical Lecturer in that city, died in 1802.

HAMILTON, Charles, Lord Binning, an ingenious poet, eldest son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, was born in 1697. He served as a volunteer with his father at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he behaved gallantly against the rebels. In 1722 he was elected member of Parliament for St Germains in Cornwall, and appointed Knight Marischal of Scotland. Being of a delicate constitution, he was attacked with the symptoms of a consumption, and with the hope of deriving benefit from a change of climate, he went to Naples, where he died in the lifetime of his father, January 13, 1733, aged 36. He was the author of a pleasing pastoral entitled "Ungrateful Nanny," originally printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1741, and republished by Ritson. Another ballad of inferior merit, written in the character of "Colonel Charters," entitled, "The Duke of Argyle's Levee," published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1740, has been ascribed to his Lordship, but on no good authority. He married Rachel, youngest daughter, and at length sole heiress, of George Baillie of Jerviswood, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom succeeded his grandfather, in 1735, as seventh Earl of Haddington.

HAMILTON, Gavin, a distinguished painter, a descendant of the family of Murdieston, was born at Lanark, and being sent to Rome while very young, became a scholar of Augustine Mossuchi. After several years absence he returned to Scotland, and, with the exception of a few portraits, he devoted himself entirely to historic composition. Two full lengths of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton are spoken of as his best efforts in the department of portrait painting. Returning in the course of a short time to Rome, he made that city his residence for the remainder of his life. From his classical taste and superior style he soon acquired a high reputation as an artist, and was one of the three celebrated painters employed by the Prince Borghese to embellish the saloons of the Villa Borghese. The subject, represented by Hamilton, is the story of Paris, painted in different compartments, and is described

as being one of the finest specimens of modern art to be found in Italy. His greatest work, however, was his Homer, consisting of a series of pictures representing scenes in the Iliad. One of these, the parting of Hector and Andromache, was in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton; another, the Death of Lucretia, was in that of the Earl of Hopetoun; and a third, Achilles dragging the body of Hector round the walls of Troy, was painted for the Duke of Bedford, who, after the death, by a fall from his horse, of his son the Marquis of Tavistock, sold it to General Scott, as it constantly reminded him of his son's fatal disaster. The whole series can now only be seen continuously in the excellent engravings made of them by Cunego.

In 1773 Mr Hamilton published at Rome a folio volume, entitled "Schola Picturæ Italiæ," or, "The Italian School of Painting," consisting of a number of fine engravings by Cunego, all the drawings for which were made by Mr Hamilton himself, forming part of the collection of Piraneisi; and in which he traces the different styles from Leonardi di Vinci to the Carraccis. He devoted the latter years of his life to bringing to light many of the long buried treasures of antiquity. From the Roman government he received permission to open scavos at Centumcellæ, Velletri, Ostia, and at Tivoli, among the ruins of Adrian's villa, and some of the first collections in Rome, Germany, and Russia, are enriched by statues, busts, and other works of ancient art of his discovery. He made several visits to Scotland in the decline of life, but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Rome, where he died about 1775.

HAMILTON, George, Earl of Orkney, an eminent military commander, was the fifth son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and was born in 1666. He was bred to the profession of arms under his uncle, the Earl of Dumbarton. He had the rank of Colonel in the army in 1690; the command of the 7th regiment of foot in 1692, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Royal Scots the same year. He distinguished himself at the battles of the Boyne, Aghrim, Steinkirk, and Landen, and at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur. At the attack of the latter place, he was made a Brigadier-General by King William, who commanded in person. As a reward for his eminent services in Ireland and Flanders, King William, in January 1696, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of Scotland by the title of Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron Dechmont; and his lady, the sister of Edward, first Earl of Jersey, got a grant, under the great seal of Ireland, of almost all the private estates of King James in that country.

Upon the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Orkney was, in 1702, promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in 1703 to that of Lieutenant-General, and was likewise made a Knight of the Thistle. He afterwards served under the Duke of Marlborough, and by his gallantry and good conduct, contributed to the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenard, and Malplaquet. In 1708 he was elected one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and was rechosen at every general election till 1734. In the beginning of 1710, his Lordship voted for the impeachment of Dr Sacheverel, and the same year was sworn of the Privy Council, and made General of the Foot in the Low Countries. In 1712 he received the Colonelcy of the Royal Regiment of Fusileers, and again served in Flanders, under the Duke of Ormond. In 1714 he was appointed Gentleman Extraordinary of the Bed-Chamber to George I., and soon after Governor of Virginia. Subsequently he was constituted Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal of the Forces. He died at London in 1737, in his 71st year.

HAMILTON, Sir James, of Fyn-

nart, the principal architect in Scotland of his time, was the natural son of the first Earl of Arran, by a lady of the name of Boyd, a daughter, according to Lord Somerville, of Lord Boyd, or, according to Crawford, of Boyd of Bonshaw. Sir James, while yet a young man, received from his father the barony of Fynnart in Renfrewshire, and became a great favourite with James V., who appointed him cupbearer and steward of the royal household, and superintendent of the royal palaces and castles. Under his directions the two palaces of Falkland and Linlithgow were erected; and the Castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Rothesay, &c., were re-edified or adorned by his genius. His Sovereign, whose fine taste in architecture, sculpture, and painting, enabled him to appreciate his merits, rewarded him with several grants of land. He acquired besides many other valuable estates, and his possessions altogether equalled those of the first barons in the realm. Indeed, few of the nobility, not even the family from which he sprung, appeared at Court with such a numerous and splendid retinue. He had castles and houses in different parts of the kingdom, and his great opulence and power were shown in the rebuilding of the castle of Craignethan, in Lanarkshire, which afforded shelter to Queen Mary, for a few days, after her escape from Lochleven, and is supposed to be the castle of Tillietudlem, described in the "Tales of my Landlord."

Sir James' father obtained a legitimation for him under the great seal, on January 20, 1512-13; and King James, by charter, dated March 3, 1530, granted him liberty to incorporate part of the royal arms with his own armorial bearings, which his descendant, Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, continues to carry till this day.

Unfortunately for Sir James, he accepted the office of ecclesiastical judge in all matters of heresy; and in his capacity of Inquisitor-General, he was guilty of great cruelty and severity towards the favourers of the reformed doctrines. Pinkerton asserts that he never held this odious office; but it cannot be doubted that he gave his sanction to the persecuting measures of the Romish Clergy, which ultimately led to his own downfall. A son of his kinsman, Sir James Hamilton of Kincavel, had been denounced as a heretic, and fearing that he would experience the fate of the young man's uncle, the proto-martyr, Patrick Hamilton, who had been burnt at the stake about ten years previously, the father sent a younger son with a private message to the King, who referred him to the Treasurer, Kirkaldy, the Secretary, Sir Thomas Erskine, and the Master of the Household, Sir Thomas Learmonth, to whom young Hamilton accused Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart of treason and embezzlement of the moneys he had received for the erection and repair of the royal palaces. Sir James was accordingly brought to trial, and having been found guilty, was beheaded and quartered, and his lands and possessions confiscated to the crown. This happened in 1540, but three years afterwards the family estates were restored to his son, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale. The King, it is said, regretted much his death, and the historians of that period record several frightful dreams of his Majesty relative to his late favourite, whose sudden and unexpected downfall created a great sensation throughout the kingdom.

HAMILTON, JAMES, second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, the first who in that country authorised the Bible to be read in the vulgar tongue, was the eldest son of James, Lord Hamilton, first Earl of Arran, by his third wife Janet, daughter of Sir David Beaton of Creich, niece of Cardinal Beaton. He succeeded his father some time before 1529, and in the summer of 1536, before he came of age, he accompanied James V. in an excursion to the Orkneys and Hebrides. In September of the same year, he em-

barked with the King for France, and was present at the nuptials of his Majesty to the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Francis I., which were solemnized at the Church of Notre Dame, Paris, with extraordinary magnificence.

On the death of James V., in December 1542, the Earl of Arran, in right of his proximity of blood to the infant Queen, was declared Regent by the Estates of the realm. In his first Parliament he passed a number of patriotic acts, one of which sanctioned a translation of the Bible into the language of the laity, which contributed much to the advancement of the Reformation in Scotland. He likewise entertained in his family, as domestic chaplains, two of the most noted preachers of the reformed religion, which procured him the favour and affection of the great body of the people.

Henry VIII. of England having proposed a marriage between his only son Edward, and the young Queen Mary of Scotland, offered, if Arran would deliver the person of Mary into his hands, to make him King of all Scotland beyond the Forth, to give his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to his eldest son, and to support him with all his power in his new dignity; which propositions the Regent at once rejected. A treaty of peace, however, between the two kingdoms, and one of marriage between the young Queen of Scots and Prince Edward, were concluded on July 1, 1543. Against the alliance with England, Argyll, Huntly, Bothwell, and other powerful nobles, openly protested; and by their assistance Cardinal Beaton, who had been intriguing against the Regent's authority, but was soon after released, seized the persons of the young Queen and her mother, and invited over from France the Earl of Lennox, the hereditary enemy of the Hamiltons. On his arrival, instigated by the mal-content lords, that nobleman began to collect troops and oppose the measures of the Regent. A reconciliation having been effected between Arran and the Cardinal, the Regent was induced to renounce the friendship of England, and enter into a new league with France. Lennox had, in the meantime, been joined by the Earl of Glencairn, the Baron of Tullibardine, and other lords, and after a hollow attempt at an accommodation, he was defeated by the Regent near Glasgow, and soon afterwards was forced to take refuge in England.

In the spring of 1544, King Henry, indignant at the conduct of the Scots, sent the Earl of Hertford with a body of troops, destined for the French wars, to invade Scotland. Landing at Leith, the Earl soon became master of that place, and, marching directly to Edinburgh, after devastating the adjacent country, he laid siege to the Castle, which was bravely defended by the Governor, James Hamilton of Stanehouse. On the approach of a considerable force hastily collected by the Regent, the English commander set fire to the city, and, embarking part of his troops on board his fleet, with the remainder made a rapid and disorderly retreat to the Borders. On February 17, 1545, the Regent defeated with great slaughter a considerable body of English under Lord Evers, Sir Brian Latoun, and the Earl of Lennox, at Pennielhaugh, near Jedburgh, when the two former were among the slain. On the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, May 29, 1546, the Archbishopric of St Andrews was bestowed by the Regent on his natural brother, John Hamilton, Abbot of Paisley.

In September 1547, the Earl of Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, entered Scotland at the head of eighteen thousand men, while a fleet of sixty ships appeared off the coast, to second his forces on land. The Regent had foreseen this invasion, and was prepared for it; but the Scots army, in their eagerness to attack the English, unfortunately abandoned a most favourable position which they had taken up, and were

defeated at Pinkie, near Musselburgh, with great loss. The Regent, however, by his prudence, prevented Somerset from reaping any material advantage, and he soon afterwards returned to England.

In 1548 a new treaty was entered into with France, by which the young Queen was betrothed to the Dauphin, and when she was scarcely six years of age, she was sent to that country for her education; and on February 8, the Regent was created by the French King Duke of Chatelherault, in the province of Poitou. Owing, however, to the intrigues of the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise, and the unceasing exertions of his enemies, a strong party was formed in Scotland against his authority; and after many delays the Duke resigned the Regency in a Parliament which met April 10, 1554, when the Queen Mother was immediately raised to that high office, which had so long been the object of her ambition. On this occasion Arran received from France the confirmation of his French title, with a considerable pension, as well as from the Scotish Parliament a formal recognition of his right of succession to the Crown, and a public ratification of his conduct during his regency. The Duke of Chatelherault afterwards joined the Lords of the Congregation, and employed all his power and influence in support of the reformed faith, which, after the death of the Queen Regent, was, by the Parliament that met August 1, 1560, recognised as the established religion of the Scotish nation.

In consequence of his opposition to Mary's marriage with Darnley, the Duke was forced in 1565 to retire first to England, and afterwards to France, and during his absence occurred the murder of Darnley, the criminal marriage of Mary with Bothwell, the speedy exile of the latter, the Queen's deposition and imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, the elevation of the Earl of Murray to the Regency, the escape of Queen Mary, the battle of Langside, and the Queen's flight into England. On his arrival in Scotland in 1569, the Duke claimed the Regency as his by right of blood; and in virtue of a Commission from Queen Mary, constituting him Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, he began to assemble his friends and raise forces. At a meeting, however, which afterwards took place between the Duke and the Earl of Murray, the former agreed to acknowledge the King's authority, while the latter bound himself to get the forfeiture taken off all those who had supported the Queen's interest, and to restore their estates. Soon after Murray, under pretence that they were plotting in behalf of Queen Mary, ordered his guards to seize the Duke and Lord Herries, and committed them prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh, where they remained till the murder of the Regent by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in the succeeding January, when they were set at liberty. The Earl of Lennox, on being chosen Regent, proclaimed the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, and the other leaders of the Queen's party, traitors and enemies to their country, and in 1571 shamefully beheaded the Duke's brother, the Archbishop of St Andrews. For two years after this the country was desolated with the civil war which raged between the Regent's party and the Hamiltons, or the "King's Men" and "Queen's Men," as the two factions were called; but after the Earl of Morton's elevation to the Regency, a treaty was concluded at Perth with the Duke and the Earl of Huntly, by which the establishment of the reformed religion and the king's authority were secured, and the Duke and the Queen's friends were relieved of the act of attainder which had been passed against them. The Duke spent the remainder of his days on his estates, and died at Hamilton Palace, January 22, 1575.

HAMILTON, JAMES, third Marquis and first Duke of Hamilton, eldest son

of James, second Marquis, who in 1619 was created by James I. Earl of Cambridge, was born in Hamilton Palace, June 19, 1606. He received the early part of his education in Scotland, and completed it at Oxford. On the death of his father in 1625, he succeeded to the family titles and estates; and at the Coronation of Charles I. in that year, he carried the sword of state in the procession. He afterwards lived in retirement, chiefly at Brodwick Castle, Island of Arran, till the end of 1628, when, having been pressingly invited by the King, he went to Court, and was created Master of the Horse, Gentleman of the King's Bed-Chamber, and Privy Councillor in both kingdoms. At the baptism of Prince Charles in 1630, he represented the King of Bohemia, as one of the sponsors, when the order of the Garter was conferred on him, together with a grant of the office of chief Steward of the House and Manor of Hampton Court.

The same year, having been empowered by the King to raise troops in his own name, he joined the famous Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, with 6000 men, to assist Charles' brother-in-law, the Elector Palatine, in his attempt to recover his lost hereditary dominions. On disembarking his troops near the mouth of the Oder, he received from his Swedish Majesty a General's commission, and immediately proceeded into Silesia, where he besieged and took several fortified places, distinguishing himself by his bravery on all occasions. The severity of the service, combined with the ravages of the plague, in a short time reduced his army to two incomplete regiments, and, finding himself treated with neglect by the King of Sweden, he returned to England in September 1632. The following year he attended the King to Scotland, and assisted at his Coronation there, but took no farther part in public affairs for several years.

In 1638 the Marquis of Hamilton was appointed his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly, which met at Glasgow, and the proceedings of that body being in opposition to the views of the King, the Marquis had recourse to a dissolution of the Court. But as, of course, the Assembly could not recognise this exercise of authority, they continued their sittings as usual, went on subscribing the Covenant, and formally abolished Episcopacy in Scotland. The King hereupon authorised the Marquis to treat with them, and endeavour to get the Covenant recalled, but they plainly told him "that they would sooner renounce their baptism."

In 1639, when the Scots nation were compelled to defend by arms their civil and religious liberties, the Marquis was sent to Scotland with a well equipped fleet and a force of 5000 men, while the King, at the head of 25,000 foot and 3000 horse, advanced by land. The treaty of Berwick, however, concluded July 18, prevented hostilities for that time. In October 1641 a plot was formed by the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Crawford against the Marquis, his brother, the Earl of Lanark, and the Marquis of Argyll, on which he retired with these two noblemen to the house of Kinniel, in Linlithgowshire, till the affair was investigated; and at the end of a few days they resumed their attendance in Parliament. This event is styled in history "The Incident."

In 1643, as a reward for his services to the King, the Marquis was created Duke of Hamilton and Marquis of Clydesdale, &c.

About the end of the same year, the Duke and his brother went to Oxford, to clear themselves from some misrepresentations of their conduct which had been made by their enemies to the King, but were debarred access to his Majesty, who ordered them into confinement. The Earl of Lanark made his escape, but the Duke was sent prisoner to Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall, and afterwards was removed to St Michael's Mount, at the Land's End, where he remained till

the end of April 1646, when the Castle being captured by the Parliamentary forces, he was set at liberty.

After Charles had thrown himself into the hands of the Scotish army, the Duke went to Newcastle, and again offered his services to the King. On August 10, 1646, he had a grant from his Majesty of the office of hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood. In 1648 the Duke promoted, with all his power, "the Engagement" entered into by the Scots Parliament, to raise an army for the relief of the King. Of the force which was hastily collected together, amounting to about 10,000 foot and 4000 cavalry, the Duke was appointed General, the Earl of Callendar Lieutenant-General, and Middleton and Baillie Major-Generals. With these troops, which were very indifferently appointed and disciplined, and but imperfectly armed, and without artillery, the Duke marched into England, where he was joined by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with a body of English forces, and by Sir George Monro with 2000 foot and 1000 horse. After compelling Lambert, the Parliamentary General, to retire with precipitation, they passed through Carlisle, and advanced by Penrith, Appleby, and Kendal, driving the enemy before them to Preston, where the retreating force of Lambert was met by Cromwell at the head of a strong reinforcement. A battle ensued on August 17, in which the Royalists were defeated, and great part of their army dispersed. The remainder, with the Duke, proceeded on to Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, where, having only a few of the cavalry left, he capitulated with General Lambert, on assurances of safety to himself and his followers. The Duke was carried to Derby, and from thence to Ashby-de-la-Zouche, where he continued till the beginning of December, when he was brought to Windsor Castle, and confined under a strong guard. On the 21st of that month, when the King was carried through Windsor on his way to his trial at London, the Duke prevailed upon his keepers to permit him to see his Majesty; and, as he passed, he fell on his knees, and passionately exclaimed, "My dear Master!" The King, lifting him up, embraced him, and said, "I have been so, indeed, to you." No farther discourse was allowed between them, and Charles was instantly hurried away.

After the King's execution, his Grace, apprehensive of his own fate, resolved on making his escape, and by the help of his equerry, he succeeded in getting away from Windsor, under night, and reached the neighbourhood of London undiscovered; but entering the city about four o'clock in the morning, contrary to the directions he had received, he was apprehended by a patrole of cavalry, and carried to St James', where he was lodged in the same room with the Earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen, also prisoners, who afterwards suffered with him. He was brought to trial February 6, 1649, being indicted as Earl of Cambridge, and a natural-born English subject, for having levied war and committed treason against the kingdom and people of England. He pleaded that he had acted by command of the Estates and supreme authority of Scotland, which were altogether independent of England; that he was a native of Scotland, and consequently an alien, and not amenable to English jurisdiction; and, finally, that he had surrendered himself a prisoner of war on capitulation, by the articles of which his life and safety were secured. His pleas were overruled by the Court, and after several adjournments, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded on Friday, March 9. After his condemnation he was earnestly solicited to save himself by making discoveries; but he rejected all such offers with scorn, saying, there was no choice betwixt a glorious death and an infamous life. He was decapitated in Palace Yard, Westminster, suffering death with great fortitude and magnanimity, and his remains were, ac-

cording to his desire, conveyed to Scotland, and deposited in the burial-place of the family at Hamilton. His Grace married Lady Mary Fielding, daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, and by her, who died May 10, 1638, he had three sons, all of whom died young, and three daughters.

HAMILTON, JAMES, fourth Duke of Hamilton, eldest son of Anne, Duchess in her own right, by her husband, William Earl of Selkirk, who, at the Restoration, was created Duke of Hamilton for life, in right of marriage to the Duchess, was born April 11, 1658, and was at first styled Earl of Arran. He was educated principally at the University of Glasgow, after which he passed some time on the Continent. On his return he was appointed, January 17, 1679, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber. He had not long been at court before an affair of gallantry involved him in a quarrel with Lord Mordaunt, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, which led to a duel betwixt the parties in Greenwich Park. Lord Arran fired first, and narrowly missed Lord Mordaunt, who discharged his pistol in the air. They then engaged with swords, when Lord Mordaunt was wounded in the groin, but running his antagonist into the thigh, his sword broke, so that his life was at the mercy of the Earl of Arran, who honourably put an end to the contest, and they parted good friends.

In December 1683, Charles II. nominated Lord Arran Ambassador Extraordinary to France, to congratulate Louis XIV. on the birth of a grandson. He served two campaigns under the French King as his aid-de-camp, the Dauphin and his Lordship being sworn into that office on the same day. On the accession of James II. his Lordship returned to England, and was appointed Master of the Wardrobe to the new King, who, in the succeeding July, conferred on him the command of the First or Royal Regiment of Horse.

On the revival of the Order of the Thistle in 1687, the Earl of Arran was nominated one of the Knights Companions thereof. He adhered firmly to King James in his declining fortunes, and was one of the four lords who accompanied him to Rochester on his embarkation for the Continent, December 22, 1688. At the meeting of the Scotish nobility and gentry in London, assembled by the Prince of Orange, January 7, 1689, of which his father, the Duke of Hamilton, was president, Lord Arran proposed that they should invite King James to return, and call a free Parliament for securing their religion and property, which he thought would at last be found to be the best way to heal all their breaches; a proposal which received no support from any one. In the subsequent August, being suspected of having a share in Sir James Montgomery's plot for the restoration of King James, and also of corresponding with the abdicated Monarch, he was twice committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained several months, but was at length discharged without prosecution. On his release he returned to Scotland, where he lived in retirement for some years. His father's death, in 1694, brought no accession of honours or estate, both being hereditary in the Duchess, but in July 1698 her Grace resigned her titles into the hands of King William, in favour of her eldest son; when the Earl of Arran was accordingly created Duke of Hamilton, with the original precedency.

The failure of the Darien expedition having excited much popular ferment in Scotland, the Duke of Hamilton took an active part in support of the claims of the African Company, and headed a strong party, which stood firm to the interests of the country, and uniformly asserted the independence of the nation. He took the oaths and his seat in Parliament May 21, 1700, and distinguished himself on all occasions by his opposition to the measures of King William's government.

On the accession of Queen Anne, March 8, 1702, his Grace, with other influential persons, went to London, to endeavour to prevail on her Majesty to call a new Parliament; but she did not think proper to comply with their advice. On the opening of the Convention Parliament, on June 9, his Grace entered a protestation against the legality of the meeting, and, with seventy-nine members, withdrew from its sittings, amid the acclamations of the people. In the Parliament of 1703 he exerted his utmost influence to obtain for his countrymen an equality of commercial privileges with England, and in all the discussions of that period he took a prominent part as leader of the Country party. In August 1704 was passed the famous act of security, which provided for the succession to the Crown, and for the maintenance of the liberties and independence of the Scotish nation. In this, the concluding Parliament of Scotland, the Duke's conduct had an important influence on all the measures proposed for the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom. In the last session, which met October 3, 1706, the treaty of Union received the determined opposition of his Grace, who voted against every article of that Treaty, excepting the first clause of the fifteenth article relating to the equivalent, and adhered to every protest against it. Some of the more violent of the opposition had planned a general insurrection against the progress of this obnoxious treaty, but the Duke's prudence prevented him from entering heartily into the design, and, by sending messengers to countermand the contemplated rising in the west country, he had the merit of saving the country from being involved in civil war.

In 1707, when a visit from the Pretender was expected in Scotland, the Duke, to avert suspicion from himself of favouring the project, retired to his seat in Staffordshire. In 1708, when the French fleet appeared off the coast, his Grace was taken into custody and removed to London, but soon obtained his liberty. In June of that year his Grace was elected one of the Sixteen Representative Peers, and was rechosen at the next general election in 1710. On the overthrow of the Whig ministry, October 1, 1710, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Ranger of the Queen's Forests therein, Admiral of the Sea-coasts of that County, and admitted a Privy Councillor.

In September 1711 his Grace was created a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Dutton, in Cheshire, and Duke of Brandon, in Suffolk. On taking his seat in the subsequent December, several interesting debates took place in the House of Lords as to his right to sit as a British Peer, while he continued a representative Peer of Scotland, and their decision being unfavourable to his claim, the Scotish Peers withdrew from the House. A motion for taking the opinion of the Twelve Judges on the point was negatived. In consequence of a message from the Queen, who was much interested in behalf of the Duke, the question was again taken into consideration on January 25, 1712, when the Scotish Peers were so far appeased, that they resumed their attendance in the House of Lords. The point, however, was not completely set at rest till 1782, when the Judges gave an unanimous opinion in favour of the eligibility of Scotish Peers to be admitted to the full privileges of Peers of Great Britain.

On the death of Earl Rivers, the Duke was, September 5, 1712, appointed Master-General of the Ordnance; and, on October 26, was installed a Knight of the Order of the Garter. A few days thereafter, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to France, upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht; but while splendid preparations were making for that embassy, his Grace was slain in a duel, fought in Hyde Park, with Lord Mohun, who was also killed on the spot,

on Saturday, November 15, 1712. At the time of his tragical death the Duke was in the 55th year of his age. His Grace was twice married, first to Lady Anne Spencer, eldest daughter of Robert second Earl of Sunderland, by whom he had two daughters who died young, and, second, to Elizabeth, only child of Lord Gerard of Bromley, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, by whom he had seven children. He was succeeded by his eldest son James, a boy of ten years of age.

His Grace, when Earl of Arran, had by Lady Barbara Fitzroy, third daughter of Charles II. and the Duchess of Cleveland, a natural son, named Charles Hamilton, born at Cleveland House, March 30, 1691. He received his education in France, under the care of the Earl of Middleton, Secretary of State to the exiled James II., and was held in great consideration by the Court of St Germains, where he was designed Count of Arran. After his father's death, he went to Antwerp, and sent a challenge to General Macartney, Lord Mohun's second in the duel, but it was not accepted. He was the author of "Transactions during the Reign of Queen Anne, by Charles Hamilton, Esq.," published by his son, in one volume, in 1790. He died at Paris, August 13, 1754, aged 64.

HAMILTON, JOHN, Archbishop of St Andrews, was the natural son of James, first Earl of Arran, although, according to Knox and Buchanan, his paternity was doubtful. Mackenzie says that he studied the belles lettres and philosophy at Glasgow, and theology in France, where he entered into holy orders, and that he was nominated, in 1541, Abbot of Paisley; but Crawford states that he attained to this dignity in 1525. On his return to Scotland from France in 1543, one of his first measures was to effect a reconciliation between his brother the Regent and Cardinal Beaton, who had till then been Arran's determined enemy. He now joined the Cardinal in his opposition to the proposed matrimonial treaty with England, and prevailed on the Regent to renounce the friendship of Henry VIII, and to renew the alliance with France. In January 1543 he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and he held that situation till August 1546. In the former year he also succeeded Kirkaldy of Grange as Treasurer of the Kingdom, an office which he retained till the resignation of the Regency by his brother in 1554. In June 1545 he obtained a legitimation under the Great Seal, and shortly after he was created Bishop of Dunkeld. On the assassination of Cardinal Beaton in May 1546, he became Archbishop of St Andrews; and under his primacy, Adam Wallace, and Walter Mill, an aged preacher of the Reformed doctrines, were burnt at the stake for heresy.

In 1551, when the Archbishop was confined to his bed, by a dangerous and lingering malady, advantage was taken of his illness by the Queen-Mother, Mary of Guise, to endeavour to get the Regency into her own hands; and she was so far successful in her design, that the Earl of Arran was induced to enter into a negotiation on the subject, with the view of resigning to her his authority. But no sooner was the Primate, by the aid of the celebrated Cardan, restored to health, than he used all his influence with his brother to break off the negotiation; and Arran, in consequence, retained possession of the Regency for three years more, and only resigned it at last on receiving a parliamentary acknowledgment of his right of succession to the throne. The Archbishop subsequently endeavoured in vain to obstruct the progress of the Reformation in Scotland; and in 1563, three years after the new religion had obtained the sanction of the legislature, he was committed to the Castle of Edinburgh for having celebrated mass contrary to law. He was soon, however, liberated, on the intercession of Queen Mary, at whose request he baptized, in 1566, the infant prince

James, with the ceremonies of the Church of Rome. The Queen having soon after restored him to his consistorial jurisdiction, he granted a commission to judges, who pronounced sentence of divorce between the Earl of Bothwell and his wife, the Lady Jean Gordon. He adhered faithfully to the Queen throughout her subsequent misfortunes in Scotland, and after the battle of Langside, he was among those of the name of Hamilton who were proscribed and attainted by Parliament. On the capture of the Castle of Dumbarton, April 2, 1571, the Archbishop, who had found a temporary refuge there, was taken prisoner, and carried under a strong guard to Stirling, where an attempt was made to convict him of the murder of the King (Lord Darnley) and the Regent, (the Earl of Murray,) but these accusations could not be substantiated. He was, however, condemned to death by the Regent Lennox, in terms of the act of forfaulture already passed against him, and was accordingly hanged in his pontifical robes on the common gibbet of Stirling, April 5, 1571, being the first bishop in Scotland who had died by the hands of the executioner, and the last Scotish Primate of the Roman Catholic Church. By his mistress, Grizzel Semple, widow of James Hamilton of Stanehouse, he had two sons and one daughter.

HAMILTON, JOHN, a factious and turbulent secular priest, who, in the sixteenth century, rendered himself conspicuous by his furious zeal in behalf of the Church of Rome, was the second son of Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield, grandfather of the first Earl of Haddington. He left Scotland on account of his religion, and fixing his residence at Paris in 1573, was soon after appointed Professor of Philosophy in the College of Navarre. In 1576 he became tutor to the Cardinal de Bourbon, and in 1578 to Francis de Joyeuse, afterwards a Cardinal. In 1581 he published a work, which he dedicated to "His Soverane Marie, the Quenis Majestie of Scotland," entitled "Ane Catholick and Facile Traictaise drawin out of the Halie Scriptures, treulie exponit be the Ancient Doctrines, to confirm the Reall and Corporell Praesence of Christis Pretious Bodie and Blude in the Sacrament of the Altar." Appended to this curious production were twenty-four Orthodox and Catholic Conclusions, dedicated to James VI., containing "Certane Questionis to the quhilkis we desire the Ministers mak resolute answer at their next General Assemblie."

In October 1584 Hamilton was chosen Rector of the University of Paris, and in the following year was presented, by the students forming the German nation of that University, to the cure of the parishes of St Cosmus and Damian. He was a zealous partizan of the Catholic league of 1586; and in 1590, when Henry IV. besieged Paris, he collected the ecclesiastics of the capital, and marshalling them in battle order, advanced at their head against the forces of the heretics. In 1591 he was one of the "Conseil des Seize Quartiers," who offered the Crown of France to Philip II. of Spain, when, among other atrocities, that society of bigots decreed the death of Brisson, President of the Parliament of Paris, and of L'Archer and Tardif, two of the councillors, Hamilton carried his violence so far as to drag Tardif from a bed of sickness to the scaffold. In 1594, on the very day that Henry IV. entered Paris, he and some other fanatics like himself, distrusting that monarch's recent conversion to the Catholic faith, endeavoured to expel the King by force of arms. The attempt, however, failed, and Hamilton was arrested, but soon after received permission to depart out of France, on which he retired to Brussels. In his absence the Parliament condemned him to be broken on the wheel for the murder of Tardif, and the sentence was duly executed on his effigy.

In 1600 he published another theo-

logical work, dedicated to James VI., which he styled "A Catalogue of One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Heresies, Lies, and Calumnies, Teachit and Practisit be the Ministers of Calvin's Sect, and Corruptions of Twenty-Three Passages of the Scripture be the Ministeris adulterate translations thereof." In 1601, after an absence of nearly thirty years, he ventured to return to Scotland, where he was joined by Edmond Hay, the Jesuit. No sooner was their arrival known, than the King issued a proclamation ordering their instant departure from the kingdom, on pain of treason, and prohibiting any one from harbouring them. Hamilton found a temporary asylum at the Castle of Airlie, in Forfarshire, belonging to Lord Ogilvie; but in 1609 he was apprehended by a party of life-guards, sent by the Scotish Privy Council, and confined in the Tower of London till his death.

HAMILTON, JOHN, second Lord Belhaven, a distinguished patriot, was born July 5, 1656. He was the eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Barncluith, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, under the name of Lord Pressmannan; and he married Margaret, grand-daughter of the first Lord Belhaven, who died in 1679. After his accession to the title he took a prominent part in public affairs, and soon became conspicuous for his opposition to the tyrannical measures of Charles the Second's government in Scotland. In the Scots Parliament of 1681, when the act for the test was brought forward, Lord Belhaven declared "that he saw a very good act for securing our religion from one another among the subjects themselves; but he did not see an act for securing our religion against a popish or fanatical successor to the Crown." For these words, he was committed prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, and the King's Advocate declared that there was matter for an accusation of treason against him. But a few days thereafter his Lordship was, on his submission, restored to liberty.

After the Revolution, he attended the meeting of the Scotish nobility in London, held in January 1689, and concurred in the address to the Prince of Orange to assume the government. He was present in the subsequent Convention of Estates, and contributed much to the settling of the Crown upon William and Mary. He was chosen one of the new King's Privy Councillors for Scotland, and appointed a Commissioner for executing the office of Lord Register. At the battle of Killiecrankie, July 27, 1689, he commanded a troop of horse. On the accession of Queen Anne he was continued a Privy Councillor, and in 1704 was nominated one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which office he only held a year.

When the Treaty of Union with England was under discussion, Lord Belhaven was one of those who principally distinguished themselves by their determined opposition to the measure; and his nervous and eloquent speeches on the occasion are preserved in various publications. In 1708, when the Pretender, assisted by the French, attempted to make a descent on Scotland, Lord Belhaven was apprehended on suspicion of favouring the invasion, and conveyed to London. His high spirit burst at the disgrace, and he died of inflammation of the brain, June 21, 1708, immediately after his release from imprisonment. A portrait of his Lordship may be seen in Pinkerton's Scotish Gallery. He published "An Advice to the Farmers of East Lothian to Cultivate and Improve their Grounds." His speech in the Scots Parliament concerning the Union was published in 1706. The same year appeared his "Memorable Speeches in the Last Parliament of Scotland," reprinted in 1733.

HAMILTON, PATRICK, Abbot of Ferne, usually considered the first martyr in Scotland to the doctrines of the Reformed religion, was born about 1503. He was the second son of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, natural

brother of the first Earl of Arran. His mother was the daughter, and not the sister, as is commonly supposed, of Alexander Duke of Albany, second son of James II., King of Scotland. He was educated at the University of St Andrews, and, while still very young, had the Abbacy of Ferne, in Ross-shire, conferred on him, to enable him to prosecute his studies with a view to high preferment in the Church. Proceeding into Germany, he remained for some time at the University of Wittenberg, and afterwards removed to that of Marpurg, where he was the first who introduced public disputations on theological questions. Having become intimate, during his residence on the Continent, with Martin Luther and Philip Melancthon, he soon imbibed the opinions of these illustrious reformers; and, on his return to Scotland, he began publicly to expose the corruptions of the Church of Rome, and to promulgate the Reformed doctrines with great zeal, his high reputation as a scholar, his irreproachable moral character, and his courteous demeanour, contributing much to his usefulness in the good work. The clergy became alarmed at the progress of the new religion, and their resentment against the youthful Reformer rose to the utmost height of persecuting rage. Under pretence of desiring a friendly conference with him on religious matters, Cardinal Beaton enticed him to St Andrews, at that time the principal seat of the Romish clergy, where one Alexander Campbell, a prior of the Black Friars, had several private interviews with him, and treacherously pretended to acknowledge the force of his objections to the prevailing conduct of the clergy, and even to admit the errors of the Church of Rome. This Campbell was afterwards his principal accuser. He was apprehended in the middle of the night, and next day was brought before the Cardinal and his Convention, charged with maintaining and preaching heretical opinions. After a long examination, he was condemned as an obstinate heretic, and delivered over to the secular power, the sentence being signed by the Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, the Bishops of Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, and a number of abbots, priors, and doctors, as well as by every person of note in the University. The same day he was also condemned by the secular power; and in the afternoon, immediately after dinner, he was hurried to the stake, the fire being prepared in the area in front of the gate of St Salvador's College. He suffered with great fortitude and constancy, March 1, 1527, in the 23d year of his age. He was the author of a treatise, entitled "Patrick's Places," or "Common Places," originally written in Latin, and translated by John Frith into English, under the name of "Frutful Gatheringes of Scripture." In 1807 appeared a new edition of "Patrick's Places, a Treatise on the Law and Gospel." This ingenious and extraordinary composition is inserted in Fox's "Acts and Monuments."

HAMILTON, Sir Robert, Bart., of Preston, the commander of the Covenanting army at the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, was born in 1650. He was educated under Bishop Burnet, at the University of Glasgow, and, according to the testimony of that author, was, while at college, a sprightly youth of great promise. When the Presbyterians of Scotland, goaded to desperation by the oppression and tyranny of their rulers, at length rose in arms in defence of their civil and religious liberties, Robert Hamilton at once placed himself at their head, and commanded the forces of the Covenanters with great intrepidity in the victory at Drumclog, and the discomfiture of Bothwell Bridge. In June 1679, Laing, in his Account of the Western Insurrection, erroneously styles Hamilton a preacher.

After the defeat at Bothwell Bridge, Hamilton avoided the consequences of his attainder and condemnation by

retiring into Holland; and, along with his brother-in-law, Gordon of Earlston, he acted as Commissioner in behalf of the "United Societies." whom he greatly assisted by his influence in obtaining for them the countenance and support of the Continental churches. He resided principally in Holland till the Revolution of 1688, when he returned to his native country. His attainder being reversed, he succeeded, on his brother's death, in November of that year, to the representation and honours of the family; but as we learn from his own letters and his biographer, he could not, without violence to his notions of religious obligation, "acknowledge an uncovenanted sovereign of these covenanted nations;" and he constantly refused to prefer any claim to his brother's estates, as such a proceeding would have necessarily involved a recognition of the title of the Prince and Princess of Orange to the Crown of Scotland. At the same time, being unmarried, he contented himself with privately securing the entailed settlement of the family inheritance on the issue of his brother's eldest daughter, who had been married to the eldest son of Sir James Oswald.

Sir Robert Hamilton's well-known sentiments in religious matters, with the intemperate avowal of his opinions, soon involved him in new troubles. Being suspected, with some show of reason, of having been the author of the Declaration published at Sanquhar, August 10, 1692, he was soon after arrested at Earlston, and detained a prisoner in Edinburgh and Haddington for nearly eight months. During this interval he was frequently brought before the Privy Council; but, though he declined their jurisdiction, and refused to answer the questions put to him, or take the oath of allegiance, or in any way acknowledge the authority of William and Mary, or enter into any obligation not to rise against their government, he was at length set at liberty in May 1693. From this period he was permitted to testify, without farther official molestation, against the backslidings both in Church and State; and his biographer informs us that he was, during his life, the principal stay and comfort of that afflicted remnant, who alone, amid the general defection of the times, continued faithful in their adherence to Christ and his Covenanted cause. He died unmarried, October 20, 1701, aged 51 years.

HAMILTON, Robert, a skilful physician, was born in Edinburgh, December 6, 1721, and was educated at the High School there. He was afterwards apprenticed to Mr William Edmonston, surgeon and apothecary, Leith, where he continued for three years, and subsequently attended the medical classes at the University of Edinburgh. In 1741 he went out as surgeon's mate on board the Somerset, and for some time had the care of the military hospital at Port-Mahon. In 1744 he was appointed surgeon to the Wolf sloop of war. The four following years were divided between his occupations at sea, and his attendance upon the lectures of Drs Hunter and Smellie in London. On the invitation of his brother, a merchant in Lynn, Norfolk, he went to that town in 1748. He afterwards accepted an offer of settling there; and in 1766, having received the degree of M.D. from the University of St Andrews, he succeeded to the practice of Dr Lidderdale, who died about that period.

Dr Hamilton was of an inquisitive and industrious turn of mind, and he employed his leisure time in endeavouring to make improvements in his profession. He was a frequent correspondent of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. In 1782 he published a "Description of the Influenza;" in 1785, "Remarks on the Means of Obviating the fatal Effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog, or other Rabid Animal;" in 1788, "The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon Considered," 2 vols.; in 1791, "Practical Hints on Opium, considered as a Poison;" and,

in the same year, "Observations on Scrofulous Affections." Dr Hamilton died at Lynn, November 9, 1793. He invented a machine for reducing dislocated shoulders, and an apparatus for keeping the ends of fractured bones together, to prevent lameness and deformity. In 1801 was published a posthumous work, entitled "Observations on the Marsh Remittent Fever; also on the Water Canker, or 'Cancer Aquaticus' of Van Swieten, with Remarks on the Leprosy." To this volume a memoir of the author was prefixed, from which the preceding notice is extracted.

HAMILTON, Robert, LL.D., an eminent mathematician and political economist, was the eighth son of Gavin Hamilton, bookseller, Edinburgh, and grandson of Dr William Hamilton, Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Principal of Edinburgh College. He was born June 11, 1743, and studied at the University of his native city. Though in early life subject to constitutional weakness of health, he displayed remarkable proficiency in mathematics, and a singular application in the acquisition of knowledge. After leaving college, being intended for a commercial profession, he spent some time in the banking establishment of Messrs William Hogg and Son, where he obtained that practical information on money matters which afterwards enabled him to expose, with so much effect, the ruinous nature of the then financial system of the country. In 1766, when only twenty-three years of age, he was induced, by the advice of his friends, to offer himself as a candidate for the Mathematical Chair in Marischal College, Aberdeen, then vacant by the death of Professor John Stuart. He was unsuccessful in his application, Dr Trail being the fortunate competitor; but he left a very high impression of his abilities on the minds of the examinators. Thereafter he became partner in a paper-mill, established by his father, but which he relinquished in 1769, on being appointed Rector of the Academy at Perth. In 1771 he married Miss Anne Mitchell of Ladath, who died seven years afterwards. In 1777 appeared his well-known "Introduction to Merchandise, containing a complete System of Arithmetic, with an Account of the Trade of Great Britain."

In 1779 Dr Hamilton was presented by the Crown to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, which, in the subsequent year, he exchanged with Dr Copland for the Mathematical Professorship, as being better suited to his inclination and ability. It was not, however, till 1814 that he was formally appointed to the Mathematical Chair.

In 1782 Dr Hamilton married a second time Jane, daughter of James Morison, Esq. of Elsick, and sister of the Rev. Dr Morison, minister of Banchory-Devenick.

In 1788 he published his "System of Arithmetic and Book-Keeping," which has gone through several editions. In 1790 he printed, for the use of his pupils, a set of mathematical tables, which were reprinted with great accuracy and care in 1807. In 1790 he also brought out, anonymously, an "Essay on Peace and War," written with the benevolent view of inculcating doctrines favourable to universal peace. In 1800 appeared another elementary work of a similar description to his "System of Arithmetic," entitled "Heads of a Course of Mathematics," intended for the use of his own students.

Dr Hamilton's principal work, the "Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and Present State of Management of the National Debt of Great Britain," was published at Edinburgh in 1813, when he had passed his seventieth year. The greater part of this celebrated Treatise is devoted to the consideration of the various measures which had heretofore been adopted for reducing the national debt. In opposition to the views advocated by Dr Price in his treatise "Of Reversion-

ary Annuities," published in 1771, Dr Hamilton proves the utter uselessness of a borrowed sinking fund, like that of Mr Pitt, and the fallacy, as well as folly, of continuing its operations during war, or when the expenditure of the country overbalances the revenue. His arguments are supported and illustrated by tables of practical calculation; and he satisfactorily shows that the excess of revenue above expenditure is the only real method by which the national debt, or any other debt, can be discharged. His principles have not only been sanctioned by the most eminent political economists, but have gradually been adopted by the Government.

In 1814 Dr Hamilton's increasing infirmities rendering it necessary that he should have an assistant in the duties of his chair, Dr John Cruickshank was appointed to that office, and became his successor. Dr Hamilton died, July 14, 1829, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Several essays on subjects connected with political economy, found among his papers, were published by his relatives in 1830, under the title of the "Progress of Society."

In 1831 his family reprinted, for private circulation, his "Essay on Peace and War," which had become scarce, along with a small pamphlet on the "Poor Laws," first published in 1822; and to these were added an unfinished fragment of an "Essay on Government," written during the progress of the French Revolution. By his first wife he had three daughters, of whom, the second, Helen, was married to the late Mr Thomson of Banchory, and the youngest, Marian, to the Rev. Robert Swan of Abercrombie, in Fife. By his second wife, who died in 1825, he had no family.

HAMILTON, Sir Thomas, first Earl of Haddington, an eminent judge and statesman, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, was born in 1563. He studied the law in France, and being admitted Advocate in 1587, soon distinguished himself at the bar by his talents and learning. In 1592 he was appointed a Lord of Session, and took his seat on the Bench by the title of Lord Drumcairm, and in 1595 he became Lord Advocate. In 1612 he was nominated Lord Register, and the same year he succeeded Sir Alexander Hay as Secretary of State. In 1613 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Binning and Byres; in 1616 he was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session; and in March 1619 he was created, by patent, Earl of Melrose. After the death of Sir John Ramsay, Viscount of Haddington, the Earl of Melrose, judging it more honourable to take his title from a county than from an abbey, obtained a patent, dated at Bagshot, August 27, 1627, creating him Earl of Haddington, instead of Melrose. His Lordship continued Secretary of State, and Lord President of the Court of Session, till February 1626, when he was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal. He died May 29, 1637, aged 74. His valuable collection of manuscripts and charters are preserved in the Advocates' Library.

HAMILTON, Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, a poet, and writer on forest trees, second son of Charles, the fifth Earl, was born in 1680. He was educated in Whig principles under the care of his uncle, Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice-Clerk; and was a zealous promoter of the treaty of Union. In the "Memoirs Concerning the Affairs of Scotland," published anonymously in 1714, Lord Haddington is described as having belonged originally to the Cavalier party, who, though friendly to the Revolution, were opposed to the measures of the Court of Queen Anne, but, with the Marquis of Montrose, the Earl of Seafield, and many others, was gained over, in 1704, to the support of the English connection and of the Hanoverian succession.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1715, the Earl took arms in de-

fence of the Government. He accompanied the Duke of Argyll to Stirling, September 16, and served as a volunteer at the battle of Sheriffmuir, November 13. He distinguished himself by his courage, and received a wound in his shoulder, his horse being shot under him. In 1716 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haddington; and was invested with the Order of the Thistle. The same year he was elected one of the Sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, and was re-chosen at the general elections of 1722 and 1727.

In the latter years of his life Lord Haddington lived almost entirely in the country, employing himself chiefly in the sports of the field, and in improving his estates. He was the author of "Forty Select Poems, on Several Occasions," and "Tales in Verse, for the Amusement of Leisure Hours;" both of which were at first published surreptitiously at Edinburgh, but have passed through several editions. They evince considerable wit and fancy, but the topics are all of a licentious description, and from Pinkerton they have received the character of "immodesty." Lord Haddington died at Newhailes, near Edinburgh, November 28, 1735. Some years after his death appeared a treatise on "The Manner of Raising Forest Trees," &c., written by his Lordship, and addressed in the form of a letter to his grandson and successor, the seventh Earl; which contains some excellent practical suggestions regarding the planting and cultivation of trees, particularly in waste lands. That important improvement in husbandry, the sowing of clover and other grass seeds, was introduced into East-Lothian by Lord Haddington. A fine portrait of him, in the character of Simon the Skipper, adorns Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, Volume V.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, EARL OF LANARK, second Duke of Hamilton, brother of the first Duke, was born at Hamilton, December 14, 1616. He received his education at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards travelled on the Continent, and resided for somtime at the French Court. On his return, in 1637, he became a great favourite with Charles I. and his Queen; on the last day of March 1639, he was created Earl of Lanark, and in 1640 was made Secretary of State for Scotland. In 1646, when the King put himself into the hands of the Scotish army at Newcastle, he was one of the Commissioners sent by the Scots Parliament to confer with his Majesty, when he used his utmost endeavours to induce the King to agree to the terms submitted to him, but in vain. When his brother marched into England, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland. Being soon afterwards deprived, by the Act of Classes, of all his public employments for his adherence to "the Engagement," he retired to Holland; but he had scarcely arrived there, when he received the sad intelligence of the execution of his royal master, and soon after of that of his brother, whom he succeeded in his titles and estates. In 1650 he accompanied Charles II. to Scotland; but was excluded by the Parliament from the King's councils, and not suffered to remain with his Majesty. He retired in consequence to the Island of Arran, where he remained till the end of January 1651, when he was permitted to go to Court, and was received with much distinction by the King.

When the march into England was decided upon, the Duke obtained liberty to raise a troop of horse, and he soon collected about a hundred men. He afterwards raised seven other troops, who joined the royal army at Moffat, previously to its entering England, which it did by the Western Marches. At Warrington Bridge the Royalists defeated General Lambert, who had been sent against them. The Duke accompanied the King on the whole march until they came to Worcester. Here they found themselves surrounded by an army of 30,000, commanded by Cromwell in person, who,

attacking the royal forces, met with little resistance, except from General Middleton and the Duke of Hamilton. The Duke behaved with uncommon bravery, and charged repeatedly at the head of his regiment; but he was at last wounded and taken prisoner. Of this wound he died, September 12, 1652, nine days after the battle; and his remains were interred in the cathedral church of Worcester.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, of Bangour, a pleasing and accomplished poet, was born in 1704. He was descended from the ancient family of Little Earnock, in Ayrshire, and was the second son of James Hamilton of Bangour, in Linlithgowshire, advocate, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Murrays. He received a liberal education, and began in early life to cultivate a taste for poetry. When the Rebellion of 1745 broke out he joined the cause of the Pretender, and celebrated his first success at Prestonpans, in the well-known Jacobite song of "Gladsmuir." After the battle of Culloden, which terminated for ever the hopes of the Stuarts, he took refuge in the Highlands, where he endured many perils and privations, but at last succeeded in escaping into France. Through the intercession of his friends at home his pardon was soon procured from Government, on which he returned to Scotland.

In 1750, on the death, without issue, of his elder brother, John, who married Elizabeth Dalrymple, a descendant of the family of Stair, the poet succeeded to the estate. His health, however, which was originally delicate, had been injured by the hardships to which he had been exposed, and required the benefit of a warmer climate. He, therefore, returned to the Continent, and took up his residence at Lyons, where he died of a lingering consumption, March 25, 1754. A volume of his poems, without his consent or name, appeared at Glasgow in 1748; but the first genuine and correct edition of his works was published by his friends at Edinburgh in 1760, with a head by Strange. A discriminating criticism by Professor Richardson of Glasgow, in the Lounger, first drew the public attention to his poems, the chief characteristics of which are liveliness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment. "Mr Hamilton's mind," says Lord Woodhouselee, in his Life of Lord Kaimes, "is pictured in his verses. They are the easy and careless effusions of an elegant fancy and a chastened taste; and the sentiments they convey are the genuine feelings of a tender and susceptible heart, which perpetually owned the dominion of some favourite mistress, but whose passion generally evaporated in song, and made no serious or permanent impression." Had he never written anything but the "Braes of Yarrow," that ballad, one of the finest in the language, would have been sufficient to have immortalised his name. He married Miss Hall, of the family of Dunglass, and had issue one son, who succeeded him.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, of Gilbertfield, a poet of some merit, the friend and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, was the son of Hamilton of Ladyland. He entered the army early in life, but after considerable service returned to Scotland with only the rank of a lieutenant. Allan Ramsay's admiration of some of Hamilton's poems, which had found their way into circulation, led to an intimacy between them, and three of Hamilton's epistles to the author of the "Gentle Shepherd" are inserted in the common editions of Ramsay's works. Towards the close of his life Hamilton resided at Letterick, in Lanarkshire, where he died at an advanced age, May 24, 1751. His principal productions are to be found in "Watson's Choice Collection of Scots Poems." In 1722 he published an abridgment, in modern Scots, of Henry the Minstrel's Life of Wallace, which Dr Irving styles, "an injudicious and useless work." It has been often reprinted.

HAMILTON, RIGHT HON. SIR WIL-

LIAM, K.B., celebrated for his works on the Volcanic Phenomena, and Antiquities of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was born December 13, 1730. He was the youngest son of Lord Archibald Hamilton of Riccartoun and Pardovan, in the county of Linlithgow, a son of the Duke of Hamilton, Sir William's mother being Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of the sixth Earl of Abercorn, governess of George the III. when an infant. In his youth Mr Hamilton held a commission in the third regiment of foot guards, and before his accession to the throne, George III. made him his equerry. Sir William used often to declare that "he was condemned to make his way in the world with an illustrious name, and a thousand pounds." In 1758, however, he married the only daughter of Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny-Hall, Pembrokeshire, with whom he got an estate worth L.5000 a-year. In 1761 he was elected member of Parliament for Midhurst; and in 1764 was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Naples, where he resided for thirty-six years. Having abundance of leisure, the volcanic eruptions of the neighbourhood early engaged his attention, and it is recorded of him that he did more for the advancement of the fine arts and natural history than any individual or corporation in the kingdom of Naples, perhaps even than the government itself. Before the middle of 1767 he had visited Vesuvius no less than twenty-two times; also Mount Etna and the Eolian Islands, and was accompanied in all his excursions by M. Fabris, an artist of great merit, who drew plans and took representations of the most striking and interesting objects. His Researches he detailed in several letters to the Royal Society, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions; and which were published separately in 1770, under the title of "Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other Volcanoes of the Two Sicilies;" also in his splendid work, "Campi Phlegræi," 2 vols. folio, published at Naples in 1776-7; a Supplement to which appeared in 1779, containing an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in August of that year.

Mr Hamilton, always indefatigable in bringing to light the buried treasures of antiquity, promoted the publication of the magnificent account of Herculaneum, and drew up a description of the discoveries made in Pompeii, which was printed in the fourth volume of the "Archæologia." He also collected a Cabinet of Greek and Etruscan vases and other antiquities, of which an account was edited by D'Hancarville, and published in 4 volumes, under the title of "Antiquites Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirees du Cabinet de M. Hamilton." In 1766 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and January 3, 1772, he was created a Knight of the Bath. About 1775 he lost his only daughter, and in 1782 he was deprived by death of his lady. In February 1783 he undertook a journey through Calabria, to observe the effects produced by the dreadful earthquakes which had just before desolated that beautiful province, and transmitted the result of his investigations to the Royal Society.

In 1791 Sir William was sworn a Privy Councillor; and the same year he married a second time Emma Harte, originally a servant in a public-house, better known as the fascinating and licentious Lady Hamilton, celebrated for her connexion with Lord Nelson. In December 1798, when the French invaded the Kingdom of Naples, Sir William accompanied his Sicilian Majesty to Palermo. His connexion with the stirring events of that period belong to history. He was recalled in 1800, when he returned to England, and died in London, April 8, 1803, in his 73d year. He bequeathed what property remained to him to his nephew, the Hon. C. F. Greville. After his death, his collection of Antique Vases was purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, to which he had made some valuable pre-

sents of books, manuscripts, and mineralogical curiosities.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an eminent historical painter, the son of a Scotch gentleman, who resided many years at Chelsea, was born in 1750. He was sent to Italy when very young, and studied under Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments at Rome. On his return to England he became a pupil in the Royal Academy, and acquired considerable employment. He was engaged by Alderman Boydell for his Shakspeare, and by Macklin for his edition of the Bible and of the Poets. One of his best works was a picture of the "Queen of Sheba entertained at a Banquet by Solomon," a design for a window in Arundel Castle. He was elected associate of the Royal Academy November 8, 1784, and a Royal Academician February 10, 1789. He died December 2, 1801.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, was born at Glasgow, July 31, 1758. He was the son of Thomas Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany, by his wife, a daughter of Mr Anderson, Professor of Church History, both of the University of Glasgow. He was educated in his native city, and took his degree of M.A. in 1775. After studying for the medical profession at Edinburgh under Cullen and Black, he proceeded to London for further improvement. His zeal, application, and regularity of conduct, recommended him to the notice of Dr William Hunter, who invited him to reside with him, and entrusted him with the important charge of his dissecting-room. Soon after he returned to Glasgow to assist his father in his lectures; and in 1781, when the latter resigned his chair, he was appointed his successor. On his father's death in 1782, he succeeded also to his extensive practice. In 1783 he married Miss Elizabeth Stirling. He died March 13, 1790, in the 32d year of his age. A memoir of his life, by Professor Cleghorn, is inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for 1792.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, D.D., an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland, the son of a farmer, was born in 1780, at Longridge, in the parish of Stonehouse, Lanarkshire. He was early destined for the ministry. His mother first taught him to read, and the Bible soon became his favourite book. He was afterwards sent to the parish school, and although at first he showed a disinclination to learn Latin, he subsequently devoted himself with the utmost ardour to the study of the classics. In November 1796 he was enrolled a student in the University of Edinburgh, and was most assiduous in his application to his studies, attending also the classes of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

In the summer of 1802 Mr Hamilton went to reside in the family of the late Mr Colquhoun of Killermont, Lord Register of Scotland, in the capacity of chaplain to his father; and in December 1804 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Hamilton. Shortly after he became assistant to the minister of Broughton, in Tweeddale, where he laboured for about sixteen months. By the influence of the Lord Register he subsequently obtained the appointment of assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr Maconochie, minister of Crawford, which, however, he was induced to relinquish in favour of another, and accepted the office of assistant to Mr Sym at New Kilpatrick. He officiated at the latter place for a year and a half, when he was chosen minister of St Andrew's Chapel, Dundee, to which charge he was ordained December 23, 1807. After he had been twenty months in that town, his friend, Mr Colquhoun, procured for him the presentation to the parish of Strathblane, in the county of Stirling, to which he was inducted September 14, 1809. For twenty-six years he devoted himself zealously to the moral and religious improvement

of his people, and, in many instances, his labours were abundantly blessed. He died April 16, 1835. He was the author of several works of great value, of which the most useful have been his "Treatise on Assurance," his "Young Communicant's Remembrancer," and his "Mourner in Zion Comforted." He wrote also an excellent and most edifying Autobiography, which has lately been published with his "Life and Remains," edited by his son, the Rev. James Hamilton, minister of the Scotish National Church, London.

HART, ANDREW, an eminent bookseller and printer, flourished at Edinburgh in the reign of James VI. Previous to 1600 he was in the habit of importing books from the Continent, and about 1600 and 1601 he printed, at his own expense, several books in Holland. He subsequently commenced the printing business himself in his shop in the High Street of Edinburgh. In 1610 he printed an edition of the Bible, which has always been admired for its fine typography. He also published a well-known edition of Barbour's Bruce. He died in December 1621, at an advanced age.

HASTINGS, LADY FLORA, an accomplished poetess, eldest daughter of Francis, late Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, and Flora, Countess of Loudon, was born at Edinburgh, February 11, 1806. She was Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent; and having in her latter years been subject to an enlargement of the liver, this unfortunate malady gave rise to a cruel slander shortly before her death, with which the newspapers of the period were much occupied. The inhumanity with which this amiable but ill-fated lady was treated in the Palace of the Sovereign added to the disease under which she suffered, and caused her death at Buckingham Palace, July 5, 1839, aged 33. Her body was conveyed to Scotland, and interred, July 15, in the family vault at Loudon, Ayrshire. Her mother, the Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, overcome by the severe affliction she had undergone, died January 9, 1840. After Lady Flora's death, a volume of her poems, edited by her sister, was published by Blackwood of Edinburgh. These poems are distinguished by much sweetness, simplicity, and grace; and, as has been remarked by a competent critic, are the reflected picture of a mind which was at once pious, pure, amiable, and accomplished.

HAY, a brave rustic in the reign of Kenneth III., by whose exertions the Danes were defeated about 980, was the founder, according to tradition, of the noble family of Errol, although Douglas, in his Peerage, asserts that the Hays of Scotland are certainly a branch of the Anglo-Norman Hays, who came into Britain with William the Conqueror. There is scarcely, however, a name of any note in England or Scotland but a similar origin has been claimed for it, upon what authority it would, in many instances, be difficult to say. The story of Hay is simply this:—The Danes having landed in Aberdeenshire, ravaged the country as far as the town of Perth, King Kenneth hastened to give them battle, and the hostile armies met at Loncarty, in Perthshire. The Scots at first gave way, and fled through a narrow pass, where they were stopped by a countryman of great strength and courage, and his two sons, who had no other weapons than the yokes of their ploughs, they having been at work in a field not far from the scene of action. Upbraiding the fugitives for their conduct in flying from the field, these peasants succeeded in rallying them. The Scots turned upon their conquerors, and after a second rencounter, still more furious than the first, they gained a complete victory. It is said that after the Danes were defeated, the old rustic, lying on the ground, wounded and fatigued, cried, "Hay! Hay!" which word became the surname of his posterity. The King rewarded him with as

much land in the Carse of Gowrie as a falcon should fly over before she settled; and a falcon being accordingly let off, flew over an extent of ground six miles in length, afterwards called Errol, and lighted on a stone, still styled the Falcon-Stone. The King also raised him to the dignity of nobility, and assigned to him and his family armorial bearings in accordance with the signal service which Hay and his two sons had rendered their country.

HEADRICK, JAMES, the Rev., an able agriculturist and mineralogist, was born in 1758. He studied for the ministry, and in 1809 was presented to the parish of Dunnichen, in Forfarshire. Before his induction to the parochial charge, he had travelled over the three kingdoms in pursuit of the knowledge of agriculture and mineralogy. He planned out and superintended many large and valuable estates. He published a celebrated treatise on Chemistry; distinguished himself by an able analysis of lime in the *Farmer's Magazine;* and in 1807 gave to the public an excellent description of the Island of Arran, under the title of "View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries of the Island of Arran, with Notices of Antiquities, and Suggestions for Improving the Agriculture and Fisheries of the Highlands and Isles of Scotland." Under the auspices of the Hon. the Board of Agriculture, he published, in 1813, an extended account of the husbandry of Forfarshire, entitled "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Angus, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement." Besides these, he wrote "Some Mineralogical and Geological Observations made in the Isle of Arran," inserted in Nicholson's Journal for 1807.

As a minister, Mr Headrick was not only a sound and eloquent divine, but his sermons were rich with varied illustrations drawn from the natural world. His manner was mild and pleasing, and there were few subjects within the wide compass of human learning or science which he could not readily treat of. In 1837 the Rev. David Fergusson was appointed his assistant and successor. Mr Headrick died at the manse of Dunnichen, March 31, 1841, in the 83d year of his age.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDER, one of the most eminent ministers of the Church of Scotland in the most important period of her history, namely, previous to the middle of the seventeenth century, was born in 1583. Of his parents and the circumstances of his early life we have no authentic information; but he is supposed to have been descended from the Hendersons of Fordel, in Fifeshire. He completed his studies at the University of St Andrews, where he took his degree of M.A.; and some time previous to 1611 he was elected Regent, or Professor of Philosophy, in that ancient seminary. Ambitious of preferment, he early adopted the principles of the prelatical party, then dominant in the Church, and having completed the usual course of attendance on the divinity classes, he was, through the patronage of Archbishop Gladstanes, presented to the parish of Leuchars, in Fife. His settlement, which took place previous to 1615, was so unpopular, that, on the day of ordination, the church-doors were shut and secured by the people, and the ministers who attended with the presentee were obliged to enter by the window. He was strongly prejudiced in favour of Episcopacy.

Mr Henderson at first showed but little concern for the spiritual interests of his people; but his sentiments and character soon underwent a complete change. Having learnt that the celebrated preacher, Mr Bruce of Kinnaird, was to assist at a communion in a neighbouring parish, Mr Henderson, desirous of hearing him, went to the place, and, to prevent being recognised, concealed himself in a dark corner of the church. Mr Bruce chose for his text these remarkable

words, "He that entereth not in by the door, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." This passage, so applicable to his situation, and the sermon which followed, made such an impression on his mind as led to an entire change in his views and conduct. He now became thoroughly convinced that the proceedings of the prelatical party were injurious to the interests of religion, and he resolved at once to take part with the Presbyterians. An opportunity of publicly declaring his change of sentiments did not present itself till August 1618, when the obnoxious Five Articles of Perth having been carried at a packed Assembly held in that city, Mr Henderson was among those ministers who had the courage to oppose them as episcopal innovations, though the utmost wrath of the Government was threatened against all who persisted in rejecting them. In the month of August 1619 he and two of his brethren were cited before the Court of High Commission, St Andrews, charged with having composed and published a book against the validity of the Perth Assembly. On their appearance, Mr Henderson answered the accusation with so much eloquence and truth, that the Bishops could gain no advantage over him and his friends, and were obliged to dismiss them with threatenings. From this period till 1637 he seems to have lived retired in his parish, employed in the sedulous discharge of his pastoral duties, and taking no part in any of the public transactions of the period.

The rash and ill-judged attempt of Charles I., in 1637, to force the Liturgy or Service Book on the Church of Scotland, recalled him from his retirement, and caused him to take that leading part in the affairs of the Church which has made his name so celebrated. In common with other ministers, he had been charged to purchase two copies of the Liturgy for the use of his parish within fifteen days, under the pain of rebellion. He immediately went to Edinburgh, and, August 23, presented a petition to the Privy Council, representing that the Service Book had not received the sanction of the General Assembly, nor was recognised by any act of Parliament, and praying a suspension of the charge. To this remonstrance the Council returned a favourable answer, and the reading of the Liturgy was ordered to be suspended until the King's farther pleasure should be known. Charles, however, only the more peremptorily insisted that the Service Book should be received; and from this time forward Mr Henderson took a prominent share in all the proceedings of the Non-Conformists. A great number of the nobility, gentry, clergymen, and representatives of burghs, with others, had assembled in Edinburgh from all parts of the country; and after another supplication had been presented to the Privy Council, praying them to bring the matter again before the King, a proclamation from his Majesty was made, requiring all persons to depart to their homes within twenty-four hours, on pain of being denounced rebels. Instead of dispersing, the leaders of the popular party, after some farther ineffectual petitions to the King, resolved to appeal to the people, and the result was the renewal of the National Covenant of 1580 and 1581, with only some slight changes adapted to the circumstances of the times. It was prepared by Mr Henderson, assisted by Archibald Johnston, afterwards of Warriston, an advocate in whom, we are told, the suppliants chiefly confided, and was sworn and subscribed in the Grey Friars' Church of Edinburgh, on February 28, 1638, by thousands of the nobility, gentry, ministers of the gospel, burgesses, and others. Mr Henderson addressed the vast multitude assembled with great fervour and eloquence, and the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. He was subsequently sent with several noblemen, and Messrs Cant and Dickson, to

Aberdeen, to prevail on the inhabitants of that city to take the Covenant, and, after urging upon them the strongest arguments in favour of the document, no less than 500 persons subscribed it, many of them being of the highest respectability.

At the memorable General Assembly which met at Glasgow the same year, November 21, 1638, the first that had been held for a long period, Mr Henderson, now the acknowledged leader of the clergy, was unanimously chosen Moderator. And in that difficult and trying situation, he conducted himself with a resolution and prudence, and at the same time with a forbearance and moderation, befitting the occasion. After the deposition and excommunication of the bishops, and the formal abolition of Episcopacy, Mr Henderson terminated the proceedings with an eloquent and impressive address to the members of the Assembly, concluding with these striking words :—" We have now cast down the walls of Jericho; let him that rebuildeth them beware of the curse of Hiel the Bethelite !"

Before the rising of the Assembly two supplications were given in, the one containing a call to Mr Henderson from St Andrews, and the other from Edinburgh. Being much attached to his own parish of Leuchars, of which he had been minister for eighteen years, he expressed his unwillingness to remove from it, pleading that he was now too old a plant to take root in another soil. It was carried, however, by seventy-five votes, that he should be translated to Edinburgh; to which he consented, on condition that when old age should overtake him, he should again be removed to a country charge.

In 1639 he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Church to treat regarding the articles of pacification with the King; and during the whole of the difficult negotiations that ensued, he behaved with great prudence and candour. At the subsequent meeting of the Assembly, in August of that year, the Earl of Traquair, Commissioner from his Majesty, earnestly desired that Mr Henderson might be re-elected Moderator, a proposition strenuously opposed by Mr Henderson himself, and rejected by the Assembly, a constant Moderatorship being contrary to the constitution of the Church. On the 31st of the same month, he was called upon to preach at the opening of Parliament, on which occasion he delivered an excellent discourse, in which he treated, with consummate ability, of the end, duties, and utility of magistrates.

In 1640 the Town Council of Edinburgh, with the view of rendering the system of education at the University more efficient, resolved to appoint annually a Rector of that Institution, and unanimously elected Mr Henderson to the situation. He was empowered to superintend all matters connected with the conduct of the Principal and Professors, the education of the students, and the disposal of the revenues. In this office, which he appears to have enjoyed, by re-election, to his death, he exerted himself sedulously to promote the interests of that learned seminary. Besides devoting his especial attention to the education of candidates for the ministry, he instituted a Professorship of Oriental Languages, a department previously much neglected.

The King having refused to ratify some of the points agreed upon at the late pacification, suddenly prorogued the Parliament, denounced the Covenanters as rebels, and prepared again to invade Scotland. But the successes of the Scots army, which entered England in August 1640, compelled him to accede to another proposition for peace; and a conference was begun at Rippon, which, in a short time after, was transferred to London. Mr Henderson was appointed one of the Commissioners, on the part of the Church, to conclude the treaty, and during all the time of his residence in London, which was protracted for nine months, he exerted himself, by

preaching and otherwise, to promote the views of the Commissioners; and wrote a variety of able tracts and papers, some of which were published without his name, while others were laid before the Commissioners and Parliament of England. Before he left London he was admitted to a private conference with the King, the special object of which was to procure assistance to the Scotish Universities from the rents formerly appropriated to the bishops, when he was graciously received by his Majesty.

On his return to Edinburgh, in July 1641, he was again chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. Having delivered in a letter from a number of ministers in London, requesting advice as to the proper form of church government to be adopted, several of their brethren being inclined towards Independency, the Assembly instructed him to answer it; and in his reply he earnestly urged a uniformity of church government in the two kingdoms. The Assembly unanimously approved of a motion which he brought forward, to the effect that they should take steps for drawing up a Confession of Faith, Catechism, Directory of Worship, and Form of Government; and remitted to him to prepare the necessary drafts of these documents. On the 14th of August the King arrived at Edinburgh to be present at the Parliament; on which occasion, wishing to conciliate the Presbyterian party, he appointed Mr Henderson his chaplain. During his Majesty's residence in Edinburgh he performed family worship every morning and evening at the Palace, and frequently preached before him in the Chapel-Royal at Holyroodhouse. At this Parliament the revenues of the bishoprics were divided; and by Mr Henderson's exertions, what belonged to the bishopric and priory of Edinburgh were bestowed on the University. As a recompence for his own laborious and expensive services in the cause of the public, the emoluments of the Chapel-Royal, amounting to about 4000 merks a-year, were conferred upon him.

Some reports injurious to his character having been industriously circulated, in the ensuing Assembly he entered into a long and impassioned vindication of his conduct. His brethren unanimously expressed their sympathy, and assured him of their continued confidence; on which we are told he recovered his cheerfulness.

During the year 1642 Mr Henderson was employed in managing the correspondence with England respecting ecclesiastical reformation and union. He was soon after chosen one of the Commissioners appointed to proceed to that country, but their journey was for some time delayed by the Civil War. Anxious to effect a reconciliation between Charles and his English subjects, he joined with some other leading men in an invitation to the Queen to come to Scotland; but this proposition was rejected by the King. Accompanied by the other Commissioners, he next went to Oxford, where his Majesty then was, to offer him the mediation of Scotland; but the infatuated Monarch, instead of making some concessions for the sake of peace, endeavoured to convince him of the justice of his cause, defended all his proceedings, and expressed his high indignation at the interest which the Scots took in the reformation of the church in England. On Henderson's return to Edinburgh, his conduct throughout this delicate negotiation was pronounced by the General Assembly to have been "faithful and wise."

In 1643 he was, for the third time, chosen Moderator of the General Assembly—an occasion which was rendered remarkable by the presence of the English Commissioners sent down by the Parliament to crave their aid and counsel in the then critical circumstances of both kingdoms. He was appointed one of the Commissioners who soon after went to Lon-

don to attend the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, to represent there the Church of Scotland, and to obtain the ratification of the Solemn League and Covenant by that Assembly and by both Houses of Parliament; which was accordingly done on the 25th of September. During the three following years he remained in London, unremittingly engaged in assisting the Westminster Assembly in preparing the public formularies for the religious union between the three kingdoms.

In the beginning of 1645 he was appointed to assist the Commissioners of the Parliaments of England and Scotland in conducting the treaty between them and the King at Uxbridge. On the breaking off of the treaty he returned to London. In the spring of 1646, when the King had thrown himself into the hands of the Scotish army, he sent for Mr Henderson, who was considered the most competent person to deal with his Majesty in his then circumstances. He arrived at Newcastle about the middle of May, and received a welcome reception from the King, but soon perceived that Charles was as unwilling as ever to consent to the establishment of Presbyterianism. It was agreed that the scruples which the King entertained should be discussed in a series of papers between his Majesty and Mr Henderson. These continued from May 29 to July 15. They are eight in number, five by the King, who was assisted by Sir Robert Murray, and three by his reverend opponent. Mr Henderson's health being much impaired, he was obliged to remove by sea to Edinburgh, where he died, August 19, 1646, in the 63d year of his age. His body was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard, where a monument was erected by his nephew to his memory.

HENDERSON, Andrew, portrait painter and proverb-collector, was born at Cleish, near Kinross, in 1783. His father was gardener, for many years, to the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, at Blair-Adam in Fifeshire. At the age of thirteen, Andrew was bound apprentice to his brother Thomas, then gardener to General Scott of Bellevue, near Edinburgh. On the expiry of his apprenticeship he removed into the service of the Earl of Kinnoul's gardener, at Dupplin, where he remained a year, and afterwards went to the Earl of Hopetoun's gardens for several months. His constitution not being strong enough for out-of-door exposure, he quitted the employment of a gardener, and through the influence of a brother of his, a clothier in Paisley, he obtained a situation in a manufacturing house in that town, in which, however, owing to the insolvency of his employers, he only continued for a year. At this time, having shown a taste for art, he attended a drawing-school during a brief period of business inaction. He was afterwards engaged as foreman in the respectable house of Hepburn and Watt, then in Paisley, where he remained for four or five years. In March 1809 he repaired to London to complete his education as an artist, by studying at the Royal Academy, with the view of devoting himself to portrait painting. In 1813 he returned to Glasgow, and obtained considerable local celebrity as an artist.

In 1832 Mr Henderson published a Collection of Scotish Proverbs, with an admirable introduction by his friend the late William Motherwell. This was his only publication. He died of apoplexy, after a few hours illness, April 9, 1835, and is interred in the Necropolis of Glasgow. For the details of his life, we are indebted to an interesting memoir in "The Laird of Logan."

HENRY, David, a miscellaneous writer, was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, December 26, 1710, and was bred a printer. Early in life he went to London, where a concurrence of circumstances placed him within the notice of Mr Edward Cave of St John's Gate, whose sister he married in 1735. After which he

began business at Reading, where he started a newspaper, and another at Winchester. In 1754 he became the partner of his brother-in law, at St John's Gate, where for many years he took an active part in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine, to which he was a frequent correspondent. In 1763 he published "Twenty Discourses," abridged from Archbishop Tillotson, &c. He compiled a series of useful and popular publications, descriptive of the Curiosities and Monuments of Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, &c., which were printed for E. Newberry, St Paul's Churchyard. In 1772 he published, without his name, "The Complete English Farmer, or a Practical System of Husbandry." In 1774 he produced, also anonymously, "An Historical Account of all the Voyages Round the World, performed by English Navigators," in 4 vols. 8vo, to which, in 1775, he added a fifth volume, containing Captain Cook's voyage in the Resolution, and in 1786 a sixth, comprising the last voyage of Captain Cook. Mr Henry died at Lewisham, June 5, 1792.

HENRY THE MINSTREL, or BLIND HARRY, as he was familiarly called, who commemorated in vernacular poetry the achievements of Wallace, the champion of Scotish independence, flourished in the fifteenth century. He is stated, by Dempster, to have been living in 1361; but Major, whom Crawford supposes to have been born about 1446, records that when he was in his infancy, Henry the Minstrel composed his metrical history of Wallace. So few memorials, however, have been preserved of him, that we only know the half of his name, and have no means of ascertaining what his surname was. Major farther informs us that he was blind from his birth, and that he gained his livelihood by following the occupation of a wandering minstrel. The only manuscript known to be extant of Henry's heroic poem, which is entitled "Ye Actis and Deidis of ye Illuster and Vailzeand Campioun Shyr Wilham Wallace," is preserved in the Advocates' Library, and bears the date of 1488. The first printed edition appeared at Edinburgh in 1570, and the latest and most correct at Perth in 1790. From the poem itself, which abounds in the romantic and marvellous, it would appear that the author had some knowledge of the Latin and French languages, of classical history, of divinity, and even of astronomy. For much of his materials, he followed very strictly a book of great authority, being a complete history of Wallace, written in Latin, partly by John Blair, and partly by Thomas Gray, of which, however, there is now no trace.

HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, eldest son of James VI. of Scotland, by Anne, sister of the King of Denmark, one of the most accomplished Princes of the age in which he lived, was born February 19, 1594. He early proved himself an apt scholar, and his attainments were extraordinary for his years. Besides being versant in the learned languages, he spoke the French and Italian fluently. He had likewise made considerable proficiency in philosophy, history, fortification, mathematics, and cosmography. Of the transcendant abilities of Sir Walter Raleigh, he entertained a very high opinion, and in allusion to the long imprisonment of that great man, he is reported to have said that no King but his father would keep such a bird in a cage. Sir Walter Raleigh had designed a second and third volume of his History of the World, and had commenced a discourse on the Art of War by Sea, both of which he intended to dedicate to the Prince, but his Highness' untimely death discouraged him from proceeding with these works. Prince Henry died in November 1612. His death was occasioned by a violent fever; although it was for some time erroneously believed that he was poisoned.

HENRY, ROBERT, D.D., an eminent historian and divine, the son of a farmer, was born in St Ninian's, Stirlingshire,

February 18, 1718. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of his native village, and at the Grammar School of Stirling, and completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh. He was afterwards appointed master of the Grammar School at Annan, and being licensed to preach in March 1746, he was ordained minister of a congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters at Carlisle, were he remained for twelve years. In 1760 he removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed, to become pastor of a similar congregation in that town. In 1768, through the influence of Mr Lawrie, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who had married his sister, he was appointed minister of the New Greyfriars Church, in that city, from whence, in 1776, he was translated to the Collegiate charge of the Old Church. In 1770 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh.

The first volume of his "History of England, on a New Plan," was published in 1771; and on its appearance, the work was assailed, in various publications, by the most acrimonious criticism, chiefly from the pen of Dr Gilbert Stuart, whose letters on the subject, collected by D'Israeli, are inserted in the "Calamities of Authors." Dr Henry, however, steadily persevered in the prosecution of his design, and four other volumes were published at successive intervals, the last in 1785. Through the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, George III. bestowed on him an annual pension of L.100. The property of the work had hitherto remained with himself; but in April 1786, when an 8vo edition was intended, he conveyed the copyright to Messrs Cadell and Strahan, for which he received the sum of L.3300. He had prepared for the press a sixth volume, bringing down the History to the reign of Henry VIII., which, edited by Mr Laing, was published in 1793, with the author's Life prefixed. Dr Henry died November 24, 1790, in the 73d year of his age. He bequeathed his collection of books to the Magistrates of Linlithgow, to form the foundation of a public library, for the use of the inhabitants of that town. He was interred in the Churchyard of Polmont, where a monument is erected to his memory. He had married, in 1763, Ann, daughter of Mr Thomas Balderston, surgeon in Berwick, who survived him. The fifth edition of his History appeared in 1823, in 12 vols. 8vo. A French translation was published in 1789-96.

HENRYSON, EDWARD, LL.D., a celebrated civilian and scholar of the sixteenth century, was at one period Professor of Civil Law in the University of Bourges, and at another a Senator of the College of Justice. Previous to 1551 he was a student of law at the above-named University, and about this period he was fortunate in securing the patronage of Ulric Fugger, Lord of Kirchberg and Weissenhome, a Tyrolese noble of munificent disposition and great wealth, who had previously been the patron of his countryman, Scrimger, and who, besides inviting Henryson to reside at his Castle, provided for him an ample supply of books and manuscripts, and conferred on him a pension. Henryson afterwards dedicated his works to this liberal-minded nobleman. While residing in Germany he is said to have translated into Latin Plutarch's "Commentarium Stoicorum Contrariorum," but if he did, his translation is now lost.

In 1552 Henryson returned to Scotland, where he practised for some time as an advocate. Soon after he went back to the Continent, where he distinguished himself by writing a pamphlet in favour of a Tractatus on Jurisdiction, published by his former Preceptor, Equinar Baro, defending it from the attacks of the Civilian Govea. In 1554 he was chosen Professor of the Civil Law at Bourges; and the year after he published another work, entitled "Commentatio in Tit. X. Libri Secundi Institutionem de Testamentis Ordinandis,"

which he dedicated to Michael D'Hospital, Chancellor of France.

Having resigned his Professorship, Henryson once more made his appearance at the bar in Scotland, and in 1557 we find him nominated Counsel for the Poor. In 1563 he was appointed to the office of Commissary, with a salary of 300 merks. In January 1566 he was constituted an Extraordinary Lord of Session. In May of the same year he was nominated one of the Commissioners for revising and correcting the Laws and Acts of the Scots Parliament; and in the subsequent June he received an exclusive privilege and warrant to imprint and sell them, the licence to continue for ten years. He was the editor of the folio volume published six months thereafter, entitled "The Actis and Constitutiouns of the Realme of Scotlande; maid in Parliamentis haldin be the Ryct Excellent, Hie, and Mychtie Princeis Kingis James the First, Secund, Third, Feird, Fyft, Sext, and in the tyme of Marie, now Quene of Scottis, viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers be the Lordis depute, be hir Majestie's special commissioun thairto." In November 1567 Henryson was removed from the Bench, on account of being one of the King's Counsel. In 1573 he was one of the Procurators for the Church. The date of his death has not been recorded. His son, Thomas Henryson, was also a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Chester.

HENRYSON, Robert, a poet and fabulist of the fifteenth century, is usually styled chief Schoolmaster of Dunfermline. Lord Hailes conjectures that he officiated as Preceptor to the Benedictine Convent of that town. He is described by Sir Robert Douglas, in his Baronage of Scotland, as a notary-public. Neither the time nor the place of his birth has been recorded. He is supposed, but on no sufficient grounds, to have belonged to the family of Henryson or Henderson of Fordell. His poetical tale, entitled "Orpheus Kyng, and how he yeid to hewyn and to hel to seik his Quene," was printed by Chepman and Millar in 1508. His "Testament of Faire Creseide," first printed at Edinburgh by Henry Charters, in 1593, is usually appended to the common editions of "Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide," of which it is professedly the sequel. His principal work is his collection of "Fabils," thirteen in number, printed at Edinburgh by Andrew Hart in 1621. The best of these Fables is considered to be "The Borrowstoun Mous and the Landwart Mous," the story of which is borrowed from Æsop, and has been told also by Horace, and by Cowley, and Fontaine. This Collection in manuscript is still preserved in the Harleyan Library, which is dated in 1571. In the Bannatyne Manuscript "Henryson's Fabils" also occupy a considerable space. Among his Fables there is an allegorical ballad, called "The Bluidy Serk," which is intended, in the form of a legendary tale of chivalry, to illustrate the sublime truths of Christianity. The Fables of Henryson were reprinted in 1832, for the Bannatyne Club, from the edition of Andrew Hart, with an excellent Memoir prefixed by Dr Irving, the Editor.

Henryson wrote a number of other poems, principally of a moral and reflective character, such as "The Abbay Walk," "The Praise of Age," "The Ressoning betwixt Deth and Man," and "The Ressoning betwixt Aige and Yowth." His pastoral of "Robene and Makyne," which is the earliest specimen of pastoral poetry in the Scotish language, is considered by Dr Irving to be "superior in many respects to the similar attempts of Spenser and Browne." Favourable specimens of his poetry may be found in Irving's Lives of the Scotish Poets, Hailes' Ancient Scotish Poems, Ellis' Specimens, Sibbald's Chronicle of Scotish Poetry, and similar collections. The period of his death is unknown; but he appears to have lived to a good old age, and to have written most of

his poems in the decline of life. Sir Francis Kinaston tells us "that being very old, he died of a diarrhœa or fluxe." His death must have taken place some time before 1508, as we find his name among the latest of the poets, whose decease is lamented by Dunbar in his poem on the "Death of the Makkaris," printed in that year.

HEPBURN, JAMES, EARL OF BOTHWELL, a turbulent and ambitious nobleman, the third husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, was born about 1536, and succeeded his father September 15, 1556. Though a Protestant, he adhered to the party of the Queen Regent, and acted with vigour against the Lords of the Congregation. In December 1559 he took the command of the French auxiliaries, and afterwards went over to France, where he recommended himself to the young Queen by his dutiful demeanour and zeal in her service. He returned to Scotland in 1563, but was soon after banished the kingdom for being engaged in a conspiracy against the Earl of Murray. On the expatriation of the latter, in 1565, for his opposition to the Queen's marriage with Darnley, Bothwell was recalled, and received into immediate favour. After the assassination of Rizzio in 1566, he acquired the most unbounded influence over the mind of the Queen. He was appointed Warden of the Three Marches, an office never before held by one person, created High-Admiral, and had a grant of the Abbeys of Haddington and Melrose. By his interest, his brother-in-law, the Earl of Huntly, was appointed Chancellor, and no matter of importance was transacted without his advice. When the Queen's attachment to Darnley was converted into aversion, Bothwell's insinuating address, and unremitting assiduity, made a deep impression on her too susceptible heart, and many instances of her partiality for him are given by contemporary historians.

On the 10th of February 1567 occurred the murder of Darnley, in which Bothwell was a principal actor. On the 19th March he was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle. The clamours of the people, and the remonstrances of the Earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, made it necessary for the Queen to bring her favourite to trial; but on the day appointed Bothwell appeared with such a formidable retinue as overawed his accusers. No witness was called to prove the guilt of such a powerful antagonist, and he was in consequence acquitted. Nor was this all. At a parliament held on the 19th he obtained the ratification of all the possessions and honours which the Queen had conferred on him, and was farther appointed Captain and Keeper of the Castle of Dunbar. But the sway which he had now acquired over Mary's mind was shown more indisputably by an act in favour of the Protestant religion, to which, at this time, she gave her full assent.

Immediately afterwards, Bothwell invited several of the nobles to an entertainment at his house; and at a late hour he opened to them his purpose of marrying the Queen. Partly by promises, and partly by threats, he prevailed on all present to subscribe a paper approving of the match. On May 3, his marriage with Lady Jean Gordon, whom he had espoused, February 22, 1566, was formally annulled. On the 12th he was created Marquis of Fife and Duke of Orkney. On the 15th his nuptials with the Queen were publicly solemnized according to the rites of the Protestant Church, and afterwards celebrated in private in the Popish form, in the Chapel of Holyrood. Bothwell was now anxious to secure the person of the young Prince, for whose protection a considerable body of the nobles entered into an association at Stirling. Alarmed at this confederacy, Mary issued a proclamation requiring her subjects to take arms for her defence. On June 15, 1566, exactly one month after her ill-fated marriage, the two armies met on the same ground which the

English had possessed at the battle of Pinkie. Bothwell offered to decide the quarrel by single combat with any of his adversaries; but Mary would not allow it, and demanded a conference with the leaders of the confederates, during which Bothwell took his last farewell of the Queen, and rode off the field with a few followers. He lurked for some time among his vassals in the neighbourhood of Dunbar, and afterwards fled for shelter to Orkney. Being refused admittance to the Castle of Kirkwall, he plundered the town, and retiring to Shetland, he armed a few small vessels, and endeavoured to procure subsistence for himself and followers by piracy. Kirkaldy of Grange and Murray of Tullibardin were sent against him, and, having scattered his small fleet, obliged him to fly with a single ship to Norway. On that coast he fell in with a vessel richly laden, and immediately attacked it. After a desperate fight, he and all his crew were taken prisoners. His person being recognised, he was put into close confinement in the Castle of Draxholm, where he languished for eight years, deprived of his reason, and in that unhappy condition he died about the end of 1575.

HEPBURN, James Bonaventura, a celebrated linguist, was born at Oldhamstocks, East Lothian, July 14, 1573. His father, Thomas Hepburn, a disciple of John Knox, was rector of that parish. James was educated in the Reformed religion, and studied at the University of St Andrews, where he became a convert to Popery. He soon after passed over to France, and from thence proceeded into Italy. He then travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the East. He is said to have acquired no less than seventy-two different languages. On his return from his eastern travels, he embraced the monastic life, and entered into a Convent of Minims in the vicinity of Avignon. After residing there for some time he removed to Rome, and retired into the monastery of the Holy Trinity. The fame of his acquirements soon reached the ears of Pope Paul V., by whom he was appointed Librarian of the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican. In this situation he remained for six years. A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, compiled by him, forming one volume quarto, appeared at Rome in 1591. He published also translations of a number of books, and other works, amounting altogether to twenty-nine. About 1620 he went to Venice with an intention of translating some Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic writings, and died there in that or the following year.

HEPBURN, Robert, of Bearford, a miscellaneous writer of great promise, was born about 1690 or 1691. After studying the civil law in Holland, he returned to Scotland in 1711; and, when only twenty-one years of age, he brought out at Edinburgh a weekly periodical, entitled "The Tatler, by Donald Macstaff of the North," which was a professed imitation of the English work of that name, and, like it, consisted of a series of essays on literature and manners. He appears to have possessed vigorous native powers, and a well cultivated mind; but, from his strong turn for personal satire, his papers seem to have given great offence, and his periodical only reached thirty numbers. In 1712 he was admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, soon after which he died. Two little treatises which he left behind him were published at Edinburgh, the one, "Demonstratio quod Deus sit," in 1714, and the other, "Dissertatio De Scriptis Pitcarnianis," in 1715. The same year appeared "A Discourse concerning the Character of a Man of Genius, by Mr Hepburn," supposed to be the subject of this notice.

HERD, David, an ingenious collector of Scotish ballad poetry, was born in the parish of St Cyrus, Kincardineshire, about 1732. It is sur-

mised that he served his apprenticeship to a writer in the country. He afterwards went to Edinburgh, where he was for many years clerk to an accountant. He was editor of a Collection of Ancient and Modern Scotish Songs, Heroic Ballads, &c., published at Edinburgh, in one volume, in 1769, and in two volumes in 1772. Being extensively conversant with the history and biography of his native country, he occasionally contributed to the periodicals of his time interesting observations on Scotish poetry and antiquities. In the introduction to the "Minstrelsy of the Scotish Border," Sir Walter Scott acknowledges himself indebted to Mr Herd, whom he styles "the editor of the first classical collection of Scotish songs and ballads," for the use of his manuscripts, containing upwards of ninety songs and ballads, published and unpublished, to which frequent references are made in the notes to that work. He died, unmarried, June 25, 1810, at the advanced age of 78. He had collected a well-stored library of books, which, on being sold after his death, yielded the sum of L.255, less twopence. He is said to have had a natural son, an officer in the army, to whom was bequeathed the property he had by his industry and frugality accumulated.

HERIOT, GEORGE, a name never to be pronounced but with reverence, the founder of a magnificent hospital at Edinburgh, was the son of a goldsmith of high respectability in that city, and a descendant of the Heriots of Trabroun, in Haddingtonshire. He is supposed to have been born in June 1563. Being bred to his father's business, to which in that age was usually added the occupation of a banker, he was, May 28, 1588, admitted a member of the incorporation of goldsmiths. At the age of twenty-three he married Christian, daughter of Simon Marjoribanks, a substantial burgess of Edinburgh, with whom he received a portion of 1075 merks, but who appears to have died a few years after, without children. In 1597 he was appointed goldsmith to Queen Anne, consort of James VI., and soon after he was constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the King.

On the accession of James to the English throne, Heriot followed the Court to London, and, by diligent application to business, he amassed considerable riches. Several of the accounts of jewels furnished by him to the Queen are given in Constable's Memoirs of Heriot, published in 1822. He took for his second wife Alison, eldest daughter of James Primrose, clerk to the Scotish Privy Council, grandfather of the first Earl of Rosebery. By this lady, who died April 16, 1612, he had no issue. His own death took place at London, February 12, 1624, and, on the 20th of that month, he was buried at St Martin's-in-the-Fields. By his will, dated January 20, 1623, he bequeathed the greater part of his wealth to the clergy, magistrates, and town-council of Edinburgh, to found and endow an hospital in that city for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless sons of freemen. He also left legacies to all his relations, and to two natural daughters, with remembrances to many of his friends and servants.

The magnificent Gothic structure of Heriot's Hospital, from a design by Inigo Jones, was begun July 1, 1628. The building was interrupted by the troubles of the period, but was renewed in 1642, and finally completed in 1650, at a cost of L.30,000 sterling. It has long formed one of the noblest public ornaments of the city of Edinburgh. After the battle of Dunbar Cromwell took possession of it as a military hospital. In 1658 General Monk restored it to the Governors, and, April 30, 1659, thirty boys were admitted. The number afterwards regularly increased, and in 1840 one hundred and eighty boys were maintained and educated in the Hospital. By the will of the donor the Governors were directed to purchase lands in the vicinity of Edinburgh for the

benefit of the institution; and, from the great rise in the value of such property in that neighbourhood, the revenues have very much increased, particularly within the present century. In 1837 the annual income amounted to L.14,335, and the expenditure to L.11,235. The Governors having procured an act of Parliament for the purpose, applied the surplus to the erection of schools for the education of children of poor inhabitants of Edinburgh, those of burgesses having the preference. Certain statutes for the government of the Hospital were drawn up by Dr Balcanqual, Dean of Rochester. There is a statue of the founder in the court of the Institution, and a portrait of him in the Governors' Room.

George Heriot was a great favourite with James VI., who gave him the designation of "Jingling Geordie," under which name he figures as a prominent character in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "The Fortunes of Nigel."

HERIOT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Haddington April 22, 1760. His father was the sheriff-clerk of the county of East Lothian. He received the rudiments of his education at the schools of Dunse and Coldstream, and in 1772 was sent to the High School of Edinburgh. He subsequently became a student at the University of that city. In 1778 he proceeded to London, and, having entered the navy, saw a good deal of service on board the Vengeance, 74, and the Elizabeth, which formed one of the fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker. In the battle of April 16, 1780, between the British and the French fleets, the Elizabeth maintained for a considerable time an unequal combat with two line of battle ships, and had nine men killed, and sixteen wounded, among the latter Mr Heriot. He was also in the action of May 19 of the same year. In the subsequent July he exchanged into the Brune frigate of 32 guns, in which he continued till she was paid off.

Having been promoted to a first Lieutenancy, Mr Heriot, towards the end of 1782, embarked on board the Salisbury of 50 guns, and subsequently joined the Alexander, 74; but at the general reduction consequent upon the peace, in 1783, he was placed on the half-pay list. To assist his parents he mortgaged his half-pay, a step which was productive of much subsequent embarrassment to him. The next few years of his life were passed in a mere struggle for existence. He wrote two novels, which produced a small fund, on which he lived for nearly two years. He was afterwards employed on "The Oracle," at the same time that Sir James Mackintosh was retained to translate the French Journals for that paper. He subsequently joined the "World," of which he was for a short time the sole Editor.

Having, by his writings, recommended himself to one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, that gentleman proposed to him to undertake the establishment of a daily paper. The funds were supplied by two individuals connected with the government, but wholly from their own resources. Mr Heriot entered actively into the project, and October 1, 1792, under his management, "The Sun" evening newspaper appeared; and on January 1, 1793, he started also "The True Briton." With the assistance of able coadjutors, he continued regularly his arduous task of editing two papers a day, until 1806, when he retired, on being appointed a Commissioner of the Lottery. In 1809 he was nominated Deputy-Paymaster to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. On his return to England in 1816 he was appointed Comptroller of Chelsea Hospital, in which situation he continued till his death, which happened July 29, 1833. In 1798 he published an Account of the Battle of the Nile, drawn up from the Minutes of an officer of rank in the squadron, which has passed through several editions.

HERON, Robert, a voluminous miscellaneous writer, the son of a weaver, was born in the burgh of New Galloway, Kirkcudbright, November 6, 1764. His grandmother, Margaret Murray, was the aunt of the celebrated linguist, Dr Alexander Murray. He was educated at home till he was nine years of age, when he was sent to the parish school. When very young he became master of the Parochial School of Kelton, in which he continued two years. In 1780 he entered as a student at the University of Edinburgh, with the view of studying for the Church; supporting himself principally by private teaching and by translating for the booksellers, chiefly from French works. In 1784 he published "Letters of Literature," and in 1789 he edited a small edition of "Thomson's Seasons," with a critique on the genius and writings of that eminent poet; which, at a subsequent period, was extended into an elaborate Treatise, prefixed to a splendid edition of the same work, published at Perth. His next publication was a translation of "Niebuhr's Travels in the East," 2 vols., 1792; and the same year appeared an English version of "Arabian Tales," from the French, 4 vols.; also, "Elegant Extracts of Natural History," 2 vols.

In 1790-91 Mr Heron read Lectures on Law, and on Municipal Jurisprudence, intended to assist unprofessional persons in what he calls "The Understanding of History," but not succeeding, they were soon discontinued. He afterwards published a syllabus of the entire course. From his imprudent habits and extravagant style of living he contracted a number of debts, which led to his incarceration. With the view of obtaining his release, he engaged to write a "History of Scotland," in six volumes, for Messrs Morrison of Perth, at the rate of three guineas a sheet; and by the intercession of some of his friends, his creditors agreed to liberate him for fifteen shillings in the pound, to be secured on two-thirds of the copyright. The first volume, nearly the whole of which was written in gaol, was published in 1794, and a volume came out every year successively, till the work was completed. In 1793 appeared "Observations made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland," 2 vols. 8vo, which soon passed through two editions. He also published Translations of Dumourier's Letters, London, 1794; Fourcroy's Chemistry, 4 vols., London, 1797; Savary's Travels in Greece; Gesner's Idylls in part; an Abstract of Zimmerman on Solitude; and various others. In 1797 he brought out at Edinburgh an interesting "Memoir of Robert Burns," which has been much quoted; and in 1798 "A New and Complete System of Universal Geography," in 4 vols. Besides these he contributed a variety of papers to the Edinburgh Magazine and other periodicals. A Comic Drama, in Two Acts, which, he says, he wrote in great haste, called "St Kilda in Edinburgh, or News from Camperdown," was produced at the theatre in that city, but summarily condemned for its licentiousness. He afterwards published his unlucky play, with an angry preface, in which he imputes the blame of its rejection to the stupidity of the audience. It met, however, with no sale. Mr Heron was long engaged by Sir John Sinclair in the management of "The Statistical Account of Scotland," and executed his task with fidelity and judgment.

In 1799 he went to London, where, at first, he found constant occupation, and applied himself to his labours with unremitting industry. He wrote a great multiplicity of articles in almost every branch of literature, and his communications appeared in most of the principal magazines and other periodical works of that period. He also became Editor of different newspapers, including the Globe and British Press, and was for some time employed as a reporter of the debates in Parliament. Unfortunately, however, his success had but the effect of lead-

ing him into his former habits of extravagance. When in possession of money he spent his days in idleness and recreation, and only resumed his pen when compelled by hard necessity to provide for his daily subsist ence.

In 1800 he published a short System of Chemistry; and in 1806 "A Letter to Mr Wilberforce on the Justice and Expediency of the Slave Trade." A few months previous to his death he published a little work, called "The Comforts of Life," the first edition of which sold in one week. In his latter years he was reduced, as he himself tells us, "to the very extremity of bodily and pecuniary distress." Being consigned by his creditors to the jail of Newgate, he was induced, February 2, 1807, to make an appeal to the Literary Fund for aid. His pathetic petition on the occasion will be found inserted in "D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors." Reduced by want and sickness to nearly the point of death, he was removed to the Fever Hospital, in St Pancras, where, in the course of a week, he died, April 13, 1807.

HILL, GEORGE, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in St Andrews in June 1750. He was the son of the Rev. John Hill, one of the ministers of that town, where he was educated. He showed a singular precocity of talent, and when only nine years old is said to have written a sermon. At the age of fourteen he took his degree of M.A., and in his fifteenth year commenced the study of theology. By his uncle, Dr M'Cormick, the biographer of Carstairs, he was introduced to Principal Robertson, by whom he was recommended as tutor to the eldest son of Pryce Campbell, M.P., then one of the Lords of the Treasury. On receiving this appointment, he repaired to London in November 1767, and during his residence there he frequented the meetings of the Robin Hood Debating Society for the cultivation of his oratorical powers. On the death of Mr Campbell, Mr Hill went to Edinburgh with his pupil, and for two sessions attended the Divinity Class in that city. In May 1772 he was elected Joint Professor of Greek in the University of St Andrews. In 1775 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Haddington, and immediately thereafter became assistant in the Church of St Leonard's, in which situation he continued for two years. In 1779 he was elected by the town council second minister of St Andrews, and after some opposition in the church courts, was admitted to his charge June 22, 1780. He had previously sat in the General Assembly as an elder, and after his appearance as a minister, he succeeded Dr Robertson as leader of the Moderates. In 1787 he received from the University the degree of D.D., and the same year was appointed Dean of the Order of the Thistle. In 1788 he was chosen Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College. On the death of Dr Gillespie, three years after, he was promoted to be Principal of the University. He was shortly after nominated one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, and subsequently one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal. In 1808 he became first minister of his native town. He died December 19, 1819. Besides several Sermons, Dr Hill published, in 1803, "Theological Institutes;" in 1812, "Lectures upon Portions of the Old Testament," and one or two other works.

HOG, SIR ROGER, LORD HARCARSE, described by Laing as "a learned and upright judge," the son of William Hog of Bogend, advocate, was born in Berwickshire about 1635. He was admitted a member of Faculty in June 1661, and in 1677 was appointed a Lord of Session, when he was knighted by Charles II. In November 1678 he succeeded Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill in the Justiciary Court. At this period he represented the county of Berwick in the Scotish Parliament. In 1688 he was removed from the bench by James VII. for his non-compliance with the wishes of government. In 1689 Mr Robert Pi-

tilloch, advocate, published a pamphlet against Lord Harcarse, entitled "Oppression under Colour of Law," for improper judicial interference in favour of his son-in-law, Aytoun of Inchdairnie. This curious production was reprinted by Mr Maidment, advocate, in 1827. His Lordship spent his latter years in retirement, and died in 1700, leaving a Dictionary of Decisions from 1681 to 1692, which was published in 1757.

HOGG, JAMES, the Ettrick Shepherd, one of the most remarkable of Scotland's self-taught poets, was born in a cottage on the banks of the Ettrick, Selkirkshire, January 25, 1772, the anniversary of the natal day of Burns. His progenitors were all shepherds, an occupation which his father, like himself, followed for many years. He received but a scanty education, and spent only about half a year at school. At seven years of age he was sent to herd cows, and his boyhood was devoted to keeping sheep upon the hills. Among the first books that he read were "The Life of Wallace," and "The Gentle Shepherd," which he was disappointed were not written in prose instead of verse. He also read Bishop Burnet's "Theory of the Conflagration of the Earth," which he states nearly "overturned his brain." His first attempts at versification were made in the spring of 1796; and his first published song was "Donald M'Donald," composed, in 1800, on the threatened invasion of Bonaparte, which soon became very popular. In 1801, when attending the sheep market at Edinburgh, he ventured to publish a small volume of poems, which, however, was soon consigned to oblivion. The attention of Sir Walter, then Mr Scott, being drawn to the poetical talent of Mr Hogg, by his advice he published, in 1807, a volume of ballads, under the title of the "Mountain Bard." These compositions, emanating from a rough untutored mind, bore many latent indications of that high poetical imagination which afterwards shone out so brightly in "Kilmeny;" and the work being successful, with its profits and a premium which he gained from the Highland Society for an "Essay on Sheep," published the same year, he was tempted to embark in an agricultural speculation, which unfortunately proved a failure.

Disappointed in his views, he now determined upon settling in Edinburgh, and following the precarious calling of an author. Accordingly, he arrived in that city in February 1810, and the same year he published a volume of songs, called "The Forest Minstrel," from which, however, he derived no pecuniary benefit. At this period, when poverty was pressing hard upon him, he found kind and steady friends in Messrs Grieve and Scott, hatters, whose well-timed benevolence, we are told, supplied all his wants. His next adventure was a literary publication called "The Spy," chiefly devoted to Moral Essays, Tales, Poetry, and Sketches of Life. But Hogg at this time knew nothing of men and manners, and very little of contemporaneous literature; and his periodical did not outlive the year of its birth.

In the spring of 1813 he produced his "Queen's Wake," a Legendary Poem, which consists mainly of a series of metrical tales written in imitation of the old Scotish ballads, and connected and diversified by a fiction of considerable ingenuity, in which the bards and minstrels of Scotland are represented as contending for prizes before Mary Queen of Scots and her Court at Holyrood. Overlooking a few defects of style, the "Queen's Wake" is undoubtedly one of the finest poems in the language; and by far the best and most imaginative piece in the volume is the beautiful episodical tale of "Kilmeny," which for sweetness and simplicity cannot be excelled. In the course of a short time the "Queen's Wake" went through several editions, and at once secured for the author a degree of popularity and fame that has sel-

dom fallen to the lot of a modern writer.

In 1815 Mr Hogg published "The Pilgrims of the Sun," a poem of unequal merit, although in some passages worthy of his now established reputation. In 1816 appeared "Mador of the Moor," in the Spenserian stanza, which is greatly inferior to its predecessor. The Shepherd next applied himself to collect original pieces from the principal living poets of Great Britain, but the refusal of Sir Walter Scott to assist him in the project, with other untoward circumstances, caused him to change his plan, and write imitations of the whole himself. The "Poetic Mirror," published anonymously, was the result of this bold attempt. It comprised many pieces of great excellence, and soon passed into a second edition. It was followed by "Dramatic Tales," in two volumes, a work which, with the exception of "The Hunting of Badlewe," a Tragedy previously printed separately, contains little surpassing the ordinary standard. In 1818 he published "The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales in Prose," 2 vols. In 1819 he brought out the first volume of the "Jacobite Relics," the second volume of which appeared in 1821. In 1820 "Winter Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland," made their appearance. This work was one of his most successful publications. In 1822, when George IV. visited Scotland, Hogg welcomed his Sovereign in "The Royal Jubilee, a Scotish Masque," which took no permanent hold of public attention.

In 1814 the Shepherd had received, at a nominal rent, from the Duke of Buccleuch, the small farm of Altrive Lake, in the wilds of Yarrow, which continued to be his residence till his death. After his marriage, in 1820, he determined once more to farm on a large scale, and accordingly took a lease for nine years of the adjoining farm of Mount Benger. Having lost about L.2000 by his agricultural speculations, to raise money, he wrote, in a few months, two extravagant Border romances, each in three volumes, the one entitled "The Three Perils of Man," for which he received L.150; and the other "The Three Perils of Woman," which produced the same sum. In 1824 he published anonymously a book abounding in horrors, called "Confessions of a Fanatic," which had a tolerable sale, though he reaped no benefit from it. In 1825 he gave to the world "Queen Hynd," an Epic Poem, by no means one of his happiest efforts. About this time he wrote, for Blackwood's Magazine, a series of interesting prose sketches under the title of "The Shepherd's Calendar," published separately in two volumes in 1829.

In 1832, in which year appeared his "Queer Book," Mr Hogg visited London, and during his short sojourn in the metropolis, he was "the observed of all observers," and was honoured with a public dinner. In 1834 he produced a volume of "Lay Sermons," and shortly after "Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott." In the following year, during the short period that the Conservatives were in power, Sir Robert Peel transmitted to him L.100 as an earnest of an annual pension to that amount, which he did not live to enjoy. His constitution had been long sinking under the united effects of pecuniary embarrassments and intense literary labour, and he died at Altrive Lake, November 21, 1835. He had married, in 1820, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr Philips of Longbridgemoor, Annandale, who, with five children, survived him.

A beautiful uniform edition of his works was, in 1838, published by Blackie and Son of Glasgow, with a Life by Professor Wilson. Hogg was fond of all athletic exercises and field sports, and was long made to figure conspicuously in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Blackwood's Magazine, which gave his name a celebrity beyond that acquired by his own writings.

He wrote two interesting autobiographies of himself, which will be found published with his works.

HOGG, WILLIAM, an ingenious translator into Latin of English poems, lived in the seventeenth century, and was a native of Gowrie, in Perthshire. To better his condition he went to London, but being disappointed in his views, he was reduced to great distress. Dr Birch states that he died of want in the street. In 1690 he published at London "Paraphrasis Poetica in tria Johannis Miltonis viri clarissimi Poemata, viz. Paradisum Amissum, Paradisum Recuperatum, et Samsonum Agonistem," an edition of which was printed at Rotterdam in 1699. Of this version of Milton, the notorious Lauder made considerable use in his dishonest attempt against the reputation of that great poet. The other principal translations of Hogg are, "Liber Primus Principis Arcturi," (a Rich. Blackmore, Esq. Aur.) Latine red. 1706; "Paraphrasis in Jobum Poetica," 1682; "Satyra Sacra, sive Paraphrasis in Ecclesiasten Poetica." Part of his sacred poetry is reprinted in the "Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ."

HOLYBUSH, JOHN, the principal mathematician of his time, better known as Johannes de Sacrobosco, or Sacrobusto, called also Holywood and Hallifax, flourished in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The place of his birth is a subject of dispute. Leland, Bale, and Camden, contend that he was a native of Halifax in Yorkshire, while Stainhurst asserts that his native place was Holywood, near Dublin. On the other hand, Dempster maintains that he was born in Scotland, and derived his name from the monastery of Holywood in Nithsdale. Mackenzie states that after residing a few years in that monastery, as a Canon regular of the order of St Augustin, he went to Paris, and was admitted a member of the University there, June 5, 1221, under the syndics of the Scotish nation. According to Sibbald, he was for some time a fellow student of the Monks of Dryburgh, and afterwards studied philosophy and mathematics in the University of Oxford. He was appointed the first Professor of Mathematics in the University of Paris. Mackenzie affirms that he died in 1256, but Bulæus fixes the date of his death in 1340. He left in manuscript a treatise "De Sphæra Mundi," first published at Padua in 1475, and repeatedly reprinted with the illustrations of various mathematicians of that period. An edition was published at Paris in 1550, with a preface by Melancthon. Holybush wrote also "De Anni Rationi, seu de Computo Ecclesiastico;" and "De Algorismo," Paris, 1498.

HOME, DAVID, a Protestant minister of a distinguished family in Scotland, was educated in France, where he passed the chief part of his life. James VI. employed him to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Dumoulin on the subject of Justification; and if possible to induce the Protestants throughout Europe to agree to one single form of doctrine; which was found to be impracticable. The chief work of Home is his "Apologia Basilica," 1626, 4to. There are attributed to him also "Le contr' Assassin, ou Reponse a l'Apologie des Jesuites," Geneve, 1612; and "L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du vieil de la Montagne, pratiquees en la personne de defunt Henri le Grand," 1617. The times of his birth and death are unknown. This David Home is often confounded with David Hume of Godscroft, to whom some of his works have been ascribed.

HOME, or HUME, LADY GRIZEL, better known as Lady Grizel Baillie, celebrated for her amiable, prudent, and exemplary conduct as a daughter, wife, and mother, as well as for her poetical talents, was the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Marchmont, and was born at Redbraes Castle, Berwickshire, December 25, 1665. When only twelve years of age, she acted a most heroic and courageous part on two remarkable occasions. Her father,

Sir Patrick Hume, and that eminent patriot, Mr Robert Baillie of Jervis wood, were very intimate friends, and on the imprisonment of the latter, Sir Patrick sent his daughter Grizel from Redbraes to Edinburgh, to endeavour to convey a letter to Mr Baillie in prison, and bring back what intelligence she could. In this difficult enterprise she succeeded, and having, at the same time, met with his son, George Baillie, afterwards of Jerviswood, a friendship was formed, which, after the Revolution, was completed by their marriage, on September 17, 1692. During her father's concealment in the vaults of Polwarth Church, she went every night alone at midnight, carrying victuals to him, which, to prevent the suspicions of the servants, she conveyed from off her own plate into her lap, while she was at dinner. In their subsequent exile in Holland, she managed all the family matters, and by her prudent conduct and cheerful disposition lightened the gloom and hardships of their lot. At the Revolution she was offered the situation of Maid of Honour to the Princess of Orange, which she declined, preferring to return to Scotland with her family. Her daughter, Lady Murray, wrote a very interesting account of her life and character, which is appended to Rose's Observations on Fox's Historical Work, and was also published separately in 1822. One or two of Lady Grizel Baillie's ballads were printed in the Tea Table Miscellany, and other Collections of Scotish Song. Lady Murray says, that she possessed a book of songs of her mother's writing when in Holland, "many of them interrupted, half writ, some broke off in the middle of a sentence." Lady Grizel died December 6, 1746, in the 81st year of her age, and was buried beside her husband at Mellerstain. An elegant inscription by Judge Burnet, engraved on marble, was placed on her monument. She had one son, who died young, and two daughters, Grizel, married to Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, Bart., and Rachel, who became the wife of Charles Lord Binning.

HOME, Henry, Lord Kames, a judge distinguished for his profound knowledge of law, and for his numerous legal and metaphysical writings, was born in 1696. He was the son of George Home of Kames, in Berwickshire, and received his education at home, under a private tutor. In 1712 he was apprenticed to a Writer to the Signet, and assiduously studied the law at Edinburgh, with the view of practising at the bar. In January 1724 he was admitted advocate. In 1728 he published his collection of "Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1706 to 1728," which at once brought him into practice. In 1732 appeared "Essays on several Subjects in Law;" and in 1741 "Decisions of the Court of Session from its first Institution to the year 1740," in the form of a Dictionary; to which two volumes were afterwards added by his friend and biographer, Lord Woodhouselee. During the Rebellion of 1745 he employed himself in writing "Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities," which were published in 1747. These subjects are, Introduction of the Feudal Law into Scotland; Constitution of Parliament; Honour, Dignity; Succession or Descent, with an Appendix on the Hereditary and Indefeasible Rights of Kings. In 1751 appeared "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religon, in two parts." The latter work, in which he advocates the doctrine of philosophical necessity, was believed to have a tendency to infidelity, and it was accordingly attacked in two able pamphlets, by the Rev. Mr Anderson, who also brought the subject before the Church Courts, but his death soon after put an end to the controversy.

In February 1752 Mr Home was raised to the Bench of the Court of Session, when he took the title of Lord Kames. In 1755 he was appointed a Member of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of the

Fisheries, Arts, and Manufactures of Scotland, and shortly after one of the Commissioners for the Management of the Forfeited Estates. In 1757 he published, in one volume 8vo, "The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes," which has gone through several editions, and is still among the books consulted by practitioners. In 1759, with a view of improving the law of Scotland by assimilating it as much as possible to the law of England, and after corresponding on the subject with Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, he published "Historical Law Tracts;" which was followed in 1760 by a work, with a similar object, entitled "The Principles of Equity." In 1761, quitting professional subjects, he brought out a small volume on the elementary principles of education, styled "Introduction to the Art of Thinking," which was originally written for the use of his own family. In 1762 he published, in three volumes, his "Elements of Criticism," a valuable and ingenious work, which, of all others, established his reputation in England.

In April 1763 Lord Kames was appointed one of the Lords of the Justiciary Court, and uniformly distinguished himself in the trial of criminals by his strict impartiality, diligence, and ability. At all times remarkable for his public spirit, his Lordship took an active part in promoting every measure calculated for the improvement of the country. In 1765 he published a small pamphlet on the progress of Flax-Husbandry in Scotland, with the patriotic design of stimulating his countrymen to continue their exertions in a most valuable branch of national industry. The year following appeared his "Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1730 to 1752;" which includes the period of his own practice at the bar. In 1772 he produced "The Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the test of Rational Principles;" a very useful work, characteristic of the genius and disposition of the author. In 1773 he published, in two volumes, his "Sketches of the History of Man," containing some curious metaphysical disquisitions concerning the nature and gradations of the human race.

Even after he had attained his 80th year, his mind had lost none of its vigour, and he continued his usual pursuits with unabated ardour and perseverance. In 1777 he published "Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland," and in 1780, "Select Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1752 to 1768." He closed his literary labours with "Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart," published in 1781, when the venerable author had reached his 85th year. A week before his death he went to the Court of Session, and took a last farewell of his brother judges. He died of extreme old age, December 27, 1782. He had married, in 1741, Agatha, daughter of Mr Drummond of Blair, by whom, in 1766, he acquired the extensive estate of Blair-Drummond in Perthshire.

HOME, JOHN, an eminent dramatic poet, the son of Mr Alexander Home, town-clerk of Leith, was born in the parish of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, September 22, 1722. He was educated at Edinburgh for the church. In April 1745 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and the same year he joined a volunteer corps on the side of the Government, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk, but contrived, with some others, to escape from Doune Castle, where he was confined. In 1746 he was ordained minister at Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of The Grave. Having written a tragedy, named Agis, he went to London in 1749, and offered it to Garrick, then manager of Drury Lane, who refused it. In February 1755 he again visited the metropolis, taking with him his tragedy of Douglas, which was also

rejected by Garrick. It was, however, performed at Edinburgh with the most enthusiastic applause, December 14, 1756, the author and several of his brethren being present at the first representation. For this bold violation of the rules of clerical propriety, his friends were subjected to the censures of the Church, which he himself only escaped by resigning his living in June 1757. By the influence of the Earl of Bute, the tragedy of Douglas, the plot of which is taken from the beautiful old ballad of "Gil Morice," was brought out at London with great success, and became a stock piece. His tragedy of Agis was now acted with but temporary success, while the Siege of Aquileia, represented in 1759, was a complete failure. In 1760 he published his three tragedies in one volume, dedicated to the Prince of Wales, who, soon after his accession to the throne, granted him a pension of L.300 a-year. The sinecure situation of Conservator of Scots Privileges at Campvere was likewise conferred on him, and, in 1763, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded Seamen. In 1769 was produced The Fatal Discovery; in 1773, Alonzo; and in 1778, Alfred, tragedies which were all unsuccessful. In 1770 Mr Home married a lady of his own name, by whom he had no children. In 1779 he removed to Edinburgh, where he spent the latter years of his life. Soon after his return the Duke of Buccleuch raised a regiment of Fencibles, in which Mr Home accepted of a captain's commission, which he held till the disbandment of the corps on the succeeding peace. In 1802 appeared his History of the Rebellion of 1745, which universally disappointed public expectation. Home died September 5, 1808, in his 86th year.

HOPE, John, an eminent botanist, was the son of Mr Robert Hope, surgeon, and grandson of Lord Rankeillor, one of the Lords of Session, and was born May 10, 1725. He was educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, and studied his favourite science, botany, under Jussieu, at Paris. In 1750 he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Glasgow, and soon after entered upon the practice of medicine in Edinburgh. In 1761, on the death of Dr Alston, he was appointed King's Botanist in Scotland, Superintendent of the Royal Gardens, and Professor of Botany and Materia Medica. The chair of Materia Medica he resigned in 1768, and, by a new commission, was nominated Regius Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University. He was elected a Member of the Royal Society of London, and of several foreign societies, and was enrolled in the first class of botanists by Linnæus, who denominated a beautiful shrub by the name of Hopea. He was also President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He died there November 10, 1786. Besides some useful manuals for facilitating the acquisition of botany by his students, two valuable dissertations by him, the one on the "Rheum Palmatum," and the other on the "Ferula Assafœtida," were published in the Philosophical Transactions.

HOPE, Sir John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun, a distinguished military commander, son of the second Earl, was born August 17, 1766. In his fifteenth year he entered the army as a volunteer, and, May 28, 1784, received a cornet's commission in the 10th light dragoons. He was gradually promoted through the various gradations of military rank till April 26, 1793, when he became lieutenant-colonel in the 25th foot. In 1794 he was appointed adjutant-general to Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands, and during the three subsequent years he served in the West Indies with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1796 he was elected M.P. for Linlithgowshire. As deputy-adjutant-general he accompanied the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was wounded at the attack on the Helder. In 1800 he joined the expedition to Egypt under Sir

Ralph Abercromby. He was engaged in the actions of March 8 and 13, 1801, and received a wound at the battle of Alexandria. In June he proceeded with the army to Cairo, where he negotiated the Convention for the surrender of that important place. He was made major-general May 11, 1802, and lieutenant-general April 25, 1808. He served with much distinction in the Peninsular War, and conducted a column of the army with success through Spain, in the face of a superior body of the French; and, after a long and harassing march, joined Sir John Moore at Salamanca. In the subsequent memorable retreat, his prudence and intrepidity were, on several occasions, conspicuously shown; and at the battle of Corunna he commanded the left wing of the British army. On the death of Sir John Moore, Sir David Baird being severely wounded, the chief command devolved on General Hope, and under his masterly directions the troops were, after the victory, embarked in good order.

On the arrival of the dispatches in England, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted to him, and he received the Order of the Bath, while his brother, the Earl of Hopetoun, was created a Baron of the United Kingdom.

Sir John Hope was soon after appointed to superintend the military department of the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt, and at its termination was constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. In 1813 he was ordered to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Nivelle. In the campaign in the Pyrenees he served with great credit; and for his gallant conduct in an engagement with the enemy on the heights opposite Sibour, on the high road from Bayonne, where he was severely wounded in the head, he was mentioned with honour in the dispatches of Lord Wellington. In February 1814, he was left with a division of the army to invest Bayonne, and a sortie being made from the garrison, he was wounded and taken prisoner, near the village of St Etienne, and conveyed into the citadel, but soon after obtained his liberty.

On May 3, 1814, he was created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Niddry, in the county of Linlithgow. He succeeded his half-brother as Earl of Hopetoun in 1816, and in August 1819 he attained to the rank of General. He died at Paris, August 27, 1823. An equestrian statue of his Lordship has been placed in St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. A monument to his memory has been erected on the Mount of Sir David Lindsay, in Fife, another in Linlithgowshire, and a third in the neighbourhood of Haddington.

HOPE, Sir Thomas, a celebrated lawyer and statesman of the seventeenth century, was the son of Henry Hope, a merchant of eminence, and at an early age was admitted advocate. He first distinguished himself by his conduct on the following occasion. On January 10, 1606, six ministers of the Church of Scotland were tried at Linlithgow for high treason, for resisting the authority of the King in ecclesiastical matters. The Procurator for the Church, Sir Thomas Craig, and also Sir William Oliphant, refused to plead for them, in opposition to the influence of the King and Court, when Mr Hope boldly undertook their defence, and managed their case with so much resolution and ability, that, though the majority of the Jury, from being unlawfully tampered with, found them guilty, he at once secured the confidence of the Presbyterians, and was ever after retained as their standing counsel. His practice, in consequence, increased to such an extent, that he was soon enabled to purchase several large estates in different parts of the kingdom. In 1626 he was appointed King's Advocate by Charles I., by whom he was, two years afterwards, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. These honours, however, failed to detach him from the

Presbyterians, whose proceedings were chiefly guided by his advice. In 1638 he assisted in framing and carrying into execution the National Covenant, and, at his recommendation, a Convention of Estates met in 1643 to settle the Solemn League and Covenant with the English Parliament. The same year the infatuated Charles appointed him his Commissioner to the General Assembly, a dignity never held by any commoner but himself, and in 1645 he was named one of the Commissioners of the Exchequer. He died in 1646. Two of his sons being raised to the bench while he was Lord Advocate, he was allowed to wear his hat when pleading before them, a privilege which the King's Advocate has ever since enjoyed. He was the founder of the noble family of Hopetoun. Besides his well-known Major and Minor Practicks, he wrote the following works:—"Carmen Seculare," Edinburgh, 1626; "Paratitillo in Universo Juris Corpore;" "Psalmi Davidis et Canticum Solomonis Latino Carmine redditum," which is still in manuscript; and "A Genealogie of the Earl of Mar," also still unprinted.

HORNER, Francis, an able Parliamentary speaker and political economist, and one of the early writers in the Edinburgh Review, was the son of a respectable linen-draper in Edinburgh, where he was born, August 12, 1778. At the High School of his native city he showed great application and proficiency, and, on leaving it, was placed at the University, where, under the auspices of the celebrated Dugald Stewart, he made great progress in his studies. Having become a member of the Speculative Society, he numbered among his associates Lord Henry Petty, now Marquis of Lansdowne, and Messrs Jeffrey and Brougham. Like the two latter he studied the law, and was admitted Advocate in the Scotish courts. In 1806, when Lord Henry Petty was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, he exerted his influence on behalf of Mr Horner, who was returned Member of Parliament for St Ives. At the following election, however, he lost his seat; after which he qualified himself for the English courts, and in due time was called to the bar. Subsequently, on the retirement of Viscount Mahon, he was elected member for Wendover, and immediately was nominated one of the Commissioners for Investigating the Claims upon the late Nabob of Arcot.

In the Session of 1810 he distinguished himself by his speeches on the state of the circulating medium. He was afterwards placed at the head of the Bullion Committee, and made a most elaborate, though unsuccessful, effort for the return of cash payments. In May of the same year, he supported Alderman Combe's motion for a vote of censure on ministers for having obstructed an address to his Majesty from the Livery of London. He continued to take a prominent part on the opposition side of the house in all the important discussions of the day, particularly in those of the Regency Question; but by constant application to business, his constitution, never very strong, at last gave way, and indications of consumption having appeared, for the recovery of his health he went to France, and afterwards proceeded to Italy, without deriving any benefit from the change. He died at Pisa, February 8, 1817, in the 38th year of his age. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

HORSBURGH, James, F.R.S., a distinguished hydrographer, was born at Elie, Fifeshire, September 23, 1762. His parents, though in a humble sphere of life, were pious and respectable. At the age of sixteen, having acquired the elements of mathematical science, book-keeping, and the theoretical parts of navigation, he sailed in various vessels, chiefly in the coal trade, from Newcastle and the Frith of Forth, to Hamburgh, Holland, and Ostend. In May 1780 he was captured by a French ship of twenty

guns, close to Walcheren, and detained in prison at Dunkirk for a short time. After his liberation he went on a voyage to the West Indies, and on his return proceeded to Calcutta. In 1784 he was made third mate of the Nancy, bound for Bombay, in which trade he continued for about two years. In May 1786, when proceeding from Batavia towards Ceylon, as first mate of the Atlas, he was wrecked upon the Island of Diego Garcia, owing to the incorrectness of the charts then in use. On his return to Bombay he joined, as third mate, the Gunjava, a large ship belonging to a respectable native merchant, and bound to China. On the vessel's arrival at Canton, he became first mate, in which capacity he continued to sail, in that and other ships, between China, Bombay, and Calcutta, for several years.

Mr Horsburgh's experience and observation had enabled him to accumulate a vast store of nautical knowledge, bearing especially on Eastern hydrography. By the study of books, and by experiments, he familiarised himself with lunar observations, the use of chronometers, &c. He also taught himself drawing, etching, and the spheres. During two voyages to China, by the eastern route, he constructed three charts, one of the Strait of Macassar, another of the west side of the Philippine Islands, and the third of the tract from Dampier Strait, through Pitt's Passage, towards Batavia, accompanied by a Memoir of Sailing Directions, which were published under the patronage of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, for the use of their ships.

In 1805 Mr Horsburgh returned to England, and soon after he published a variety of charts, with Memoirs of his Voyages, explanatory of Indian Navigation. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1810 appeared several of his papers which he had presented to Sir Joseph Banks; while others were inserted in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. In 1809 he brought out "Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent Ports," compiled chiefly from original journals and observations made in the Eastern seas during twenty-one years. This invaluable work has now become a standard authority. In 1810, on the death of Mr Dalrymple, he was appointed Hydrographer to the East India Company. His energies were now devoted to the construction of various valuable charts and works; amongst which were, an Atmospherical Register for indicating Storms at Sea, published in 1816; a new edition of "Mackenzie's Treatise on Marine Surveying," in 1819; and the "East India Pilot." He also contributed a paper to the Royal Society on the Icebergs in the Southern Hemisphere, which is printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1830. In 1835 he published a Chart of the East Coast of China, having the names in the Chinese character and in English, translated by himself, which was his last work. He died May 14, 1836. He was married in 1805, and left one son and two daughters. A striking public acknowledgment of his merit is contained in the Report on Shipwrecks of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which refers to the highly valuable labours of the East India Company's maritime officers, and "the zealous perseverance and ability of their distinguished hydrographer, the late Captain Horsburgh, whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern Seas have been invaluable safeguards to life and property in those regions."

HORSLEY, JOHN, an eminent historian and antiquarian, of English parentage, usually described as a native of Northumberland, was born at Pinkie House, in Mid-Lothian, in 1685. He studied for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1721, was ordained minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Morpeth. In 1722 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and commenced delivering public lectures on

hydrostatics, mechanics, &c.; in connection with which he published a small work on experimental philosophy. His great work, "Britannia Romana," or the Roman Affairs of Britain, in three books, folio, illustrated with maps of the Roman positions, &c., appeared in 1732. He had also designed a History of Northumberland, which he did not live to finish. He died at Morpeth, January 15, 1732, aged 46.

HOWE, JAMES, a most skilful animal painter, the son of the minister of the parish of Skirling, in Peeblesshire, was born there, August 30, 1780. He was educated at the parish school, and having early displayed a taste for drawing, he was, at the age of thirteen, sent to Edinburgh to learn the trade of a house-painter; and was employed in his spare hours to paint for Marshall's panoramic exhibitions. On the expiry of his apprenticeship he commenced as a painter of animals at Edinburgh, and attracted the notice of various persons of distinction. By the advice of the Earl of Buchan he was induced to visit London, where he painted the portraits of some of the horses in the royal stud; but owing to George III. being at this period afflicted with blindness, he was disappointed in his hopes of securing the patronage of royalty, in consequence of which he returned to Scotland. Being considered the first animal painter in his native country, if not in Britain, his cattle portraits and pieces were purchased by many of the nobility and gentry. From Sir John Sinclair he received, some time subquent to 1810, a commission to travel through various parts of Scotland for the purpose of painting the different breeds of cattle, his portraits of which were of much use to Sir John in the composition of his agricultural works. Various of Howe's pieces were engraved, and among the most popular of these was his Hawking Party, by Turner.

In 1815 Howe visited the field of Waterloo, and afterwards painted a large panoramic view of the battle, which was highly successful. During its representation at Glasgow, he resided there for about two years, but falling into irregular habits, he returned to Edinburgh in bad health and indigent circumstances. Being invited by the Hon. Mr Maule, now Lord Panmure, to Brechin Castle, to paint some cattle-pieces, he partially recovered his strength, and, after a stay of four months, returned to Edinburgh, a richer man than when he left it. About the close of 1821, for the benefit of his health, he removed to Newhaven, where, applying himself to his professional avocations, he produced a number of large compositions, many hundred sketches, and countless portraits of single animals. His wonderful skill in depicting animals remained unimpaired by time, but he every day became more negligent as to the proper finishing of his pieces. While he resided at Newhaven, he entered upon the illustration of a work on British Domestic Animals, of which Lizars was the engraver. Several numbers were published, containing pictures of cattle of various kinds and breeds, but the work not succeeding, was soon abandoned. The latter years of his life were spent at Edinburgh, where he died, July 11, 1836.

HOWIE, JOHN, the original compiler of the "Scots Worthies," was born at Lochgoin, in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire, in 1736. "He was," says Mr M'Gavin, "a plain unlettered peasant. His ancestors had occupied the same farm for ages, and some of them suffered much in the persecuting period, particularly his great-grandfather, whose house was robbed and plundered twelve times, but he always escaped with his life, and died in peace, three years after the Revolution." The "Biographia Scoticana, or a Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies who testified or suffered for the cause of Reformation in Scotland," compiled by John Howie of Lochgoin, was first

published in 1781. An enlarged edition, with notes, by William M'Gavin, Esq., was brought out at Glasgow in 1827. John Howie, who belonged to the religious body named Cameronians, or the Reformed Presbytery, died in 1793, aged fifty-seven.

HUMBERSTON, THOMAS FREDERICK MACKENZIE, a young and intrepid commander, eldest son of Major Mackenzie, of the family of Seaforth, by his wife, Mary, only daughter of Mathew Humberston, a gentleman of Lincolnshire, was born in 1754, and on the death of the heir-male of the family, succeeded to the name and estate of Humberston. He entered the army at an early age, and having raised a battalion of foot, he embarked with it in the spring of 1781 for the East Indies with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Being appointed to a separate command on the Malabar coast, he undertook, with 1000 Europeans and 2500 Sepoys, to wage an offensive war in the kingdom of Calicut. Though he met with every discouragement from the council at Bombay, he drove the enemy out of the country, defeated them in three different engagements, in one of which Hyder Ali's brother-in-law was killed, took the city of Calicut, as well as every other place of strength in the kingdom, and concluded a treaty with the King of Travancore, who reinforced him with 12,000 men. Tippoo Saib, with 30,000 men, more than one-third of whom were cavalry, now proceeded against him, but they were repulsed by the troops under Colonel Humberston, who, by a rapid march, regained the fort of Panami, which the enemy attempted to force, but were defeated with great slaughter.

In 1782 Colonel Humberston served with distinction under General Mathews against Hyder Ali; but the misconduct, rapacity, and injustice of the General were so glaring, that, with Colonel MacLeod, he went to Bombay, in February 1783, to lodge complaints against him. Mathews was, in consequence, superseded, and Colonel MacLeod appointed to the command of the army. The two colonels sailed from Bombay, on their return in April, and unfortunately fell in with a squadron of large ships of war belonging to the Mahrattahs, and notwithstanding peace had been concluded with that barbarous people, their small vessel was attacked and taken possession of after a desperate engagement, in which the greater number on board were killed or wounded. Among the latter was the young and gallant Colonel Humberston, who died of his wounds at Geriah, a sea-port of the Mahrattahs, April 30, 1783, aged 28.

HUME, ALEXANDER, a sacred poet of the reign of James VI., was the second son of Patrick, fifth Baron of Polwarth, and is supposed to have been born about 1560. He studied at St Andrews, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1574. After spending four years in France, studying the law, he returned to his native country, and was duly admitted advocate. His professional progress is related by himself in an "Epistle to Maister Gilbert Montcrief, Mediciner to the King's Majestie." Not succeeding at the bar, he sought preferment at Court. But failing in this also, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed minister of Logie, in Fifeshire. He now devoted himself to writing religious songs and poems with the view of correcting the popular taste, and displacing the "godlie and spiritual sangis and ballatis" of that age, which were nothing more than pious travesties of the profane ballads and songs then most in vogue. In 1599 he published "Hymnes, or Sacred Songs, where the right use of Poetry may be Espied," dedicated to "the faithful and vertuous Lady Elizabeth Melvil," generally styled Lady Culros, who wrote "Ane Godlye Dream, compylit in Scotish Meter," printed at Edinburgh in 1603, and at Aberdeen in 1644, which was a great favourite with the Presbyterians. The

"Hymnes, or Sacred Songs," were a few years ago reprinted by the Bannatyne Club. The best of these is "The Day Estivall," being a description of a summer day in Scotland, from dawn to twilight. Hume was also the author of a poem on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, entitled "The Triumph of the Lord after the Manner of Men," which has been praised by Dr Leyden, but never hitherto printed. He died in 1609.

HUME, DAVID, of Godscroft, a well-known controversial writer, historian, and Latin poet, was the second son of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Johnston of Elphinston, and is supposed to have been born about 1560. He was educated with his elder brother at the public school of Dunbar, and afterwards went to France, intending to make the tour of Italy, but had reached no farther than Geneva, when he was recalled by the dangerous illness of his brother, on which he returned to Scotland about the beginning of 1581. In 1583 he became confidential secretary to his relative, Archibald, "the Good Earl" of Angus, whom he accompanied on his retirement into England. He availed himself of the opportunity to visit London, and during his residence there he maintained a constant correspondence with the Earl, who, with the other exiled lords, remained at Newcastle. In 1585 he returned to Scotland with Angus, and till the Earl's death, which happened in 1588, he continued in the capacity of his secretary, and was engaged in some of the public transactions of the period.

In 1605 he published the first part of a Latin treatise, "De Unione Insulæ Britanniæ," which he dedicated to James VI., advocating his Majesty's favourite project of a union between England and Scotland. The same year he published his "Lusus Poetici," afterwards inserted in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum." In 1608 Hume entered upon a correspondence on the subject of episcopacy and presbytery with Law, Bishop of Orkney, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, and, in 1613, he began a controversy of the same nature with Cowper, Bishop of Galloway. About 1611 he wrote the "History of the House of Wedderburn, by a Son of the Family," which was lately printed for the Abbotsford Club. On the death of Prince Henry in 1612, he lamented his fate in a poem, entitled "Henrici Principis Justa." In 1617 he composed a congratulatory poem on the King's revisiting Scotland, entitled "Regi Suo Graticulatio." The same year he wrote, but did not publish, a prose work in reply to the injurious assertions relative to Scotland which Camden had inserted in his Britannia, also answered by Drummond.

Hume's principal work, supposed to have been written about 1625, is his "History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus," first printed at Edinburgh by Evan Tyler in 1644, and several times reprinted. He is conjectured to have died about 1630.

HUME, DAVID, a celebrated historian and philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, April 26, 1711, old style. He was the second son of Joseph Home of Ninewells, near Dunse, and was the first member of the family who adopted the name of Hume. His father's family was a branch of the Earl of Home's, but of reduced fortune. He lost his father in his infancy, and, along with a sister and elder brother, he was reared and educated under the care of his mother, the daughter of Sir David Falconer, Lord Newton, President of the Court of Session. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and was destined for the law, but his strong passion for literature gave him an insuperable aversion to the legal profession; and, as he informs us in his Memoirs, while his family believed him to be poring over Voet and Vinnius, he was exclusively occupied with Cicero and Virgil. In 1734, at the persuasion of his friends, he went

to Bristol, and entered the office of a respectable merchant in that city; but in a few months he discovered that commercial business was as irksome as the law, and, retiring to France, he resided for some time at Rheims, and afterwards lived for two years at La Fleche, in Anjou, quietly improving himself in literature, and subsisting frugally on his small fortune. In 1737 he went to London with two volumes of his "Treatise on Human Nature," which he had composed in his retirement. The work was published in 1738, but, as he himself remarks, it "fell dead-born from the press." In 1742 he printed at Edinburgh two volumes of his "Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary," which met with a more favourable reception In 1745 he was invited to reside with the young Marquis of Annandale, whose state of mind at that period rendered a guardian necessary. In this situation he remained for a year, and, on the death of Professor Cleghorn, he became a candidate for the vacant chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, but failed in his application, on account of his known infidelity. In 1746 he accompanied General St Clair as his secretary in an expedition avowedly against Canada, but which ended in an incursion on the French coast. In 1747 he attended the same officer in an embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin, when he wore the military uniform, in the character of aid-de-camp to the General. Believing that the neglect of his "Treatise upon Human Nature" proceeded more from the manner than the matter, he reconstructed the first part of it, and caused it to be published, while he resided at Turin, with the title of an "Inquiry concerning Human Understanding." It was, however, at the outset, equally unsuccessful with the treatise.

On his return from the Continent in 1749, he retired to his brother's house at Ninewells, where he resided for two years. In 1751 he repaired to London, where he published the second part of his Treatise remodelled, under the name of "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," which of all his writings he considered "incomparably the best." The public, however, thought otherwise, and the work, on its appearance, was totally neglected. In 1752 he published his "Political Discourses," which, says the author, "was the only work of mine that was successful on its first publication." In the same year he succeeded Ruddiman as Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, an office which gave him the command of an extensive collection of books and MSS., and he now formed the plan of writing the History of England. He commenced with the History of the House of Stuart, and on the appearance, in 1754, of the first volume, it was received, to use his own words, "with one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even of detestation." All sects and parties "united," he says, "in their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford." But his equally contemptuous mention of the opposing religious parties, and what Fox calls "his partiality to kings and princes," may rather be considered as the true cause of this outcry. Some time afterwards he brought out at London his "Natural History of Religion," which was answered in a pamphlet written by Warburton, but attributed to Dr Hurd. In 1756 he published the second volume of his History, embracing the interval from the death of Charles I. to the Revolution, which was more favourably received than the first had been. He now resolved to go back to an earlier period; and in 1759 he published his History of the House of Tudor, which excited nearly as much clamour against him as his first volume had done. His reputation, however, was now gradually increasing, and he completed his History by the publication of two additional volumes, in

1761. His History of England thenceforth became a standard work. Its statements and representations have, however, been ably examined and answered by writers belonging to all parties, and not only his impartiality but his accuracy has frequently with justice been called in question. By the interest of Lord Bute, he obtained a considerable pension from the Crown, and in 1763 he attended the Earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where he was gratified by a most enthusiastic reception in the fashionable and literary circles of that capital. In the summer of 1765 Lord Hertford was recalled to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, when Mr Hume was appointed Secretary to the embassy, and he officiated as charge d' affaires, until the arrival of the Duke of Richmond about the end of the same year. In the beginning of 1766 he returned to England, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with a delicacy and generosity which that eccentric individual requited with his usual suspicion and ingratitude.

In 1767 Mr Hume was appointed Under Secretary of State under General Conway, which post he held until the resignation of that minister in 1769. Being now possessed of an income of a thousand per annum, he finally retired to Edinburgh, where he became the head of that brilliant circle of eminent literary men, who then adorned the Scotish metropolis. In the spring of 1775 he began to be afflicted with a disorder in his bowels, and after a tedious illness, sustained by him with singular cheerfulness and equanimity, he died at Edinburgh, August 26, 1776, in the 65th year of his age. He bequeathed a certain sum for building his tomb, which was afterwards erected in the Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh.

HUME, David, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and an eminent writer on the criminal jurisprudence of his country, was a nephew of the Historian, and was born in 1756. He filled various important situations with great ability, having been successively Sheriff of Berwickshire and of West Lothian, Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, a Principal Clerk of the Court of Session, and one of the Barons of Exchequer, which latter office he held till the abolition of the Court in 1830. His great work on the Criminal Law of Scotland has long been considered as the text book in that department of jurisprudence, and is constantly referred to as authority both by the bench and the bar. It was published in 1797 in two volumes quarto, under the title of "Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes." Baron Hume died at Edinburgh, August 30, 1838. He left in the hands of the Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a valuable collection of MSS. and letters belonging or relating to his celebrated uncle.

HUME, Patrick, a learned commentator on Milton, supposed to have belonged to the Polwarth branch of the family of Home or Hume, lived about the close of the seventeenth century. The sixth edition of Paradise Lost, published by Tonson in 1695, is illustrated with Notes by him. In the fourth volume of Blackwood's Magazine, page 658, number for March 1819, will be found a series of extracts from Hume's Commentary, contrasted with the Notes of Mr Callender of Craigforth, appended to the First Book of Paradise Lost, published by Foulis of Glasgow in 1750.

HUME, Sir Patrick, Bart. of Polwarth, first Earl of Marchmont, a distinguished patriot and statesman, was born January 13, 1641. He succeeded his father in 1648, and was educated by his mother, the daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, as a strict Presbyterian. In 1665 he was elected Member of Parliament for the County of Berwick. He took a decided part against the tyrannical administration of the Duke of Lauderdale, and went to London in 1674 with the Duke

of Hamilton and others, to lay before the King the grievances of the nation. In September 1675, for his opposition to the measures of the government, he was imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. He was afterwards removed to the Castle of Dumbarton, and finally to Stirling Castle, from whence he was liberated by order of the King, in July 1679. He subsequently went to England, and had many conferences on the state of the nation with the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Russell, who was his near relative. In the autumn of 1684, finding that the government was bent on his destruction, Sir Patrick withdrew from his house, and concealed himself in the family burial vault, under the Parish Church of Polwarth, where he remained for several weeks, supplied every night with food by his celebrated daughter, Grizel, then only 12 years of age. As winter approached, he removed to a concealed place made by his Lady beneath the floor of an under apartment in his own house, where he lived for some time; but, water flowing in to the place of his retreat, he decided on quitting the kingdom, and accordingly departed in disguise. He had not been gone a few hours, when a party of soldiers came to his house in search of him. He succeeded in getting safely to Holland, where he was received with great respect by the Prince of Orange.

In 1685 he accompanied the Earl of Argyle in his unfortunate expedition to Scotland, and in May of that year his estate was confiscated, and a decree of forfeiture passed against him. On the failure of that ill-concerted enterprise, he was concealed for three weeks in the house of his friend Montgomery of Lainshaw, and afterwards wrote a narrative of the expedition, which was first printed in Mr Rose's Observations on Fox's Historical Work, and is inserted in the Marchmont papers, published in 1831. Having escaped by a vessel from the west coast, he landed at Bourdeaux, and then went to Holland, where he was joined by his wife and family. He settled at Utrecht, where, under the borrowed name of Dr Wallace, he remained three years and a half, and during that period endured many privations. Not being able to afford the expense of a tutor, he educated his children himself.

At the Revolution of 1688 he came over with the Prince of Orange, and took his seat in the Convention Parliament, which met at Edinburgh, March 14, 1689, as member for Berwickshire. In July 1690 his forfeiture was rescinded by act of Parliament; he was soon after sworn a Privy Councillor, and December 26, 1690, he was created a Peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Polwarth. In October 1692 he was appointed Sheriff of Berwickshire, in November 1693 one of the four Extraordinary Lords of Session, and May 2, 1696, was constituted High Chancellor of Scotland. In April 1697 he was created Earl of Marchmont; the same year he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury and Admiralty; and, in 1698, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament which met in July of that year. In 1702 he represented King William as High Commissioner to the General Assembly, when the death of the King interrupted the proceedings. After the accession of Queen Anne, he brought in a bill for securing the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, which was defeated by the prorogation of Parliament, and he was soon after deprived of the Great Seal. He was, subsequently, one of the most influential promoters of the Treaty of Union. After a long life spent in the service of his country, he died at Berwick, August 1, 1724, in the 84th year of his age. Besides the Narrative of the Expedition under the Earl of Argyle, already mentioned, his correspondence has been published in the Marchmont Papers. He wrote also an Essay on Surnames in Collier's Dictionary. His lady, daughter of Sir Thomas

Kerr of Cavers, died in 1703. He wrote in her Bible a very affecting testimony to her virtues.

His son, Alexander, second Earl of Marchmont, born in 1675, was admitted advocate in 1696, and married, in July 1697, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir George Campbell, when he assumed the name of Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock, in Ayrshire. In November 1704 he was appointed a Lord of Session. He was also a Privy Councillor and a Baron of the Court of Exchequer. In 1714 he resigned his seat in the Court of Session in favour of his brother. He was, subsequently, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Denmark, Lord Clerk Register; and, in 1721, First Ambassador to the Congress at Cambray. In 1724 he succeeded his father, and in 1727 was chosen one of the Sixteen Representative Peers. In 1733 he joined the Opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, in consequence of which, he was dismissed from his office of Lord Clerk Register. He died at London, February 27, 1740.

Hugh Campbell, the third and last Earl of Marchmont, was born February 15, 1708, and, at the general election of 1734, was chosen member for Berwickshire. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons as one of the most formidable adversaries of the Government, and Sir Robert Walpole declared that there were few things he more ardently desired than to see that young man at the head of his family. On the death of his father, in 1740, he succeeded to the Earldom. His Lordship was held in high estimation by his contemporaries. Lord Cobham gave him a place in the Temple of Worthies at Stow, and Pope introduced his name into the well-known inscription in his grotto at Twickenham. He was one of the executors of Pope, and also of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the latter of whom left him a legacy of L.2500. In 1750 he was elected one of the Representative Scots Peers, and was rechosen at every general election till 1784. In 1764 he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He died January 10, 1794. He was twice married, the second time to Miss Elizabeth Crompton, daughter of a linen draper in Cheapside; but leaving no heirs-male, his titles became extinct, while his estates were divided among his three daughters. He bequeathed his library, consisting of one of the most curious and valuable collection of books and MSS. in Great Britain, to his sole executor, the Right Hon. George Rose, whose son, Sir George Henry Rose, published, in 1831, "A Selection from the Papers of the Earls of Marchmont, illustrative of Events from 1685 to 1750," in 3 vols. 8vo.

HUNTER, Alexander, an ingenious physician and naturalist, was born in 1730. He studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. He afterwards established himself as a medical practitioner at York, where he attained high reputation in his profession, and was a principal contributor to the foundation of an asylum for lunatics. He was the author of several publications on rural and domestic economy; and superintended a new edition of Evelyn's "Sylva, or Discourse of Forest Trees, with Notes," 1778. He died in 1809, in the 80th year of his age.

HUNTER, Henry, D.D., a distinguished divine, was born, of poor parents, at Culross, in 1741. After studying theology at the University of Edinburgh, he became tutor to Mr Alexander Boswell, afterwards a Judge of the Court of Session, under the name of Lord Balmuto; and, subsequently, he was employed in the same capacity in the family of the Earl of Dundonald. In 1764 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and two years afterwards was ordained one of the ministers of South Leith. In 1769 he visited London, when his sermons attracted so much attention that he received a call from the Scots Congregation in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, which he declined; but, in 1771, he accepted an invitation

from the Congregation at London Wall, and about the same time received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of D.D. He first published several single sermons, preached on different occasions, which, with some miscellaneous pieces, appeared in a collected form in two volumes after his death. In 1783 he published the first volume of his "Sacred Biography, or the History of the Patriarchs, and Jesus Christ," which was completed in seven volumes, and has gone through several editions. Having entered upon a translation of Lavater's writings on "Physiognomy," he visited that celebrated philosopher in Switzerland, and, in 1789, he published the first number of the work, which ultimately extended to nine volumes 4to, embellished with above eight hundred engravings, the cost price of each copy being thirty pounds! Among his other translations were Euler's "Letters to a German Princess," since reprinted, with notes, by Sir David Brewster; St Pierre's "Studies of Nature," five volumes 8vo; Saurin's Sermons, and Sonini's Travels to Egypt. Whilst engaged on these works, he also published some volumes of Sermons, and his "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity." In 1793 he reprinted a Discourse, by Robert Fleming, first published in 1701, "On the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," supposed to contain some prophetic allusions to the events of the French Revolution. He had likewise begun the publication, in parts, of a popular "History of London," which his death prevented him from completing. Dr Hunter was for many years Secretary to the Corresponding Board of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands, and Chaplain to the Scots Corporation in London. He died, October 27, 1802, in the 62d year of his age, leaving a widow, with two sons and a daughter.

HUNTER, JOHN, a celebrated anatomist and surgeon, and medical writer, was born at Long Calderwood, of which his father was proprietor, parish of Kilbride, Lanarkshire, February 13, or, according to some accounts, July 14, 1728. His education was neglected, and it appears that when about the age of seventeen he went to Glasgow, and assisted his brother-in-law, a Mr Buchanan, in his trade as a cabinetmaker. Hearing of the success of his elder brother, William, in London, he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant, and was invited by him to the metropolis, where he arrived in September 1748. Having immediately entered upon the study of surgery, his improvement was so rapid, that in the winter of 1749 he was able to undertake the charge of the dissecting-room. In 1755 he was admitted to a partnership in the lectures delivered by his brother, when, applying himself assiduously to the acquirement of a knowledge of practical anatomy, he extended his inquiries from the human body to the structure of the inferior animals, and procured from the Tower, and from the keepers of menageries, subjects for dissection. He also purchased several rare animals, having formed a menagerie at Brompton, for the purpose of studying their habits and organization.

His health became so much impaired by his constant application, that he was obliged to retire from the dissecting-room; and, in May 1756, he became House Surgeon of St George's Hospital. In October 1760 he was appointed, by Mr Adair, surgeon in the army, and in 1761 was at the siege of Belleisle. In the subsequent year he accompanied the army to Portugal, and served as senior surgeon on the staff till the peace in 1763, when he returned to England. In the beginning of 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. The year following he was appointed Surgeon to St George's Hospital. His first publication, a Treatise "On the Natural History of the Teeth," appeared in 1771.

In the winter of 1773 he commenced a course of lectures on the theory and principles of surgery, in which he developed some of those peculiar doctrines which he afterwards explained more fully in his printed works. His profound acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and expert operator, but his fame chiefly rests on his researches concerning comparative anatomy. In January 1776 he was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the King.

In 1781 Mr Hunter was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, and in 1783 of the Royal Society of Medicine and Academy of Surgery at Paris. In the latter year he purchased a leasehold in Leicester Square, where he erected a building for his museum, lecture-room, &c. He now became one of the first surgeons in London, and acquired an extensive practice. In 1786 he was appointed Deputy Surgeon-General to the Army, and the same year he published his celebrated work on the Venereal Disease. About the same time appeared a quarto volume, entitled "Observations on Various Parts of the Animal Economy," consisting of Physiological Essays, most of which had been inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. Having, at various times, read before the Royal Society many valuable communications, in 1787, he received the gold Copleyan medal. On the death of Mr Adair, in 1789, he was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Surgeon-General to the Army. The last of his publications that he prepared for the press was his "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds," which was published posthumously in 1794, with an account of his Life by his brother-in-law, Sir Everard Home. Mr Hunter died suddenly in the Board Room of St George's Hospital, October 16, 1793, in the 64th year of his age. His museum was purchased by Government for L.15,000; and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons for the benefit of science. He had married, in 1771, the daughter of Mr Robert Home, surgeon in the army, by whom he had two children. His widow, who was an accomplished lyric poetess, and the authoress of "The Son of Alknomook," and "Queen Mary's Lament," which, with other pieces, were collected into a volume, survived him till Jan. 7, 1821.

HUNTER, John, LL.D., an eminent classical scholar, the son of a respectable farmer in the Upper District of Nithsdale, was born in 1747. While yet a boy, he was left an orphan in straitened circumstances, but received a sound elementary education, and studied at the University of Edinburgh, supporting himself by teaching, like many others similarly situated, who afterwards attained to a high rank in literature. His scholarship attracted the notice of Lord Monboddo, who for some time employed him as his clerk. In 1775 he was elected, by competition, Professor of Humanity in St Andrews, and he continued to teach that class till the close of the session 1826–27, a period of more than half a century, when he was appointed Principal of the United College of St Salvador and St Leonard. In 1797 he published a correct and valuable edition of Horace, extended into two volumes in 1813. In 1799 he brought out an edition of the works of Virgil, with Notes. He also published an annotated edition of Livy, and composed an invaluable disquisition on the Verb, printed as an Appendix to Ruddiman's Rudiments. An extremely beautiful and subtle Grammatical Essay, written by him, "On the Nature, Import, and Effect of certain Conjunctions," is inserted in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, 1788. The Article "Grammar," in the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, contains a digest of his most valuable speculations regarding the Nature of the Relative Pronoun, the Tenses of the Verb, &c., chiefly collected from his own verbal communications, by the late learned sub-editor of that extensive and useful work.

Dr Hunter died of cholera January 18, 1837, in the 91st year of his age. He married while in the employment of Lord Monboddo, and left a large family.

HUNTER, Samuel, a highly popular and justly respected citizen of Glasgow, was the son of the minister of Stoneykirk in Wigtonshire, at the manse of which parish he was born March 19, 1769. After receiving the rudiments of his education in his native place, he was sent to the College of Glasgow, where he studied medicine, and about the end of last century served in Ireland as a surgeon in the army. He afterwards relinquished the medical profession, and became a Captain in the North Lowland Fencibles. In January 1803 he was admitted principal proprietor of the Glasgow Herald and Advertiser, and appointed Editor; from which period to 1837, when he retired from it, he conducted that respectable Journal with equal ability and success, on moderate Conservative principles, and from a limited circulation, made it the principal paper in the West of Scotland.

Shortly after his assuming the management of the Herald, he was appointed Major in a corps of Gentlemen Sharpshooters, which had been raised at Glasgow for the defence of the country against the threatened invasion of Bonaparte. Subsequently he was nominated Colonel Commandant of the fourth regiment of Highland Local Militia; and when he made his appearance at the head of his corps, his stately person attired in the full Highland garb, he was welcomed with an enthusiasm which was a proud proof of his great popularity with his fellow-citizens. He was afterwards chosen a member of the Town Council and, in course of time, a magistrate of the city; and his bearing in that responsible situation was ever dignified and upright. In 1820, when the west of Scotland was in a state of great excitement, he was once more brought into active service, as commandant of a very fine corps of Gentlemen Sharpshooters, then raised for the preservation of the peace of the country. Mr Hunter possessed an enlarged and cultivated mind, with much general information, and was remarkable no less for his high principles of honour, his sterling sound sense, and his firm and temperate character, than for his public spirit, and his convivial and companionable qualities. His benevolence was truly liberal and unostentatious, and many pleasant anecdotes are told of his wit and genuine humour. He died, unmarried, at the Manse of Kilwinning in Ayrshire, the residence of his nephew, the Rev. Mr Campbell, June 9, 1839, and was buried in the churchyard of that parish.

HUNTER, William, M.D., an eminent Physician and Lecturer on Anatomy, elder brother of the celebrated John Hunter, was born May 23, 1718, at Long Calderwood, in the parish of Kilbride, Lanarkshire. With the intention of studying for the Church, he was, at the age of fifteen, sent to the University of Glasgow, where he spent five years. But having become acquainted with Dr Cullen, then established in practice in Hamilton, he changed his views, and devoted himself to the profession of Medicine. In 1737 he went to reside with Dr Cullen, and remained with him for three years, when it was agreed that, after completing his studies, he should be received into partnership with him. In November 1740 he repaired to Edinburgh, to attend the medical classes, and in the ensuing spring proceeded to London, and at first lived as a pupil in the house of Dr Smellie, the Accoucheur. Having become known through a letter of introduction from Mr Foulis, printer in Glasgow, to his countryman, Dr James Douglas, that eminent Physician engaged him as an assistant in making dissections for a splendid work on the Anatomy of the Bones, which he was then preparing for publication. Dr Douglas died in the following year,

but Hunter continued to reside in the family, to superintend the education of his son. During this period he attended the Anatomical Classes in St George's Hospital.

In 1745 Mr Hunter communicated a paper to the Royal Society, respecting the structure of the cartilages of the human body; and in the following winter he commenced a course of Lectures on Surgery and Anatomy. In 1747 he was admitted a Member of the College of Surgeons; and in the subsequent spring he accompanied his pupil on a tour through Holland to Paris. On this occasion he visited the Anatomical Museum of the great Albinus at Leyden.

In 1750 he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Glasgow, on which he quitted Dr Douglas' family, and, taking a house in Jermyn Street, began to practise as a Physician. He had previously practised Surgery and Midwifery, and was appointed Accoucheur to the British Lying-in Hospital. He now relinquished the Surgical department of his profession, and soon became the first Accoucheur in the Metropolis. In 1756 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and was soon after elected a member of the Medical Society. In the first volume of their "Observations and Enquiries," published in 1757, appears Dr Hunter's History of an Aneurism of the Aorta; and he was an important contributor to the subsequent publications of the Society. In 1762 he published his "Medical Commentaries," and subsequently added a Supplement, the object of which was to vindicate his claim to some anatomical discoveries, in opposition to Dr Munro, Secundus, and others. The same year he was consulted on the pregnancy of Queen Charlotte, and in 1764 was named one of the Physicians Extraordinary to her Majesty. In 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which, the year following, he communicated his Observations on the Bones, supposed to be those of the Mammoth, found near the river Ohio, in America. In 1768 he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the same year, at the Institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, he was appointed by his Majesty Professor of Anatomy. The most elaborate and splendid of his publications, "The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus," folio, illustrated by thirty-four large plates, appeared in 1775. In 1778 he published "Reflections on the Section of the Lymphysis Pubis," designed to show the inutility of that surgical operation. In 1780 he was chosen a foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, and in 1782 of the Royal Academy of Sciences in that city. On the death of Dr Fothergill, in January 1781, he was unanimously elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Having, by his extensive practice and economical habits, acquired a large fortune, he determined to set apart what was sufficient for his own wants, and devote the remainder of his wealth, which continued to accumulate, to the founding of a museum. Accordingly, in 1770, he purchased a spot of ground in Great Windmill Street, where he built a house and Anatomical Theatre, and collected a most extensive and magnificent Museum, which, after his death, was valued at L.150,000. It consisted of specimens of human and comparative anatomy, fossils, shells, corals, and other curious subjects of natural history, with the most splendid collection of Greek and Latin books that had been accumulated by any person since the days of Dr Mead. It was also enriched by a cabinet of ancient coins and medals, for the duplicates of which Government paid his executors L.40,000, and added them to those in the British Museum. Of a part of this collection, his friend Dr Combe published an elegant catalogue in 4to, in 1783.

Dr Hunter had been subject to attacks of irregular gout since 1773,

and at one time he intended to pass the remainder of his days in retirement in his native country; but the expenses of his museum prevented him from relinquishing his practice. He died, unmarried, at London, March 30, 1783; bequeathing the whole of his extensive Museum to the University of Glasgow, with L.8000 in cash for an appropriate building for its reception, and a further sum of L.500 per annum to bear the charges of its preservation. The family property of Long Calderwood was left to his nephew, Dr Baillie, who generously gave it to John Hunter, who had unfortunately had a quarrel with his brother some years before.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a medical writer and naturalist, was born in Montrose, and studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1777. He served an apprenticeship to a surgeon, with whom he remained four years, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine, he obtained a situation on board an East Indiaman; from which he was transferred in 1781 to the Company's Medical Establishment at Bengal. Between 1784 and 1794 he acted as Secretary to the Asiatic Society, and Professor and Examiner at the College of Calcutta, and also as Surgeon to Major Palmer's embassy with Dowlat Raj Scindia; in which capacities he had the best opportunities of studying the languages and literature of India. From 1794 to 1806 he was Surgeon of the Marines, and for some years Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Island of Java. In 1785 he published "A Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu;" in 1788 an "Account of some Artificial Caverns near Bombay;" and in 1804 "An Essay on the Diseases Incident to Indian Seamen, or Lascars, on Long Voyages." He also contributed papers on Medicine, Natural History, &c., to the Asiatic Researches, and other periodical works. He died of a fever in India in 1815, when preparing to return to Scotland, after an absence of 38 years.

HUTTON, JAMES, an eminent geologist and philosopher, the son of a respectable merchant in Edinburgh, who was at one time City Treasurer, was born June 3, 1726. He studied at the University of his native city, and, in 1743, was entered as an apprentice to a writer to the signet; but his inclination leading him to the study of chemistry, he soon after adopted the profession of medicine in preference. After attending the medical classes three years at Edinburgh, he repaired to Paris, and returned home by way of Leyden, where he took his degree of M.D. in September 1749. He afterwards, with Mr James Davie, established a manufacture of sal ammoniac from coal soot. Having little prospect of success in the practice of medicine, he resolved to apply himself to agriculture; with this view he lived for some time at the house of a farmer in Norfolk, occasionally making journies on foot into different parts of England, and on the road prosecuting his researches in geology and mineralogy. He also set out on a similar tour through the Netherlands.

In the summer of 1754 he commenced agriculturist on a small property in Berwickshire left him by his father, and having brought a plough and ploughman with him from Norfolk, he introduced the improved mode of husbandry practised in that county. In 1768 he removed to Edinburgh, and thenceforth devoted his whole attention to scientific pursuits. In 1777 appeared his first publication, which was a small pamphlet on the distinction between coal and culm, a question then agitated before the Board of Customs and Privy Council, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of duty which ought to be levied on each, when carried coastwise. In 1792 he published, at Edinburgh, "Dissertations on Different Subjects in Natural Philosophy;" in 1794 "An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philoso-

phy;" and in 1795 appeared his great work, "The Theory of the Earth," with proofs and illustrations, in four parts. A sketch of this "Theory" had been originally communicated to the Royal Society, in whose Transactions it was published; but his System of Geology, which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire, having excited a warm controversy among men of science, and met with a severe attack from Dr Kirwan of Dublin, Dr Hutton was induced to enlarge and publish separately the entire work, which he did in two volumes 8vo. His hypothesis was countenanced by Dr Black, Mr Clerk of Eldin, and others, and was ably defended by the late Professor Playfair, who, in 1802, published his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth." He next commenced a work, entitled "Elements of Agriculture," which his death prevented him from completing. He died, unmarried, March 26, 1797. He retained his faculties to the last, and wrote a good deal the day he died.

I.

INGLIS, Henry David, a pleasing and popular writer, whose early works were published under the name of Derwent Conway, was the only son of an advocate in Edinburgh, where he was born in 1795. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans; and through this lady, herself the authoress of an heroic poem, Mr Inglis was allied to the noble house of Buchan. He is chiefly known as a writer of travels, but he excelled also in fiction. His first work was entitled "Tales of Ardennes," which was followed, in 1828, by "Solitary Walks through Many Lands." His "Travels in Norway and Sweden" appeared in 1829; "Switzerland and the Pyrenees," in 1831; "Spain in 1830," the same year; "Travels in the Tyrol," 1833; and in the subsequent year, "Ireland in 1834," and "The Channel Islands." Of his fictitious works, his "New Gil Blas" has been ranked as the best, yet it was the only one of them all that was unsuccessful. Mr Inglis died at London, of a disease of the brain, March 20, 1835.

INGLIS, Sir James, a dignified priest, supposed to have been the author of "The Complaynt of Scotland," first published at St Andrews in 1548, flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was esteemed in his time as a poet and man of learning, and is alluded to by Sir David Lindsay in his Prologue to the Papingo, as a writer of "ballatis, farsis, and plesand playis." None of his poetical pieces have come down to us, except "A General Satire," printed by Hailes and Sibbald. About 1515 he was Secretary to Queen Margaret, widow of James IV.; and, in February 1527, he is styled Chancellor of the Royal Chapel of Stirling. He was soon after created Abbot of Culross, and was murdered, March 1, 1530, by Blackater, Laird of Tulliallan, who, with an accomplice, a priest of the same abbey, named Sir William Lothian, was, for the crime, beheaded at Edinburgh. Mackenzie, evidently confounding him with another person of the same name, inaccurately states that Inglis died in 1554. "The Complaynt of Scotland," which is the earliest Scotish prose work extant, and contains a minute account of the manners, customs, and popular literature of Scotland at the period at which it was written, has also been

attributed to James Wedderburn and Sir David Lindsay.

INGLIS, JOHN, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in Perthshire in 1763. In 1796 he was translated from the parish of Tibbermuir to the Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, where he became the colleague of Dr Erskine, and the successor of Principal Robertson. In 1804 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, and subsequently he was appointed one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal. For nearly thirty years he was the leader of the Presbytery of Edinburgh; and though in church politics he differed from the popular party, he lived with all on terms of affectionate kindness and cordiality. As a preacher, his discourses were much admired for their intellectual character. He died at Edinburgh, January 2, 1834, aged 71. Besides some minor publications, he left two works of great merit; one on the Evidences of Christianity, and the other in Defence of Ecclesiastical Establishments, the latter published in 1833.

INNES, JOHN, an anatomist of considerable skill, was a native of the Highlands, and for many years dissector to Dr Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. He was the author of a "Short Description of the Human Muscles," published at Edinburgh in 1776, and of "Eight Anatomical Tables of the Human Body," which appeared the same year. He died January 11, 1778.

INNES, THOMAS, a Catholic priest, distinguished for his researches in early Scotish history, was Superior of the Scots College at Paris, during the first part of the eighteenth century. He received the rudiments of his education in Scotland, but left his native country early in life. About 1724 a desire to investigate the history of Scotland brought him to Edinburgh, where he spent most of his time in the Advocates' Library, looking over books and MSS. In 1729 he published, at London, "A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain," 2 vols. 8vo, which contains much valuable information of interest to the historian, the critic, and the antiquary. According to Wodrow, he was also engaged collecting materials for an "Early History of the Church of Scotland," which was never published. He died in 1744. He succeeded his brother, Louis Innes, as Principal of the Scots College, Paris. Louis held that office when James II. sought an asylum in France, and was made Almoner to the Queen, and Secretary of State to the expatriated Monarch. To Louis Innes is ascribed the compilation of "The Memoirs of James II.," an abstract of which was published by Dr J. S. Clarke, at London, in 1806, in 2 vols. quarto.

IRVINE, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent antiquarian and philologist, of the family of Irvine of Bonshaw, lived in the seventeenth century. While attending the College at Edinburgh, he seems to have rendered himself obnoxious for his zealous adherence to Episcopacy, as, about 1639, he was dismissed the University for resisting the National Covenant. Having been involved in the Irish troubles, he was deprived of his estate, and was compelled, for a livelihood, to become a schoolmaster, first at Leith, and subsequently at Preston. He had originally studied for the medical profession, and afterwards practised as a surgeon and physician in Edinburgh. Some time after 1650 he was appointed a chirurgeon in the army of General Monk. In that year he published a small volume, called "Bellum Grammaticale," which is now very scarce. In 1656 appeared a curious treatise by him on animal magnetism, entitled "Medicina Magnetica; or the rare and wonderful Art of Curing by Sympathy, laid open in Aphorisms, proved in Conclusions, and digested into an easy method drawn from both;" dedicated to General Monk. His principal work, the "Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura Latino-Verna-

cula," being an explanatory Dictionary of the proper names used in Scotish History, was published at Edinburgh in 1682, and reprinted in 1819. Having been previously discharged from the King's service, an act of the Scots Parliament was passed, in 1685, granting to Irvine the right to practise as a physician in Edinburgh, independent of the College of Physicians, then recently incorporated. The date of his death is unknown.

IRVING, Rev. Edward, M.A., a celebrated preacher, was born in the burgh of Annan, August 15, 1792. His father was a respectable tanner in that town, and became owner of a considerable portion of burgage and landed property in the vicinity. After receiving a good elementary education in his native place, he was sent to prosecute his studies at the University of Edinburgh. His proficiency in the mathematics attracted the attention of Professor Leslie, who recommended him, when only in his seventeenth year, as mathematical teacher in an academy at Haddington. This situation he occupied only a year, when he obtained one more lucrative in a larger establishment at Kirkaldy, where he also kept boarders, and gave private tuition. He remained nearly seven years at Kirkaldy, during which time he completed his probationary terms, and became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. In 1819 he removed to Edinburgh, resolved to devote himself to preaching the Gospel, and on Dr Chalmers hearing him preach from the pulpit of St George's Church in that city, he was so favourably impressed with his abilities, that he subsequently appointed him his assistant in St John's Church, Glasgow.

In 1822 Mr Irving accepted an invitation from the managers of the small congregation of Scots Presbyterians meeting at the Caledonian Asylum, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London; and shortly after obtaining this living, he married Isabella, daughter of the Rev. John Martin, one of the ministers of Kirkaldy, to whom he had been previously engaged. The novelty of his style, and the force and eloquence of his discourses, soon rendered him the most popular preacher of his time, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulation attracted very large congregations. The principal orators and statesmen of the day crowded to hear him, he literally became "quite the rage" among the wealthy and fashionable of the metropolis, and his chapel doors were thronged with carriages, so that it was found necessary to grant admittance only by tickets.

In 1823 Mr Irving published an octavo volume of 600 pages, with the singular title of "For the Oracles of God, Four Orations—for Judgment to Come, an Argument in Nine Parts." Such was the demand for this publication, that, though it underwent the most severe and searching criticism, a third edition was called for in less than six months.

In May 1824 he preached for the London Missionary Society one of their anniversary sermons, and early in the following year he published his discourse on the occasion, under the title of "For Missionaries after the Apostolic School, a Series of Orations, in Four Parts." It was dedicated to Coleridge the poet, with whom he had recently formed an intimate acquaintance.

In 1825 Mr Irving preached the anniversary sermon for the Continental Society, the substance of which he afterwards published in a Treatise on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, entitled "Babylon and Infidelity Fore-doomed of God." This work he dedicated to Mr Hatley Frere, brother to the British Envoy at the Court of Madrid, and one of the persons, about twenty in number, who, with Mr Irving, assembled at Albury Park, the seat of Mr Henry Drummond, the banker, for the express object of studying or elucidating "the sublime science of sacred prophecy." An account of this meeting was published by Mr Drummond in 1827, in a

work entitled "Dialogues on Prophecy," 3 vols. 8vo. About 1826 Mr Irving drew up his Introductory Essay to Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Book of Psalms, published in Glasgow, which is generally considered one of the best of his writings. In 1827 he published "The Coming of the Messiah in Glory and Majesty, by Juan Josafat Ben Ezra, a Converted Jew," translated from the Spanish. In 1828 he preached a fast-day sermon before the Presbytery of London, which he afterwards printed under the title of an "Apology for the Ancient Fulness and Purity of the Doctrine of the Kirk of Scotland." In the same year he contributed to an annual then existing under the name of the "Anniversary," a sketch, entitled "A Tale of the Times of the Martyrs." He also published a Letter to the King against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and "Last Days, and Discourses on the Evil Character of these Times."

In the course of 1827 he was first observed in his discourses to have departed from the doctrinal Standards of the Church of Scotland, by the unusual manner in which he spoke concerning the human nature of our Saviour. On the formation in the metropolis of a Society for the Distribution of "Gospel Tracts," Mr Irving preached a collection sermon in aid of the funds of the new institution, and it is said to have been on the delivery of his discourse on that occasion that some of his hearers were astounded by his assertion of "the sinfulness of Christ's human nature." In 1828 issued from the press his "Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses," in 3 vols. 8vo, in which his new doctrines were developed at large. The chapel in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, being found too small to contain the large concourse of persons who continued to throng to it, a subscription was entered into to erect a larger and more commodious church, and the handsome edifice in Regent's Square was completed in 1829. In the spring of that year, Mr Irving paid a visit to his friends in Scotland, and while at Edinburgh he delivered a course of fifteen "Lectures on the Book of the Revelation," which were published in parts, the whole making four volumes duodecimo.

In the early part of 1830 the subject of his heretical views was taken up by the Scotish Church in London, and at a meeting of the Presbytery on November 29 of that year, the report of the committee appointed to examine his work on Christ's Humanity was read. It charged him with holding Christ guilty of original and actual sin, and with denying the doctrines of atonement, satisfaction, imputation, and substitution. The revolting exhibition of the "unknown tongues," uttered by some designing or deluded persons of his congregation, principally females, and pronounced by Mr Irving from the pulpit to be the "manifestations of the Holy Ghost," next occupied public attention; and the Trustees of the National Scotish Church, Regent's Square, at last found it necessary to prefer charges against him in addition to those which were already before the Presbytery. On May 2, 1832, the London Presbytery unanimously found him guilty of heresy, and thus dispossessed him of his cure as minister of the church in Regent's Square; and the Presbytery of Annan, of which he was a member, on March 13, 1833, formally deposed him from the ministry of the Church of Scotland. After a course of itinerant open-air preaching in his native district, Mr Irving returned to London, and continued to officiate in the picture gallery of the late Mr Benjamin West, in Newman Street, which had been fitted up as a chapel by some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers.

His laborious and unceasing efforts to propagate his peculiar religious tenets brought on consumption, and in the autumn of 1834 he went to Scotland for the benefit of his health; but rapidly becoming worse, he died at

Glasgow, December 6, 1834. He left a widow, with a son and two daughters. He was only in his 42d year at the time of his death, although his long grey hair and wrinkled brow made him appear much older. There can be no doubt that the melancholy errors and extravagancies into which he was betrayed in the latter years of his life were the effects of a diseased imagination, arising from that morbid love of the marvellous, and craving for notoriety, for which he was remarkable, and to which he at last fell a victim.

J.

JACK, GILBERT, a learned metaphysician and medical writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1578. He studied under Robert Howie, who, in 1593, was made Principal of Marischal College, on its erection into a University. It is stated by Freher, that he attended the Philosophy Class at St Andrews, taught by Robert Hay, an eminent theologian, at whose advice he afterwards pursued his studies at the Colleges of Herborn and Helmstadt, on the Continent. In 1604, a period when almost every College in Europe numbered a Scotsman among its Professors, he was appointed to the chair of Philosophy in the University of Leyden, where, having studied medicine, he took his degree of M.D. in 1611. In 1612 he published "Institutiones Physicæ, Juventutis Lugdunensis Studiis potissimum dicatæ," reprinted with notes in 1616. In 1624 appeared his "Institutiones Medicinæ," and shortly afterwards he was offered the chair of Civil History at Oxford, which he declined. He died April 17, 1628, leaving a widow and ten children.

JACK, THOMAS, an eminent scholar of the sixteenth century, was master of the Grammar School at Glasgow, which situation he relinquished in 1574, to become minister of the parish of Eastwood, near Paisley. In 1592 appeared his "Onomasticon Poeticum," a sort of Dictionary in blank Latin verse, of the localities of classical poetry, which is now very scarce. From the dedication, it appears that the work was revised by Buchanan. In 1582 Jack was minister of Rutherglen, and as such was one of those who opposed the election of Robert Montgomery as Archbishop of Glasgow. In 1590 he was a member of the General Assembly. He died in 1596.

JAMES I., King of Scotland, one of the best of our old poets, the third son of Robert III., by Annabella Drummond, was born at Dunfermline in 1394. His elder brother, David, having fallen a victim to the ambition of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, King Robert resolved to send James to the Court of France to complete his education, which had been begun under Walter Wardlaw, Archbishop of St Andrews. Accordingly, in 1405, when only eleven years of age, the young Prince sailed from his native country, under the care of the Earl of Orkney, but his vessel being taken by an English squadron, in violation of a treaty of peace, which at this time subsisted between the two countries, he was carried prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained for two years, and was afterwards transferred to Windsor Castle. Though kept in close confinement, he was instructed in every branch of knowledge which that age afforded, and became also eminently expert in all athletic exercises. His father having died of grief at his capture, his uncle, Albany, and after his death his son Murdoch, ruled as Regent in his absence.

In 1421 Henry V. of England took

James with him in his second expedition against France, in the hope of detaching the Scots auxiliaries from the French service; and on his return recommitted him to Windsor Castle. He cheered the gloom of his prison by the consolations of philosophy and poetry, in the latter of which he excelled. At length, after a captivity of nearly nineteen years, he was restored, when in his 30th year, to his kingdom, by the Duke of Bedford, then Regent of England, and he returned to Scotland in April 1424, having espoused the Lady Joanna Beaufort, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, of the blood royal of England. This lady was the fair beauty alluded to in his choice poem of "The King's Quhair," of whom he became enamoured on seeing her from his window, walking in the royal gardens at Windsor Castle.

Finding that the Duke of Albany, and his son Murdoch, had alienated most of the royal possessions, and reduced the kingdom to a state of anarchy and lawless disorder, he caused the latter, with his two sons, and the aged Earl of Lennox, to be executed as traitors, and their estates to be confiscated to the Crown. By the enactment in Parliament of wise and judicious laws he endeavoured to curb the power of the nobility, and to improve the condition of the people; which, while it rendered him popular with his subjects generally, drew upon him the hatred and indignation of his ferocious nobles.

In 1436 he renewed the alliance with France, giving his daughter Margaret in marriage to the Dauphin. A fruitless attempt of the English to intercept at sea the Princess on her passage, induced James to declare war against England, and raising an army he laid siege to Roxburgh Castle, but not being supported by his barons, he disbanded his forces, and retired to a Carthusian monastery, which he had himself founded near Perth, where he was cruelly murdered, on the night of February 20, 1437, by a band of Highland ruffians, headed by Sir Robert Graham of Strathearn, when James was in his 44th year. He left a son and five daughters. His death was universally bewailed by the nation, and his inhuman murderers were put to death by the most horrible tortures.

James I. holds a high rank among Scotish Poets. The chief memorial of his fame is his allegorical poem of "The King's Quhair," the only manuscript copy of which in existence was discovered in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by Lord Woodhouselee, who, in 1783, first published it to the world, with explanatory notes and a critical dissertation. To James is likewise ascribed two humorous poems, entitled "Christ's Kirk on the Green," and "Peblis to the Play," descriptive of the rural manners and pastimes of that age. Historians relate that he was also a skilful musician, and some attribute to him the invention of many of our most favourite national melodies.

JAMES II., King of Scotland, succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father in 1437, when only seven years of age, and during his minority the public affairs were chiefly directed by Chancellor Crichton, who had been the minister of James I. When, at length, he assumed the government into his own hands, James displayed a prudence and fortitude which inspired hopes of an energetic and prosperous reign. He succeeded in overawing and nearly ruining the potent family of Douglas, which had so long rivalled and defied the Crown, and with his own hand stabbed the eighth Earl to the heart in Stirling Castle. He procured the sanction of Parliament to laws more subversive of the power of the nobles than had been obtained by any of his predecessors. By one of these, not only all the vast possessions of the Earl of Douglas were annexed to the Crown, but all prior and future alienations of Crown lands were declared to be void. He was accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of

Roxburgh, August 1460, in the 30th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign.

JAMES III., born in 1453, ascended the throne in 1460. Like his father and grandfather, he aimed at humbling the power of the nobles; but far inferior to them in abilities and address, he attached himself to persons of mean station, and treated his nobility with coldness and neglect. Having detected a design formed against him, in which his brothers, Alexander Duke of Albany, and John Earl of Mar, were implicated, James seized their persons, and committed Albany to Edinburgh Castle, while Mar was murdered, it is said, by the King's command. Albany made his escape, and concluded a treaty with Edward IV. of England, in consequence of which he returned to Scotland with a powerful army under the Duke of Gloucester. James was compelled to implore the assistance of his nobles, and while they lay in the camp near Lauder, the Earls of Angus, Huntly, and Lennox, with other Barons of less note, forcibly entered the apartment of their Sovereign, seized all his favourites, except one Ramsay, afterwards created Earl of Bothwell, and, without any form of trial, hanged them over the bridge. After various intrigues and insurrections, a large party of the nobles appeared in rebellion against his authority, and having obtained possession of the King's eldest son, a youth of fifteen, they placed him at their head, and openly declared their intention of depriving James of a Crown of which he had proved himself unworthy. Roused by his danger, the King took the field, his troops being at least equal to those of the malcontents. They came to an engagement at Sauchie, near Stirling, July 11, 1488. James fled at the first onset, was thrown from his horse, carried into a miller's hut, and by a person who, calling himself a priest, was brought to confess him, he was treacherously murdered, in the 36th year of his age, and 28th of his reign.

JAMES IV., eldest son of James III., by Margaret, Princess of Denmark, was born in March 1472, and succeeded to the throne in 1488. Naturally generous and brave, and fond of magnificence, he soon acquired the confidence of his nobles, and by his amiable and popular manners, and the enactment of wise and salutary laws, obtained the affections of his people. He excelled in all warlike exercises; and, by frequent tournaments and other splendid exhibitions, he attracted to his Court not only his own nobility, but also many knights from foreign countries. To acquaint himself with the wants, manners, and pursuits of his subjects, he was also in the habit of mixing amongst them in disguise. In 1503 he married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, an event which laid the foundation of the future union of the two Crowns. By the marriage treaty a peace was concluded with England, which continued unbroken for nine years, during which time the kingdom, under his beneficent government, enjoyed the utmost tranquillity and prosperity. Unfortunately, however, James' impetuous and chivalric character could ill brook some indications of hostility shown by his brother-in-law, Henry VIII., soon after his accession to the English throne; and, assembling a numerous army, he invaded the northern counties of England. He was encountered by the Earl of Surrey at the head of 31,000 men, on the fatal field of Flodden, September 9, 1513, when the Scots army sustained a decisive overthrow, the King and the choicest of his nobility being among the slain. James was in the 41st year of his age, and 26th of his reign, at the time of this disastrous engagement, in which twelve earls, thirteen lords, five eldest sons of peers, fifty gentlemen of note, several dignitaries of the church, and about ten thousand common men, were left on the field with their sovereign.

JAMES V. was only eighteen months old when he succeeded to the

throne, having been born in April 1512. Among the persons who had the principal charge of his education were Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Gavin Dunbar, and John Bellenden. In 1524, when only in his twelfth year, the nobles, tired of the state of misrule into which the country had been brought, and of the dissensions which prevailed among themselves, requested the young King to assume the government. His power, however, was merely nominal, as four guardians were appointed, by whom the whole authority of the State was exercised in his name. The Earl of Angus, one of these, soon obtained the ascendancy over his colleagues, and he held the King in such restraint as induced James, in his seventeenth year, to make his escape from the palace of Falkland, and take refuge in Stirling Castle, the residence of his mother. By the most vigorous measures, the King now proceeded to repress disorders and punish crime throughout the kingdom. Attended by a numerous retinue, under the pretence of enjoying the pleasures of hunting, he made progresses into the unsettled parts of the country, executing thieves and marauders, and caused the law to be obeyed even in the remotest parts of his dominions. The most memorable of his victims was the Border outlaw, Johnie Armstrong, who, on coming to pay his respects to the King, was summarily hanged with all his followers.

In 1535 James went over to France upon a matrimonial expedition, and married Magdalene, eldest daughter of the French king, who died of consumption within forty days after her arrival in Scotland. He afterwards, in June 1538, espoused Mary of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville. A rupture with Henry VIII. led to the battle of Solway Moss, one of the most inglorious in the Scotish annals. The chief command of the Scots troops having been conferred on Oliver Sinclair, a favourite of the King, the haughty and discontented nobles indignantly refused to obey such a leader, and were, in consequence, easily defeated by an inferior body of English. When the tidings of this disaster reached James, he was struck to the heart with grief and mortification. Hastening to Edinburgh, he shut himself up for a week, and then passed over to Falkland, where he took to his bed. Meantime his Queen had been delivered at Linlithgow of a daughter, afterwards the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. On being informed of this event, he exclaimed, "It (meaning the Crown) cam with ane lass, and it will go with ane lass," and in a few days thereafter expired, December 13, 1542, being only in his thirtieth year. His love of justice endeared him to the people, who conferred on him the proud title of "King of the Poor." To gratify a strong passion for romantic adventure, James V. used often to roam through the country in disguise, under the name of "The Gudeman of Ballangeich." He was the author of the well-known ballad of "The Gaberlunzie Man;" and to him is also ascribed the popular old song of "The Jollie Beggar," both founded on his own adventures.

JAMES VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Lord Darnley, was born in Edinburgh Castle, June 19, 1566. In July of the following year, on the forced resignation of his mother, James was crowned king at Stirling, when he was scarcely more than a year old. Soon after his birth he was entrusted to the care of the Earl of Mar, and his youth was passed at Stirling Castle, under the tuition chiefly of George Buchanan. He was of a docile but timid disposition, and his progress in learning was rapid. During his minority the kingdom was governed by Regents, of whom the Earls of Morton and Murray were the most conspicuous. In 1578 James assumed the government into his own hands, and early discovered that excessive propensity to favouritism

which accompanied him through life. His preference of the Duke of Lennox and Captain James Stewart, son of Lord Ochiltree, created Earl of Arran, led to the celebrated "Raid of Ruthven" in August 1582, when the confederated nobles compelled him to dismiss Lennox and Arran from his councils. Soon after, however, James made his escape from Ruthven Castle, when he recalled the Earl of Arran, executed the Earl of Gowrie for treason, and banished most of the Lords who had been engaged with him in that enterprise. In 1585 the banished nobles returned to Scotland with an army, and succeeded in obtaining a pardon for themselves, as well as the removal of the favourites from the King's presence.

During the long imprisonment of his ill-fated mother, James treated her with neglect; but when it became evident that Queen Elizabeth was at length about to consummate her cruelty to Mary by putting her to a violent death, he felt himself called upon to interfere. He sent a letter of remonstrance to the English Queen, and appealed to his foreign allies for assistance. On receiving the tidings of her execution, he exhibited every outward sign of grief and indignation. He rejected with becoming spirit the excuses of Elizabeth, and made preparations for war, but, conscious of the inadequacy of his resources, no actual hostilities took place.

In 1589 James contracted a matrimonial alliance with Anne, second daughter of Frederick, King of Denmark. The princess, on her voyage, being, by contrary winds, driven back to Norway, James sailed in quest of her, and after a winter passed in feasting and revelry at Copenhagen, returned with his Queen to Scotland in May 1590. For the next ten years the history of his reign exhibits much turbulence and party contention. In August 1600, while the kingdom was in a state of unusual tranquillity, occurred the mysterious affair called the Gowrie Conspiracy, one of the most inexplicable events in the annals of Scotland. For an account of this famous transaction, with the evidence respecting it, the reader is referred to Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials of Scotland," where the subject is ably investigated.

In 1603, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, James succeeded to the throne of England. He signalised his accession to the English Crown by bestowing a profusion of titles and honours on both Scotsmen and Englishmen, but his undisguised preference of his own countrymen excited the jealousy and complaints of his new subjects. A conference held in the beginning of 1604, at Hampton Court, between the divines of the Established Church and the Puritans, afforded James an opportunity of displaying his skill in theological controversy, and of declaring his determination to oppress all who dissented from Episcopacy. His despotic and intolerant spirit even led him to re-light the fires of persecution. In 1611 he caused two of his English subjects, Bartholomew Legate and Edward Wightman, to be burnt for heresy, the one at Smithfield, and the other at Lichfield. On November 5, 1605, was discovered the famous Gunpowder Plot, concerted by some English Roman Catholics, the object of which was to blow up King and Parliament; and, some time after, was also detected a conspiracy entered into by Lord Cobham and others to place the Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne.

In 1612 he lost his eldest son Henry, a prince of great promise. In 1613 the eventful marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, with the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, took place. His favourite at this time was Robert Carr, a youth from Scotland, whom he had created Earl of Somerset. The scandalous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury by the machinations of this minion, and his infamous Countess, led to his disgrace at Court, which paved the way for the rise of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The unjust

execution of the gallant and accomplished Sir Walter Raleigh in 1618, to please the Court of Spain, has left an indelible stain on James' memory.

The close of James' life was marked by violent contests with his parliament, which prepared dreadful consequences for his successor. By first undertaking the defence of the Protestants of Germany, and then abandoning their cause, he incurred considerable odium. His reign was distinguished by the establishment of new colonies, the introduction of manufactures, and the improvement of Ireland. He died of ague, March 27, 1625, in the 59th year of his age. James, who shuddered at the sight of a drawn sword, was very expert with his pen, and he prided himself much on his literary abilities. Though dogmatical and pedantic, his learning was extensive, and he had strong powers of mind when divested of prejudice. He attempted poetry with considerable success. In 1584, when only in his eighteenth year, he published "The Essayes of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie;" and much about the same time he composed his "Paraphrase upon the Revelation of the Apossle St John." In 1591 appeared his "Poetical Exercises at Vacant Hours." His "Basilicon Doron," a Treatise of Advice to his Son, published in 1599, and his "Trew Law of Free Monarchies," both of which contain many despotic doctrines, in accordance with his extreme notions of the divine right of kings, are, nevertheless, works of no ordinary merit. He was the author also of "Demonology, or Dialogues on Witchcraft," published in 1600; a "Counterblast to Tobacco;" a "Premonition to all most Mighty Monarchs;" a "Remonstrance for the Rights of Kings;" some paraphrases on different parts of Scripture, part of a Translation into Scotish verse of the Psalms of King David, and some controversial writings in answer to Bellarmine. So fond was he of polemics, that he founded Chelsea College expressly for controversial theology. Charles II., however, converted it into an asylum for disabled soldiers. For the encouragement of learning, James also founded, in April 1582, the University of Edinburgh, and he conferred a lasting benefit on the people of this country, and all who speak their language, by the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, still in use, which was begun under his instructions in 1604, and completed and published in 1611.

JAMESONE, GEORGE, an eminent artist, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1587. He was the son of Andrew Jamesone, an architect in that city, and Marjory, daughter of David Anderson, one of the magistrates. He studied at Antwerp, under Rubens, with Vandyke; and on his return to Scotland in 1620 he applied himself to painting portraits in oil, occasionally practising also in history and landscape. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, the magistrates of Edinburgh employed Jamesone to make drawings of the Scotish monarchs. With these the King was so highly pleased, that he sat to him for a full-length picture, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his finger. It is said that on account of a weakness in his eyes, his Majesty allowed him the privilege of remaining covered in his presence, a circumstance which may account for his being represented with his hat on in all his portraits of himself. Jamesone died at his residence in Edinburgh, in 1644. Portraits, painted by him, are preserved in different gentlemen's houses in the North of Scotland, as well as in Marischal and King's Colleges; and the hall of the latter is adorned by one of his pictures called the Sibyls, supposed to be portraits of ten of the chief beauties of Aberdeen. The largest collection of Jamesone's works is at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, his Lordship's ancestors having been one of his chief patrons. A curious genealogical tree of the house of Glenorchy,

painted by Jamesone in 1635, is described by Pennant in his Tour. This distinguished artist married, March 12, 1624, Isabel Tosh, by whom he had a large family, but three daughters only survived him. Of these, Mary, who was thrice married, and had for her second husband James Gregory, the mathematician, excelled in skilful sewing, and executed an extensive piece of tapestry, which still hangs from the gallery of the West Church in Aberdeen.

JAMIESON, JOHN, D.D., an eminent antiquarian and philologist, was born in Glasgow in 1758. His father was minister of the Duke Street Secession Chapel in that city, and by his mother's side he was descended from the Bruces of Kennet, Clackmannanshire. He studied at the University of his native city, and after qualifying himself as a preacher, he was ordained pastor of a small congregation of Antiburghers in Forfar, where he officiated for many years. In 1797 he accepted an invitation to the Associate Congregation in Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1789 he first appeared as an author, by the publication of two volumes of "Sermons on the Heart;" and by the production of a poem in blank verse, illustrative of the horrors of the slave-trade, entitled "The Sorrows of Slavery." In 1798 he published another poetical work, entitled "Eternity, a Poem, addressed to Freethinkers and Philosophical Christians;" and to Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scotish Border he contributed "The Water Kelpie, or Spirit of the Waters," a poem descriptive of the superstitions prevalent in Forfarshire. Previous to the publication of his Scotish Dictionary, he produced various theological works, the most important of which were "A Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture, in reply to Dr Priestley's History of Early Opinions," 1795, two vols. 8vo, and "The Use of Sacred History," 1802, also two vols. 8vo. His great work, "The Etymological Dictionary of the Scotish Language," appeared in 1809-1810, in two vols. 4to. It illustrates the words in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern writers; shows their affinity to those of other languages, and especially the northern; explains many terms which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries; and elucidates National Rites, Customs, and Institutions. To this truly national work is prefixed a valuable Dissertation on the Origin of the Scotish Language. An abridgment of the Dictionary was published in 1814, in one vol. 8vo, and two supplemental volumes were added in 1825. In 1811 he published "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, and of their Settlement in England, Scotland, and Ireland;" and in 1814 "Hermes Scythicus, or the radical Affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages to the Gothic." In 1820 he edited "The Bruce and Wallace, published from two ancient Manuscripts, (by Barbour and Blind Harry,) preserved in the Advocates' Library," with introductory Lives, and explanatory Notes. His last publication was "Views of the Royal Palaces of Scotland, with Historical and Topographical Illustrations," 1828.

Dr Jamieson was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Scotish Antiquaries. He had become a corresponding member of the latter body so early as 1783, and was admitted an ordinary member in 1815, when he was appointed Joint-Secretary, an office which he held till 1820. During his residence in Forfarshire, he contributed to their Transactions several interesting papers illustrative of the antiquities of that county. In 1827 he was elected a member of the Bannatyne Club, founded by Sir Walter Scott. He was also a Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society, of the Society of Northern Literature of Copenhagen, and an associate of the Royal Society of Literature of London.

In 1830 his age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign the charge of his congregation. In his latter years he enjoyed a small pension from Government, as a reward for his historical, antiquarian, and philological researches. He died at Edinburgh July 12, 1838. By his wife Charlotte, daughter of Robert Watson, Esq., of Easter Rhind, Perthshire, whom he married in 1781, he had seventeen children, but only two daughters and one son survived him.

One of his sons, the late Robert Jameson, Esq., advocate, who died in January 1835, was an eminent member of the Scotish bar, and his premature death alone prevented him from being elevated to the bench. He uniformly spelt his name Jameson, which was different from that of his father. Being admitted a member of the Bannatyne Club in 1830, he presented that Society with a beautiful reprint, in 4to, of Simon Graham's "Anatomie of Humours," and "Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde," with a brief prefatory notice. As a mark of respect for his great abilities and many good qualities, the Faculty of Advocates erected over his grave, in the West Church Burying-Ground, Edinburgh, an elegant monument to his memory.

JARDINE, GEORGE, M.A., formerly Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, was born in 1742, at Wandal, Lanarkshire, which originally belonged to his ancestors. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school, and in October 1760 was entered a student at Glasgow College. After attending the Divinity Hall, he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Linlithgow. In 1771 he accompanied the two sons of Baron Mure of Caldwell to France, as their tutor; and during his residence in Paris he became acquainted with the principal literary men of that capital. On his return to Scotland in 1773 he became a candidate for the Humanity Professorship in Glasgow College, then vacant by the death of Mr Muirhead, but lost the election by one vote. In the following year, however, he was appointed assistant and successor to Mr Clow, Professor of Logic in the same University, and on that gentleman's final resignation in 1787, he was admitted to the full privileges of the Chair.

Shortly after entering on the duties of the Professorship, Mr Jardine introduced several important improvements into the mode of teaching, which proved of material advantage to the students, and rendered his class a model of academical instruction. The details of his system he fully explained in an excellent work, which he published in 1818, entitled "Outlines of Philosophical Education." Besides this work he wrote an Account of John Roebuck, M.D., inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1796. He continued with great success and distinction to teach the Logic Class for the long period of fifty years, and on his resignation in 1824, as a peculiar mark of respect, he received a public dinner from upwards of 200 of his former pupils. He died January 27, 1827. He had married in 1776 Miss Lindsay of Glasgow, by whom he had one son, John Jardine, Esq., advocate, now Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

JOHNSTON, SIR ARCHIBALD, LORD WARRISTON, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, was the son of James Johnston of Beirholm, in Annandale, formerly a merchant in Edinburgh, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig, the celebrated lawyer. The exact time of his birth is not known, but he was admitted Advocate in 1633. So early as 1637 he began to take a prominent part in the disputes of the period, and became an active agent and principal confident of the Presbyterians in all their proceedings. The second or general supplication to the King for relief from his Episcopal innovations, presented to the Privy Council, September 24, 1637, was prepared by Johnston and the Earl of Rothes, and on

the subsequent renewal of the Covenant, in March 1638, he and the celebrated Alexander Henderson were appointed to revise and adapt that national document to the circumstances of the times. At the memorable Assembly which met at Glasgow in November 1638, Johnston was unanimously elected clerk, and such was the confidence which the leaders of the Covenant reposed in him, that, the day before the termination of the session, he was constituted Procurator for the Church. He was afterwards one of the Scotch Commissioners who conducted the Treaty of Berwick; and on June 11, 1640, he was appointed by the Estates of the Kingdom general adviser to the Commissioners sent to England, in which capacity he acted in the various Commissions appointed to negotiate with the King or the English Parliament, throughout the whole proceedings of the Civil War. In 1641, when Charles I. visited Scotland, Johnston was knighted, and nominated an Ordinary Lord of Session, with a pension of L.200 per annum. In 1643 he represented the county of Edinburgh in Parliament, when he was appointed Speaker to the Barons, and as such made various important motions relative to the public transactions of that disturbed period. In July 1644 he was sent to London as one of the Parliamentary Commissioners, to attend the English Parliament and the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. In 1646, on the death of Sir Thomas Hope, Johnston succeeded him as Lord Advocate, and one of the last of his official acts in that dignity was the proclaiming Charles II. King on February 5, 1649. On March 10, the same year, he was appointed Lord Clerk Register, in place of Gibson of Durie, superseded by the Act of Classes. After the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, at which he was present, he lived for some years in retirement; but having been induced to go to London, he was unfortunately prevailed upon to accept of office under Cromwell, who, July 9, 1657, re-appointed him Clerk Register, and, November 3, named him one of the Commissioners for the Administration of Justice in Scotland. He also created him a Peer, and under the title of Lord Warriston he sat for some time in the Upper House of Parliament. After the death of the Protector, he acted as President of the Committee of Safety, when Richard Cromwell had resigned the reins of Government. At the Restoration orders were issued for his arrest, and knowing that, from his compliance with the usurper, and his uniform and intrepid support of the Covenanters, he might expect no mercy from the new Government, he escaped to France, and was outlawed in the usual form, October 10, 1660. An act of forfeiture being passed against him in absence, he was condemned to death, May 15, 1661. An emissary of Government, appropriately named "Crooked" Alexander Murray, discovered his retreat at Rouen, and with permission of the French Council, brought him prisoner to England. He was at first lodged in the Tower, and thence removed to Edinburgh, where, without the formality of a trial, he was hanged at the Cross, July 22, 1663, dying with the utmost constancy and Christian fortitude.

JOHNSTON, Arthur, an eminent Latin poet and physician, was born in 1587, at Caskieben, the seat of his ancestors, near Inverury, in Aberdeenshire. He received the early part of his education at the Grammar School of Kintore, and is supposed to have been a student at Marischal College, Aberdeen, as he was afterwards elected Rector of that University. With the view of studying medicine, he twice visited Rome, and resided for some time at Padua, where, in 1610, the degree of M.D. was conferred on him. He subsequently travelled through Germany, Denmark, and Holland, and at last settled in France, where he acquired considerable eminence as a Latin poet. He lived there for about twenty years, and by two

wives had thirteen children. In 1632 he returned to Scotland, after an absence of twenty-four years, and soon after was appointed Physician to the King, it is supposed through the recommendation of Archbishop Laud. The same year he published at Aberdeen his "Parerga" and "Epigrammata;" and in 1633 he printed at London a specimen of a new version of the Psalms of David, which he dedicated to Laud. A complete translation of the whole, under the title of "Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasum Poetica," was published at Aberdeen and London in 1637, with translations of the Te Deum, Creed, Decalogue, &c. subjoined. Besides these he translated the Song of Solomon into Latin Elegiac verse, published in 1633, dedicated to his Majesty. He also wrote "Musæ Aulicæ," or commendatory verses on some of his most distinguished contemporaries; and edited the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum," in which he introduced many of his own pieces. He died in 1641 at Oxford, whither he had gone on a visit to one of his daughters, who was married to a divine of that place. The comparative merit of Johnston's translation of the Psalms and Buchanan's version was, about the middle of last century, the subject of a famous controversy, in which the notorious Lauder and a simple English gentleman, of the name of Benson, an Auditor of the Imprests, stood forward as the zealous trumpeters of Johnston, while Mr Love and Mr Ruddiman ably and successfully defended Buchanan.—Three editions of Johnston's Psalms were printed at Benson's expense, with an elegant Life of the translator prefixed. One of these, in quarto, with a fine portrait of Johnston, by Vertue, after Jamesone, and copiously illustrated with notes, was published in 1741, dedicated to the Prince of Wales.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, an eminent Latin poet and scholar, of the family of Crimond, is supposed to have been born, near Aberdeen, about 1570. He received the early part of his education under Mr Robert Mercer, minister of Banchory, to whom, by his last-will, he bequeathed his white cup with the silver foot, "in taiken of his thankful dewtie." He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, whence he proceeded to attend some of the Universities on the Continent. In 1587 he was at the University of Helmstadt, and in the following year at that of Rostock, where he enjoyed the intimacy and correspondence of the learned Justus Lipsius. On his return to his native country he was, about 1593, through the influence, it is supposed, of Andrew Melville, appointed Professor of Divinity in the New College of St Andrews; and in all the ecclesiastical disputes of that period he proved himself to be a zealous and useful coadjutor of that illustrious Reformer in support of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In 1602 Johnston published at Amsterdam his first complete poetical work, entitled "Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum;" and in 1603 he brought out at Leyden his "Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica Lectissimi." Both these works are preserved in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum;" the one consisting of epigrammatic addresses to the Scotish Kings from Fergus I. to James VI.; and the other of a series of similar epigrams addressed to the heroes who flourished in Scotish history during the same period. In 1609 he published, at Leyden, "Consolatio Christiana sub Cruce," in 1611 "Iambi Sacri," and in 1612 "Tetrasticha et Lemmata Sacra," &c. He died in October 1612. He left behind him some MSS. preserved in the Advocates' Library, and also epitaphs on his wife, Catharine Melville, of the family of Carribee, and their two children. He also wrote epigrams on the principal towns of Scotland, inserted in Camden's Britannia.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, a learned historian, who lived in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, was the author of a very copious History of

Great Britain, published at Amsterdam in 1655, under the title of "Historia Rerum Britannicarum," &c. from 1572 to 1628. This work, designed as a continuation of Buchanan, has been praised by Bishop Nicholson, in his Scotish Historical Library, and by Lord Woodhouselee, according to whom Johnston was one of George Heriot's executors. He wrote also "The History of Scotland during the Minority of James VI.," published at London in 1646. He is supposed to have died in 1630. A manuscript History of Scotland, preserved in the Advocates' Library, which belonged to Lord Fairfax, is supposed to have been partly written by Robert Johnston.

JOHNSTONE, Bryce, D. D., an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, youngest son of John Johnstone, Esq., a highly respectable magistrate of Annan, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Howie, minister of that town, was born there in 1747. He received the elementary part of his education at the parish school, and in 1762 entered on his academical studies at the University of Edinburgh. In 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood, and in 1786 the degree of D.D. was unanimously conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. The same year he published a Sermon, entitled "The Purpose for which Christ Came into the World." In 1794 appeared his "Commentary on the Revelation of St John," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1797 he published a Sermon "On the Divine Authority and Encouragement of Missions from the Christians to the Heathens;" and in 1801 "An Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government."

Dr Johnstone was among the first to second Sir John Sinclair's patriotic project of a Complete Statistical Account of Scotland; and from the materials furnished by him, the account of Holywood was prepared, which formed a portion of the part previously circulated as a specimen of the intended publication. In 1794 he drew up, for the Board of Agriculture, "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Dumfries;" and, in general, he availed himself of every opportunity to promote the improvement of the agricultural and social condition of his native country. He died in 1805. A volume of his Sermons, with a Memoir of his Life, by his nephew, the Rev. John Johnstone, minister of Crossmichael, was published in 1808.

JOHNSTONE, the Chevalier de, an adherent of the Stuarts, was the son of James Johnstone, a respectable merchant of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1720. On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1745 he joined the standard of the Pretender, and was by Lord George Murray appointed his aid-de-camp. He also acted as assistant aid-de-camp to the Prince, who, immediately after the battle of Prestonpans, bestowed upon him a captain's commission. He subsequently raised an independent company, with which he joined the Duke of Perth's regiment, and served throughout the Rebellion. After the battle of Culloden he remained for some time in concealment, first in different places in the North, and latterly in the house of Lady Jane Douglas, at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh. At last, in the disguise of a pedlar, he made his escape into England, and embarking at Harwich, reached Holland in safety. He subsequently entered the French service, and was sent to Canada, where he acted as Aid-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces. On the conquest of those provinces by the British he returned to France, and devoted his latter years to writing, in the French language, "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746," which, after his death, was deposited in the Scots College at Paris, and a translation of which was published at London in 1820.

JOHNSTONE, George, a brave naval officer and diplomatist, was a younger son of Sir James Johnstone, Baronet, of Westerhall, in the county

of Dumfries, and Barbara, eldest daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank, and early devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations he was, in February 1760, appointed Master and Commander; and, August 11, 1762, advanced to the rank of Post-Captain. In 1763 he was nominated Governor of West Florida, and on his return to England he was elected M. P. for Appleby, and afterwards for Cockermouth. In the course of a speech in Parliament he threw out some reflections on Lord George Germain, afterwards Viscount Sackville, which occasioned a duel between them in 1770, but fortunately it was attended with no serious consequences to either party. Captain Johnstone took a strong interest in the affairs of the East India Company, and distinguished himself by a violent attack on the conduct of Lord Clive. He contributed some material information to the pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock, from John Johnstone, Esq., late one of the Council at Calcutta;" and, in 1771, he published "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies." In 1778 he was one of the Commissioners sent out with the Earl of Carlisle, and William Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, to treat with the Congress of the revolted American Colonies, which mission ended unsuccessfully. In 1779 he resumed his naval employment; but his imprudent violence towards one of his officers caused the remainder of his life to be embroiled with a lawsuit, which he just lived to get rid of. He died in 1787.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, an eminent physician, fourth son of John Johnstone, Esq., of Galabank, was born at Annan in 1730. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Paris, and took his degree of M.D. at the former place in 1750. He settled in practice at Kidderminster, where he acquired much local celebrity for his skill and success in treating a malignant epidemical fever then raging there, of which he published an account in 1758. His reputation was considerably extended by several publications on professional subjects, particularly "Medical Essays and Observations, with Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," published in 1795; and also by some important medical discoveries, amongst which were the use of mineral acid vapour in counteracting febrile contagion, and a cure for the ganglion of the nerves. Several physiological papers were contributed by him to the Philosophical Transactions, which he afterwards enlarged and published separately. The intimate friend of George Lord Lyttleton, he wrote an affecting account of that amiable nobleman's death, inserted in Dr Johnson's Lives of the Poets. He subsequently removed to Worcester, where he died in 1802. His son, the late Dr John Johnstone of Birmingham, was the author of the Life of Dr Parr, and several Treatises on Medical Subjects.

JOHNSTONE, THE REV. JOHN, an eminent preacher, was born at Edinburgh in 1757. He received his education at the High School and University of his native city, after which he became minister of Crossmichael, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He was the author of various occasional discourses, printed in a separate form, some of which were collected and reprinted after his death, and form part of a volume of his Sermons, published at Edinburgh in 1825. He also edited the Sermons of his uncle, the late Dr Bryce Johnstone, to which he prefixed a judicious and spirited Memoir of the Author. He died in 1820.

JOLLY, ALEXANDER, D.D., a pious and learned divine, for many years Bishop of Moray, was born in 1755. On June 24, 1796, he was consecrated at Dundee by Bishop Abernethy Drummond, Bishop Macfarlane, and Bishop Strachan, being raised to the episcopate, as coadjutor to Bishop Macfarlane, who almost immediately thereafter resigned Moray to his spiritual

jurisdiction, retaining under his own superintendence the extensive districts of Ross and Argyle. Bishop Jolly continued to officiate as pastor of a congregation at Fraserburgh till his death, June 29, 1838, in the 83d year of his age, and 42d of his episcopate. The reputation of this venerable and highly respected prelate, for profound and varied learning, extended far beyond the limits of the church of which he was such a distinguished ornament. His long life was devoted to the duties of his ministry, and the study of the Scriptures in their original languages, as well as of the writings of the Fathers; and the result is partly displayed in his valuable work on the Eucharist, published in 1831. In 1826 he produced a "Friendly Address to the Episcopalians of Scotland on Baptismal Regeneration," briefly tracing the success and uniformity of the church doctrine on that important subject. In the department of practical divinity he published, in 1828, "Observations on the several Sunday Services throughout the Year." By a late arrangement of the Episcopal College, the See of Moray, founded by Malcolm Canmore in the twelfth century, has ceased to exist; and the clergy and congregations of which it was composed now constitute parts of other dioceses.

JONES, Paul, originally John Paul, a remarkable naval adventurer, was born at Arbigland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, July 6, 1747. His reputed father, John Paul, was gardener to Mr Craik of Arbigland, to whom his mother was cook, and he is supposed to have been the son of that gentleman. He early evinced a predilection for the sea, and, at the age of twelve, when he had received but a limited education, he was bound apprentice as a sailor to a respectable merchant of Whitehaven. In 1760 he made his first voyage in the ship Friendship of that port, bound for the Rappahannock, Virginia, where his elder brother was established as a planter. On the expiry of his apprenticeship he obtained the command of a ship engaged in the slave-trade, but after some time quitted it in disgust. He returned to Scotland in 1768, as passenger in a vessel, the captain and mate of which died on the voyage. At the request of those on board, he took the command, and brought the vessel safe into port, for which service he was appointed by the owners master and supercargo. He had afterwards the command of the Betsy of London, and remained some time in the West Indies, engaged in commercial pursuits and speculations, whereby, it is said, he realized a considerable sum of money.

In 1773 he went to Virginia to arrange the affairs of his brother, who had died intestate and childless, and, about the same time, he first assumed the name of Paul Jones, having settled as a regular colonist there. At the commencement of the American Revolution, he offered his services to Congress, and was appointed first lieutenant of the Alfred, on board of which ship, to use his own words, "he had the honour to hoist, with his own hands, the flag of freedom the first time it was displayed on the Delaware." Soon after, he received a captain's commission from the hands of the President, and on board the Providence, mounting twelve four-pounders, with a complement of seventy men, in the course of little more than a six weeks' cruise from the Bermudas to the Gut of Canzo, he took no less than sixteen prizes. In May 1777 he was ordered to France, in command of the Ranger sloop of war, with dispatches to the American Commissioners, Franklin, Deane, and Lee, who were directed to give him the command of the Indian, a fine frigate, built at Amsterdam, which, however, from motives of policy, was assigned over to the French King.

Being invested by the American Commissioners with discretionary powers to cruise where he pleased, Jones sailed, April 10, 1778, for the

coast of Britain, and with his single ship, the Ranger, he kept the whole coast of Scotland, and part of that of England, for some time in a state of the greatest alarm. Making a descent at Whitehaven, he surprised the fort, and after spiking all the cannon, thirty-six in number, he retreated, setting fire to part of the shipping in his way. On the forenoon of the 22d April he landed with part of his crew at St Mary's Isle, on the Galloway coast, the residence of the Earl of Selkirk, which was plundered by his followers, who, contrary to his orders, carried off the whole of the family plate. But he afterwards made the best reparation in his power by purchasing back the plate, and restoring it to the Earl. In the Bay of Carrickfergus he had the good fortune to capture the Drake of twenty guns, after a desperate resistance, with which, and another prize, and two hundred prisoners of war, he returned to Brest, having been absent only 23 days.

After many delays and disappointments, he obtained from the French government the command of the ship Duras of forty guns, on board of which he hoisted the American flag, changing its name to "Le Bon Homme Richard." With a squadron of seven ships, he sailed from the road of St Croix, August 14, 1779, and, after being deserted by four of them, he appeared, in September, in the Frith of Forth, opposite Leith, but was prevented by a sudden change of wind from either landing on the coast, or attacking the ships of war in the roads, which was evidently his first design. Having shortly after fallen in with the homeward-bound Baltic fleet under convoy of his Majesty's ships the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, a desperate conflict ensued off Flamborough Head, September 23, when Jones was victorious, the Countess of Scarborough striking to the Pallas, and the Serapis to the Bon Homme Richard, which, after all hands had left her, sunk next morning. With his prizes he proceeded to the Texel, and exerted himself successfully in obtaining an exchange of prisoners with England.

For this victory, the King of France presented him with a superb gold-hilted sword, bearing an appropriate inscription, and, through his minister, requested the permission of Congress to invest him with the military Order of Merit. About the end of 1780 Jones sailed for the United States, and, after a variety of escapes and rencontres, arrived in Philadelphia, February 18, 1781. On the recommendation of the American Board of Admiralty, a resolution of thanks was passed in Congress for his zeal, prudence, and intrepidity; and, at the conclusion of the war, a gold medal was struck to commemorate his services. In November 1787 he sailed to Copenhagen, being charged with a mission to the Court of Denmark, and, while there, was invited into the Russian service with the rank of rear-admiral. He took the command of a fleet stationed at the mouth of the Dnieper, destined to act against the Turkish squadron in the Black Sea, but being intrigued against at Court, and denied the merit due to his services, he solicited permission to retire, and quitted Russia in August 1789, having previously received from the Empress Catharine the Order of St Anne as a reward for his fidelity. He then went to Paris, where he sunk into neglect and poverty, and died July 18, 1792. All his operations were conducted with singular boldness and sagacity, and, notwithstanding the defective state of his education, he wrote with fluency, strength, and clearness, as is testified by his voluminous correspondence and memorials. He aimed at being "a poet as well as a hero," and in his latter years, besides making a large collection of important documents relating to the public transactions in which he had been engaged, he wrote a copious memoir of his own adventurous and extraordinary life.

K.

KAY, JOHN, caricaturist, engraver, and miniature painter, was born in April 1742, at Gibraltar, near Dalkeith. His father, who was a stonemason, died when he was only six years of age, and his death prevented his son from being brought up to the same trade. He was boarded with some relations of his mother in Leith, who treated him with great cruelty and neglect; and he himself informs us, that, in his boyhood, he had various narrow escapes from being drowned in the harbour of that place. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to one George Heriot, a barber in Dalkeith, whom he served for six years. When his time was out, he went to Edinburgh, where he worked as a journeyman under different masters, and afterwards, on December 19, 1771, purchased the freedom of the city, for which he paid about L.40 to the Society of Surgeon-Barbers, and began business for himself. Among his customers were several of the principal nobility and gentry of Edinburgh, and one of them in particular, William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, became so much attached to him, that, for some years before his death, he had him almost constantly residing with him at his country-seat. During this period, Kay employed his leisure time in improving himself in drawing, having an uncommon natural genius that way; and, being encouraged by Mr Nisbet, he executed a great number of miniature paintings, some of which are still at Dirleton House. Mr Nisbet died in 1784, and his son, knowing that it was his father's intention, which death prevented him from carrying into effect, to bequeath an annuity to Kay for his good offices, settled on him L.20 yearly for life.

Having soon after published some etchings in aquafortis, he met with so much success as induced him to relinquish his trade of a barber in 1785, and devote himself entirely to engraving, and painting miniature likenesses in water colours, the most striking feature of which was their astonishing fidelity. From this period to the year 1817 he produced a great variety of etchings of public personages, with occasional caricatures of local incidents, and out-of-the-way characters. In 1786 he executed a characteristic likeness of himself, with his favourite cat, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, and a bust of Homer, with his painting materials on the table before him. He had a small print shop on the south side of the Parliament Square, which, with the other old buildings of that locality, was destroyed by the great fire of November 1824. Mr Kay died at his house, 227, High Street, Edinburgh, February 21, 1826, in the 84th year of his age. In his twentieth year he had married Lilly Steven, who bore him ten children, all of whom died long before himself. She dying in March 1785, he took for his second wife, in 1787, Margaret Scott, who survived him upwards of nine years, and died in November 1835. After her death, the copperplates of his works were purchased by Mr Hugh Paton, carver and gilder, Edinburgh, who re-published them in half-crown monthly parts, forming two quarto volumes, with biographical sketches, under the title of "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits." The work forms a collection altogether unique, and of great local interest, and has been a very successful publication.

KEILL, JAMES, an eminent physician, was born March 27, 1763. He received his education at Edinburgh,

and pursued his medical studies at Leyden and other foreign universities. On his return, having acquired a thorough knowledge of anatomy, he delivered lectures on that science at Oxford and Cambridge, and received from the latter the degree of M.D. In 1698 he published an English translation of Lemery's Course of Chemistry; and, in 1708, an "Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion." He also published, for the use of his students, a Treatise on Anatomy; and, in 1717, "Essays on several Parts of the Human Economy." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He had a controversy with Dr Jurin on the force of the heart. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he died of a cancer in the mouth, July 16, 1719.

KEILL, JOHN, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, elder brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, December 1, 1671, and studied at the University of that city, under the mathematical professor, David Gregory. In 1694, on the removal of Gregory to Oxford, Keill accompanied him, and was admitted to one of the Scotch Exhibitions at Baliol College, where he read lectures on the Newtonian Philosophy. In 1698 he published an "Examination of Dr Burnet's Theory of the Earth, with Remarks on Mr Whiston's Theory," which led to answers from both, to which, in 1699, he printed a reply. In 1700 he was selected by Dr Millington, Sedelian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, to be his assistant, and was the first who illustrated the principles of Newton by experiments, having invented an apparatus for the purpose. In 1701 he published his celebrated treatise, entitled "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," which was afterwards translated into English, under the title of "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy." About 1708 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, on which he wrote a paper on the Laws of Attraction, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. About the same period he engaged in a controversy with Leibnitz, relative to that philosopher's claim to the invention of the doctrine of fluxions, and communicated to the Royal Society an able vindication of Newton's title to the discovery. In 1709, being appointed Treasurer to the German exiles from the Palatinate, he accompanied them to the settlements granted to them in New England. On his return in the year following, he was nominated successor of Dr Caswell, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

Objections having been urged against the Newtonian philosophy, on the foundation of Des Cartes' notions of a plenum, Keill again came forward in defence of Sir Isaac, by publishing a paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1713, "On the Rarity of Matter, and the Tenuity of its Composition." While engaged in this dispute, Queen Anne appointed him her decypherer, in which situation he continued till 1716. In 1713 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1718 he published "Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam," a work which, at the request of the Duchess of Chandos, he afterwards translated into English, and published under the name of "An Introduction to the True Astronomy." He also published, in 1715, an edition of Euclid, with additions. Dr Keill died September 1, 1721.

KEITH, GEORGE, a voluminous writer both for and against the Quakers, was born in Aberdeen, where he was a fellow student with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree of M.A. He quitted the Presbyterian Church, and turned a Quaker; and, in 1668, he published "Immediate Revelation, or Jesus Christ the Eternal Son of God." He afterwards went to Pennsylvania, where, becoming dissatisfied with the sect, he founded a new one of his own. In 1692 he published "An Account of

the Great Divisions amongst the Quakers in Pennsylvania;" and, in 1693, "More Divisions, with a Discourse of this Mystery of Iniquity." On his return from America, he entered into the Church of England, took orders, and became Rector of Edburton, in Essex. He wrote a great variety of books at first for, and afterwards against, the doctrines of the Quakers, and some against Penn, with "Reasons for Renouncing that Sect," 1700. He was a believer in the transmigration of souls and the millennium, and is described as an eloquent speaker, and an able disputant. He died about 1715.

KEITH-ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE, VISCOUNT KEITH. See ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH.

KEITH, GEORGE, fifth Earl Marischal, the founder of a University at Aberdeen, eldest son of William Lord Keith, and Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the sixth Earl of Errol, was born about 1553, and succeeded his grandfather in 1581. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and also spent several years at universities on the Continent, when he visited most of the Courts of Europe. It is stated that he was kindly received by the Landgrave of Hesse, the chief of the Catti, as a descendant of that tribe. At Geneva, where his younger brother, William, his fellow-student, was unfortunately killed in a scuffle, he had for his instructor the celebrated Theodore Beza. After his return to Scotland, he appears to have been involved in some of the turbulent proceedings of those days, as, June 8, 1585, he obtained a remission under the Great Seal for being art and part in the slaughter of his kinsman, William Keith, apparent of Ludquhairn; and we learn, from Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, that, in 1595, he was charged before the King and Council for entertaining a deadly feud with the Laird of Meldrum. He seems also to have had some connection with the celebrated conspiracy which ended in the Raid of Ruthven, although he afterwards acted as Chancellor of the Assize of Peers which found the Earl of Gowrie guilty of treason for his share in that transaction. In 1589 he was sent Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Danish Court, to arrange the marriage of James VI. to Anne of Denmark, when he was at the whole expense of the embassy, which was conducted by him on a most magnificent scale. In 1592 he received a parliamentary ratification of his conduct on this occasion. In April 1593 the Earl founded the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and endowed it, by charter, with funds sufficient for the maintenance of a principal, three professors, and six bursars, an act of munificence which has transmitted his name with honour to posterity. By subsequent endowments, the number of professorships has been increased to thirteen. In consequence of the state of decay into which the old structure was rapidly falling, the University has lately been rebuilt on a more extensive and magnificent plan than formerly, from a design by Archibald Simpson, Esq. architect, Aberdeen.

In June 1609 the Earl Marischal was appointed by James VI. his High Commissioner to the Scots Parliament. In the decline of life he retired to Dunottar Castle, where he died, April 2, 1623. His Lordship was twice married, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the sixth Earl.

KEITH, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, the Hon., Field-Marshal of Prussia, a distinguished military commander, the youngest son of William Keith, ninth Earl Marischal, was born in 1696. He was destined for the law by his father, but his own disposition led to the army, and the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1715 afforded him an opportunity of following the bent of his inclination. By the persuasion of his mother, who was warmly attached to the Stuarts, he joined the standard of the Pretender when he was only nineteen years of age. He was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and after that event succeeded in effecting his escape into France,

where he subsisted for some time on supplies sent from Scotland, and a small annuity granted to him by the Pretender. Having, before leaving home, made considerable progress in classical and general literature under the celebrated Bishop Keith, he now applied himself with great diligence to the study of mathematics and military tactics. In 1718 he and his brother, the Earl Marischal, with several other expatriated adherents of the Stuarts, made a descent, with some Spanish troops, on the Highlands, but not being joined, as they expected, by the Highlanders, the enterprise came to nothing. He afterwards entered into the Spanish service, in which he continued till 1728, when, finding no prospect of promotion unless he became a Roman Catholic, he went to Russia with a letter of recommendation from the King of Spain to the Czarina, by whom he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and received the command of a regiment of guards, being also invested with the Order of the Black Eagle. He remained in the service of Russia for several years, and uniformly distinguished himself by his valour, good conduct, and humanity, the latter being one of the most striking features of his character.

In the Revolution which elevated to the throne of the Czars the Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, he acted a prominent part, and also showed his diplomatic talents in several arduous negotiations. His high military reputation induced the King of Prussia to invite him into his service, and, on his acceptance of his offers, Frederick created him Field-Marshal of the Prussian Forces, and Governor of Berlin. His personal qualities won the confidence of the King, who admitted him to the most familiar intercourse, and travelled with him through a great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. He became, in fact, his Majesty's principal adviser and confidential companion. In the subsequent wars of that illustrious monarch, Marshal Keith displayed his usual genius, intrepidity, and zeal; but his career was finally closed by a cannot shot, in the unfortunate and sanguinary battle of Hochkirchen, October 14, 1758, in the 63d year of his age. His body was stripped by the Austrians, but, being recognised, was interred in the neighbouring churchyard. By the special orders of the King, his remains were afterwards removed to Berlin, and buried there with all befitting honour. Several years after his death a monument was erected to his memory in the churchyard of Hochkirchen by his relative, Sir Robert Murray Keith, with an inscription composed by Metastasio.

KEITH, Robert, commonly styled Bishop Keith, an eminent scholar and historian, a lineal descendant of Alexander, youngest son of William, third Earl Marischal, was born at Uras, in the Mearns, February 7, 1681. He lost his father when only two years old, and at the age of seven his mother, who was the daughter of Robert Arbuthnott of Little Fiddes, removed with him into Aberdeen, where he obtained an excellent education both at School and College. In July 1703 he was appointed tutor to his noble relatives, the young Lord Keith and his brother, afterwards the celebrated Marshal Keith, with whom he continued for seven years. In August 1710 he was admitted to the order of Deacon by Bishop Haliburton of Aberdeen, and in November following he became domestic Chaplain to the young Earl of Errol, whom, in June 1712, he accompanied on a tour to the Continent. On his return, in the beginning of 1713, he was invited by an Episcopalian congregation in Edinburgh to become their minister, and was, accordingly, raised to the priesthood by Bishop Haliburton, May 26 of that year. His talents and learning gave him great influence among the Clergy of the Scots Episcopal Church, and his known liberal and enlightened principles at all times

rendered his advice of much value in the then depressed state of that communion. In June 1727 he was raised to the Episcopate, and entrusted with the superintendence of Caithness, Orkney, and the Isles. In 1733 he was preferred to the Diocese of Fife, which he resigned in August 1743, continuing still to perform the functions of Bishop in Caithness and Orkney. In the same year he was unanimously elected Primus, as successor to Bishop Rattray. His latter years he spent in retirement at the villa of Bonnyhaugh, near Leith, which belonged to himself, and he died there at an advanced age, January 20, 1757.

Bishop Keith's works are well-known. His principal production, "The History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation to the retreat of Queen Mary into England," was published in 1734; and his "Catalogue of the Scotish Bishops," the most popular and useful of his works, appeared in 1755, dedicated to his illustrious kinsman Marshal Keith. Besides these, the Bishop displayed his peculiar talent for genealogical research in a "Vindication of Mr Robert Keith, and of his young Grandnephew, Alexander Keith," to the honour of a lineal descent from the noble house of the Earls Marischal, in answer to "The unfriendly Representation of Mr Alexander Keith, jun. of Ravelston."

KENNEDY, JAMES, a learned and munificent Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, and founder of the College of St Salvator, at St Andrews, was the younger son of James Kennedy of Dunure, by his wife, the Countess of Angus, daughter of King Robert III., and was born about 1405 or 1406. Entering into holy orders, he was, in 1437, preferred by his uncle, James I., to the See of Dunkeld, with which he held *in commendam* the Abbey of Scone. On the death of Bishop Wardlaw, in April 1440, he was advanced to the Diocese of St Andrews. In 1444 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor, an office which he resigned in a few weeks. He was entrusted with the charge and education of James III., and during that Prince's minority, he acted as one of the Lords of the Regency, when, such was his acknowledged wisdom, prudence, and integrity, that the chief management of public affairs devolved upon him. He died May 10, 1466, and was interred in the Collegiate Church of St Andrews, in the precincts of St Salvator, which College he founded in 1456, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of a Provost, four Regents, and eight poor Scholars or Bursars. He is said to have written some political advices, entitled "Monita Politica," and a "History of his Own Times," both of which are supposed to be lost.

KENNEDY, JOHN, M.D., a physician and antiquary of some repute in his day, was a native of Scotland, but very little is known of his personal history. He resided some years in Smyrna, and was a great collector of antiquities, particularly coins, which were sold by auction after his death. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Coins of Carausius," of which 256 were in his own possession. In this publication, which appeared in 1756, he maintained that Oriuna was that Emperor's guardian goddess, which led to a foolish controversy with Dr Stukeley, who affirmed that she was his wife. Dr Kennedy died in 1760.

KENNEDY, WALTER, a poet of the 16th century, styled by Douglas "The Greit Kennedy," is principally known by his "Flyting" with his brother bard Dunbar, and by two short pieces, the one entitled "Invective against Mouth-Thankless," contained in the Evergreen, and the other, "Prais of Age," published with a high commendatory opinion by Lord Hailes. All his other poems have, unfortunately, perished. He was a native of the district of Carrick, and belonged to the ecclesiastical order. Dunbar, in his "Lament for the Death of the Makkaris," mentions him to have been on

his death-bed at the time that poem was written. It is probable he died soon after.

KER, JOHN, third Duke of Roxburgh, a celebrated bibliomanist, was born in London April 23, 1740, and succeeded his father, the second Duke, in 1755. Having acquired an extraordinary taste for old publications, he formed the largest private collection of rare and curious books in the kingdom. He died, unmarried, March 19, 1804, and was buried at Bowden, near Melrose. The public sale of his extensive library, which consisted of nearly ten thousand books, and was particularly rich in old romances of chivalry and early English poetry, took place in May 1812, and created an unprecedented excitement among book collectors. The catalogue was made out principally by Mr G. Nichol, bookseller to the King. The prices paid for some of the works were enormous. A copy of the first edition of the Decameron of Boccaccio, printed at Venice by Valdarfar, in 1471, was bought by the Marquis of Blandford, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, for L.2260 sterling; a copy of the first work printed by Caxton, with a date, "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," (1461, folio,) was sold for one thousand guineas; and a copy of the first edition of Shakspeare, (1623, folio,) for one hundred guineas. In commemoration of this event, the Roxburgh Club was formed for the collection of rare books, the preservation of curious MSS., and the reprint of scarce and curious tracts, for the use of the members of the Club.

KERR, SIR ROBERT, afterwards Earl of Ancrum, an accomplished poet and courtier, descended from Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehurst, in Roxburghshire, was the direct male ancestor of the present noble family of Lothian, and was born about 1578. He succeeded to the family estate on the assassination of his father in 1609, and was one of the ordinary Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, who attended James VI. on his accession to the English throne. In 1619 he became involved in a quarrel which arose between the Maxwells and Johnstons, respecting the Wardenship of the Western Marches, and having received a challenge from Charles Maxwell, he unfortunately slew his antagonist in the duel that followed, and was, in consequence, brought to trial for murder at Cambridge, but acquitted. The King, however, showed his displeasure by banishing him from Court, on which he went over to the Continent, where he formed a collection of paintings, which he afterwards made a present of to Prince Charles. Through the intercession of some of his friends, he was at length recalled, and restored to his place at Court.

On the accession of Prince Charles in 1625, he was promoted to be a Lord of the Bed-Chamber, and in 1633 was raised to the Peerage, by the titles of Earl of Ancrum, and Lord Kerr of Nisbet, &c. During the ensuing civil commotions, his Lordship continued stedfast in his loyalty and attachment to King Charles, and on the execution of that unfortunate monarch, he was compelled to take refuge in Holland, where, after being reduced to great poverty, he died in 1654. The only specimen of his poetical powers extant is a beautiful "Sonnet in Praise of a Solitary Life," addressed to Drummond of Hawthornden, in 1624, which, with a letter acccompanying it, is printed in the works of that poet. The infamous favourite of James VI., Robert Kerr, or Carr, created Earl of Somerset, was the cousin of the subject of this notice.

KERR, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer and translator, was born in Roxburghshire in 1755. His father, Mr James Kerr of Bughtridge, was a jeweller in Edinburgh, and M.P. for the city, and his mother was the daughter of Lord Charles Kerr, second son of the first Marquis of Lothian. After receiving his classical education at the High School, he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh; and, on being admitted a

Member of the College of Surgeons, he entered into partnership with a Mr Wardrope, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1794 he purchased and undertook the management of a paper-mill at Ayton, in Berwickshire, by which he lost a considerable sum of money, and became much reduced in his circumstances. His first work appeared in 1789, being a translation of Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry, and he subsequently published the following translations :— Berthollet's Essay on the New Method of Bleaching by means of Muriatic Acid and Oxygen; two volumes of the Zoological System of Linnæus; and Buffon's work on Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents, in 4 vols. In 1794 appeared from his pen a political pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the Friends of Freedom from the Aspersion of Disloyalty;" in 1809 a General View of the Agriculture of Berwickshire; and, in 1811, Memoirs of William Smellie, 2 vols.; and a History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce, 2 vols. He also edited a General Collection of Voyages and Travels, published by Blackwood, in 18 vols. 8vo. His last work was a translation of Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth, published posthumously in 1815, with an Introduction and Notes by Professor Jameson. Mr Kerr died October 11, 1813, leaving one son, a captain in the navy, and two married daughters.

KINNAIRD, the Hon. Douglas James William, an eminent banker, was born February 26, 1788. He was the fourth son of George, seventh Lord Kinnaird, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Griffin Ransom, of Westminster, Esq. He received the early part of his education at Eton, and afterwards passed some time at Gottingen, where he made himself master of the French and German languages. From Gottingen he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, when, in 1811, he took his degree of M.A. While at College, he was the intimate associate of many of those who afterwards became eminent in politics and literature. In 1813 he accompanied Mr Hobhouse through Sweden, and across the north of Germany to Vienna, and was present at the decisive battle of Culm. Subsequently he became an active partner in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland, and, after the old partnership was dissolved, he took the principal management of the business. In 1815, Mr Kinnaird, with Lord Byron, the Hon. George Lamb, and Mr Peter Moore, formed the committee for directing the affairs of Drury-Lane Theatre, and with more merit than success attempted to revive some of our old neglected dramas. He afterwards sat for a short time in Parliament as Member for Bishop's Castle. He was the friend both of Sheridan and Byron, and his name was one of the last which the latter was heard to pronounce. He died in 1830.

KIRKALDY, William, of Grange, reputed the bravest and most skilful soldier of his time, was the eldest son of Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange, High Treasurer to James V. He early embraced the principles of the Reformation, and was one of the conspirators against Cardinal Beaton. After the surrender of the Castle of St Andrews, he was, with the others, sent prisoner to France, but contrived to make his escape, and afterwards distinguished himself highly in the service of the French king. On his return to Scotland, he attached himself to the Lords of the Congregation, and had several gallant rencontres with the French forces sent over to the assistance of the Queen Regent. For his concern in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, he had been attainted, but the attainder was taken off by Parliament in 1563. In 1566 he joined the confederacy of nobles for the removal of Bothwell, and the protection of the infant prince, and at Carberry Hill received the surrender of Queen Mary. He afterwards pursued Bothwell in the Orkney seas, scattered his small fleet, and obliged him to fly, with a single ship, towards Norway.

After the battle of Langside, where he greatly assisted the Regent Moray, Kirkaldy was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle. Up to this period, he had shown himself to be firmly attached to the Protestant, or King's party, but during the absence of the Regent at the Conferences at York, Maitland of Lethington obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over him, and, unfortunately for himself, he was persuaded to give his support to the cause of Mary.

The Regent Murray's death in 1570 revived the hopes of the Queen's adherents; and, being animated with the utmost rancour against their opponents, they resolved on an immediate appeal to arms. Assembling at Linlithgow, the chiefs of the Queen's faction marched thence to Edinburgh, and held a parliament there, but were soon after compelled to remove to the former town, where they openly proclaimed the Queen's authority. On the other hand, the leader of the King's party having chosen the Earl of Lennox Regent, convoked the Estates at Stirling, and issued a counter-proclamation. To the assistance of the latter, Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, arrived with a large force from England, and a truce was concluded between the contending factions, which was continued till the end of April 1571. On the day after its expiration, Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, by a successful night attack, surprised the Castle of Dumbarton for the Regent, and taking prisoner, among others, Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, who had sought refuge in the fortress, that prelate was almost immediately afterwards executed at Stirling, without even the semblance of a trial. The Civil War now raged for a short time with unexampled ferocity. In the subsequent September, Kirkaldy projected a well-concerted plan for seizing the Regent and all the nobles with him at Stirling, which, owing to the imprudence of those to whom the enterprise was entrusted, proved a failure; but, in the accompanying struggle, the Regent Lennox was killed.

On the Earl of Morton being appointed to the Regency, that nobleman set on foot negotiations for an accommodation with the principal leaders of the Queen's party, in which he was at length successful. Maitland and Kirkaldy, however, in the expectation of receiving some promised succours from France, still resolved to defend the Castle of Edinburgh in the Queen's behalf. That fortress was, in consequence, closely invested by the forces of Sir William Drury, who had joined the Regent's army with a formidable train of artillery. After performing prodigies of valour, Kirkaldy saw his defences battered down, one well destroyed, and the other choked up, his guns silenced, and his provisions exhausted, and in vain offered terms. The garrison at last mutinied, and threatened to hang Maitland over the wall, which compelled Kirkaldy to capitulate, when he surrendered to the English commander, May 29, 1573, on promise of good treatment. In spite of this assurance, however, the brave Kirkaldy and his brother were ignominiously hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the third of the ensuing August, and Maitland only escaped the same fate by taking poison.

KIRKWOOD, JAMES, an eminent teacher and grammarian, was born near Dunbar, and flourished in the seventeenth century. He was for some years master of the grammar school at Linlithgow, from which he was dismissed, having had a dispute with the town council, the patrons of the school. He afterwards became schoolmaster at Kelso, where he is supposed to have died. Among his works are,—"Grammatica Latina," Edinburgh, 1675; "Compendium of Rhetoric," with a small Treatise on Analysis, appended, 1678; "A New Family Book, or the True Interest of Families," London, 1693; and an improved edition of the Latin Grammar

of John Despauter, the celebrated Dutch grammarian, 1695. This last work he undertook the revision of at the desire of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Colleges, and it continued to be commonly used in the Scotish schools till superseded by Ruddiman's Rudiments.

KNOX, JOHN, the chief promoter of the Reformation in Scotland, descended from the ancient family of Ranfurly, in Renfrewshire, was born at Gifford, in East-Lothian, in 1505. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Haddington, and afterwards studied philosophy and theology at St Andrews, under John Major, then Principal of St Salvator's College. His progress in learning was rapid, and he took the degree of M.A. before the usual time, after which he taught philosophy as Regent of one of the classes in the University. About the same time he was admitted into priest's orders long before the age appointed by the canons for receiving ordination. The writings of the ancient fathers, particularly of Jerome and St Augustine, opened his eyes to the subtleties of the school theology, and he resolved to attach himself to a more plain and practical method of interpreting the Scriptures than that offered by the writings of the scholastic divines. While yet engaged inquiring after the truth, he attended the sermons of Thomas Guillaume, or Williams, a friar of some eminence, who had the boldness to preach against the Pope's supremacy, and he was still more impressed with the unsoundness of the Popish system by the preaching of the celebrated George Wishart, who afterwards suffered martyrdom at the stake through the persecution of Cardinal Beaton.

About 1542 Knox began to disseminate the new doctrines among his pupils, in consequence of which he incurred the hatred of the Popish ecclesiastics, by whom he was degraded from the priesthood, denounced as a heretic, and only escaped assassination by flight. Being appointed tutor to the sons of Douglas of Langniddrie, and Cockburn of Ormiston, who had embraced the Reformed doctrines, he gave regular religious instruction not only to his pupils, but also to the people of the neighbourhood; and he became so obnoxious to Cardinal Beaton, and, after his death, to his successor, Archbishop Hamilton, that he was again driven to seek safety in concealment, and had frequently to change his place of residence. At length, about Easter 1547, being then in his forty-second year, he took refuge, along with his pupils, among the assassins of the Cardinal in the Castle of St Andrews, where he resumed his duties of teaching, giving lectures on the Scriptures, and regularly catechising his hearers in the parish church. Being publicly called to the ministry in presence of the congregation at St Andrews, by Mr John Rough, a celebrated Reformed preacher, he at once accepted the charge thus solemnly imposed upon him, and preached the principles of the Reformation with extraordinary boldness. With Rough, he was summoned before a convention of church dignitaries to answer for the heretical doctrines which they taught, when Knox sustained a theological disputation with a Greyfriar, named Arbukill, with so much success, that the Romish clergy found it expedient to avoid all such controversial displays for the future.

The Castle of St Andrews having been closely invested by the French force sent to the assistance of the Regent, the garrison, after a brave and vigorous resistance, was compelled to capitulate, and all within it, including Knox, were conveyed to France as prisoners of war. Most of them were confined in different prisons, but Knox, with some others, were detained for about nineteen months on board the galleys. While in this situation, he wrote a Confession of his Faith, and transmitted it to the adherents of the Reformed religion in Scotland. He

was set at liberty about February 1549, being indebted for his release to the personal interposition of Edward VI. with the King of France, and immediately passed over to England. His reputation and zeal recommended him to Archbishop Cranmer, who was then endeavouring to advance the Reformation, and he was appointed by the Privy Council Preacher of the Reformed Doctrines at Berwick, where he laboured with singular success for about two years. He was afterwards removed to Newcastle, where he had successfully defended his doctrines before the Bishop of Durham, and was thus placed in a sphere of greater usefulness. In December 1551 he was nominated one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Edward VI., and preached before his Majesty at Westminster. He was offered the living of Allhallows, in London, which he declined. He also refused the Bishopric of Rochester, not approving of the Liturgy, and considering the Episcopal office destitute of divine authority.

On the accession of the bigot Mary to the English throne in July 1553, he entered on a course of itinerant preaching in the counties of Buckingham and Kent; but at last finding England no longer safe for him, he proceeded to France, arriving at Dieppe January 23, 1554. He afterwards visited Geneva, where he formed a close intimacy with his brother-reformer John Calvin. The persecution of the Protestants in England being at that time very severe, numbers of them emigrated to the Continent, and in September of the same year, he received an invitation from the congregation of English refugees at Frankfort to become their minister. At the request of Calvin, he accepted it, and continued to officiate until embroiled in a dispute with Dr Cox, afterwards Bishop of Ely, and some other of the English exiles, concerning the Service Book of King Edward, rejected by him, but for which they earnestly contended. Having in his "Admonition to the Professors of the Gospel in England," published shortly before, boldly styled the Emperor of Germany "as great an enemy to Christ as Nero," his opponents in the congregation accused him to the Senate of treason. Receiving private notice of his danger, he retired to Geneva, whence, after a residence of a few months, he ventured in the autumn of 1555 to return to his native country.

He immediately commenced preaching at Edinburgh, and various other places, with untiring zeal and energy, and his addresses produced so great an excitement that the Romish clergy, alarmed at his progress, summoned him to appear before them in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, May 15, 1556. On the 14th he came to the metropolis, attended by such a formidable retinue that his opponents were glad to drop the prosecution for the time. At the request of the Lords Glencairn and Marischal he now addressed a letter to the Queen Regent, earnestly exhorting her to hear the Protestant doctrines, which she scornfully handed to the Archbishop of Glasgow, saying, "Please you, my Lord, to read a pasquil." About this time the Reformer was strongly urged to revisit Geneva to become the pastor of the English congregation there; and he, accordingly, departed for that place in July 1556. He was no sooner gone than the bishops cited him to appear before them; and in his absence they condemned him to death as a heretic, and burned him in effigy at the Cross of Edinburgh. Against this sentence he drew up an energetic appeal, which was printed at Geneva in 1558. In the spring of 1557 he had received letters from the Protestant Lords to return to Scotland, and had actually reached Dieppe on his way, when he got other letters containing the most gloomy accounts of the state of the Protestant interest at home. These epistles he answered by strong remonstrances against timidity and inconstancy; and after spending some

time in France he returned to Geneva. In 1558 he published his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women," in which he vehemently denounced the practice of admitting females to the government of nations. About the same time he assisted in making a new Translation of the Bible into English, which was afterwards called the Geneva Bible, and also published his Letter to the Queen Regent, and his Appellation and Exhortation.

In May 1559 he returned to Scotland, where he was cordially received by his party. During the time that the Lords of the Congregation were assembled at Perth, while the Queen Regent was at Stirling, having summoned the Protestant ministers to stand their trial there, the bold Reformer preached a sermon in the former city against the idolatry of the mass and image worship. The indiscretion of a priest who, immediately on the conclusion of this discourse, was preparing to celebrate mass, excited the mob into fury, and they straightway proceeded to destroy the images and ornaments of the churches and monasteries, and left nothing standing of the latter but the bare walls. On June 9 Knox arrived at St Andrews, where, in defiance of the threats of his enemies, he preached for three successive days; and such was the influence of his doctrine and the effect of his eloquence, that both the inhabitants and the magistrates resolved upon the establishment of the Reformed worship in that town, and several other places soon after followed its example. As at Perth, the excited populace destroyed the images in the churches, and demolished many of the religious houses, the Abbey of Scone, and most of the monasteries in the counties of Perth and Fife, were thus despoiled of their pictures, images, and other ornaments. These violent proceedings were reprobated by the Protestant preachers and the leaders of the party, and Knox himself described them as the work of "the rascal multitude." About the end of June the Reformer arrived at Edinburgh with the forces of the Congregation, and, on July 7, the Protestant inhabitants solemnly chose him for their minister. On account, however, of the hostile feeling of the Papists towards him, Willock, a less obnoxious preacher, was soon after substituted in his place by the Lords of the Congregation, while Knox himself undertook a tour of preaching through the kingdom.

At length, in August 1560, the Presbyterian religion received the sanction of Parliament, the old ecclesiastical courts being abolished, and the exercise of religious worship, according to the rites of the Romish church, entirely prohibited. After preaching for some months at St Andrews, Knox resumed his station as minister of Edinburgh, and had a principal hand in composing the Confession of Faith and the First Book of Discipline, which were at this time duly ratified by Parliament.

In August 1561 the unfortunate Queen Mary arrived in Scotland to assume the reins of government. She immediately established a private mass in the Chapel Royal, which excited the zeal and indignation of Knox, who openly declared from the pulpit "that one mass was more frightful to him than 10,000 armed enemies landed in any part of the realm." This freedom gave great offence to the Queen, who had several long and angry conferences with the Reformer, when he uttered his admonitions with an apparent harshness and vehemence which often drew tears from her eyes. Having written a circular letter to several of the leaders of the Protestants in behalf of two men who were about to stand their trial for intruding into the Palace, in the absence of the Queen at Stirling, with the view of interrupting the celebration of mass, the contents were, by the Privy Council, declared to be treasonable, and Knox was in consequence served with an indictment for high treason. At his trial,

which took place before an extraordinary convention of the nobility in December 1563, the Queen presided in person, and was at no pains to conceal her triumph at finding him in such a position. "That man," she remarked, pointing despitefully to the Reformer, "had made her weep, and shed never a tear himself; she would now see if she could not make him weep." The defence of Knox was satisfactory to the court, and he was acquitted by a large majority, much to the mortification of Mary. He denounced, with great boldness, the marriage of the Queen and Lord Darnley; and the latter, after his union with Mary, being induced to attend his preaching, the uncompromising Reformer, in the course of his sermon, quoted a passage of Scripture, to the effect that children were given them for their princes, and women for their rulers. This greatly offended Darnley, and the same afternoon Knox was taken before the Council, and prohibited from preaching so long as the court remained in Edinburgh, which was only a few days. In 1566, after the murder of Rizzio, to which there is no reason whatever to believe he was privy, he withdrew to Kyle, and did not return to Edinburgh till after the Queen's dethronement, having, in the meantime, visited England.

In July 1567 he preached the coronation sermon of James VI. in the parish church of Stirling. He also delivered a discourse at the meeting of the Regent Murray's Parliament in the ensuing December. On the assassination of the Regent, he preached his funeral sermon, February 14, 1570; and in October of the same year he was seized with an apoplectic fit, in consequence of which, he became much debilitated in body, though the ardour of his mind continued unimpaired. While the Queen's party were in possession of Edinburgh, the wicked attempts of his enemies, which more than once placed his life in jeopardy, compelled him to retire to St Andrews in May 1571. He remained there till the end of August 1572, when he returned to Edinburgh. His last public act was the admission of Mr James Lawson, Sub-Principal of the King's College of Aberdeen, as his successor, November 9, 1572. His bodily infirmities now daily increased. By an unwearied application to study, as well as by the frequency and energy of his public discourses, he had worn out a constitution naturally strong. On the 11th of the same month he was attacked with a cough, which confined him to his bed, and he sustained his last illness with the utmost fortitude and pious resignation. He died November 24, 1572, and was buried in the Churchyard of St Giles, now the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, his remains being attended to the grave by many of the nobility, and by crowds of mourning citizens. The Earl of Morton, the newly elected Regent, who was present, pronounced his eulogium, in the often-quoted words, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"

John Knox was distinguished above all the Reformers of his time for his exalted principles, great intellectual energy, undaunted intrepidity, and exemplary piety and morality. He was twice married; first to Marjory Bowes, daughter of a gentleman at Berwick, by whom he had two sons, and who died in 1560; and, second, in March 1564 to Margaret Stewart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree. His "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland" was published after his death; and to the fourth edition (Edinburgh, 1732) are appended all his other works. The best Life of this great man is by the late Rev. Dr M'Crie, to which the reader is referred.

L.

LAING, Major Alexander Gordon, an unfortunate African traveller, the son of a classical teacher at Edinburgh, was born in that city December 27, 1793. In his fifteenth year he became an assistant to a teacher in Newcastle, and afterwards took charge of the commercial department of his father's academy. In 1809 he attached himself to a volunteer corps, then forming in Edinburgh, and in the following year he received the commission of ensign in the Prince of Wales' Volunteers. In 1811 he sailed for Barbadoes, having a maternal uncle there, Colonel Gordon, then Deputy-Quarter-Master-General in that island, who, on his arrival, employed him as a clerk in his counting-house. Being presented with an ensigncy in the York Light Infantry, he joined his regiment at Antigua. In two years he was made a Lieutenant, and soon after, on the reduction of the corps, he was placed on half-pay. Exchanging into the 2d West India Regiment, he proceeded to Jamaica, but being attacked with disease of the liver, he retired to Honduras, where he was appointed Fort-Major. His illness increasing, he was forced to return to his native country for the recovery of his health. During his residence at home, the division of his regiment to which he belonged was reduced, and he was again put on the half-pay list. Towards the end of 1819 he went to London, and being appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant, he was sent to Sierra Leone. In January 1822 he was dispatched by the Governor, Sir Charles M'Arthur, on an embassy to Kambia and the Mandingo Country, and on his return he was sent on a mission to the King of Soolimana. With the view of opening up a commercial intercourse with the Soolimas, he left Sierra Leone for the third time, April 16, 1822, accompanied by two European soldiers, and thirteen natives of Africa; and soon after reaching Falaba, the capital of Soolimana, he was seized with a fever which brought on delirium, but being cupped by one of the native Doctors, he soon recovered. Although within three days' journey of the source of the Niger, he was not permitted to visit it; and his mission altogether proved fruitless.

On September 17 he quitted Falaba, and on his return to Sierra Leone, having been, in the meantime, promoted to the rank of Captain, he was ordered to join his regiments, then engaged on the Gold Coast in the war with the Ashantees, in which he highly distinguished himself. In 1824 he was sent to England, to acquaint Government with the state of the Ashantee war. An account of his expedition was published in 1825, under the title of "Travels in the Timannee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, in Western Africa." This work was translated into the French, and published at Paris in 1826, with a preliminary Essay on the progress of African Discovery. When in London, Captain Laing was successful in being appointed to an expedition about to explore the course of the Niger; and having attained the rank of Major, he left England in February 1825. Arriving at Tripoli, on the 14th of the subsequent July he married Emma Maria Warrington, daughter of the British Consul at that place, and two days thereafter he proceeded on his journey to Timbuctoo. He reached Ensala December 3, from whence he dated his last letter to his relations in Scotland. He quitted that place January 10, 1826, and on the 26th en-

tered on the Sandy Desert of Tenezaroff.

In an attack from the Tuarics, he received no less than twenty-four sabre wounds, on recovering from which he was seized with a fever. He arrived at Timbuctoo August 18, and after remaining there about a month he set out on his return to the coast, but was by his guides treacherously assassinated on the way, about the end of September 1826, and robbed of all his papers, which have never been recovered.

LAING, MALCOLM, a lawyer and historian, was born at Strynzia, his paternal estate, on the Mainland of Orkney, in 1762. He was educated at the Grammar School of Kirkwall, whence he removed to the University of Edinburgh, and having studied law, he was duly admitted advocate in 1785. On the death of Dr Henry, he was requested by his executors to complete an unfinished volume, forming the sixth of that author's History of Britain, which appeared in 1793. In 1800 he published a "History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns to the Union of the Kingdoms, with two Dissertations, Historical and Critical, on the Gowrie Conspiracy, and on the supposed Authenticity of Ossian's Poems," in 4 vols. 8vo. This work is remarkable for the searching investigations it contains on disputed points of history, and for the critical ingenuity displayed by the author in the evidence adduced by him to substantiate his views. In 1804 he published a new edition of his History, with a "Preliminary Dissertation," in two volumes, on the participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the murder of Darnley, in which, by a chain of the most incontestable evidence, he is considered to have clearly established the guilt of that unfortunate Princess. About 1805 he published an edition of the Poems of Ossian, with Notes and Illustrations, which, with his able Dissertation on the same subject, completely set the question at rest as to the non-authenticity of these extraordinary productions. He also edited the "Life and Historie of James VI.," published in 1804. During the short administration of his friend and correspondent, Mr Fox, he sat in Parliament as member for the County of Orkney. He died in 1818, aged 56.

LAING, WILLIAM, an eminent bibliographer, was born at Edinburgh July 20, 1764. At the usual age he was sent to the Grammar High School of Canongate, at that period a highly respectable seminary for classical education, but which, we believe, has long since been discontinued. He served an apprenticeship of six years to the trade of a printer, but in consequence of the weakness in his eyes he abandoned this employment, and in 1785 commenced business in the Canongate on his own account as a bookseller. In 1786 he began to issue his catalogue of books, which he continued almost yearly, and his business increasing, he removed in 1803 to more central premises on the South Bridge. To modest and unassuming manners he added an uncommonly accurate and extensive knowledge of the book trade, and few surpassed him in an acquaintance with the history of particular editions of the works of the celebrated authors of antiquity, or of the standard price of rare publications. In 1793, during the horrors of the French Revolution, he first visited Paris, with the design principally of extending his knowledge of that particular branch of the business, in which he had now become eminent; and after the peace of Amiens, concluded March 27, 1802, as well as on several successive occasions, he proceeded both to France and Holland, for a similar purpose. At a still earlier period, being informed that Christian VII., King of Denmark, had been advised to dispose of the numerous duplicates which were in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, he resolved to undertake a voyage to that country. Accordingly, in 1799, chiefly at the suggestion of Niebuhr, the distinguished investigator of Roman History, who was then a student

at the University of Edinburgh, he travelled to the Danish capital, where he concluded an arrangement with the Right Hon. the Privy Councillor, Dr Moldenhawer, the King's Librarian, which proved satisfactory to both parties.

During the war, when there was scarcely any communication with the Continent, Mr Laing commenced the publication of the Greek Historians, being the only person who had ever attempted any thing of the kind in Scotland, excepting the Foulis', the celebrated printers of Glasgow. Edinburgh, indeed, although the capital, has never been much distinguished for its editions of the Classics, the only publications worth mentioning in this department being Ruddiman's Livy, and Cunningham's Virgil, by Messrs Hamilton and Balfour. Mr Laing was anxious to rescue his native city from this reproach. Accordingly, in 1804 appeared the works of Thucydides in Greek, accompanied with a Latin translation, in six volumes, small 8vo, under the title of "Thucydides Græce et Latine. Accedunt Indices, ex Editione Wassii et Dukeri;" edited by the Rev. Peter Elmsley, the eminent Greek critic. In 1806 was published "Herodotus Græce et Latine. Accedunt Annotationes Selectæ, necnon Index Latinus, ex Editionibus Wesselingii et Reizii," 7 volumes, small 8vo. Herodotus was to have been edited by Professor Porson, but he only proceeded to the beginning of the second book, and Professor Dunbar executed the remainder with singular ability. In 1811 appeared the works of Xenophon, under the title of "Xenophontis quæ exstant Opera, Græce et Latine, ex Editionibus Schneideri et Zeunii. Accedit Index Latinus," 10 volumes, small 8vo. Mr Adam Dickenson, an unassuming but accurate Greek scholar, superintended this edition with remarkable care, diligence, and skill. Mr Laing had intended to have followed up the Historians by the publication, in a similar form, of the works of Plato and Demosthenes; but the difficulty of obtaining efficient aid in superintending the press prevented the execution of his plan.

Mr Laing devoted much of his time, in his latter years, to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, of which he had been one of the original promoters, and for some years was one of the ordinary directors. He died April 10, 1832, leaving a widow and nine children, one of whom, David Laing, Esq., now Librarian to the Society of Writers to the Signet, had been his partner since 1821. At the time of his death, he was the oldest bookseller in Edinburgh engaged in actual business.

LAUDER, Sir John, Lord Fountainhall, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, eldest son of Sir John Lauder, Bart., formerly a merchant and bailie of Edinburgh, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Alexander Ellis of Mortonhall, was born in the Scotish capital, August 2, 1646. He studied law at the University of Leyden, and was admitted advocate June 5, 1668. From that period he began to record the Decisions of the Court of Session, and to his labours the profession is indebted for the valuable collection styled "Fountainhall's Decisions," published in two volumes folio, 1759, and since republished. At the trial of the Earl of Argyle in 1681, for an alleged illegal construction of the Test, Lauder acted as counsel for that patriotic nobleman, along with Sir George Lockhart, and six others. The eight advocates of Argyle having signed an opinion that his explanation of the Test contained nothing treasonable, were called before a Committee of the Council, and after being examined on oath, they were dismissed with a censure and warning from the Duke of York. Previous to this Mr Lauder was Knighted, and about the same period he acted as one of the assessors of the city of Edinburgh. In April 1685 he was elected to Parliament as one of the Members for the County of Haddington. He was af-

terwards frequently re-elected, and during the long period that he sat in the legislature of his country, his conduct was characterized by moderation and independence. To the despotic measures of the government previous to the Revolution he offered all constitutional resistance, and his zealous support of the Protestant religion was the cause of his being exposed to some trouble in May 1686. He firmly opposed the attempt of James VII. to abolish the penal laws against the Roman Catholics; and his reasons for so doing are inserted at length in his Diary. After the Revolution he was appointed a Lord of Session, and took his seat November 1, 1689, with the title of Lord Fountainhall, and within three months afterwards he was nominated a Lord of Justiciary. In 1692 he was offered the post of Lord Advocate, which he declined, not being allowed to prosecute the actors in the massacre of Glencoe, an event which has left such an indelible stain on King William's memory.

During the protracted discussions on the Treaty of Union, Sir John Lauder was regular in his attendance in Parliament, acting generally in opposition, and he finally voted against it. Soon after age and increasing infirmities compelled him to resign his place in the Justiciary Court, and some time before his death he also relinquished his seat in the Court of Session. He died in September 1722. He was twice married, and left a numerous family. His Lordship's MSS. are preserved in ten folio and three quarto volumes. A work entitled "Chronological Notes of Scotish Affairs, from 1680 till 1701," purporting to be "chiefly taken from the Diary of Lord Fountainhall," but drawn up from an abridged compilation by a Mr Milne, a Jacobite writer in Edinburgh, was published in 1822. The Bannatyne Club are at present preparing for private distribution the whole of the Diaries and Historical Collections of this distinguished character.

LAUDER, WILLIAM, a literary impostor, who attempted to ruin the reputation of Milton by charging him with plagiarism, was a connexion of the Lauders of Fountainhall, and obtained his education at the University of Edinburgh. While yet a boy, he suffered amputation of one of his legs, in consequence of having accidentally received a stroke from a golf-ball on his knee. He acquired a high college character for talent and scholarship, and, devoting himself to teaching for a livelihood, was, in 1734, employed by Professor Watt to conduct the Humanity Class during his illness. In 1738 he issued proposals to print, by subscription, a collection of Sacred Poems, which, published in 1739 by Ruddiman, in 2 vols., under the title of "Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ," is a well-known work in Scotish literature. Having failed in several applications for employment in Scotland, he went to London, and soon after commenced his singular attack on the fair fame of the author of "Paradise Lost," which redounded so much to his own dishonour. He began by sending some letters to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1747, the object of which was to prove that Milton, in the composition of his immortal poem, had largely stolen from the works of certain Latin poets of modern date. In 1751 he published his charge in a more elaborate and complete form, in a volume, entitled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost," 8vo. This daring attempt to blast the poetical reputation of Milton created a considerable sensation among the literati of the time. The falsehood of Lauder's representations was, however, fully exposed by Dr Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, in a letter published the same year, addressed to the Earl of Bath, entitled "Milton Vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder, and Lauder himself convicted of several Forgeries and gross Impositions on the Public," in which he

showed that the passages cited from Massenius, Staphorstius, Taubmannus, and others, had been interpolated by Lauder himself from Hogg's Latin Translation of the Paradise Lost. The appearance of this able refutation overwhelmed Lauder with confusion. He subscribed a confession dictated by Dr Johnson, who had allowed himself to be imposed upon by his statements, and had even lent himself to the fraud, by writing a preface and postscript to Lauder's work. In 1754, Lauder, with a pertinacity that appears almost the effect of insanity, renewed his attack in another shape by publishing a pamphlet, entitled "The Grand Impostor Detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against King Charles the First," which was answered in the Gentleman's Magazine of the same year. Finding his character utterly ruined, he quitted the kingdom, and for some time taught a school in Barbadoes, where he died about 1771.

LAW, JOHN, of Lauriston, a famous financial projector, only son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh, was born there in April 1671. He was bred to no profession, but early displayed a singular capacity for calculation. On his father's death, he succeeded to the small estate of Lauriston, but having acquired habits of gambling and extravagance, he soon became deeply involved, when his mother paid his debts, and obtained possession of the estate, which she immediately entailed. Tall and handsome in person, and much addicted to gallantry, he was at this time familiarly known by the name of Beau Law. Having gone to London, he there had a quarrel with another young man, one Edward Wilson, whom he had the misfortune to kill in a duel, for which he was tried at the Old Bailey, and being found guilty of murder, was sentenced to death, April 20, 1694. Though pardoned by the Crown, he was detained in prison in consequence of an appeal being lodged against him by the brother of the deceased, but contrived to make his escape from the King's Bench, and immediately proceeded to France, and afterwards to Holland. About 1700 he returned to his native country, and, having directed his attention to the financial system of the French and Dutch bankers, particularly of the latter, in 1701 he published at Glasgow, "Proposals and Reasons for constituting a Council of Trade in Scotland." He also had the address to recommend himself to the King's ministers, who employed him to arrange and prepare the Revenue Accounts, which were in great confusion at the time of settling the Equivalent before the Union. With the view of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, for the want of which the industry of the country was in a languishing condition, he proposed to the Scotish Legislature the establishment of a bank, with paper issues to the amount of the value of all the lands in the kingdom. The principles on which this scheme was founded are fully explained in his work, published at Edinburgh in 1705, entitled "Money and Trade Considered, with a Proposal for Supplying the Nation with Money;" but the project was rejected by Parliament.

Proceeding to France, Law had recourse to gaming for his subsistence, and won large sums of money at play. He obtained an introduction to the Duke of Orleans, and offered his scheme to Chamillart, the Minister of Finance, who considered it a dangerous innovation, in consequence of which the projector unexpectedly received a police-order to quit Paris within twenty-four hours. He next visited Italy, and was banished in a similar manner from Venice and Genoa as a designing adventurer. His success at play, however, was so great, that, when he returned to Paris, after the succession of Orleans to the Regency, he was in possession of no less a sum than L.100,000. His scheme was at first rejected by Demarest, the new Finance Minister, but, having been fortunate enough to secure

the patronage of the Regent, Law received letters patent, dated March 2, 1716, by which his bank was at length established, with a capital of 1200 shares of 5000 livres each, which soon bore a premium. This bank became the office for all public receipts, and, in 1717, there was annexed to it the famous Mississippi Scheme, or West India Company, which was invested with the full sovereignty of Louisiana, and was expected to realize immense sums, by planting colonies and extending commerce. In 1718 this bank was declared a Royal Bank, and such was the confidence of the public in its operations, that the shares rose to twenty times their original value. In 1719 their valuation was more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie of the kingdom. In May of the same year the French East India Company was incorporated with the West India Company, when they received the united name of the Company of the Indies. In January 1720 Law was appointed Comptroller-General of the Finances, which in effect elevated him to the Premiership of France; but the stupendous fabric of false credit which he had reared at length fell to the ground, the shares sank in value as rapidly as they had risen; and such had been the rage for speculation, that, though immense fortunes were made by some parties on the occasion, many thousand families were ruined, and the Government itself was reduced to the very verge of bankruptcy. The same desperate game of chance was the same year played in England by the Directors of the South Sea Bubble, which reduced many hundred persons to disgrace and beggary.

Law was obliged to resign his post, after he had held it only for five months, and to quit the kingdom. With no more than 800 louis d'ors, the wreck of his once immense fortune, he travelled to Brussels and Venice, and through Germany to Copenhagen. Receiving an invitation from the British Ministry to return to England, he was presented, on his arrival, to George I., by Admiral Sir John Norris, and, about the same time, attended by the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Ilay, and other friends, he appeared at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, November 28, 1721, and pleaded his Majesty's pardon for the murder of Edward Wilson. In 1725 he left Britain, and finally settled at Venice, where he died, March 21, 1729, in a state of poverty, though occupied to the last in vast schemes of finance, and fully convinced of the solidity of his system, the signal failure of which he attributed to panic. He married Lady Catharine Knollys, daughter of the third Earl of Banbury, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who espoused her cousin, Viscount Wallingford, afterwards created Lord Althorp. Law's grandson, Count de Lauriston, was one of Bonaparte's generals.

LEARMONT, THOMAS. See RYMER, THOMAS, of Ercildoune.

LEECHMAN, WILLIAM, D.D., a learned divine, and Professor of Theology, the son of a farmer, was born in the parish of Dolphington, Lanarkshire, in 1706. After acquiring the rudimentary part of his education at the parish school, he completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh. In October 1731 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Paisley, and, in October 1736, was ordained minister of Beith, where he continued about seven years. In October 1740 he was elected Moderator of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which he opened with a sermon "On the Temper, Character, and Duty of a Minister of the Gospel;" and, in 1743, he published a much longer discourse "On the Nature, Reasonableness, and Advantages of Prayer." In July of the latter year he married Miss Bridget Balfour, of the family of Pilrig, near Edinburgh. He was soon after elected Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow, by the casting vote of the then Lord

Rector, he and his opposing candidate, Mr John Maclaurin, brother of the celebrated Professor at Edinburgh, having an equal number of votes. To prevent his induction to the Chair, the defeated party brought a charge of heresy against him before the Presbytery of Glasgow, founded on his sermon on Prayer, in which, it was alleged, he had laid too little stress on the merit of the satisfaction and intercession of our blessed Saviour, as the sole ground of our acceptance with God. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr having taken up the case, unanimously found that there were no grounds whatever for charging Professor Leechman with unsoundness of faith, a decision which the General Assembly confirmed. He afterwards obtained the degree of D.D., and held the professorship for seventeen years, during which time he signalized himself by his able vindications of religion against the reasonings of Hume, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, and other deistical writers.

In May 1757 Dr Leechman was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, and next year opened their meeting with a sermon on "The Wisdom of God in the Christian Revelation," which was afterwards printed. In 1761 he was raised to the dignity of Principal of Glasgow University, by a presentation from the King. In this situation he remained till his death, December 3, 1785. His collected sermons were re-published in 1789, in two volumes 8vo, with some account of his life and of his lectures, by Dr James Wodrow, minister at Stevenston. Dr Leechman wrote, besides, a life of Dr Hutcheson, prefixed to the latter's "System of Moral Philosophy," published in 1755.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, D.D., a divine and physician, celebrated for being the victim of a most cruel persecution, was descended from an ancient family who possessed the estate of Ulyshaven, now Usan, in Forfarshire, and was born in Edinburgh in 1568. He received his education, and the degree of D.D., at the University of St Andrews, and afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, where he graduated. He was subsequently minister of the Scotish Church at Utrecht. Resigning his charge, he came over to London, where he intended to practise medicine, but was interdicted by the College of Physicians. Having published two works against Episcopacy, the one entitled "The Looking-Glass of the Holy War," and the other, "Zion's Plea against Prelacy," he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, June 4, 1630, at the instance of the bigot Laud, and, being found guilty, was sentenced by that iniquitous Court to pay a fine of L.10,000, to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, first on the one nostril, and then on the other, his face branded, and to be publicly whipped. Between the sentence and the execution, Dr Leighton escaped out of the Fleet, but was retaken in Bedfordshire, and endured the whole of this shocking and atrocious punishment. His sentence included also imprisonment for life; and he was closely immured for eleven years in the Fleet, so that, when at length released, he could neither walk, see, nor hear. This act of barbarous atrocity, committed by the great upholders of Episcopacy in England, is without a parallel even in the annals of the Popish Inquisition of Spain, black and blood-stained as the pages of that dread tribunal are! The Long Parliament declared the entire proceedings against him illegal, and voted him L.6000 as some *solatium* for his sufferings; but it is doubtful if this sum was ever paid. In 1642, Lambeth-House being converted into a state prison, he was appointed its keeper, and thus, by a strange retribution, came to preside in the palace of his great enemy Laud, soon after the execution of that arch-bigot and persecutor. Dr Leighton died, insane, in 1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, D.D., a prelate of singular learning, piety, and

benevolence, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1611, and received his education at the University there. He entered it as a student in 1627, and took his degree of M.A. in 1631. He was subsequently sent to Douay in France, and, on his return, obtained, in 1641, Presbyterian ordination, and was settled minister of the parish of Newbattle in Mid-Lothian. Neither his mind nor his disposition was fitted for the stormy times in which he lived; and an anecdote is related of him which strikingly exemplifies this. It was the custom of the Presbytery to inquire of its members whether they had preached to the times, and when the question was put to Leighton, he replied, with a kind of play upon the word, "For God's sake, when all my brethren preach to the times, suffer one poor priest to preach about eternity." His dislike to the Covenant, and some early predilections in favour of Episcopacy which he had imbibed at College, caused him to resign his living, and he was soon after chosen Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in which situation he remained for ten years. Here he wrote his "Prælectiones Theologicæ," printed in 1693; and reprinted at Cambridge in 1828.

After the Restoration, when Charles II. resolved to force Episcopacy on the people of Scotland, Mr Leighton was persuaded by his friends, and particularly by his brother, Sir Elisha Leighton, who was Secretary to the Duke of York, to accept of a bishopric. Accordingly, he and Archbishop Sharpe, with two other newly created Scotish bishops, were consecrated at Westminster, December 12, 1661. The inconsistency of his conduct on this occasion can by no means be reconciled with his general character for wisdom and caution. He chose, however, the humblest see of the whole, namely, Dunblane, to which the deanery of the Chapel Royal was annexed, as also the priory of Monymusk, in Aberdeenshire. He objected to be addressed by the title of Lord, and refused to accompany the other Scotish bishops in their pompous entry into Edinburgh. Finding that the moderate measures which he recommended were not approved of by his more violent brethren, he retired to his diocese, resolved to devote himself entirely to his Episcopal and ministerial duties.

In 1665 he was induced to go to London to lay before the King a true representation of the severe and unjust proceedings of Sharpe, and the other bishops in Scotland, towards the Presbyterians; on which occasion he declared to his Majesty that he could not be a party "in the planting of the Christian religion itself in such a manner, much less a form of government;" and as he considered himself in some degree accessory to the violent measures of his brethren, he requested permission to resign his bishopric. Charles heard him with apparent regret for the oppressed state of the Scotish Presbyterians, and assured him that less rigorous measures should in future be adopted; but positively refused to accept his resignation. Deceived by the King's hollow professions, Leighton returned to his see; but, two years after, finding the persecution raging as fiercely as ever, he again went to court, when he succeeded so far as to prevail on his Majesty to write a letter to the Privy Council, ordering them to allow such of the Presbyterian ministers, as were willing to accept of the indulgence, to serve in vacant churches, although they did not conform to the Episcopal establishment. In 1670, on the resignation of Dr Alexander Burnet, Bishop Leighton was induced, at the King's personal request, to accept of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, chiefly impelled by the hope of accomplishing a long-cherished scheme of accommodation between the Presbyterians and Episcopalians, which had been examined and approved of by his Majesty.

Disappointed, however, in his object, and continually thwarted in his

plans of moderation by Sharpe and his tyrannical coadjutors, Leighton finally resolved to resign his dignity, as it was a burden too great for him to sustain. With this view, he again proceeded to London in the beginning of 1673, and, after much solicitation, obtained the King's reluctant consent to his retirement, on condition that he remained in office for another year. That period having expired, and all prospect of reconciling the two parties being at an end, his resignation was at length accepted, when the former possessor of the see, Dr Burnet, was restored to it. Bishop Leighton resided for some time within the College of Edinburgh, and afterwards removed to Broadhurst, in Sussex, the estate of his sister, the widow of Edward Lightmaker, Esq., where he lived for ten years in great privacy, spending his time in study, devotion, and acts of charity, and occasionally preaching. He died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick Lane, London, February 1, 1684, in the 71st year of his age.

This distinguished prelate is celebrated for his gentleness, unfeigned piety, extensive learning, and great disinterestedness. Although his bishopric produced him only L.200, and his archbishopric L.400 per annum, he founded an exhibition or bursary in the University of Edinburgh, with two more in that of Glasgow, and gave L.150 for the maintenance of two paupers in St Nicholas' Hospital, in the latter city. His writings still bear a high character; and some of them, particularly his admirable "Commentary on St Peter," first published at York in two vols., in 1693, have been frequently reprinted. A complete edition of his works was published, in 1819, in four vols. 8vo, with a Life of Leighton, by the Rev. E. Middleton; and a Preface by Philip Doddridge, D.D.

LEITH, Sir James, G.C.B., a distinguished military commander, the third son of John Leith, Esq., of Leithhall, Aberdeenshire, was born there August 8, 1763. He received his education at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and, after spending some time at Lisle, occupied in the studies suitable for a military life, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 21st regiment. Soon after he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain in the 81st Highlanders. At the peace, in 1783, he removed to the 5th regiment, stationed at Gibraltar, and was appointed Aid-de-camp to Sir Robert Boyd, the Governor. He afterwards served in the same capacity, first to General O'Hara, and then to General David Dundas at Toulon; and on the recal of the British forces from that place, he returned to England, being appointed Major, by brevet, in 1794. Having raised a regiment of fencibles in Aberdeenshire, he proceeded with it to Ireland, where he was employed during the Rebellion of 1798. He was afterwards appointed Colonel of the 13th battalion of Reserve, and subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland. In 1808 he was made Major-General.

In the Peninsular War, General Leith served with much distinction, and at the head of the 59th regiment acted with great intrepidity at the battle of Corunna. In September 1810 he was appointed to the command of a corps of 10,000 men, with which he was engaged in the battle of Busaco, and at the head of the 9th and 88th regiments, made a brilliant and decisive charge upon the enemy. While the troops remained within the lines of Torres Vedras, General Leith obtained the command of the fifth division, which he held throughout the Peninsular Campaign. Being attacked by the Walcheren fever, he was compelled to return for a short time to England for the recovery of his health. He rejoined the army after it had taken possession of Ciudad Rodrigo; and at the siege of Badajos he headed the troops in the memorable escalade that, in spite of a most destructive fire from the enemy, finally led to the

capture of that important place. He also distinguished himself as a brave and skilful general in the battle of Salamanca, where his division, the fifth, was prominently engaged, and sustained a heavy loss. During a tremendous charge, while in the act of breaking the French squares, he received a severe wound, which eventually caused him to quit the field. With his Aid-de-camp, Captain, now Colonel, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who was also severely wounded, he was carried to the village of Las Torres, and thence they were removed to the house of the Marquis Escalla, in Salamanca, where the victory over the French was celebrated with great rejoicings.

The Prince Regent conferred on General Leith the insignia of the Bath, "for his distinguished conduct in the action fought near Corunna, and in the battle of Busaco; for his noble daring at the assault and capture of Badajos by storm; and for his heroic conduct in the ever memorable action fought on the plains of Salamanca, where, in personally leading the fifth division to a most gallant and successful charge upon a part of the enemy's line, which it completely overthrew at the point of the bayonet, he and the whole of his personal staff were severely wounded." He was also rewarded with several other marks of royal favour, and the privilege was granted to him and his descendants to use the words "Salamanca," and "Badajos," in the family armorial bearings. From the Portuguese Government he received the military Order of the Tower and Sword.

In April 1813 General Leith's wound obliged him again to retire to England. Soon after rejoining the army, he had the command of the storming party at the siege of San Sebastian, when he conducted the attack in a truly gallant style, and though severely wounded, continued to cheer forward the troops to the assault, exposed all the time to a most murderous shower of round shot, grape, and musketry, from the enemy. At length he fainted from loss of blood, and was reluctantly carried from the field.

On his return to England, Sir James Leith was appointed Commander of the Forces in the West Indies, and Governor of the Leeward Islands, and arrived at Barbadoes June 15, 1814. By his prompt exertions, the French Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, which had declared for the Emperor Napoleon, on being apprised of his return from Elba, were overawed and kept in subjection, the latter being obliged to surrender to his troops; and as a reward for his services on this occasion, the Privy Council voted L.2000 for the purchase of a sword to him, and he afterwards received from the King of France the grand Cordon of the Order of Military Merit. Sir James Leith died at Barbadoes of fever, after six days' illness, October 16, 1816.

LESLEY, GEORGE, of Monymusk, a Capuchin Friar, supposed to have lived in the earlier part of the 17th century, is the hero of a romantic Italian work, written by John Benedict Rinuccini, Archbishop of Formo, purporting to be the Life and Adventures of a Scotsman of rank, of that name, who was miraculously converted to the Roman Catholic Faith. He afterwards, as runs the story, no less miraculously converted all his family, his mother included, who had previously been bigoted Protestants, with many thousand persons in the neighbourhood of his paternal estate, and elsewhere in Scotland. Rinuccini's work was translated into French, and published at Rouen in 1660, at Paris in 1682, and again at Rome in 1700. An abridged translation was inserted by Lord Hailes in his Sketches of Scotish Biography, and another version appeared in the Scots Magazine for 1802. Mr Robert Chambers has also admitted Friar Lesley, with all his wonderful adventures, into the Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, edited by him, to which the curious reader may be referred. The

greater part of the Life, as recited, is pure invention, and it is, therefore, omitted here. In 1673 it was dramatized at Rome, under the title of "Il Cappucchino Scozzese."

LESLIE, ALEXANDER, first Earl of Leven, the celebrated General of the Presbyterian army during the Civil Wars, was the son of Captain George Leslie of Balgonie, Commander of the Castle of Blair, by Anne, his wife, a daughter of Stewart of Ballechin. Having early adopted the profession of arms, he served as a Captain in the regiment of the Lord de Vere, then employed in Holland in assisting the Dutch against the Spaniards; when he obtained the reputation of a brave and skilful officer. He then entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, by whom he was promoted first to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and afterwards to that of Field Marshal. In 1628, General Leslie defended Stralsund, then besieged by the Imperialists under Count Wallenstein, and acquitted himself with so much gallantry and skill, that, though the plague had broken out in the city, and the outworks were in a ruinous condition, he compelled the besiegers to retire with considerable loss. So sensible were the citizens of his great services on this occasion, that they rewarded him with a valuable present, and caused medals to be struck in his honour. In 1630 he drove the Imperialists out of the Isle of Rugen; and he continued to serve in the Swedish army, with great distinction, until after the death of Gustavus; but in the beginning of 1639 he was invited back to Scotland by the Covenanters, to take the chief command of their forces. He accordingly returned home, with many of his countrymen, who had, like him, acquired military experience on the Continent; and his first achievement was the capture of the Castle of Edinburgh by assault, at the head of 1000 select musqueteers, March 23, which he effected without the loss of a man.

In May 1639, when Charles I. advanced with his army to the Borders, the Scotish forces, under General Leslie, marched to meet them, and to the amount of 24,000 men encamped on Dunse Law. The appearance they made here is said to have been "a spectacle not less interesting to the military than edifying to the devout." The blue banners of the Presbyterians were inscribed with the arms of Scotland, wrought in gold, with the motto, "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." The soldiers were summoned to sermon by beat of drum, and at sunrise and sunset their tents resounded with the voice of Psalms, reading the Scriptures, and Prayer. The clergy, of whom there were great numbers present, many of them armed like the rest, were assiduous in preserving discipline; and the ambition of the nobles was restrained by the greatness of the cause in which they were engaged, aided by the discretion of the General, who, though an unlettered soldier of fortune, of advanced age, diminutive stature, and deformed person, was prudent, vigilant, experienced, skilful, and enterprising. The pacification of Berwick, in June 1639, caused both armies to be disbanded, without having recourse to hostilities.

In April 1640 the Scots found it expedient to re-assemble their army, and the command was again conferred on General Leslie. In August of that year he marched into England, at the head of at least 23,000 foot and 3000 cavalry; and on the 28th he attacked and completely routed the King's troops at Newburn, which gave him possession of Newcastle, Tynemouth, Shields, and Durham, with large magazines of arms and provisions. This success was followed by the Treaty of Ripon, afterwards transferred to London, and not ratified by Parliament till 1641. As it was now Charles' object to conciliate his northern subjects, in August of that year he went to Scotland, and, passing through Newcastle, where the Scots army were quartered, he was received with great

respect by General Leslie, whom he raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Balgonie, and October 11 of the same year, created him Earl of Leven.

In 1642 the Earl was sent over to Ireland as General of the Scots forces, raised for the suppression of the Rebellion there; but was recalled in 1643 to take the command of the troops despatched to England to the assistance of the Parliament. At the battle of Marston-Moor, July 2, 1644, he commanded the left of the centre division of the Parliamentary forces, when the Royal army was totally defeated. He afterwards, with the assistance of the Earl of Callander, took the town of Newcastle by storm; and, having sent to the Parliament a copy of the overtures made by the King to the Scots Generals, he received in return a vote of thanks, with a piece of plate as an accompanying present. While in command of the United Scots and English army, engaged in the siege of Newark, the unfortunate Charles came to him privately, May 5, 1646; and the Earl was one of a hundred officers who afterwards on their knees entreated his Majesty to accept the propositions offered him by the Parliament, but in vain.

In 1648 he was offered the command of the army raised for the rescue of Charles I., which he declined, on the score of his age and infirmities. On the failure of the Engagement, however, he was restored to his place at the head of the army. At the battle of Dunbar in 1650, he served as a volunteer. August 28, 1651, he attended a meeting of some noblemen, and a committee of the Estates, at Eliot in Forfarshire, to concert measures in behalf of Charles II., when all present were surprised and taken prisoners, by a detachment from the garrison at Dundee, and conveyed to the Tower of London. At the intercession of Christina, Queen of Sweden, he was released by Cromwell, and returned to Scotland in May 1654. He subsequently went over to Sweden, personally to thank the Queen for her kind interference in his favour. He died at Balgonie, April 4, 1661. His Lordship acquired extensive landed property, particularly Inchmartin, in the Carse of Gowrie, which he purchased from the Ogilvies in 1650, and called it Inch-Leslie. He was twice married; and by his first wife had, with five daughters, two sons, who both predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson. The Earldom of Leven is now held by his descendant, in conjunction with that of Melville.

LESLIE, DAVID, first Lord Newark, a celebrated military commander, was the fifth son of Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, Commendator of Lindores, by his wife, Lady Jean Stuart, second daughter of the first Earl of Orkney. In his youth he went into the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and having highly distinguished himself in the wars of Germany, rose to the rank of Colonel of Horse. When the Civil Wars broke out in Britain, he returned to Scotland, and was appointed Major-General of the army, which, under the Earl of Leven, marched into England to aid the Parliamentary forces, in January 1644. He mainly contributed to the defeat of the King's troops at Marston-Moor, in July that year; the Scots cavalry, under his command, having broken and dispersed the right wing of the Royalists. In 1645, after the defeat of General Baillie at Kilsyth, General David Leslie was recalled with the Scotish Horse from the siege of Hereford, to oppose the progress of the Marquis of Montrose, whom he overthrew, after a sanguinary engagement, at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, September 13 of that year. For this victory the Committee of Estates afterwards voted him a gold chain, with 50,000 merks out of the fine imposed on the Marquis of Douglas, one of the Royalist officers engaged in the action. Leslie subsequently rejoined the Scots army under the Earl of Leven, then lying before Newark-upon-Trent; and on its re-

turn into Scotland, he was declared Lieutenant-General, and had a pension settled upon him of L.1000 a month, over and above his pay as Colonel of the Perthshire Horse. With a force of about 6000 men he proceeded into the Northern Districts, and afterwards passed to the Western Isles, and completely suppressed the insurrection in favour of the King, which had been set on foot by Montrose and his adherents in those parts.

In 1648, when the Engagement was entered upon for the rescue of Charles, then in the hands of the Parliament, Leslie was offered the command of the horse on the occasion, but declined to serve, the Church having disapproved of the expedition. Of the army that remained in Scotland, he retained the rank of Major-General. In 1650, after Charles II. had taken the Covenant, David Leslie was, on the resignation of the Earl of Leven, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces raised in his behalf. By his coolness, vigilance, and sagacity, he repeatedly baffled the superior army of Cromwell, whom he at last shut up in Dunbar; but, yielding to the impetuous demands of the Committee of Church and State, by whom he was accompanied, and who controlled all his movements, he rashly descended from his commanding position, and in consequence sustained a signal defeat from Cromwell, September 3, 1650. With the remains of his army he retired to Stirling, where he made the most skilful defensive dispositions, and was able, for a time, to check Cromwell in his victorious career. Being joined by Charles, who himself assumed the command, Leslie marched as Lieutenant-General of the King's army into England, and was present at the defeat of the Royal forces at Worcester, September 3, 1651. He escaped from the battle, but was intercepted in his retreat through Yorkshire, and committed to the Tower of London, where he remained till 1660, being fined L.4000 by Cromwell's Act of Grace, 1654.

After the Restoration General Leslie, in consideration of his eminent services and sufferings in the Royal cause, was created Lord Newark, by patent, dated August 31, 1661, to him and the heirs-male of his body. He also obtained a pension of L.500 a-year. In June 1667 he received a further proof of his Majesty's favour by a letter from Charles, dated the 10th of that month, assuring him of his continued confidence, and that he was fully satisfied of his conduct and loyalty, his Lordship's enemies having endeavoured to impress the King against him. His Lordship died in 1682. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Yorke, Knight, by whom he had a son who succeeded him, and six daughters. Upon the decease, in 1694, of David, second Lord Newark, without heirs-male, the title was assumed by his daughter, and continued to be borne by her descendants till 1793, when it was disallowed by the House of Lords, and is considered extinct.

LESLIE, JOHN, the celebrated Bishop of Ross, a devoted adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, was the son of Gavin Leslie, an eminent lawyer, descended from the ancient family of that name, Barons of Balquhain, and was born in 1526. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and in 1547 was made Canon of the Cathedral Church of that diocese. He afterwards studied at the Universities of Toulouse, Poictiers, and Paris, at which latter place he took the degree of Doctor of Civil and Canon Law. In 1554 he was ordered home by the Queen-Regent, and appointed official and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Aberdeen. He subsequently became Parson of Oyne.

When the doctrines of the Reformation began to spread in Scotland, Leslie distinguished himself as a zealous advocate for the Romish Church, and in the famous disputation held at Edinburgh, in 1560, he had for an antagonist no less a personage than John Knox. He was soon after deputed by the chief men of the Popish religion

to proceed to France to interest Queen Mary in their favour, and arriving before the Protestant Lords, he vainly endeavoured to prejudice her mind against them and their cause. After a short stay he embarked in the retinue of the young Queen at Calais, August 19, 1561; and on her Majesty's return to Scotland, he was sworn of her Privy Council, and appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice. In 1564 he was made Abbot of Lindores, and on the death of Sinclair, Bishop of Ross, he was promoted to that See. He was one of the sixteen Commissioners appointed, at his suggestion, to form the Collection of the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, commonly called "The Black Acts," from the Saxon character in which they were printed, in 1566.

After Queen Mary's flight into England, Bishop Leslie was called by his ill-fated mistress into that kingdom to manage and advise in her affairs. He was one of the Commissioners chosen, in 1568, to defend her cause in the Conference at York, which he did with consummate ability. He was subsequently sent as her Ambassador to Elizabeth; but finding that no attention was paid to her complaints, he began to form projects for Mary's escape, and engaged in the unfortunate negotiation for her marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, which led to that nobleman's execution for treason. Leslie himself, notwithstanding he pleaded his character and privileges as an Ambassador, was, in May 1571, committed prisoner, first to the Isle of Ely, and afterwards to the Tower of London. In January 1574, at the request of the King of France, he was set at liberty, when he retired to the Continent. In 1575 he went to Rome, by the advice of his mistress, where he remained three years, and published there his History of the Scotish Nation, in Latin, dedicated to the then Pope Gregory XIII. He afterwards went to France, in the hope of being serviceable to Queen Mary. He next proceeded into Germany, and fruitlessly endeavoured to enlist the Emperor and several other Princes in her cause. On this occasion he acted as temporary nuncio from the Pope. In 1578 he was thrown into prison at Falsburgh, by order of the Duke of Littlesteyn, in mistake for the Archbishop of Rosana, an Italian Prelate, who was proceeding to Cologne as legate from the Pope; and was only released on payment of 3000 pistoles.

Having returned into France, he was, in 1579, made Vicar-General of the Archbishopric of Rouen, and in 1590 was again arrested during a visitation of that diocese, and obliged to pay a large ransom, to prevent his being delivered up to Queen Elizabeth. In 1593 he was advanced to the vacant Bishopric of Coutances, in Lower Normandy, but he never got peaceable possession of the See, and at length he retired from the cares and disappointments of the world into the Monastery of Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died, May 31, 1596. A monument to his memory was erected, by his nephew, over his grave in that Monastery. Part of his wealth he appropriated to the foundation of three Colleges at Rome, Paris, and Douay. His works are, Defence of the Honour of Mary, Queen of Scotland, with an Exposition of her Title to the Crown of England, Liege, 1571, which was immediately suppressed; "Afflicti Animi Consolationes, et tranquilli Animi Conservatio," Paris, 1574; "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum," with which were published, "Parænesis at Nobilitatem Populumque Scotorum," and "Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ Descriptio," Rome, 1575-78; "A Treatise, showing that the Regiment of Women is conformable to the Law of God and Nature," intended as an answer to John Knox's "First Blast of the Trumpet;" "De Titulo et Jure Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, quo Angliæ Successionem Jure sibi vindicat," Rheims, 1580; and "The History of

Scotland, from the Death of James I. in 1436, to the year 1561;" written in the Scotish vernacular, for the use of Queen Mary, during his confinement in the Tower. The last mentioned work was published, with a portrait of Leslie, for the Bannatyne Club in 1830, from a manuscript in possession of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

LESLIE, JOHN, a venerable prelate, whose life exceeded a hundred years, was born at Balquhain in Aberdeenshire, some time after the middle of the sixteenth century. He received the first part of his education at the University of Aberdeen, and concluded it at Oxford. He afterwards visited Spain, Italy, Germany, and France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the languages of all these countries. He had such a command of the Latin language that it was said of him, while in Spain, "Solus Lesleius Latine loquitur." He was present at the siege of Rochelle, and accompanied the Duke of Buckingham on the Expedition to the Isle of Rhe'. On his return to Britain, after a residence of more than twenty-two years abroad, he was created D.D. at Oxford, and admitted by James VI. a member of his Privy Council in Scotland. By Charles I. he was, in August 1628, appointed Bishop of the Isles. In 1633 he was translated to the Irish See of Raphoe, where he built a handsome Palace, which he defended against the troops of Cromwell, being the last who held out against the Parliamentarians in Ireland. He subsequently went to reside in Dublin. After the Restoration he came over to England, and in 1661 was translated to the See of Clogher, where he died in 1671, having been a Bishop for more than half a century.

His second son, CHARLES LESLIE, author of "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists," and other controversial and political works, was born in Ireland in 1650. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards became a student in the Temple, but relinquished Law for Divinity, and entered into holy orders in 1680. In 1687 he was appointed Chancellor of Connor, in which capacity he firmly resisted the measures of the Popish party, and withstood the admission of a Roman Catholic High Sheriff of the county of Monaghan, although nominated by James II. himself. At the Revolution, however, he declined taking the oaths to the new Government, which necessarily deprived him of all his preferments, on which he withdrew with his family into England. By his writings he zealously endeavoured to promote the interests of the Pretender, whom, on the termination of the Rebellion of 1715, he accompanied into Italy; but being treated by the exiled family with ingratitude and neglect, he returned to Ireland, and died at his own house at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, April 13, 1732. His theological works, which chiefly consist of Treatises against the Deists, Socinians, and Quakers, have been printed in two volumes folio. One of these, "The Snake in the Grass," composed against the Quakers, first published at London in 1696, is highly spoken of by Bayle. His "Short and Easy Method with the Deists," by far the most popular and useful of his writings, first appeared in 1697, and has often been reprinted. During the reign of Queen Anne, Mr Leslie wrote a weekly paper called "The Rehearsal," which has been collected in four vols. 8vo. A list of his political pieces, which are very numerous, and written principally in opposition to Burnet, Locke, and Hoadley, on the principles of Civil Government and the question of Hereditary Right, will be found, with the names of his other publications, in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

LESLIE, SIR JOHN, a celebrated mathematician, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, April 16, 1766, being the son of Robert Leslie, a joiner and cabinet-maker, and Anne Carstairs,

his wife. His elementary education was scantily received, first at a woman's school in his native village, then under a Mr Thomson at Lundin Mill, with whom he learned to write, and, lastly, at Leven school, which he only attended about six weeks. At the latter place, however, he entered upon the rudiments of Latin, and, while at home, he received some lessons in mathematics from his elder brother, Alexander. His father originally intended to bring him up to some useful trade; but, before he had reached his twelfth year, he had attracted considerable notice by his extraordinary proficiency in geometrical exercises, and he became known to Professor Robison of the University of Edinburgh, and through him to Professors Playfair and Dugald Stewart. At their suggestion, his parents were induced, in 1779, to send him to the University of St Andrews, with the view of educating him for a learned profession. At the first distribution of prizes, his abilities introduced him to the patronage of the Earl of Kinnoul, then Chancellor of the University, who proposed to defray the expenses of his education, provided his father consented to his studying for the church. After remaining six sessions at St Andrews, in company with Mr James, now Sir James, Ivory, he removed in 1783–4 to Edinburgh, where he attended the classes for three years, during which time he was engaged by Dr Adam Smith to assist in the education of his nephew, Mr Douglas, afterwards a Judge of the Court of Session, under the title of Lord Reston.

In 1788 he was appointed tutor to two young college friends, natives of America, of the name of Randolph, whom he accompanied to Virginia, and after an absence of about a year, in the course of which he had visited New York, Philadelphia, and other transatlantic towns, he returned to Edinburgh. Having abandoned all intention of entering the church, in January 1790 he proceeded to London, with recommendatory letters from several literary and scientific individuals, and, among others, from Dr Adam Smith, who gave him some very shrewd advice at parting. His first intention was to deliver lectures on natural philosophy, but finding, to use his own words, that "rational lectures would not succeed," he had recourse to his pen as the readiest means of supporting himself. He accordingly began to contribute articles for "The Monthly Review;" and, about the same time, was employed by an old college acquaintance, Dr William Thomson, the continuator of Dr Watson's "History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain," to furnish notes for an annotated edition of the Bible, then publishing in numbers, under the name of Harrison. He was next engaged by Mr Murray, the bookseller, to execute a translation of Buffon's Natural History of Birds, published in 1793, in 9 vols. 8vo, the payment for which, with his prudent habits, laid the foundation of his subsequent independence. During the progress of this work he superintended the studies of the Messrs Wedgwood of Etruria, in Staffordshire, whom he left in 1792. In 1794 he visited Holland, and in 1796 he proceeded through Germany and Switzerland with Mr Thomas Wedgwood, whose early death he ever lamented as a loss to science. On his return to Scotland, he became a candidate for a professorship at St Andrews, and subsequently for the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow, but in both instances was unsuccessful. In 1799 he travelled through Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, in company with Mr Robert Gordon, a fellow-student at St Andrews.

Previous to 1800 he had invented the Differential Thermometer, one of the most beautiful and delicate instruments that inductive genius ever contrived, as a help to experimental research; and the results of his inquiries concerning the nature and laws of heat, in which he was so much aided by this exquisite instrument,

were published in 1804, in his celebrated "Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat." The experimental devices and striking discoveries which distinguish this publication are more than a counterbalance for the great deficiency in systematic arrangement and in simplicity of style which characterises this and all the author's writings. In the following year this work obtained for him the Rumford Medals, from the Council of the Royal Society.

Early in 1805, on the promotion of Professor Playfair from the Chair of Mathematics to that of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Mr Leslie offered himself as a candidate for the vacant professorship. His election was opposed by the Moderate party among the Edinburgh clergy, who were desirous of placing Dr Thomas Macknight, one of their own body, in the Chair. They grounded their objection to Mr Leslie upon a note in his "Enquiry into the Nature of Heat," referring to Hume's Theory of Causation, which they deemed of an infidel nature and tendency. After some keen discussions in the ecclesiastical courts, in which Mr Leslie was powerfully defended by Sir Henry Moncreiff, the case was dismissed by the General Assembly, and, in consequence, he entered without farther opposition on the duties of his Chair.

In 1809 Mr Leslie published his Elements of Geometry, which has gone through several editions. In 1810, by the aid of another of his own contrivances, the Hygrometer, he arrived at the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing, or consolidation of fluids, which enabled him to congeal mercury, and convert water into ice by evaporation. In 1813 he published a "Short Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relation of Air to Heat and Moisture." In 1817 he produced his "Philosophy of Arithmetic, exhibiting a Progressive View of the Theory and Progress of Calculation;" and in 1821 his "Geometrical Analysis, and Geometry of Curve Lines, being Volume Second of a Course of Mathematics, and designed as an Introduction to the Study of Natural Philosophy." In 1822 he published his "Elements of Natural Philosophy," compiled for the use of his class, only one volume of which appeared. His last publication was "Rudiments of Geometry," a small 8vo, which came out in 1828, designed for popular use. Mr Leslie wrote also many admirable papers in the Edinburgh Review, three profound Treatises in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, a few in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and several very valuable articles on different branches of Physics in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. A "Discourse on the History of Mathematical and Physical Science during the Eighteenth Century," prefixed to the seventh edition of that national and standard work, may be described as one of the most interesting and masterly of all his compositions.

In 1819, on the death of Professor Playfair, Mr Leslie succeeded him in the Chair of Natural Philosophy, and, by the care which he devoted to the state of the instruments required for experimental illustration, he formed for his class by far the finest and most complete set of apparatus in the kingdom. His income for many years was more than sufficient for his wants, and having amassed about L.10,000, he expended part of this sum in his latter years upon the purchase of a mansion called Coates, near his native village, where he spent all his leisure time.

In June 1832, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Brougham, he was created a Knight of the Guelphic Order, along with Messrs Herschel, Charles Bell, Ivory, Brewster, South, and Harris Nicholas. He did not, however, long enjoy this honour. In the end of October, while superintending some improvements about his

residence, he unfortunately caught a severe cold, the neglect of which brought on erysipelas in one of his legs, and he died November 3, 1832.

LEYDEN, JOHN, M.D., a distinguished poet and linguist, was born at Denholm, in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, September 8, 1775. His ancestors, for several generations, were small farmers, and his father was all his life engaged in rural occupations. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of Kirktown, and from his earliest youth displayed the greatest eagerness for the acquisition of knowledge. His predominant desire for learning determined his parents to educate him for the Church, and after acquiring Greek and Latin, under the charge of Mr Duncan, a Cameronian minister at Denholm, he was entered a student at the College of Edinburgh in November 1790. Besides the theological, he also attended the medical classes, and in addition to the learned languages acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, and the ancient Icelandic. In 1796, on the recommendation of Professor Dalzell, he became private tutor to the sons of Professor Campbell of Fairfield, whom, during the winter of 1798, he accompanied to St Andrews.

The travels of Mungo Park, and the progress of discovery in Africa, having directed his attention to the history of that interesting quarter of the world, in 1799 he published a small 8vo volume, entitled "Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the close of the Eighteenth Century;" an enlarged edition of which was afterwards published by Mr Hugh Murray, in 3 vols. 8vo. About 1799 and 1800 he contributed various poetical pieces, both original and translated, to the Edinburgh Magazine, which attracted considerable notice at the time. By Mr Richard Heber, then residing in Edinburgh, whose acquaintance he had made in Mr Constable's shop, he was introduced to the best society of the Scotish capital, and became the friend of Scott, Lord Woodhouselee, Mr Henry Mackenzie, and other eminent literary men. Although Leyden displayed in company a bluntness and independence of manner, with a disposition to egotism, and a fondness for disputation which were far from agreeable, he was by no means ignorant of the rules of good breeding; and the better qualities of his character commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

In 1800 he was licensed to preach, but his style was unpopular, and he himself was dissatisfied with his own discourses. In 1801 he contributed the ballad called the Elfking to Mr Lewis' "Tales of Wonder;" and in 1802 he assisted Mr Walter Scott in procuring materials for the "Minstrelsy of the Scotish Border," to which he furnished some spirited ballads. He also republished "The Complaynt of Scotland," an ancient and rare tract, with a learned Preliminary Dissertation, Notes, and a Glossary; and edited "Scotish Descriptive Poems," consisting of a new edition of Wilson's "Clyde," with a reprint of an interesting poem, entitled "Albania," being a panegyric on Scotland, written in nervous blank verse, by an anonymous author, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Edinburgh Magazine being, in 1802, united with the old Scots Magazine, Mr Leyden conducted this publication for about six months, contributing to it several occasional pieces of prose and poetry. In 1803, on the eve of his leaving Britain for ever, he published "The Scenes of Infancy," a pleasing poem, descriptive of Teviotdale.

In 1802 Leyden commenced overtures to the African Society, to be employed on an expedition into the interior of Africa. To prevent the execution of this project, some of his friends applied on his behalf to the Right Hon. William Dundas, who procured for him the appointment of As-

sistant-Surgeon in the East India Company's service, on the Madras establishment. After six months' unremitting application to the study of medicine, he was successful in obtaining his diploma as surgeon, and soon after took his degree of M.D. He arrived in Madras in 1803, and immediately directed his attention to the acquirement of the Oriental languages. He was speedily nominated Surgeon to the Commissioners appointed to survey the ceded districts, but his health gave way under the climate, and he was obliged to retire to Prince of Wales' Island, where he resided for some time. His application to study was incessant, and even severe illness could not induce him to relax from his unwearied pursuit of knowledge. In addition to the Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, he made himself master of many of the languages spoken in the Deccan, and obtained an extensive knowledge of the Malay and other kindred tongues. By the influence of the Governor-General, Lord Minto, he was promoted to the Professorship of Hindustani in Bengal College, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the office of a Judge of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs of Calcutta. In 1809 he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, and in the following year Assay-Master of the Calcutta Mint. In August 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Java, and died in that island, on the 28th of the same month, after three days' illness.

In the tenth volume of "Asiatic Researches" will be found an interesting treatise by Leyden "On the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations;" and in the eleventh volume, some striking observations "On the Rosheniah Sect," a class of heretics among the Afghans. His translation of the "Malay Annals" was published after his death by his friend Sir Stamford Raffles; and the other MSS. which he left behind him consisted of valuable treatises on Oriental literature, with various translations, and several grammars of different Eastern languages. His "Poetical Remains," with a Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. James Morton, were published in one volume 8vo, in 1819; and in 1826 appeared "Memoirs of the Emperor Baber," an Indian hero, translated by Leyden. An animated sketch of his life is to be found among the Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott.

LIDDEL, Dr Duncan, an eminent professor of mathematics and a physician, was born at Aberdeen in 1561, and received his education at King's College of that city. In 1579 he quitted his native country for Germany; and at the University of Frankfort on the Oder he applied himself with much diligence to the study of mathematics and medicine. A contagious distemper, which broke out at Frankfort in 1587, induced him to quit that city for the University of Rostock, where he acquired a high reputation for his acquirements, particularly for his knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. In 1590 he returned to Frankfort with two young Livonians of rank, his pupils, with whom he soon after removed to the new "Academia Julia" at Helmstadt. In 1591 he was appointed Under Professor of Mathematics in that University; and in 1594 he was promoted to the First or Higher Mathematical Chair, which he occupied for nine years. In 1596 he obtained the degree of M.D.; and by his lectures and writings was for some years the principal support of the medical school of Helmstadt. He was employed as first physician at the Court of Brunswick, and enjoyed a lucrative private practice besides.

Having been several times chosen Dean of the Faculties both of Philosophy and Physic, he was, in 1604, elected Pro-rector of the University. But desirous of ending his days in his native country, in 1607 he finally quitted Helmstadt, and passing through Germany and Italy, at length settled in Scotland. He died at Aberdeen, De-

cember 17, 1613, aged 52, and was buried in the church of St Nicholas of that city, where a tablet of brass, containing his portrait, was erected to his memory. By his last will he bequeathed the lands of Pitmedden, purchased by him, to Marischal College, Aberdeen, for the education and support of six poor scholars, and left six thousand merks for the endowment of a Professorship of Mathematics in that University.

Dr Liddel was the author of several valuable works on medical science; among which are:—"Disputationes Medicinales," 4to, Helmstadt, 1605, reprinted at Hamburgh in 1720, under the title of "Universæ Medicinæ Compendium;" "Ars Medica Perspicue Explicata," 8vo, Hamburgh, 1607; and "De Febribus, Libri Tres," Hamburgh, 1610. He also wrote a curious tract, "De Dente Aureo," to refute Jacobus Horstius' ridiculous story of a poor boy in Silesia who, having lost a tooth, brought forth a new one of pure gold—afterwards discovered to be a scheme to excite charity—which was published at Hamburgh in 1628. In 1651 another posthumous work by Liddel, on the Art of Preserving Health, was published at Aberdeen.

LINDSAY, Sir David, of the Mount, a celebrated poet, moralist, and reformer, descended from the noble family of Lord Lindsay of Byres, in Haddingtonshire, was born in 1490. His birth-place is supposed to have been his father's seat, called the Mount, near Cupar-Fife. He was educated at the University of St Andrews, which he entered in 1505, and quitted in 1509. In 1512 he became an attendant on the infant Prince, afterwards James V., and his duty seems to have been to take the personal charge of him in his hours of recreation. He held this post till 1524, when he was dismissed on a pension, through the intrigues of the four guardians, to whose care the young King was committed in that year. In 1528 he produced his "Dreame," written during his banishment from Court. In this poem he exposes, with great truth and boldness, the disorders in Church and State, which had arisen from the licentious lives of the Romish clergy, and the usurpations of the nobles. In the following year he presented his "Complaynt" to the King, in which he reminds his Majesty of his faithful services in the days of his early youth. In 1530 James appointed him Lyon King-at-Arms, and conferred on him the honour of Knighthood. In the "Complaynt of the King's Papingo," Sir David's next production, he makes the Royal Parrot satirise the vices of the Popish clergy, in a style of such pungent humour as must have been most galling to the parties against whom his invective is directed. He was, however, protected by the King against their resentment.

In 1531 the poet was sent, with two other Ambassadors, to Antwerp, to renew an ancient treaty of commerce with the Netherlands; and on his return he married a lady of the Douglas family. In 1535 he produced before the King, at the Castlehill of Cupar, a drama, entitled "A Satyre of the Three Estatis." The same year, he and Sir John Campbell of Loudon were sent as Ambassadors into Germany, to treat of a marriage with some Princess of that country, but James afterwards preferred a connexion with France. In 1536 he wrote his answer to the "Kingis Flyting," and his "Complaynt of Basche, the King's Hound;" and in 1538, "The Supplication against Syde Taillis," part of women's dress. On the death of Magdalene of France, two months after her marriage with James V., Lindsay composed his "Deploratioun of the Death of Queen Magdalene." In 1538, on the arrival in Scotland of Mary of Guise, James' second consort, Sir David superintended a variety of public pageants and spectacles for the welcoming her Majesty at St Andrews. In 1541 he produced "Kittie's Confession," written in ridicule of auri-

cular confession. In 1542 King James died, and during the succeeding Regency, the Romish clergy obtained an act to have Lindsay's satirical poems, against them and their corruptions, publicly burnt. In 1544, and the two succeeding years, he represented the town of Cupar-Fife in Parliament. In 1546 was printed at London, Lindsay's "Tragical Death of Davld Beatoun, Bishoppe of St Andrewes, in Scotland; whereunto is ioyned the Martyredom of Maister George Wyscharte, for whose sake the aforesaid Bishoppe was not long after slayne." His pithy motto about the foulness of the deed, combined with its desirableness, has been often quoted.

In 1548 Sir David Lindsay was sent on a mission to Denmark to solicit the aid of some ships, to protect the coasts of Scotland against the English, a request that was not granted, and to negotiate a free trade in grain for the Scotish merchants, which was readily conceded. In 1550 he published the most pleasing of his compositions, "The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum;" and in 1553 appeared his last and greatest work, "The Monarchie." He is supposed to have spent his latter years in domestic tranquillity on his paternal estate. The date of his death is unknown; but Dr Irving places it in 1567.

As a poet Sir David Lindsay is esteemed inferior to Dunbar and Gawin Douglas. The whole of his writings are in the Scotish language, and his satirical powers and broad humour long rendered him an especial favourite with the common people of Scotland, with whom many of his moral sayings passed into proverbs. The most accurate edition of his works is that published by Mr George Chalmers in 1806.

LINDSAY, John, eighteenth Earl of Crawford, and fourth Earl of Lindsay, a distinguished military commander, was born October 4, 1702, and succeeded his father in 1713. After studying at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and receiving, besides, instructions from a private tutor, in his nineteenth year he went to Paris, and entered at the Academy of Vaudeuil, where he continued for two years. His progress in learning was so rapid, and his acquirement of all the manly and elegant accomplishments usual with young men of rank and fortune, so great, that his talents excited general admiration. In horsemanship, fencing, and dancing, particularly, he surpassed all competitors. In 1723 he quitted the Academy, and after remaining some time at Paris, returned to Britain, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age. In December 1726 he obtained a Captain's commission in one of the additional troops of the second Regiment of Scots Greys, and on these troops being disbanded in 1730, he retired to the seat of his grand-aunt, the Duchess-Dowager of Argyle, at Campbelltown, which had been his home in his youth, where he remained for eighteen months. In January 1732 he was appointed to the command of a troop of the seventh, or Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons. The same month he was elected one of the sixteen Representatives of the Scots Peerage in the room of the Earl of Loudon, deceased, and was thrice re-chosen afterwards. In June 1733 he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales; in February 1734 he obtained the Captain-Lieutenancy of the first regiment of Foot Guards, and in October following was nominated to a company of the third regiment of Foot Guards.

Finding no chance at that time of distinguishing himself in the British service, and being desirous of acquiring military experience in the field, his Lordship obtained the King's permission to go out as a volunteer to the Imperial army, the Emperor of Germany being then at war with France. He joined the Imperialists at Bruchsal, on the Rhine, in 1735, and was received by their commander, the celebrated Prince Eugene of Savoy, with every mark of distinction.

There being, however, no prospect of active duty in that quarter, with Lord Primrose and Captain Dalrymple, also volunteers, he proceeded to the army under Count Seckendorff, by whom, October 17, 1735, they were sent on a reconnoitring excursion, when, meeting with a party of the enemy, three times their number, a skirmish ensued, in which Count Nassau was killed and Lord Primrose severely wounded, close beside Lord Crawford. The same afternoon was fought the battle of Claussen, in which Lord Crawford highly distinguished himself by his bravery and good conduct, and the result of which compelled the French to repass the Moselle.

The preliminaries of peace being concluded the same month, the Earl quitted the Imperial army, and after making the tour of the Netherlands, returned to Britain, where he remained inactive for two years. Anxious to be again employed, he obtained the King's permission to serve as a volunteer in the Russian army, under Field-Marshal Munich, then engaged with the Imperialists in a war against the Turks. In April 1738 he embarked at Gravesend for St Petersburg, and on his arrival there, he was gratified with a most kind and gracious reception from the Czarina, who conferred on him the command of a regiment of horse, with the rank of General in her service. In the beginning of May he left the Russian capital for the army, and after a harassing journey of more than a month, during which he was exposed to imminent danger from the enemy, he at length arrived at the camp of Marshal Munich, who received him with all the respect due to his rank and character.

The army having passed the Bog, on its way to Bender, was three times attacked by the Turks, who were as often repulsed. A fourth sanguinary battle took place July 26, when the Turks and Tartars were again defeated, and the Russians took post on the Dniester, July 27. In this last engagement Lord Crawford, who accompanied the Cossacks, excited their astonishment and admiration by his dexterity in horsemanship; and having sabred one of the Tartars, whom he had engaged in personal combat, he brought his arms with him to England as a trophy of his prowess. Munich afterwards retreated to Kiow, when the Earl left him to join the Imperialists near Belgrade, with whom he continued for six weeks. On the Imperial army going into winter quarters, his Lordship proceeded with Prince Eugene's regiment to Comorra, 33 miles from Presburg, where, and at Vienna, he remained till the middle of April 1739, occupying his leisure with drawing plans, and writing observations on the Russian Campaign. He then joined the Imperialists under Marshal Wallis, at Peterwaradin, and was present at the battle of Krotzka, near Belgrade, fought July 22, 1739, when he had his favourite black horse shot under him, and while in the act of mounting a fresh horse, he received a severe wound in the left thigh by a musket ball, which shattered the bone and threw him to the ground. General Count Luchesie, observing his Lordship lying as if dead, ordered some grenadiers to attend to him. They accordingly lifted him up, and placed him on horseback, but were compelled to leave him in that condition. He remained in that situation till about eight o'clock next morning, when he was discovered by one of his own grooms, holding fast by the horse's mane with both hands, his head uncovered, and his face deadly pale. He was carried into Belgrade, suffering the most excrutiating agony. His wound was at first considered mortal, but though not immediately fatal, he never recovered from its effects. He was removed from Belgrade, September 26, to a vessel on the Danube, in which he sailed to Comorra, where he arrived December 27, and there the principal part of the bullet was extracted February 20, 1740. He left that place April 28, and proceeded up the Dan-

ube to Vienna, where he arrived May 7, being all the time in a recumbent posture, pieces of the fractured bone continually coming away. He was able to walk on crutches for the first time September 3, and on the 20th of that month he was removed to the baths of Baden, where he remained till August 11, 1741. Then proceeding by Presburg, Vienna, Leipsic, and Hanover, he arrived at Hamelen October 3, and had an interview with George II., who was there at that time. He now departed for England, where, during his absence, he had not been neglected; for, in July 1739, he was made Colonel of horse and Adjutant-General; on October 25 of the same year, Colonel of the 42d Highlanders, and December 25, 1740, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards.

In May 1742 he went for relief to the Baths of Bareges in France, where he arrived June 12, and after frequent bathing, on July 12, three years after he had received his wound, he was able to walk about with one crutch and a high-heeled shoe. He left Bareges September 25, and after visiting the King of Sardinia at Chambery, proceeded to Geneva. Afterwards passing though Milan, Genoa, Modena, Verona, and Venice, he travelled by Trieste, Gratz, Lintz, and through Bohemia and Saxony, to Hochstet, where he joined the British army, of which Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair was commander, May 24, 1743, George II. being also there at the time. At the battle of Dettingen, fought June 16, the Earl of Crawford commanded the brigade of Life Guards, and behaved with his usual coolness and intrepidity. After encouraging his men by a short speech, he led them to the charge, the trumpets at the time playing the animating strain of "Britons, strike home." At the beginning of the battle his Lordship had a narrow escape, a musket ball having struck his right holster, penetrated the leather, and hitting the barrel of the pistol it contained, fell into the case without doing him any injury. The Earl showed the ball to King George next day at Hanau, where his Majesty, on seeing him approach, exclaimed, "Here comes my champion!"

Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, his Lordship joined the combined armies in camp near Brussels, in the beginning of May 1744. At the battle of Fontenoy, April 30, 1745, the Earl behaved with great gallantry and judgment, and conducted the retreat in admirable order. Of this battle he wrote a very interesting Memoir, described by General Andreossi "as essential to the history of that war." The Earl was made Major-General May 30 following.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in Scotland, his Lordship was ordered home, to take the command of the corps of 6000 Hessians, employed by Government in that service. With these troops he secured the towns of Stirling and Perth, with the Passes into the low country; while the Duke of Cumberland proceeded north after the rebels. On this visit to his native country the Earl formed the acquaintance of Lady Jane Murray, eldest daughter of the Duke of Athole, whom he married at Belford, in England, March 3, 1747. When the Rebellion was suppressed, his Lordship rejoined the army in the Netherlands, and at the battle of Rocoux, October 1, 1746, he commanded the second line of cavalry, which drove back the French infantry with great slaughter. In 1743 he had been made Colonel of the 4th or Scotish troop of Horse Guards, and on its being disbanded in 1746, the command of the 25th foot was given to him December 25 of that year. He got the command of the Scots Greys on the death of the Earl of Stair, May 22, 1747, and September 26 following, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

At the conclusion of the Campaign he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, for the benefit of the baths. His wound again breaking out, occasioned him much suffering, and while confined to his

bed, his Countess was seized with a violent fever, of which she died, after four days illness, October 10, 1747, seven months after her marriage, and before she had completed her 20th year. At the opening of the Campaign of 1748, the Earl joined the Duke of Cumberland and the confederate army, with whom he remained till the conclusion of the peace in that year. He commanded the embarkation of the British troops at Williamstadt, February 16, 1749, and then returned to London, where, after suffering the most excruciating tortures from his wound, he died, December 25, 1749, in the 48th year of his age. In 1769 his "Memoirs" were published at London, compiled from his own papers, and other authentic documents. Having no issue, the Earldoms of Crawford and Lindsay devolved on George Viscount Garnock.

LINDSAY, Sir John, a gallant naval officer, descended from an ancient family in Scotland, was born in 1737. Having entered the navy very young, about 1756, he was appointed Commander of the Pluto fireship, which, in the ensuing year, formed part of Sir Edward Hawke's squadron, on the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort. In 1762 he accompanied the fleet under Sir George Pococke to the Havannah, and the Commander of the Cambridge having been killed in the course of the expedition, he was promoted to that ship by the Admiral. On his return to England he received the honour of knighthood. In 1769 he was appointed Commodore of a small fleet destined for India, and during his absence, in 1771, he was created a Knight of the Bath. In 1778 he was promoted to the Victory, and soon after to the Prince George, which he commanded in the engagement with the French fleet off Ushant. He was nominated Rear-Admiral of the Red, September 24, 1787; and died at Marlborough, on his road to Bath, June 4, 1788.

LINDSAY, Robert, of Pitscottie, the compiler of the curious work, entitled "The Chronicles of Scotland," was born about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Beyond the fact that he was a Cadet of the noble family of Lindsay, nothing else has been recorded of his personal history. His "Chronicles" include the period between 1436 and 1565, and are remarkable for the prosing simplicity of the style, and the uncommon credulity of the author, whose testimony is only to be relied upon when corroborated by other authorities. A correct edition of the "Chronicles of Scotland" was published in 1814, by Mr John Graham Dalyell, in 2 vols. 8vo.

LITHGOW, William, a celebrated pedestrian traveller, was born in the parish of Lanark, of poor parents, in 1583. Having an irresistible desire to see foreign countries, and possessing a restless and adventurous disposition, about 1607 he first set out on an expedition through Germany, Bohemia, Helvetia, and the Low Countries, and, arriving at Paris, remained there for ten months. In March 1609 he proceeded from the French capital to Rome, from whence he went to Naples, Ancona, and Venice, and, after visiting the various islands in the Mediterranean, wandered through Greece and Asia, meeting on his way with various strange adventures, and being exposed to many perils and hardships. All his journeys were performed on foot, and it would seem that he was often obliged to trust to chance for means to defray his expenses on the road. He was, however, generally lucky enough to obtain a supply of money at the very time he most required it. On one occasion he met with two Venetian gentlemen who entertained him hospitably for ten days, and at parting made him a present of fifty zechins in gold. At another time he happened to journey from Jerusalem to Grand Cairo in company with three Dutchmen, who all drank themselves to death with "strong Cyprus wine," and the last of them who died bequeathed their collected property to our fortunate traveller.

Upon a third occasion, while passing through Calabria, he found the bodies of two young noblemen in a field who had killed each other in a duel, when he made himself master of their purses and all the valuables on their persons. He afterwards visited Africa, traversing Barbary, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; then crossing over to Italy, he proceeded through Hungary, Germany, and Poland, and embarked at Dantzic for London. In 1619 he travelled through Portugal and Spain, and finally arrived at Malaga, where he was arrested as a spy, and, after being put to the torture, was handed over to the Inquisition, by whom he was treated with so much renewed cruelty, as to be deprived of the use of his limbs, and his body was reduced to "a martyred anatomy." On regaining his liberty, he returned to London, in 1621, and soon after was carried to Theobald's on a feather-bed, and exhibited to King James and all his Court in that condition. His Majesty ordered him to be taken care of, and was twice at the expense of sending him to Bath.

By the King's command Lithgow applied to Gondomar, the Ambassador from Spain to the English Court, for the restitution of the property of which he had been deprived at Malaga; and for some compensation for his unmerited sufferings. The Spanish Minister promised him full reparation, but never kept his word. Lithgow, in consequence, upbraided him in the presence-chamber, before several courtiers, with breach of promise, and even went so far as to commit an assault upon him "with his fist;" for which he was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner for nine months. In 1627 he returned to Scotland, where he died, it is supposed, about 1640.

His Travels were first published in 1614. At the conclusion of the eighth edition, he informs us that "in his three voyages his painful feet have traced over, besides passages of seas and rivers, thirty-six thousand and odd miles, which draweth near to twice the circumference of the whole earth." He also wrote an Account of the Siege of Breda, which appeared in 1637. An abridgment of his Travels and Sufferings is printed in Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, one of the most eminent ministers of the Church of Scotland of the seventeenth century, was born at Monyabreck, or Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, January 21, 1603. His father and grandfather, descended from a noble family of the same name, who afterwards enjoyed the title of Earl of Linlithgow, were successively ministers of that parish, and the former was subsequently removed to Lanark, where he died in 1641. John studied at the University of Glasgow, and was licensed in 1625. After preaching frequently at Lanark and the neighbouring parishes, without obtaining a settlement, he became, in 1627, Chaplain to the Earl of Wigton at Cumbernauld. The celebrated revival of religion at the Kirk of Shotts, in June 1630, is considered to have been the effect of his powerful and impressive preaching. In August of the same year he was persuaded to accept of the charge of the parish of Killinchie, in the north of Ireland, a district in which there were many Presbyterian congregations. For his non-conformity, however, he was deposed and excommunicated by the Bishop of Down, in whose diocese his parish was situated. He was inducted minister of Stranraer in July 1638, and was a member of the famous General Assembly which met at Glasgow in November of that year. In 1640 he was appointed by the Presbytery Chaplain to the Earl of Cassillis' regiment, and was present at the battle of Newburn near Newcastle, of which he wrote an account. In the summer of 1648 he was translated by the General Assembly to the parish of Ancrum in Teviotdale. He was twice sent to the Hague as one of the Commissioners from the Parliament and Church of Scotland, to treat with

Charles II., whose vacillating and dissolute principles he soon discovered, in spite of his smooth and hypocritical professions. He continued minister of Anerum till April 1663, when, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance in the precise way it was dictated to him, he was banished from his native country; on which he retired to Rotterdam, where he devoted the remainder of his days to the cultivation of theological and biblical learning, and died August 9, 1672. He had prepared an edition of the Old Testament, with a Latin translation and explanatory notes, which has never been published. His "Remarkable Observations upon the Lives of the most Eminent Ministers and Professors in the Church of Scotland" were printed with his Memoirs in 1754.

LOCKHART, Sir George, a distinguished lawyer, second son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, was admitted Advocate, January 8, 1656, during the Protectorate of Cromwell. He was appointed Lord Advocate, May 14, 1658, and was Knighted by Charles II. in 1663. Having, in 1674, rendered himself obnoxious to Government for his share in appealing a suit from the courts of law to the Parliament, he was, with Sir John Lauder, Sir Robert Sinclair, and others, debarred from pleading at the pleasure of the King, on which fifty of the younger advocates, to resent the insult offered to the bar, also voluntarily withdrew from practice. Most of them were afterwards prevailed upon by Sir George Mackenzie to give in their submission, but Lockhart was not restored to the privileges of his profession till January 28, 1676. Two years afterwards he made a bold and eloquent defence as counsel for Mitchell, tried on his own confession, on the promise of pardon, for an attempt to murder Archbishop Sharpe; and, in 1681, he was one of the advocates employed by the Earl of Argyle at his memorable trial. In the Parliament of that year he took his seat as one of the commissioners for Lanarkshire, which he represented till his death. In 1685 he succeeded Sir David Falconer of Newton as President of the Court of Session, and was soon afterwards made a Privy Councillor and a Commissioner of the Exchequer. This great lawyer, whom Burnet describes as "the best pleader he had ever yet known in any nation," was murdered, March 31, 1689, on his way from church, by John Chiesley of Dalry, in consequence of having, as one of the arbiters in a suit for aliment raised by Chiesley's wife against her husband, given a decision in her favour.

LOCKHART, George, a zealous adherent of the Stuart family, and an able political writer, eldest son of the preceding, by Philadelphia, daughter of the fourth Lord Wharton, was born in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in 1673. He was educated for the bar, but having succeeded to a plentiful fortune, he did not enter upon practice. In 1703 he obtained a seat in the Scotish Parliament, and made himself conspicuous by his uniform opposition to the measures of the Government. Although adverse to the Union, he was nominated by Queen Anne one of the Commissioners to that memorable treaty, and attended their meetings for the sole purpose of reporting the proceedings to his party. He corresponded regularly with the exiled Court on that and other public subjects, and engaged in all the intrigues which had for their object the placing the Pretender on the throne. After the ratification of the Union he represented the county of Edinburgh in the first Imperial Parliament. At the next election he was also returned, after a keen contest, and it was mainly by his exertions, joined to those of a small knot of Jacobite Scots members, that the obnoxious act of 1711, restoring lay patronage in the Church of Scotland, and other measures avowedly intended to be prejudicial to the Presbyterian interest, were passed in Parliament. Indeed, some of his proceedings, designed for the advance-

ment of the Pretender's cause, were so violent, that even his own friends procured an order from the Court of St Germains, recommending him to be more moderate in his conduct.

On the attempt to extend the malt-tax to Scotland in 1713, he and the Earls of Mar, Eglinton, and Ilay, and others, thought that occasion a favourable opportunity to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the Union, a project in which they nearly succeeded. He also zealously opposed the subsequent proposal to assimilate the Scotish to the English militia, and his conduct regarding that measure recommended him to the Duke of Argyle, who, when he was arrested in August 1715, on suspicion of being a party to the designs in favour of the Pretender, procured his liberation, after fifteen days' imprisonment in the Castle of Edinburgh. Having, on obtaining his liberty, made some preparations for joining the Earl of Mar, he was shortly after apprehended a second time, and again committed to Edinburgh Castle, where he endured a long imprisonment; but, on the intercession of his friends, there not being sufficient evidence to connect him actively with the Rebellion, he was at last set at liberty.

After this period, Lockhart acted as a sort of confidential agent between the Pretender and his Scotish adherents, and displayed astonishing ardour in the cause he supported. A correspondence between him and the exiled Prince, which had been continued from 1718 to 1727, having been intercepted by the Government, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, on which he escaped into England. He remained in concealment at Durham for some time, and then retired to Holland. In April 1728 he was allowed to return home, and having made a reluctant submission to the reigning Monarch, he lived unmolested on his estate in Scotland till 1732, when he was unfortunately killed in a duel. By his wife, Euphemia, daughter of the ninth Earl of Eglinton, whom he married in 1697, he had seven sons and eight daughters.

His principal work, the "Memoirs of Scotland, from the Accession of Queen Anne till the Union," was first published, although without his consent, in 1714. His "Papers on the Affairs of Scotland, from 1720 to 1725," were not printed till 1817, when they appeared in 2 volumes 4to.

LOCKHART-ROSS, Sir John, an eminent naval commander, was born November 11, 1721. From his earliest years he discovered a strong predilection for a seafaring life, and in 1735 entered as a midshipman in the navy. Having, while first lieutenant to Sir Peter Warren and Lord Anson, shown proofs of uncommon ability, diligence, and valour, he was in 1747 appointed to the command of the Vulcan fireship. In 1755, upon the appearance of a rupture with France, he was nominated to the Savage sloop of war, and in March 1756 to the Tartar frigate. In the latter ship he performed many bold actions, which raised his name in the navy. In November 1758, he was appointed to the Chatham of 50 guns, under the orders of Admiral Hawke; and in the action between the British and French fleets in July 1778, he commanded the Shrewsbury, 74. In 1779 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, when he hoisted his flag on board of the Royal George, and sailed under the orders of Admiral Rodney. The fleet fell in with eleven Spanish ships of the line, and having engaged them, they took the Spanish Admiral and six of his ships, besides one blown up in the action. He afterwards superintended, amidst a tremendous fire, the landing of the stores for the relief of Gibraltar. In April 1782 he was appointed to the command of a squadron in the North Seas. His health declining, he returned to England; but the conclusion of hostilities rendered his re-appointment unnecessary. Upon succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, General Ross, he assumed that

name in addition to his own. In 1768 he was elected M.P. for Lanark; and in 1780, on the death of his elder brother, he became a baronet of Nova Scotia. He died June 9, 1790. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session, by whom he had five sons and five daughters; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Charles.

LOCKHART, Sir William, of Lee, a distinguished statesman and soldier, third son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, was born in 1621. He received the principal part of his education in Holland, and afterwards entered the French army as a volunteer, when the Queen Mother procured for him an ensign's commission. Subsequently he accompanied Lord William Hamilton to Scotland, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. Having been introduced to Charles I., after his surrender to the Scots army before Newark, he received the honour of Knighthood from the King. He joined in the "Engagement," under the Duke of Hamilton, but being captured at Preston, he remained for a year a prisoner at Newcastle, and only regained his liberty by the payment of one thousand pounds. After the arrrival of Charles II. in Scotland, Lockhart held a commission in the Royalist army; but having been treated, on one or two occasions, with disrespect by that Prince, he is said to have haughtily exclaimed, that "No King on earth should use him in that manner." He was present at the battle of Worcester, where his regiment fought bravely on the King's side. After living two years in retirement, he went to London, and was induced to accept of employment under the Commonwealth. On May 18, 1652, he was appointed by Cromwell one of the Commissioners for the Administration of Justice in Scotland; and he recommended himself so highly to the Protector, that in 1654 the latter gave him his niece in marriage, though some writers think that the lady was a daughter of General Desborough. In the latter year, and in 1656, Lockhart represented the county of Lanark in Parliament. He was also nominated one of the Trustees for disposing of the forfeited estates of the Royalists, and sworn a member of the Protector's Privy Council for Scotland. In December 1655 he was appointed Ambassador to France, and set out for Paris in the succeeding April. At the siege of Dunkirk, in 1658, he commanded the British foot, with which he attacked and defeated the troops of Spain. On obtaining possession of that important place he was appointed its Governor, in which capacity he refused to open the gates to Charles II., after the death of Cromwell, even at the critical period when Monk was scheming with the King for the restoration of the Monarchy. Though the request to receive the King was accompanied with the most brilliant promises of reward and promotion, his answer was decided, "That he was trusted by the Commonwealth, and could not betray it." Clarendon says, that at that very time "he refused to accept the great offers made to him by the Cardinal, (Mazarine,) who had a high esteem of him, and offered to make him Marshal of France, with great appointments of pensions, and other emoluments, if he would deliver Dunkirk and Mardyke into the hands of France; all which overtures he rejected; so that his Majesty (Charles II.) had no place to resort to preferable to Breda."

On the Restoration, Sir William was deprived of the government of Dunkirk, which was conferred on Sir Edward Harley. By the intercession of Middleton, he was allowed to return to Scotland, where he spent some years on his estate, chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently went to reside with his wife's relations in Huntingdonshire. In 1671, through the influence of the Earl of Lauderdale, he was appointed Ambassador from King Charles to the Courts of Brandenburg and Lunen-

burg, when, according to Burnet, "he found he had nothing of that regard that was paid him in Cromwell's time." He died March 21, 1675.

LOGAN, GEORGE, a popular preacher and controversialist, was born in 1698. He is conjectured to have been the son of George Logan, a descendant of the Ayrshire family of Logan of Logan, by his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Mr Cunningham, minister of Old Cumnock. He was educated for the Church at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1696. In 1702 he was licensed to preach, and in April 1707 was ordained minister of the parish of Lauder, having been popularly elected to that charge. In January 1719 he was translated to the parish of Sprouston, near Kelso, in pursuance of a unanimous call from the parishioners. He only remained there three years, his high reputation as a preacher having procured him an invitation from Dunbar, of which place he was inducted minister in January 1722, and in December 1732 he was admitted one of the ministers of Edinburgh. In the latter year he published his "Treatise on the Right of Electing Ministers." In May 1740 Logan was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly which deposed Ebenezer Erskine and other ministers, a proceeding that gave rise to the Secession. During the Rebellion of 1745, while the Highlanders had possession of Edinburgh, Logan, with most of the city clergy, quitted the town, and his house, situated near the Castlehill, was occupied by the rebels as a guard-house. He afterwards entered into a tedious and unpleasant controversy with Mr Thomas Ruddiman, relative to the hereditary right of the Stuart race of Kings, and the legitimacy of Robert III., arising out of the latter's edition of Buchanan's works. He began his attack on Ruddiman by publishing, in December 1746, a "Treatise on Government, showing that the Right of the Kings of Scotland to the Crown was not strictly and absolutely Hereditary;" to which he added, in April 1747, a second treatise, "Showing that the Right to the Crown of Scotland was not Hereditary in the sense of the Jacobites;" both of which were ably answered by Ruddiman. In 1748 Logan returned to the charge by a pamphlet, entitled "The Finishing Stroke, or Mr Ruddiman more Self-convicted," &c. He published three other Tracts on the same subject, to which his opponent did not deign to reply. The titles of these publications are preserved in George Chalmers' Life of Ruddiman. Logan died October 13, 1755.

LOGAN, JAMES, a Quaker of some eminence as a scholar, was born in Scotland about 1674. He accompanied William Penn in his last voyage to Pennsylvania, where, for many years, he was employed in public business, and became Chief Justice and Governor of the Province. He wrote several scientific treatises in Latin, the names of which will be found in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica. One of these, on the Generation of Plants, was translated into English by Dr Fothergill, and published at London in 1747. In his latter years he lived in retirement at his country seat, near Germantown, where he carried on a correspondence with some of the most distinguished literary men in Europe. He died in 1751, leaving his library, which he had spent fifty years in collecting, to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

LOGAN, JOHN, an eminent poet, was born at Soutra, in the parish of Fala, Mid-Lothian, in 1748. He was the son of a small farmer, a member of the Burgher Communion, who intended him for the ministry of that religious sect, but he himself preferred taking orders in the Established Church. Having received the early part of his education at the parish school of Gosford, in East-Lothian, he removed to the University of Edinburgh, and after completing his theological course, he was, in 1768, on the recommendation of Dr Blair, engaged by Mr Sinclair of Ulbster as tutor to

his eldest son, afterwards the celebrated Sir John Sinclair, Baronet. He did not, however, remain long in this situation. In 1770 Mr Logan edited the poetical remains of his friend and fellow-student, Michael Bruce, and afterwards claimed as his own some of the pieces which were introduced into the volume, as the production of that highly-gifted and unfortunate son of genius.

Having been licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Mr Logan speedily acquired popularity as a preacher, and in 1773 he was ordained minister of the parish of South Leith. Soon after he was appointed one of the General Assembly's Committee for revising the Psalmody of the Church, and was the author of several of the Paraphrases in the Assembly's approved collection, published in 1781, and now used in public worship. In the College Session of 1779-80 he commenced reading a public course of Lectures on the Philosophy of History, in St Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, which he continued in the ensuing winter. He acquired so much reputation by these Lectures, that on a vacancy occurring in the Professorship of Civil History in the University, he was encouraged to offer himself as a candidate for it, but was unsuccessful, Mr Fraser Tytler, afterwards Lord Woodhouselee, being appointed to the Chair. In 1781 he published an Analysis of that portion of his Lectures which related to Ancient History, in one volume 8vo, under the title of "Elements of the Philosophy of History," and this was, in 1782, followed by one of his Lectures entire, "On the Manners and Governments of Asia." The same year he published a volume of his poems, which had a favourable reception, and soon reached a second edition. In 1783 he produced the Tragedy of "Runnamede," which was put in rehearsal by Mr Harris, then manager of Covent Garden Theatre, but the Lord Chamberlain refused to license it, on account of some of its political allusions. It was afterwards acted at Edinburgh, though with no great success.

His conduct having rendered him very unpopular with his parishioners, he was induced to resign his charge, on receiving a moderate annuity out of the stipend. He then went to London, and was engaged as a contributor to the "English Review," and other periodicals. In 1788 he published, without his name, a pamphlet, entitled "A Review of the principal Charges against Mr Warren Hastings," which, being construed into a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, caused a prosecution of the publisher, Mr Stockdale, but the jury found a verdict in his favour. Logan died, after a lingering illness, December 28, 1788, in the 40th year of his age. By his will he bequeathed L.600 in small legacies to his friends, to be paid from the money realised from the sale of his books and MSS., among which were two completed Tragedies, and the first Act of a third, and appointed Dr Robertson and Dr Grant his executors. A posthumous volume of his Sermons was published in 1790, and a second appeared in 1791, and have since passed through several editions.

LOTHIAN, Dr William, a divine and historian, the son of a surgeon in Edinburgh, was born there, November 5, 1740. He received his education in the University of his native place, was licensed to preach the gospel in October 1762, and ordained one of the ministers of the Canongate in August 1764. Though for many years afflicted with a painful disease, such was the activity of his mind and the vigour of his constitution, that he was enabled not only to perform regularly all his clerical duties, but to write a "History of the United Provinces of the Netherlands," which was published in 1780. Previous to this publication the University of Edinburgh had conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He died December 17, 1783, in the 43d year of

his age. Two Sermons by Dr Lothian are printed in the "Scotish Preacher," Edinburgh, 1776.

LOVAT, Lord, see Fraser, Simon, twelfth Lord Lovat.

LOVE, John, an eminent scholar, and controversial writer, the son of a bookseller, was born at Dumbarton, in July 1695. He received the elementary part of his education at the Grammar School of his native place, and after completing his studies at the University of Glasgow, he became Usher to his old master at Dumbarton, whom he succeeded in 1720. In 1733 he published a small tract in Defence of the Latin Grammar of Ruddiman, which had been attacked by Mr Robert Trotter, schoolmaster at Dumfries. Soon after he was brought before the judicatories of the Church, on a charge of brewing on a Sunday, preferred against him by the Rev. Mr Sydserf, minister of Dumbarton; but his innocence being satisfactorily established after a judicial trial, his accuser was obliged to make him a public apology for malicious calumniation. In October 1735 Mr Love was, after a competition, appointed by the Magistrates of Edinburgh one of the Masters of the High School. In 1737, in conjunction with Mr Robert Hunter, then one of the Masters of Heriot's Hospital, and afterwards Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, he published "Buchanani Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis Poetica," printed by the Ruddimans. His erudition having recommended him to the notice of the Duke of Buccleuch, he was, in October 1739, appointed Rector of the Grammar School of Dalkeith. During the succeeding year he engaged in a controversy with the notorious Lauder, about the comparative merits of Buchanan and Johnston, as translators of the Psalms, when he, of course, defended Buchanan's version. He afterwards entered into an angry contest with Ruddiman, concerning Buchanan's alleged repentance and ingratitude towards Mary Queen of Scots, having, in May 1749, published "A Vindication of Mr George Buchanan," which produced, in the ensuing July, a pamphlet in reply from Ruddiman. Mr Love died at Dalkeith, after a lingering illness, September 20, 1750. He was twice married, and by his first wife, the daughter of a surgeon in Glasgow, he had thirteen children.

LOW, George, an ingenious naturalist, was born, in 1746, at Edzel, in Forfarshire. He studied both at the Universities of Aberdeen and St Andrews, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the various branches of natural history. He afterwards became tutor in the family of Mr Graham of Stromness, and when Mr, afterwards Sir Joseph, Banks, with Dr Solander, visited that quarter, he accompanied them in their excursions through the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In 1774 he was ordained minister of the parish of Birsay and Harray, on the Mainland of Orkney. Having been introduced by Sir Joseph Banks to Mr Pennant, by the advice of the latter he undertook a "Fauna Orcadensis," and a "Flora Orcadensis." He died in 1795. In 1813, eighteen years after his death, his "Fauna" was published by Dr W. F. Leach, in one vol. 4to. Mr Low left behind him other MSS., particularly a translation of Torfæus's History of Orkney, and a Tour through Orkney and Shetland, containing many interesting particulars respecting these islands.

LOWE, John, sometimes called also Alexander, author of the well known song, "Mary's Dream," to which he owes all his fame, was born in Kenmure, in Galloway, in 1750. He was the eldest son of the gardener at Kenmure Castle, and being intended by his father to follow the humble business of a weaver, at the age of fourteen he was put apprentice to Robert Heron, father of the unfortunate author of that name. Young Lowe afterwards found means to obtain a regular academical education at the University of Edinburgh, and while

studying divinity was engaged as tutor in the family of Mr M'Ghie of Airds. The fate of a young surgeon of the name of Alexander Miller, who was unfortunately lost at sea, and who had been attached to Mary, one of Mr M'Ghie's daughters, was the cause of Lowe's writing his beautiful and affecting ballad of "Mary, weep no more for me." Having no prospect of obtaining a church in his native country, in 1773 Lowe embarked for America, being invited out as tutor to the family of a brother of General Washington. He afterwards opened an academy in Fredericksburg, Virginia, but which not succeeding, was at length given up. At a subsequent period he was for some time minister of the Episcopal chapel of that place. Before quitting Airds, he had interchanged vows of unalterable constancy with a sister of Mary, which were doomed never to be kept. He fell in love with a beautiful Virginian lady, who rejected his suit, and united herself to another. Her sister, however, became passionately fond of him, and he married her, as he said himself, "from a sentiment of gratitude." This step blasted his happiness for ever, as his wife turned out a most worthless character. Poor Lowe, to drown the recollection of his domestic griefs, unfortunately had recourse to the bottle; and intemperance, poverty, and disease, soon brought him to an untimely grave. He died in 1798, in the 48th year of his age. Besides his "Mary's Dream" he wrote several pieces, among which is mentioned "A Morning Poem," but none of these has been printed.

LOWE, PETER, Founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, was born in Scotland about the middle of the sixteenth century. In his "Discourse on the whole Art of Chirurgery," published at Glasgow in 1612, in the title-page of which he styles himself Arelian Doctor in the Faculty of Surgery at Paris, and Chirurgeon Ordinary to the King of France and Navarre, he informs us that he had practised twenty-two years in France and Flanders; that he had been two years Surgeon-Major to the Spanish regiment at Paris; and that he subsequently followed his royal master, Henry IV. of France, six years in his wars. At what precise period he returned from the Continent, and took up his residence at Glasgow, is not known; but he mentions that in 1598, in consequence of his complaints of ignorant persons intruding into the practice of surgery, James VI. granted him a privilege, under the Privy Seal, of examining all practitioners in surgery in the western parts of Scotland. He refers to a former work of his own, entitled "The Poor Man's Guide," and speaks of an intended publication concerning the diseases of women. He died in 1612. His "Discourse on Chirurgery" was translated into various foreign languages. Another work of his, entitled "An easy, certain, and perfect Method to cure and prevent the Spanish Sickness," was published at London in 1596.

M.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, the celebrated improver of the public roads, was the second son of James Macadam of Waterhead, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of Susan Cochrane, a near relative of the Earl of Dundonald. The family anciently ranked among the Barons of Scotland, and was seated at Waterhead previous to the accession of James VI. to the

English throne. Mr Macadam was born in Ayr, September 21, 1756, and received his education at the school of Maybole. On the death of his father in 1770, he was sent to New York, where his uncle had been settled for some years as a merchant. He remained there until the close of the Revolutionary War, and as an agent for the sale of prizes he realised a considerable fortune, the greater part of which, however, he lost. On his return to Scotland he resided for some time at Dumcrieff, in the neighbourhood of Moffat, subsequently the seat of Dr Currie, the biographer of Burns. He afterwards lived for thirteen years at Sauchrie in Ayrshire, where he was in the Commission of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant. In 1798 he was appointed by Government Agent for Victualling the Navy in the Western Ports of Great Britain, in consequence of which he removed to Falmouth. He afterwards resided for many years at Bristol, and latterly at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire. It was while acting as one of the Trustees upon certain roads in Ayrshire that he first turned his attention to the mechanical principles involved in that branch of national economy, and during his residence in England, he continued silently to study the process of road-making in all its details. In 1815 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Bristol Roads, when he was at length afforded a full opportunity of carrying his system into practical operation, and it was soon adopted throughout the whole kingdom. In 1823 he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons respecting the propriety of converting the ruble granite causeway of the principal streets of towns into a smooth pavement resembling those which he had already formed on the ordinary roads; when he strongly recommended the change. The leading streets of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other cities, were, in consequence, *Macadamised*. In introducing an improvement of such extensive utility, Mr Macadam had expended several thousand pounds, which, in 1825, he proved before a Committee of the House of Commons; and received from Government, in two grants, the sum of L.10,000, which was all the return he ever obtained. In 1834 he was offered the honour of Knighthood, but he declined it on account of his age, and it was conferred on his son, the present Sir James Nicoll Macadam. He died at Moffat, November 26, 1836, aged 80.

M'ARTHUR, JOHN, LL.D., a miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland in 1755. For several years he acted as Secretary to Admiral Lord Hood, and was engaged in that capacity at the breaking out of the French Revolution, and the consequent occupation of Toulon by the British. During the American War he officiated as Judge-Advocate. He published the following works:—"The Army and Navy Gentleman's Companion, displaying the Intricacies of Small Sword Play," 1780; "The Principles and Practice of Naval Courts Martial," 8vo, 1792, enlarged with considerable additions, comprehending Military Courts Martial, second edition, 2 vols. 1806, fourth edition, 1813; "Financial and Political Facts of the 18th Century," 1801, published anonymously, but a second edition appeared in 1803, with his name; and "The Poems of Ossian in the original Gaelic, with literal Translations into Latin, by the late Robert Macfarlane, A.M., together with an Essay on the Authenticity of the Poems, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbe Cesarotti's Critical Dissertation on their Authenticity, with Notes, by Dr M'Arthur," 3 vols. 8vo, 1807. In conjunction with the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, he also published, in 1810, a "Life of Lord Nelson," from his Lordship's manuscripts, 2 vols. 4to. Dr M'Arthur died at Hayfield, Hampshire, July 29, 1840.

MACAULAY, AULAY, a miscellaneous writer, the son of the Rev.

John Macaulay, minister of Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, was born about 1758. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. During his residence at College, he contributed various Essays to "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine," under the signature of Academicus. He afterwards became tutor to the sons of the late J. F. Barham, Esq. of Bedford, in whose family he remained three years. In 1780 he published "Essays on various Subjects of Taste and Criticism;" and in 1781, "Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and Liberty of Conscience, translated from the Latin of Professor Noodt of Leyden, with Notes and Illustrations." Having entered into holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, where he went to reside in August 1781. To Mr Nichols' "History of Leicestershire" he contributed various articles of local interest, particularly, a complete account of the parish of Claybrook. In 1789 he was presented to the rectory of Frolesworth, which he resigned in 1790. In the autumn of 1793 he made a tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he furnished a curious description to the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as tutor, into Germany; and during his residence at Brunswick, he was employed to instruct the young Princess, afterwards Queen Caroline, in the rudiments of the English language. In 1796 he was presented to the vicarage of Rothley, by Thomas Babington, Esq., M.P., who had married Jane, a sister of Mr Macaulay. In this vicarage he spent the remainder of his life, and died February 24, 1819. He had married a daughter of John Heyrick, Esq., Town Clerk of Leicester, by whom he had eight sons. Besides the works already noticed, Mr Macaulay published "The History and Antiquities of Claybrook," 1790, with various detached Sermons; and he was more than thirty years engaged on a "Life of Melancthon," which was never completed.

MACBETH, King of Scotland, lived in the first half of the eleventh century. He is said to have been by birth Thane of Ross, and by marriage with the Lady Gruoch, grand-daughter of Kenneth IV., Thane of Moray. Her grandfather had been dethroned by Malcolm II., who burned her first husband, and murdered her brother, and who also slew the father of Macbeth. These wrongs were avenged on his grandson, King Duncan, whom Macbeth assassinated, in 1039, at Bothgowanan, near Elgin, some historians say at his Castle of Inverness, and immediately usurped the sovereignty. By the wisdom and vigour of his government he endeavoured to compensate for the defect in his title to the throne. The recollection of his guilt, however, seems to have haunted him continually. He attempted by distributing money at Rome, by gifts of land to the Church, and by charity to the poor, to obtain relief from the "affliction of those terrible dreams that did shake him nightly." Neither his liberality to the people, with the strict justice of his administration, nor the support of the clergy, sufficed to secure him a peaceful reign. The nation was never fully reconciled to his usurpation, and his tyranny increased with the resistance to his authority. He is represented as having erected a Castle on Dunsinane Hill, in Perthshire, which commands a view of the whole country. Macduff, Thane of Fife, and other chieftains, fled to Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore, who had taken refuge in Cumberland, and urged him to avenge his father's fate, and to assert his own right to the throne. Siward, the potent Earl of Northumberland, and his son Osbert, accompanied Malcolm into Scotland, with a numerous army, in 1054. After a furious battle, in which Osbert was killed, Macbeth was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, where he was slain by Macduff, in single combat, December 5, 1054, after a reign

of fifteen years. Shakspeare's imperishable Tragedy of Macbeth is founded upon a fictitious narrative which Holinshed copied from Boyce. No such personage as Banquo is known in history.

M'CRIE, THOMAS, D.D., a distinguished divine and historian, was born at Dunse, in November 1772. He received his elementary instruction at the parish school, and so great was his progress in learning, and his desire to relieve his parents of the expense attending his education, that, before he was fifteen years of age, he taught successively two country schools in the neighbourhood of his native town. In 1788 he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, which he attended for three Sessions. In May 1791 he became the teacher of a school at Brechin, in connection with the Antiburgher congregation of that town, to which communion he belonged. He studied divinity under Mr Archibald Bruce, minister at Whitburn, Theological Professor of the General Associate or Antiburgher Synod. In September 1795 he was licensed as a preacher by the Associate Presbytery of Kelso, and in little more than a month after, he received a unanimous call to be minister of the second Associate Congregation in the Potterrow, Edinburgh, to which he was ordained in May 1796. His first publication was a Sermon; and to a new religious periodical started in Edinburgh in 1797, called "The Christian Magazine," of which he was afterwards for a time Editor, he communicated various able papers on different subjects, but chiefly of an historical and biographical nature. He also distinguished himself in polemical theology, having, in conjunction with Mr Whytock of Dalkeith, published two pamphlets on Faith, in answer to some statements contained in a work by a Baptist minister in Edinburgh.

In 1806, Mr M'Crie felt himself conscientiously impelled to separate from the General Associate Synod, on account of the doctrines involved in "The Narrative and Testimony" adopted by that body in 1804, relative to the powers and duties of the civil magistrate in ecclesiastical matters. He and Mr Bruce, and two other ministers, who maintained on this point the principles originally held by the leaders of the Reformation, both in this country and on the Continent, entered repeated protests against the prevailing party in the Synod, "for having departed from some important doctrines of the Protestant Churches, of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and of that particular testimony which they had subscribed" at their licence and ordination; and on August 28, 1806, the four protesters, Messrs M'Crie, Bruce, Hog, and Aitken, formed themselves into a presbytery, afterwards styled "The Constitutional Associate Presbytery." Having thus dissolved their connection with the Synod, the latter body almost immediately thereafter formally deposed Messrs Aitken and M'Crie from the ministry. A tedious lawsuit took place relative to the possession of his meeting-house, which was decided against him, when a new chapel was erected for him, in West Richmond Street, by those of his people who had espoused his sentiments. The Constitutional Presbytery existed till 1827, when, being joined by a body of protesters from the Associate Synod, they took the name of Original Seceders.

In the examination of the question in dispute, Mr M'Crie had been led to enter deeply into the study of ecclesiastical history, particularly in Scotland, when he obtained a most intimate acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the Protestant Churches, as well as a thorough knowledge of the character and objects of those eminent and faithful men by whose labours they were founded. His "Life of John Knox" was published in November 1811, and a second edition, with considerable alterations and additions, appeared in 1813. This

work gave a juster view of the conduct and principles of the illustrious Reformer than had ever before been exhibited, and at once placed its author in the first rank of ecclesiastical historians. It has gone through several editions, and has been translated into the French, Dutch, and German languages. Shortly after its appearance, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D., being the first time it had been bestowed on a Dissenting minister in Scotland. To the pages of the "Christian Instructor," then edited by Dr Andrew Thomson, Dr M'Crie became an occasional contributor; and one of the ablest of the articles furnished to that periodical was his celebrated critique of the "Tales of my Landlord," inserted in the numbers for January, February, and March 1817, containing a powerful and complete vindication of the Covenanters against the attacks of Sir Walter Scott. During 1817 and 1818, after the death of Mr Bruce, he performed the duties of Professor of Theology to the small body with which he was connected. In the end of 1819 appeared his "Life of Andrew Melville," intended as a Continuation of the ecclesiastical history which he had commenced in the Life of Knox. This also has become a standard work. The second edition was published in December 1823, with numerous additions and improvements. The events described in these two publications throw the most important light on the question of religious establishments, while the information they contain, especially the latter, on all matters connected with the Presbyterian form of religion, is most valuable and extensive.

In 1821 Dr M'Crie published "Two Discourses on the Unity of the Church, her Divisions, and their Removal," designed to show the fallacious principles on which the recent Union of the Burghers and Antiburghers had been founded. In June 1821 he sustained a severe loss in the death of his wife; and his own health being much impaired in consequence of his unremitting application to study, he was induced to make a short tour on the Continent. Besides many interesting contributions to religious periodicals, in which he gave additional proof of the vast extent of his historical learning, and of the singular acuteness and vigour of his mind, he subsequently published the following works. In 1825, "Memoirs of Mr William Veitch, and George Bryson;" in 1827, "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy, in the Sixteenth Century;" and in 1829, a similar History of the Reformation in Spain. That he might be able for the latter two works, to consult the original authorities, he made himself master of the Italian and Spanish languages, though at a late period of his life. The German language he had previously acquired. His last publication was an anonymous pamphlet, in May 1833, on the subject of Patronage, in which he recommends its entire abolition. He had been, for several years, engaged on a Life of Calvin, for which he had collected the most valuable materials, but which was left incomplete. One of his sons, who resided at Geneva for some time in charge of two pupils, obtained, while there, much authentic information regarding the great Reformer, which he transmitted to his father. Dr M'Crie died at Edinburgh, August 5, 1835. He was twice married, first, in 1796, to Janet, daughter of Mr William Dickson, farmer in the parish of Swinton, by whom he had several children; and, secondly, in 1827, to Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev. Robert Chalmers of Haddington, who survives him; and to whom, on her husband's death, a handsome annuity was granted by Government. An interesting life of this estimable divine, historian, and scholar, has been published by his son and successor, the Rev. Thomas M'Crie, who inherits much of the character and genius of his distinguished father.

MACDIARMID, JOHN, an indus-

trious miscellaneous writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews, and was for some time tutor in a gentleman's family. Relinquishing his original design to enter the church, he repaired, in 1801, to London, where he became a contributor to several periodicals, and Editor of the St James' Chronicle. In 1803 he published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain," 2 vols., in which he points out the effects of the volunteer system, and asserts the superiority of a regular army. This work was followed, in 1804, by his "Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination." His last work, written in distress and illness, and for the publication of which, shortly before his death, he was indebted to a friend, was "Lives of British Statesmen," which was very favourably received. "His whole life," says D'Israeli, who has introduced him into his 'Calamities of Authors,' "was one melancholy trial: Often the day passed cheerfully without its meal, but never without its page." He died of a paralytic stroke, April 7, 1807.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, an eminent Celtic poet, was the son of an Episcopalian clergyman, of the same name, in the district of Arisaig and Moidart, about the end of the seventeenth century, and is generally styled "Mac Mhaigstir Alistir," or the son of the Rev. Mr Alexander. After receiving the elementary part of his education at home, he was sent to Glasgow College, being intended for the same profession, but his conduct not giving satisfaction to his father, his studies were interrupted. On leaving the University, he returned to the Highlands, where he acquired a high reputation for his compositions in his native language. It is said that he even directed his satirical powers against his own father. He afterwards became a Catholic, and some time before 1725 went to reside in the Island of Canna, in the capacity of ground-officer, or land-bailiff, to Clanranald. In the English Preface to his volume of Gaelic Songs he states, that "they were mostly composed for the amusement of a private gentleman." This volume, published in 1751, was eagerly bought up by the Highlanders. So great indeed was his popularity with them, that in several instances a whole hamlet subscribed for the purpose of procuring a copy. They were reprinted in 1764, and in 1802, with additional songs. Many of his poems are mentioned as being very beautiful; among these the Odes to Summer and Winter have been highly praised. He also produced numerous Jacobite pieces of various merit, most of them dated after the battle of Culloden. It is not certain whether he again became a Protestant, but prior to 1740 he was appointed a teacher, in the district of Ardnamurchan, of one of the schools supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. A Gaelic and English Vocabulary, which he was engaged by the Society to write, for the use of their schools, was published under their patronage in 1741. He is described in Reid's "Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica" as a man of great natural endowments, an excellent poet, and an erudite scholar, and as having contributed much to Gaelic literature. The time of his death is not stated. He left behind him several pieces in manuscript, some of which were included in a volume, printed in 1776, by his son Ronald, a schoolmaster in the Island of Eigg, which contained also a few specimens of old Gaelic poetry, with some pieces of his own.

MACDONALD, ANDREW, an ingenious but unfortunate poet, was the son of George Donald, a gardener at the foot of Leith Walk, near Edinburgh, where he was born about 1755. He received the rudiments of his education at Leith grammar-school, and afterwards studied at the University

of Edinburgh. In 1775 he was admitted into Deacon's orders in the Scotish Episcopal Church, to which communion his family belonged, and with the approbation of Bishop Forbes, assumed, on this occasion, the prefix of Mac to his name. On the recommendation of the Bishop he was admitted as tutor into the family of Mr Oliphant of Gask; and in 1777 became pastor of the Episcopal congregation at Glasgow. In 1782 he published his "Velina, a Poetical Fragment," in the Spenserian stanza, which is described as containing much genuine poetry. His next adventure was a novel, called "The Independent," from which, however, he derived neither profit nor reputation. Having written "Vimonda, a Tragedy,' he got it acted at Edinburgh, with a Prologue by Henry Mackenzie, but though it was received with great applause, it produced no advantage to the author. Finding his income, which was derived solely from the seat rents of his church, decrease as his congregation diminished, he resigned his charge, and with it the clerical profession, and removed to Edinburgh; but not succeeding there, he repaired to London, accompanied by his wife, who had been the maid-servant of the house in which he had lodged at Glasgow. In the summer of 1787 "Vimonda" was performed at the Haymarket Theatre to crowded houses. He next engaged with much ardour upon an opera, but neither this nor any of his subsequent dramatic attempts was equal in merit to his first tragedy. Meanwhile, by writing satirical and humorous poems for the newspapers, under the signature of "Mathew Bramble," he contrived to earn a precarious subsistence for a time; but this resource soon failed him. He was at last reduced almost to the verge of destitution; the privations to which he was subjected had a fatal effect on a constitution naturally weak, and he died in August 1790, aged only 33, leaving a widow and one child in a state of extreme indigence. A volume of his Sermons, published soon after his death, met with a favourable reception; and in 1791 appeared his "Miscellaneous Works," in one volume, containing all his dramas, with "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," and other pieces.

MACDONALD, Sir James, Bart., of Slate, styled "the Scotish Marcellus," eldest son of Sir Alexander Macdonald, by Lady Mary Montgomery, was born in 1741, and succeeded his father on his death in 1746. From his very infancy he exhibited the most extraordinary abilities; and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at home, at his own earnest solicitation he was sent to Eton, where so great was his proficiency, and so precocious his genius, that Dr Barnard, in a very short time, actually placed him at the head of his class. On leaving Eton he set out on his travels, and was every where received by the learned with the distinction due to his unrivalled talents. At Rome, in particular, the most marked attention was paid to him by several of the Cardinals. He died in that city in 1766, when only 25 years old. In extent of learning, and in genius, he resembled "the Admirable Crichton;" like him, too, he was prematurely cut off in the full promise of his days, leaving scarcely any authentic memorials of his wonderful acquirements.

MACDONALD, John, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine Regiment, and author of several works on military and scientific subjects, was the only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who was the daughter of a tacksman, or gentleman farmer, of that name, of Melton, in South Uist. In 1746, at the time she assisted Prince Charles to escape, she was about 24 years old. She married a person of the same name, with whom she emigrated to America, but returned to Skye, where she died, March 4, 1790, leaving a son, and a daughter married to a MacLeod in that Island.

The son, the subject of the present sketch, passed several years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of Captain in the Corps of Engineers on the Bengal Establishment. In 1798 he communicated to the Royal Society a continued series of observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, which he had carried on at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and at St Helena, in 1794 and the two following years. At a subsequent period he contributed no less than sixteen letters to the Gentleman's Magazine on the variation of the magnet; and for the same periodical he also wrote a great number of articles on various scientific subjects. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800, about which year he returned to England, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine Regiment, and Commandant of the Royal Edinburgh Artillery. He was subsequently stationed for some time in Ireland. In 1803 he published in two volumes a translation of the "Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1, 1791; with explanatory Notes and illustrative References to the British and Prussian Systems of Tactics," &c. In 1804, at which time he belonged to the first battalion of Cinque Ports Volunteers, he produced a translation of "The Experienced Officer, or Instructions by General Wimpffen to his Sons, and to all Young Men intended for the Military Profession; with Notes and Introduction." In 1807, being then Chief Engineer at Fort Marlborough, he published two more volumes, translated from the French, entitled "Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on Actual Service," with explanatory Notes; and in 1812 he issued a translation of "The Formations and Manœuvres of Infantry, by the Chevalier Duteil," being his last work of this nature. In 1811 he published a Treatise on the Violoncello, which showed that he was well versed in harmonics.

To the important subject of conveying intelligence by telegraphs, Colonel Macdonald had, for many years, directed his attention; and in 1808 he published "A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political," in which work he proposes an entirely new telegraphic system. In 1816 he issued a Telegraphic Dictionary, extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences, towards the publication of which the Directors of the East India Company liberally granted the sum of L.400; besides which, he received testimonials to the utility of his plans from Mr Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Sir Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General. He resided for the last twelve or fifteen years of his life at Exeter, where he died, August 16, 1831. He married a daughter of Sir Robert Chambers, Chief-Justice of Bengal.

MACFARLANE, Robert, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland in 1734, and received his education at the University of Edinburgh. At an early period of life he repaired to London, and for some years kept a school of considerable reputation at Walthamstow. He was engaged by Mr Evans, the publisher, of Paternoster Row, to write a "History of George III.," the first volume of which was published in 1770. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding, Mr Evans employed another person to continue the work, the second volume of which appeared in 1782, and the third in 1794. On being afterwards reconciled to Mr Evans, Macfarlane wrote a fourth volume of the History. He subsequently disclaimed the second and third volumes, and even disowned the first, in consequence of its having been much altered in a third edition. He was at one time editor of the Morning Chronicle and London Packet, in which he reported the Parliamentary debates at considerable length for that period. Being an enthusiastic admirer of the Poems of Ossian, he translated them into Latin

verse, and in 1769 published "Temora," as a specimen. In 1797 he published "An Address to the People of the British Empire, on Public Affairs;" and in 1801 a translation of "Buchanan's Dialogue, concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland," with two Dissertations prefixed, one on the pretended identity of the Getes and Scythians, and the Goths and Scots; and the other vindicating the character of Buchanan as an historian. On the evening of August 8, 1804, during the excitement of a Middlesex election, he was accidentally thrown under a carriage at Hammersmith, and died within half an hour of the injuries he received. At the time of his death, he had in the press "An Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian, with the Poems printed in the original Gaelic, and an original translation," published in 1807, under the sanction of the Highland Society of London.

M'GAVIN, WILLIAM, author of "The Protestant," was born August 12, 1773, on the farm of Darnlaw, in the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, held by his father on lease from Boswell of Auchinleck. When about seven years of age he was sent for a short time to the parish school, and he never was at any other. In 1783 his parents removed to Paisley, and he was soon after employed as a drawboy to a weaver at a shilling per week. He next served an apprenticeship of four years to the weaving of silk, but subsequently he abandoned that trade, and in 1790 entered the service of Mr John Neilson, printer and bookseller in Paisley. During the three years that he remained there, he applied himself assiduously to the improvement of his mind, and especially to acquiring a correct knowledge of the English language. In 1793 he went to assist his elder brother in the management of a school, of which he soon obtained the sole charge. He taught, besides, a scientific class, to which he delivered lectures on Geography, Astronomy, and some branches of Natural History. After being about two years and a half a schoolmaster, he quitted the profession, and commenced a small concern in the thread line, which was at one time the staple trade of Paisley. This also he was, in about two years, compelled to relinquish, and in January 1799 he was engaged as book-keeper and clerk to Mr David Lamb, an American cotton merchant in Glasgow, to whose two sons he at the same time acted as tutor. In 1803, on Mr Lamb's removal to America, the whole management of the business devolved upon him, and on the death of the father, he entered in 1813 into partnership with the son.

Mr M'Gavin belonged to the Antiburgher communion, and was a member of the congregation of the Rev. James Ramsay, whom he joined about 1800, on his quitting his charge, and subsequently assisted him in his endeavours to form an Independent or Congregational Church, by occasionally preaching for him. In April 1804 he was regularly ordained Mr Ramsay's co-pastor. One of his sermons, entitled "True Riches," was published by the Religious Tract Society, and extensively circulated. He withdrew from the connection in 1807, and afterwards became an itinerant preacher, and an active director and assistant in the various benevolent and religious societies at Glasgow, and a popular speaker at their public meetings. In 1805 he married Miss Isabella Campbell, a lady from the West Indies, residing in Paisley, who had formerly been one of his pupils. His business ultimately proved unprofitable, and in 1822 he was induced to undertake the Glasgow Agency of the British Linen Company's Bank, when his partnership with Mr Lamb was dissolved. He had written various religious tracts and stories for the young before he commenced "The Protestant," a series of papers designed to expose the leading errors of the Church of Rome, begun in 1818, and

completed in 1822. This publication now forms four large 8vo volumes, and has passed through several editions. In consequence of the high character of the work, and the singular ability displayed in its pages, one of the most eminent Bishops of the Church of England offered to give him holy orders, but this he declined. Some statements contained in it relative to the building of a Roman Catholic chapel in Glasgow led to an action for libel, at the instance of the priest who officiated there, when the latter obtained a verdict of L.100 damages against the author, L.20 against Mr Sym, his informant, and one shilling against the printer. A public subscription produced L.900 in Mr M'Gavin's favour, and the whole expenses, including the sums in the verdict, amounting to L.1200, the balance was paid from the profits of "The Protestant."

In 1827 Mr M'Gavin edited an improved edition of John Howie's "Scots Worthies," with a preface and notes. Soon after he published a refutation of the peculiar views promulgated by Mr Cobbett in his "History of the Reformation," and a similar exposure of the pernicious principles of Mr Robert Owen. He also published a pamphlet, entitled "Church Establishments Considered, in a Series of Letters to a Covenanter." Shortly before his death, he superintended a new edition of "Knox's History of the Reformation," and wrote an introduction to the Rev. John Brown of Whitburn's "Memorials of the Nonconformist Ministers of the Seventeenth Century." Mr M'Gavin died of apoplexy, August 23, 1832. A monument to his memory has been erected in the Necropolis of Glasgow. His posthumous works, with a memoir, were published in two volumes in 1834.

MACINTYRE, Duncan, one of the best of the modern Gaelic poets, was born of poor parents, in Druimlaighart, Glenorchy, Argyleshire, March 20, 1724. He fought on the side of Government, at the battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746, under the command of Colonel Campbell of Carwhin, and in the retreat he had the misfortune to lose his sword. Of that battle he has given a minute description in an admirable song, which forms the first in his valuable collection of poems. Being an excellent marksman, he was appointed forester to the Earl of Breadalbane, and afterwards to the Duke of Argyle. In 1793 he became a private in a fencible regiment raised by the former, and continued to serve in it till 1799, when it was disbanded. In his youth he was very handsome, and was called by his countrymen "Donacha Ban," fair-haired Duncan. His volume of poems was first published at Edinburgh in 1768, and reprinted in 1790 and 1804, with some additional pieces. Though he never received any education of any kind, he excelled in every department of verse that he tried; and the writer of his life, in Reid's "Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica," says that "all good judges of Celtic poetry agree that nothing like the purity of his Gaelic, and the style of his poetry, has appeared in the Highlands since the days of Ossian." On the recommendation of the Earl of Breadalbane, who befriended him through life, he was appointed in his old age one of the Town Guard of Edinburgh, where he died in October 1812.

M'KAIL, Hugh, a martyr of the Covenant, was born about 1640. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, under the care of his uncle, one of the ministers of that city, and was afterwards for some time chaplain to Sir James Stewart of Coltness, then Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach in 1661, and on the 1st of September of the following year, he delivered a discourse in the High Church of Edinburgh, in which, speaking of the many persecutions that had befallen the Church, he said that "the Church and people of God had been persecuted both by an Ahab on the throne, a Haman in

the state, and a Judas in the church." Lauderdale and Sharpe took the application to themselves, and a few days thereafter a party of horse was sent to apprehend him; but he escaped, and went to his father's house in the parish of Libberton. Soon after he took refuge in Holland, where he remained four years, during which time he studied at one of the Dutch Universities. After his return home, he joined those who rose in arms in the west, and continued with them from the 18th to the 27th of November, when, not being able to endure the fatigue of constant marching, he left them near Cramond water, and was taken by an officer of dragoons and another, as he passed through a place called Braid's Craigs. He was brought to Edinburgh and searched for letters, but none being found, he was committed to the tolbooth. Next day he was examined before the Council, and on December 4 was subjected to the torture of the boot. This and his close imprisonment brought on a fever; and he petitioned the Council that his trial should be delayed, when his case was remitted to two physicians and two surgeons to be inquired into. On the 18th he was brought before the Court of Justiciary with other three, who had been arraigned with him, and being found guilty of rising in arms, entering into leagues and covenants, &c., he was condemned to be hanged at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, December 22, 1666. He met his fate with great firmness, cheerfulness, and constancy, being only about twenty-six years old at the time of his death.

MACKAY, Hugh, a distinguished military commander, was descended from Mackay of Strathnaver, chief of the clan of that name in the county of Sutherland. He was a younger son of Mackay of Scoury, and was born about 1640. His elder sister married her cousin John, second Lord Reay, and his two elder brothers having been barbarously murdered in 1668, in one of the feuds of the period, Hugh early succeeded to the family estate. Soon after the Restoration in 1660, he obtained an Ensign's commission in the Royal Scots, then, from its commanding officer, termed Dumbarton's Regiment, and accompanied it to France, on that corps being lent by Charles II. to the French King. Among his brother subalterns was young Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough, with whom he kept up a friendly correspondence till his death. In 1669, with several other officers, he volunteered into the service of Venice, and so greatly distinguished himself in several engagements against the Turks in the Island of Candia, that he received from the Republic a medal of great value, in acknowledgment of his services. In 1672 he had the rank conferred on him of Captain in Dumbarton's Regiment, and was employed with it in the unprincipled expedition of Louis against the United Provinces. His regiment formed part of the division of the army which, under Marshal Turenne, overran the province of Gueldres, and captured most of the Dutch fortresses on the Meuse and Waal. At the small town of Bommel, he was quartered in the house of a Dutch lady, the widow of the Chevalier Arnold de Bie, whose eldest daughter, Clara, he married in 1673. Previous to this event, not approving of the cause in which he was engaged, he had resigned his commission in the Royal Scots, and entered the service of the States General, being appointed Captain in the Scotish Dutch Brigade. In 1674 he was present at the battle of Seneff, when the army under the Prince of Orange was defeated by the Prince of Conde. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major-Commandant in the same service; and on the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of one of the regiments forming the Scots Brigade becoming vacant, the Prince bestowed it on Mackay, in preference to Graham of Claverhouse, who, in consequence, quitted the Dutch service

in disgust. About 1680 Mackay was promoted to the command of the whole brigade, which, in 1685, was called over to England to assist in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion; on which occasion, King James conferred on Mackay the rank of Major-General, and appointed him a member of his Privy Council in Scotland. He proceeded, in consequence, to Edinburgh, where he took the oaths, but his public duties did not admit of his visiting his estate and relations in Sutherland. In the following year he returned to Holland; and in 1688, having, along with most of the officers of the Scots Brigade, refused to obey the order of James II. to return to England, he and five other persons were declared rebels, and specially exempted from pardon.

With the command of the English and Scots division of the invading army, General Mackay accompanied the Prince of Orange to England at the Revolution; and in March 1689 was sent to Edinburgh as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland. He encountered the Highlanders, under Viscount Dundee, at the Pass of Killiecrankie, July 27; and after the defeat of his army, he performed a masterly retreat to Stirling, and within two days after reaching that place, he was again at the head of a considerable force. Having at length, by the most energetic operations, pacified the northern counties, and fully established the authority of William and Mary in Scotland, in November 1690 he resigned the chief command of the army, and retired to his family in Holland. Of his services in Scotland he has left an interesting account in his "Memoirs," printed for the first time for the Bannatyne Club in 1833. Being appointed fourth in command of King William's forces, serving against the adherents of King James in Ireland, he arrived in that country in the beginning of May 1691, and signalised himself by his skill and gallantry at the capture of Athlone, and in the battle of Aughrim, which followed it. After the capitulation of Limerick, on the 3d of the ensuing October, he returned to Holland; and in the succeeding year, when King William took the field against Louis XIV., Mackay was, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, nominated to the command of the British division of the Confederate army in Flanders. He was killed at the disastrous battle of Steinkirk, August 3, 1692. By his marriage he had issue one son and three daughters, the eldest of whom became the wife of George, third Lord Reay. Bishop Burnet describes General Mackay as one of the most pious soldiers whom he had ever known, and highly commends him for the care which he took to enforce the observance of strict discipline and attention to religious exercises among both the officers and men under his command. It was commonly said of him by the Dutch soldiers, that he knew no fear but the fear of God. His life, by John Mackay, Esq. of Rockfield, the representative in the male line of the family of Scoury, was published in 1836, in one vol. 4to.

MACKAY, JOHN, an eminent botanist, was born at Kirkaldy, December 25, 1772. He early discovered a strong predilection for botanical pursuits, and even at the age of 14, he had formed a very considerable collection of the rarer kinds of garden and hothouse plants. In the beginning of 1791 he was placed in Dickson and Company's nurseries at Edinburgh; of which, in 1793, he received the principal charge. Every summer he made a botanical excursion to the Highlands; he likewise traversed the Western Isles, and in most of these journeys he was successful in adding some new species to the British Flora. To the elegant work entitled "English Botany," then in course of publication, under the care of Dr Smith and Mr Sowerby of London, he contributed various valuable articles and figures of indigenous plants, and in February 1796, he was elected an associate of

the Linnæan Society of London. In 1800, on the death of Mr Menzies, he succeeded him as Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, where he died April 14, 1802.

MACKENZIE, Sir Alexander, an enterprising traveller, was a native of Inverness, and when a young man, emigrated to Canada. About 1781 he obtained a situation in the counting-house of the North-West Fur Company, at Fort Chippewyan, at the head of the Athabasca Lake, in the country to the west of Hudson's Bay. On June 3, 1789, he was sent by his employers on an exploring expedition through the regions lying to the north-west of that station, conjectured to be bounded by the Arctic Ocean. Attended by a German, four Canadians, and three Indians, with two Canadian and two Indian women, he embarked on the Slave River, and on the 9th of the same month reached the Slave Lake, with which it communicates by a course of 170 miles, where the party rested for six days. On the 15th they again launched their canoes, and, skirting the margin of the lake, reached the entrance of the river, which flows from its western extremity, and is now called the Mackenzie River, on the 29th. Pursuing the north-westward course, they arrived, July 15, at the great Northern Ocean; and returning by the same route, regained Fort Chippewyan, September 12. On October 12, 1792, Mackenzie undertook another adventurous journey, the object of which was to penetrate to the North Pacific. In this attempt, the first made in North America, he was also successful, having reached the sea, July 23, 1793, after encountering still greater dangers and difficulties than on his former expedition. On his return to England, he published in 1801 his "Voyages from Montreal, on the River St Lawrence, through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in 1789 and 1793," preceded by a General History of the Fur Trade. The volume is embellished with a portrait of the author, who, in 1802, received the honour of knighthood. The year of his death has not been ascertained. He was alive in 1816.

MACKENZIE, George, Viscount Tarbat, and first Earl of Cromarty, eminent for his learning and abilities as a statesman, was descended from a branch of the family of Seaforth, and was born in 1630. On the death of his father, Sir John Mackenzie, in 1654, he succeeded to the family estate; and with General Middleton, carried on for about a year an irregular warfare with the Parliamentary forces in favour of Charles II.; but being at last defeated, they were obliged to leave the kingdom. At the Restoration, on Middleton's obtaining the chief administration in Scotland, Mackenzie became his principal confidant. In June 1661 he was appointed a Lord of Session, and in 1662 was sent up to Court with the famous act for billetting, the object of which was to get the Earl of Lauderdale and eleven others declared incapable of holding any office of public trust; but the King refused his consent, and on the dismissal of Middleton, Mackenzie remained without any public employment during the principal part of the long administration of Lauderdale. Having eventually become reconciled to the latter, by his influence he was restored to the royal favour, and October 16, 1678, was appointed Lord Justice-General of Scotland. He was re-instated in his place as a Lord of Session, November 1, 1681, and the same year had the office of Lord Clerk-Register conferred upon him. During the last years of Charles, and the whole of James' reign, he had the chief management of Scotish affairs; and in April 1685 was created Viscount of Tarbat and Lord Macleod and Castlehaven. At the Revolution he lost all his employments, yet such was his flexibility of principle, that he was one of the first to make advances to King William; but the arbitrary pro-

ceedings in the two former reigns, in which he had largely participated, had rendered his name so odious in Scotland, that his Majesty declined his services. In 1692, however, the King restored him to his former post of Lord Clerk-Register, in which office, it appears, he repeatedly falsified the records of Parliament. In 1696 he retired from that place on a pension of L.400 per annum. Upon the accession of Queen Anne he was sent for to Court, appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, and created Earl of Cromarty, January 1, 1703. The year after he resigned the office of Secretary, and was appointed instead Lord Justice-General, a dignity which, in its turn, he relinquished to the Earl of Ilay in 1710. He was a zealous supporter of the Union, and died at New Tarbat, August 17, 1714, aged 84. He was a man of superior endowments and great learning, but totally devoid of principle as a statesman. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and contributed some valuable articles to the earlier volumes of the Philosophical Transactions. He also wrote "A Vindication of King Robert III. from the Imputation of Bastardy," Edinburgh, 1695; "Synopsis Apocalyptica, or a short and plain Explication of Daniel's Prophecy, and of St John's Revelation, in concert with it," Edinburgh, 1707; "Historical Account of the Conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, and of Robert Logan of Restalrig, against King James VI.," Edinburgh, 1713; and "A Vindication of the same, from the Mistakes of Mr John Anderson, preacher, of Dumbarton, in his Defence of Presbytery," Edinburgh, 1714, besides one or two pamphlets relative to the Union, and other temporary subjects. A Vindication, by Lord Cromarty, of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, with some account of the Records, was printed in the Scots Magazine for 1802, from a manuscript in possession of the late Mr Constable.

MACKENZIE, Sir George, of Rosehaugh, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Dundee in 1636. He was the son of Simon Mackenzie of Lochslin, brother of the Earl of Seaforth, by his wife, the daughter of Dr Peter Bruce, Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews. He studied Greek and philosophy in the Universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen, and civil law in that of Bourges in France, where he remained three years. On his return to Scotland, he was admitted, in January 1659, an Advocate before the Supreme Courts. In 1660 he published his "Aretina, or Serious Romance," in which, according to Ruddiman, he gives "a very bright specimen of his gay and exuberant genius." Having soon gained a high reputation as a pleader, he was in 1661 selected as one of the Counsel of the Marquis of Argyle at his trial for treason before a Commission of the Parliament. In 1663 appeared his "Religio Stoici, or a short Discourse upon several Divine or Moral Subjects." In 1665 he published his "Moral Essay on Solitude," which was answered by the celebrated Evelyn, in a Panegyric on Active Life. In 1667 Mackenzie produced his "Moral Gallantry," designed to prove that the principles of honour are of themselves sufficient to make men virtuous; to which he added a "Consolation against Calumnies." About this time he also wrote "Cœlia's Country House and Closet," a poem, which was imitated by Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism."

Soon after the Restoration Mackenzie was appointed a Justice-Depute, or Judge of the Criminal Court, and a few years thereafter he was knighted. In 1669 he represented in Parliament the County of Ross, and during the same year he opposed the proposition contained in a letter from the King for an incorporating Union of England and Scotland. At this period he signalized himself in Parliament, by the support which he gave to popular measures; but unfortunately for

his character as a patriot, he was, August 23, 1677, on the dismissal of Sir John Nisbet, appointed King's Advocate, when, to force submission to the Government, he put the laws in execution with the utmost strictness and severity. On the trial of the Earl of Argyle in December 1681, he exerted all his energies to obtain a conviction; and in June 1685, when that Nobleman was apprehended after his unfortunate expedition to the Highlands, Mackenzie objected to a new trial, and he was put to death on his former iniquitous sentence. The state prosecutions, conducted by Sir George Mackenzie, in some of which he notoriously stretched the laws to answer the purposes of the Government, were so numerous, that he obtained the unenviable title of "The Blood-thirsty Advocate." After the Revolution, in justification of his acts, he published "A Vindication of the Government of Charles II." (1691,) which, to those who know anything of the scenes of persecution and oppression which were enacted in Scotland at that period, appears the very reverse of satisfactory. Notwithstanding his severity, however, Sir George was the means of introducing various practical improvements into the criminal jurisprudence of his country; and in 1686, upon the abrogation of the penal laws against the Papists by James VII., he deemed it incumbent on him to retire from his post of Lord Advocate. In 1688, however, he was restored to that office, which he held till the Revolution, when he relinquished all his employments. In 1689 he founded the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and the Latin inaugural oration pronounced on the occasion is recorded in his works. In September of that year he retired to England, resolving to spend the remainder of his days in study at Oxford. In June 1690 he was admitted a student of that University, and subsequently published an Essay on Reason in 1690, and "The Moral History of Frugality, and its Opposite Vices," in 1691. He died at London, May 2, 1692, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote several on the laws, history, and antiquities of his native country, particularly "Laws and Customs in Matters Criminal," published in 1674; "Observations on the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, with the Science of Heraldry," 1680; "Institute of the Law of Scotland," 1684; and in 1685 he published "A Defence of the Royal Line of Scotland," in answer to the attacks and animadversions of Bishops Lloyd and Stillingfleet, on the fabulous part of Scotish history. These works, along with the observations on the Acts of Parliament and some minor productions, were edited by Ruddiman, in 2 vols. folio, in 1722. His "Memoirs" are considered the most interesting of all his writings.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, author of "The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation," practised as a physician in Edinburgh at the beginning of the eighteenth century. His well-known work, which is one of great research, and often quoted as an authority, is in 3 vols. folio, and was published by subscription. The first volume, dedicated to the Earl of Seaforth, appeared in 1708; the second, inscribed to the Earl of Mar, in 1711; and the third, dedicated to the celebrated financier, John Law of Lauriston, in 1722.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, author of "The Man of Feeling," son of Dr Joshua Mackenzie, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Rose of Kilravock, in Nairnshire, was born in that city, in August 1745. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and was afterwards articled to Mr Inglis of Redhall, in order to acquire a knowledge of the business of the Exchequer. In 1765 he went to London, to study the modes of English Exchequer practice, which,

as well as the constitution of the Courts, are similar in both countries. While residing there, he was advised by a friend to qualify himself for the English bar; but he preferred returning to Edinburgh, where he became, first the partner, and afterwards the successor, of Mr Inglis, in the office of Attorney for the Crown.

He very early displayed a strong attachment to literary pursuits, and during his stay in London, he sketched part of his first work, "The Man of Feeling," which was published in 1771, without his name, and at once became a favourite with the public. A few years afterwards the great popularity of the work induced a Mr Eccles of Bath to claim the authorship. He was at pains to transcribe the whole in his own hand, with a plentiful introduction of blottings, interlineations, and corrections, and he maintained his pretensions with so much plausibility and pertinacity, that Messrs Cadell and Strahan, the publishers, at last found it necessary to undeceive the public by a formal contradiction. In 1773 Mr Mackenzie published his "Man of the World," which displayed the same tone of exquisite moral delicacy and elegance of style as his former work. In 1777 he produced "Julia de Roubigne," a beautiful and tragic tale, in a series of letters, exhibiting the refined sensibility and the delicate perception of human character and manners which distinguished all his writings.

Mr Mackenzie was one of the principal members of the "Mirror Club," and edited the well-known periodical of that name. Most of the other gentlemen connected with it were afterwards Judges in the Court of Session —namely, Lord Cullen, Lord Abercromby, Lord Craig, and Lord Bannatyne. "The Mirror" was commenced January 23, 1779, and ended May 27, 1780, having latterly been issued twice a-week. Of the 110 papers to which it extended, forty-two were contributed by Mr Mackenzie, including La Roche. The sale never at any time exceeded four hundred copies, but when afterwards republished in duodecimo volumes, with the names of the authors, a considerable sum was obtained for the copyright, out of which the proprietors presented L.100 to the Orphan Hospital, and purchased a hogshead of claret for the use of the Club. "The Lounger," a publication of a similar character, also conducted by Mr Mackenzie, was commenced by the same parties, February 6, 1785, and was continued weekly till January 6, 1787. Of the 101 papers which it includes, fifty-seven were written by Mr Mackenzie, who, in one of the latter numbers, reviewed for the first time the Poems of Burns, which were just then published.

On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr Mackenzie became one of its members; and among the papers with which he enriched its Transactions are an elegant tribute to the memory of his friend Lord Abercromby, and a Memoir on German Tragedy, in the latter of which he bestows high praise on the "Emilia Galotti" of Lessing, and "The Robbers" of Schiller. He took lessons in German from a Dr Okely, at that time studying medicine in Edinburgh; and in 1791 he published a small volume, containing translations of "The Set of Horses," by Lessing, and of two or three other German dramatic pieces. He was also an original member of the Highland Society, and by him were published the volumes of their Transactions, to which he prefixed an account of the institution, and the principal proceedings of the Society. In these Transactions is also to be found his view of the controversy respecting Ossian's Poems, containing an interesting account of Gaelic poetry.

At the time of the French Revolution he published various political pamphlets, with the view of counteracting the progress of democratic principles in this country. One of these, entitled "An Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of

1784," introduced him to the notice of Mr Pitt; and in 1804, on the recommendation of Lord Melville and Mr George Rose, he was appointed to the lucrative office of Comptroller of Taxes for Scotland, which he held till his death.

In 1793 he wrote the Life of Dr Blacklock, prefixed to a quarto edition of the Blind Poet's works, published for the benefit of his widow. In 1808 he brought out a complete edition of his own works, in eight volumes 8vo. In 1812 he read to the Royal Society his "Life of John Home;" and as a sort of supplement to it, he then added some Critical Essays, chiefly on Dramatic Poetry, which have not been published, but the Life itself appeared in 1822. Mr Mackenzie himself attempted dramatic writing, but without success. A tragedy, composed in his early youth, entitled "The Spanish Father," was rejected by Garrick, and never represented. In 1773 another tragedy of his, styled "The Prince of Tunis," was performed with applause for six nights at the Edinburgh Theatre. A third tragedy, founded on Lilly's "Fatal Curiosity," called "The Shipwreck," and two comedies, "The Force of Fashion" and "The White Hypocrite," were produced at Covent Garden successively, but they proved complete failures.

Mr Mackenzie was the last of those eminent men who shed such a lustre upon the literature of their country in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In his youth he enjoyed the intimacy of Robertson and Hume, and Fergusson and Adam Smith, all of whom he long survived. He died January 14, 1831, after having been confined to his room for a considerable period by the general decay attending old age. In 1776 he married Penuel, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart., and Lady Margaret Ogilvy, by whom he had eleven children; the eldest being Lord Mackenzie, an eminent Judge in the Courts of Session and Justiciary. A younger son, Mr Holt Mackenzie, is a member of the Privy Council.

MACKIE, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician, was born, under the same roof as Charles I., in part of the ancient Abbey of Dunfermline, in 1748, and was descended from a very ancient Highland family, who possessed some estates in Sutherland, so far back as 1427. His father was thrice married, and he was the eldest of fifteen children. At an early age he was placed under the care of Dr John Stedman, whom he accompanied, in 1763, to the University of Edinburgh, where he soon became a favourite pupil in the classes of Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and Black. After taking his medical degree, he first settled in practice at Huntingdon, and afterwards removed to Southampton, where he remained about twenty years. He excelled particularly in the treatment of consumption. Patients in that disease were sent to him from the metropolis, and from the northern counties; and he was in frequent correspondence and consultation with the first names in the profession. At the general peace in 1814 he relinquished his practice, and, quitting Southampton, proceeded to the Continent. He passed the greater part of the next ten years abroad, sojourning in the principal capitals of Europe, and employed professionally by many eminent personages both British and foreign. At Rome, where he was styled, by way of eminence, "il celebre Medico Inglese," he was consulted by the Queen of Spain, the Prince Poniatowsky, and Louis Bonaparte. At Vevey he printed, for private distribution, an essay, entitled "A Sketch of a New Theory of Man," which was immediately translated into French. His only publications were a few remarkable medical cases which occurred during his practice. On his return from the Continent he went to reside at Bath, and afterwards at Chichester, where he died January 29, 1831.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, a gallant officer, was born in 1791. He was the

second son of the late William Mackinnon, the chief of the ancient clan of that name in the Western Highlands, and the nephew of General Mackinnon, who was killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. At the age of fourteen he entered the army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and shortly after accompanied his regiment to Bremen. In 1807 the battalion to which he belonged sailed for Copenhagen, and after the capture of that place it returned to England. In 1809 the Coldstream Guards embarked for the Peninsula, and was present in all the great battles, beginning with Talavera and ending with Toulouse. Young Mackinnon, who had attained the rank of Lieutenant, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Stopford, and distinguished himself throughout the campaign by his cool, daring, and extraordinary activity. It is related of him, that on one occasion, when the army was passing a defile, and part of our troops, on debouching from it, were exposed to a destructive fire, they found Captain Mackinnon coolly shaving himself in a spot where the danger was the greatest. Encouraged at the sight, the men rushed forward and drove the French before them. On the conclusion of peace in 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Early in June 1815, anxious to join his regiment, then quartered near Brussels, Colonel Mackinnon embarked at Ramsgate with a brother officer in an open boat, and next morning reached Ostend. He was present at the engagements of the 16th and 17th, and at Waterloo on the 18th of June. In the latter memorable battle he had three horses shot under him. In advancing to charge the French, leading on a portion of his regiment, he received a shot in his knee which killed his horse, and in falling he lost his sword. He fell close beside a French officer who was still more severely wounded, and in taking the latter's sword, he gently told him he hoped they might sup together that night. On recovering his legs he again mounted, and cheering on his men, advanced at their head. In the latter part of the day he was ordered to occupy the farm of Hougoumont, where he was placed with about 250 of the Coldstream and the first regiment of the Grenadier Guards. Aware of the great importance of this position, which flanked our army, the Duke of Wellington sent orders to defend it to the last extremity. On this point Napoleon directed his great efforts, ordering battalion after battalion to the assault, and the carnage was terrific. Notwithstanding the pain of his wound, and his being disabled in one leg, Colonel Mackinnon continued to defend that perilous post till the advance of the whole British line, and the subsequent rout of the French army put an end to the struggle of the day. When the action was over he became delirious from loss of blood and fatigue, and was sent on a litter to Brussels, where he received every attention, and soon recovered his health. After the peace he married the eldest daughter of John Dent, Esq., M.P. for Pool. In 1826 he purchased the majority in the Coldstream Guards, which gave him the rank of full Colonel in the army, and the command of the regiment to which he had been attached all his military life. In consequence of his Majesty William IV. having expressed a desire that every officer in command of a regiment should furnish the Horse Guards with some account of it, Colonel Mackinnon wrote his well known work, "The Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards," which was published in 1833. He died June 22, 1836, aged 46.

MACKINTOSH, Sir James, a celebrated lawyer, statesman, and historian, was born at Altdowrie, Invernessshire, October 24, 1765. He was the son of Captain John Mackintosh of Kylachy, in that county, who, during the Seven Years' War in Germany, served in the same regiment with Major Mercer, the poet. He received the first part of his education at the school

of Fortrose in Ross-shire; and after studying at King's College, Aberdeen, he attended for three years the medical classes at the University of Edinburgh. In 1787 he took his medical degree, on which occasion he composed a Latin thesis, "De Actione Musculari." Soon after he went to London, in company with the eldest son of Sir James Grant of Grant, then M.P. for Morayshire. When relinquishing the profession of a physician, he turned his attention to general literature, and moral, political, and speculative philosophy. On the death of his father in 1788, he succeeded to the family estate, which, in the course of a year or two, he was compelled to dispose of for L.9000. In 1789 he published a pamphlet on the Regency question, in support of the Constitutional claims of the Prince of Wales, which attracted little notice; and shortly afterwards he repaired to the Continent to resume his medical studies. After some time spent at Leyden, he returned to England, deeply embued with liberal principles, to which the events of the French Revolution had given a strong impulse; and at once acquired a high reputation by his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution, and its English Admirers, against the Accusations of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke," published in one volume 8vo, in the spring of 1791. In six months, three editions were sold, and the publisher liberally trebled the original sum agreed upon for the work. The talent displayed in it obtained for the author the acquaintance of Fox, Grey, and the leading Whigs, and even of Burke himself, whom he visited at Beaconsfield.

In 1792 he entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1795 was called to the bar by that society. His practice being at first extremely limited, with the view of adding to his income, he delivered, in 1798, a Course of Lectures on "The Law of Nature and Nations," in Lincoln's Inn Hall, the use of which he with some difficulty obtained. Having published the Introductory Lecture, which had gained the approbation of Mr Pitt, the whole course was attended by large audiences, including some of the most distinguished men of the day. The reputation which he acquired from these Lectures procured for him the appointment of Professor of General Polity and the Laws in the East India Company's College at Hertford.

Although, after the general election of 1802, he was retained as counsel in several controverted cases, and acquitted himself with singular ability before Committees of the House of Commons, his practice as a barrister was never very extensive. On the trial of M. Peltier, February 21, 1803, for a libel on the First Consul of France, in which the case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr Percival, afterwards Prime Minister, then Attorney-General, and Mr Abbot, afterwards Lord Tenterden, Mr Mackintosh appeared as sole counsel for the defendant. His address to the Jury on the occasion was declared by Lord Ellenborough to be "the most eloquent oration he had ever heard in Westminster Hall." A translation of this splendid speech was made by Madame de Stael, and circulated throughout Europe. A short time thereafter he was appointed Recorder of Bombay, when he was knighted, December 21, 1803. He remained in India for seven years, distinguishing himself by his fearlessness in the discharge of his judicial duties, and his exertions in the amelioration of the criminal law; and during his stay there he founded the Literary Society in Bombay, and contributed various valuable communications to the Asiatic Register. His return to England was hastened by a severe illness. He left Bombay in November 1811, retiring from the Recordership with a pension of L.1200 from the East India Company.

On his arrival in England, he was

offered the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, but declined it, a determination which he is said afterwards to have regretted. In July 1813 he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for the county of Nairn. In 1818, through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire, he was elected for Knaresborough, for which place he was rechosen at the subsequent elections. He took a prominent part on all questions of foreign policy and international law, and was a principal speaker on most of the more important measures that came before Parliament. He chiefly distinguished himself, however, by his efforts to improve the criminal code, a task which had been commenced by Sir Samuel Romilly. He was one of the earliest and most zealous advocates for the emancipation of the West India slaves. He rejoiced to see the Roman Catholics admitted into Parliament; and he was a warm supporter of the Reform Bill, though he did not live to see it passed into a law. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1822, and again in 1823. In 1828 he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council; and in December 1830, on the formation of Earl Grey's administration, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. He died at London, May 30, 1832, and was buried at Hampstead.

As an author, his most finished production is his Continuation of Mr Stewart's "Dissertation on Ethics," in the Encyclopædia Britannica. He also wrote a Life of Sir Thomas More, published in Lardner's Cyclopædia, and two volumes of an abridged History of England. His "History of the Revolution of 1688," with a notice of his Life prefixed, was published in 1834. His other productions consist chiefly of his published Speeches, and of various historical and other articles in the Monthly and Edinburgh Reviews. He married in 1789 Catherine, sister of the Messrs Stewart, formerly proprietors of the Morning Post, by whom he had three daughters. She dying in 1797, he married a second time, in 1798, a daughter of J. B. Allen, Esq. of Cressella, in Pembrokeshire, and by this lady he had two daughters and one son.

MACKNIGHT, James, D.D., a learned biblical critic, the son of the Rev. William Macknight, minister of Irvine in Ayrshire, was born September 17, 1721. He received his academical education at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards studied theology at Leyden. On his return to Scotland he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Irvine, and after officiating for some time at the Gorbals, near Glasgow, he acted as assistant at Kilwinning. In May 1753 he was ordained minister of Maybole in his native county. In 1756 he published a "Harmony of the Gospels," which met with such a favourable reception, that he was induced in 1763 to bring out a second edition, with considerable improvements and additions. The same year he produced his "Truth of the Gospel History," which still farther advanced his reputation as a Theologian. From the University of Edinburgh he received the degree of D.D., and he was in 1769 chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. During the same year he was translated to the parochial charge of Jedburgh, and in 1772 he became minister, first of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, and in 1778 of the Old Church in that city, where he had for his colleague Dr Henry the Historian. For upwards of thirty years he was engaged in the preparation of his last and most important work, "The New Literal Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles, with Commentaries and Notes," which was published in 1795, in 4 vols. quarto. He died January 13, 1800.

M'LAREN, Archibald, a prolific dramatic writer, of some merit, was born in the Highlands of Scotland,

March 2, 1755. At an early age he entered the army, and under Generals Howe and Clinton served in the American War, during which he contributed some poetical pieces to the Philadelphia and New York papers. Shortly before the conclusion of the war, the regiment to which he belonged was draughted, and returned to Scotland to recruit. In 1783, through the interest of his officer, Captain Walker, his Farce of the "Coup de Main, or the American Adventurers," was performed by Mr Jackson's Company at Edinburgh. At the peace he obtained his discharge, on which he proceeded to Dundee, and was prevailed upon by Mr Sutherland, one of the Edinburgh Company then in that town, to engage in Mr Ward's itinerant troop at Montrose, where he acquired some credit for his performance of Scotish, Irish, and French characters, but he particularly excelled in his own "Highland Drover." About 1794 he enlisted as a sergeant in the Dunbartonshire Highlanders, and accompanied them to Guernsey, where he remained for two years. During his sojourn there he filled the situation of prompter to a company of comedians under the direction of Mr Bernard from Covent Garden Theatre, when some of his pieces were performed. He afterwards served with his regiment in Ireland. His farce, entitled "What News from Bantry Bay?" was accepted by Mr Daly, manager of the Dublin Theatre, who, however, was afraid to bring it out, because it satirized the United Irishmen, then making secret preparations for the rebellion. A few weeks after the battle of Vinegar Hill, M'Laren was discharged at Geneva Barracks, when he immediately repaired to London, with the hope of getting some of his pieces brought on the stage, in which expectation he was disappointed. He continued till his death to publish little dramatic productions for the support of himself and family, and was patronized in his laudable efforts by persons of high distinction. In every publication he returns thanks to his subscribers. Many of his pieces evince talent and ingenuity, and several of them, with proper revisal, might be rendered effective on the stage. He is supposed to have died about 1826, leaving his family in a state of destitution. A Memoir of his Life, with a list of his works, which amount to nearly one hundred, was printed at Edinburgh in 1835.

M'LAREN, JOHN, a humble inmate of the Asylum for the Industrious Blind at Edinburgh, deserves to be recorded here, for his singularly retentive powers of memory. He was a native of that city, and lost his sight by small-pox when a child. He was admitted to the Asylum at its foundation in 1793, and was the last survivor of the original members. He had, with little exception, committed the whole of the Scriptures to memory, and was earnest in his efforts to instruct the blind boys of the institution in portions of the sacred volume. He could repeat the passage on the Bible being opened, at any place, and chapter and verse named to him, and what was still more remarkable, when any passage was quoted, he could at once cite the particular chapter and verse. As he became old later events would elude his recollection, but what his memory had secured in earlier life remained to the very last distinct. Throughout his long career, he was also distinguished for his zeal in promoting the temporal, and, above all, the spiritual welfare of the little community of which he was a member, and for his unceasing industry. He died November 14, 1840.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, an eminent mathematician, youngest son of the Rev. John Maclaurin, minister of Glenderule, author of an Irish version of the Psalms, was born in the parish of Kilmodan, Argyleshire, in February 1698. Having lost his father in infancy, and his mother before he was nine years old, he was educated under the care of his uncle, the Rev. Daniel Maclaurin, minister of Kilfinnan. He

was sent to the University of Glasgow in 1709, and took the degree of M.A. in his fifteenth year, on which occasion he composed and defended a thesis on "The Power of Gravity." In 1717, after a competition which lasted for ten days, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In the vacancies of 1719 and 1721 he went to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, Dr Hoadley, Dr Samuel Clarke, Mr Martin Folkes, and other eminent philosophers, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1720 he published his "Geometria Organica." In 1722, having provided a competent person to attend to his class for a time at Aberdeen, he travelled on the Continent as tutor to the Hon. Mr Hume, son of Lord Polwarth; and during their residence at Lorraine, he wrote his essay on the Percussion of Bodies, which gained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1724. On the death of his pupil at Montpelier he returned to Aberdeen; and in 1725 he was chosen to succeed Mr James Gregory as Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh, where his lectures, commenced November 3 of that year, contributed much to raise the character of that University as a school of science. In 1733 he married Anne, daughter of Mr Walter Stewart, at that time Solicitor-General for Scotland, by whom he had seven children. A controversy with Bishop Berkeley led to the publication, in 1742, of his greatest work, the "Treatise of Fluxions," in 2 vols. 4to. In 1745, having been very active in making plans, and superintending the operations necessary for the defence of the city of Edinburgh against the Highland army, he was, upon their entering the city, obliged to withdraw to the North of England, when he was invited by the Archbishop of York to reside with him. On his journey southward he had a fall from his horse, and the fatigue, anxiety, and cold to which he was exposed on this occasion, laid the foundation of a dropsy, of which he died soon after his return to Edinburgh, June 14, 1746. Several of his papers were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, and after his death his "Treatise of Algebra," and his "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries," were published by his friends in 1748.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, LORD DREGHORN, an able lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, December 15, 1734, Old Style. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school, and subsequently went through the usual academical course at the University of that city. In August 1756 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and after practising at the bar for many years with much reputation, he was, in 1787, raised to the bench, when he took the title of Lord Dreghorn. He died December 24, 1796. He published "Observations on some Points of Law; with a System of the Judicial Law of Moses," 1759; "Considerations on the Nature and Origin of Literary Property," 1767; and "Arguments and Decisions in Remarkable Cases before the High Court of Justiciary, and other Supreme Courts in Scotland," 1774; "A Dissertation to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks," read by him before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was one of the original members, was inserted in the Transactions of that Society in 1788. He kept a journal of the various important events that happened in Europe from 1792 to 1795, from which, shortly before his death, he made a selection, with the view of publication. His works, in a collected form, were published at Edinburgh in 2 vols. in 1798. At a very early period, as we learn from the Life prefixed, he displayed a natural turn for poetical composition, and among his schoolfellows was distinguished by the name of the Poet. His poems, however, do not rank very high. Most of them were thrown off

from a private printing press of his own for circulation among his friends. He also wrote three dramas of no great merit, entitled "Hampden," "The Public," and "The Philosopher's Opera." Several of his pieces will be found in Donaldson's Collection, printed at Edinburgh in 1760.

MACLEOD, JOHN, surgeon of the Alceste, was born about 1782 at Bonhill in Dumbartonshire. He entered the navy as a surgeon, and after several expeditions he accompanied the embassy to China under Lord Amherst. On his return he published, in 1818, an interesting description of the "Voyage of the Alceste, along the Coast of Corea to the Island of Loo Choo; with an Account of her subsequent Shipwreck." He died November 9, 1820.

MACNAB, HENRY GRAY, M.D., author of several pamphlets, was born about 1762. He became Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow, and afterwards was physician in ordinary to the Duke of Kent. Being in France, on the sudden occurrence of hostilities after the short peace of Amiens, he was detained with other British subjects in that country, and remained there till the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. Having become habituated to French manners and customs, he returned and fixed his residence at Paris, where he died in 1823. He was the author of "A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Elocution," 1787; "An Impartial Examination of the New Views of Mr Robert Owen," which was translated into the French, and various tracts of a political nature.

MACNEIL, HECTOR, a popular poet and song-writer, descended from a respectable family in the West Highlands, was born at Rosebank, on the Esk, near Roslin, in 1746. He was educated at the Grammar School of Stirling, under the ingenious and learned Dr David Doig, to whom he afterwards dedicated his "Will and Jean." At the age of fourteen, with the view of following a mercantile profession, he went to Bristol to a cousin, a West India captain, who sent him a voyage to St Christopher's. He obtained a situation in the counting-house of a merchant there, from which, however, owing to a youthful indiscretion, he was soon dismissed. He remained in the West Indies for many years, and at one period, it is said, was employed as a negro-driver. In 1788 he published a pamphlet "On the Treatment of the Negroes in Jamaica," in defence of Slavery. About this period he returned to Edinburgh in bad health, and in the spring of 1789 he published "The Harp, a Legendary Tale, in two parts." Having no prospect of employment in his native country, he again quitted it for the East Indies, but, disappointed in his expectations there, he soon returned to Edinburgh. During his short sojourn in the East, he visited the celebrated Caves of Elephanta, Canary, and Ambola, of which a detailed account, written by him, was published in the eighth volume of the Archæologia. He afterwards wrote a number of love-songs in the Scotish language, which speedily became favourites with all classes. Of these, his "Mary of Castlecary," "I loo'd ne'er a laddie but ane," "Come under my plaidie," and others, are familiar to every one. In 1795 appeared his principal poem, "Scotland's Skaith, or the History of Will and Jean, ower true a Tale," the object of which was to show the evils attendant on an inordinate use of ardent spirits among the lower orders of society; and such was its popularity, that in less than twelve months it had passed through fourteen editions. It was followed in the ensuing year by a sequel in "The Waes o' War." In consequence of continued bad health, in 1796, with the hope of deriving benefit from a tropical climate, he was induced to go to Jamaica, and on the eve of his departure he composed his descriptive poem, entitled "The Links of Forth, or a parting Peep at the Carse of Stirling," published in 1799. At Jamaica

he resided with Mr John Graham of Three-Mile-River, where he wrote "The Scotish Muse," which appeared in 1809. On the death of that gentleman he left Macneil an annuity of L.100. In 1800 he returned to Edinburgh much improved in health; and the same year he published, anonymously, a novel, entitled "The Memoirs of Charles MacPherson," which is understood to contain an account of his own early career. Soon after he set about preparing a complete collection of his poetical works, which appeared in two vols. in 1801. He next published two works in verse, entitled "Town Fashions, or Modern Manners Delineated," and "Bygane Times and Latecome Changes," and, in 1812, a Novel in two vols. styled "The Scotish Adventurers, or the Way to Rise;" in all of which he eulogises the manners and habits of the old school in preference to what he deemed modern innovations and corruptions. Many minor pieces he inserted in the Scots Magazine, of which he was at one time editor. He died at Edinburgh July 15, 1818.

MACNISH, Robert, LL.D., better known as "The Modern Pythagorean," the son of a respectable medical practitioner in Glasgow, was born there February 15, 1802. He received the elements of education partly in his native town, and partly at a classical academy at Hamilton; and afterwards studied medicine. He obtained the degree of Master of Surgery at the early age of eighteen, when he became assistant to Dr Henderson of Clyth, at Caithness, where he remained for about eighteen months, and then went to Paris for about a year, with the view of completing his medical studies. On his return, in 1825, he obtained his diploma from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, when he gave in, as his inaugural thesis, "An Essay on the Anatomy of Drunkenness." Two years afterwards this essay, much extended and improved, was published at Glasgow, and met with a very flattering reception from the public. It was still farther enlarged in subsequent editions, and has been translated into the German and French languages. Dr Macnish's earliest literary attempts were contributed to "The Literary Melange," and "The Emmet," two Glasgow periodicals of humble pretensions; and in 1826 he sent his first communication to Blackwood's Magazine, being a tale, entitled "The Metempsychosis," which appeared with the signature of "A Modern Pythagorean," the name affixed to all his after productions in that and other magazines. In 1830 he published at Glasgow a treatise, entitled "The Philosophy of Sleep," which was equally well received with his former work, and has gone through several editions. He received the degree of LL.D. from one of the American colleges. In 1834 appeared "The Book of Aphorisms," some of which had originally been contributed to Fraser's Magazine. In the same year he visited the Continent, and in the following year he made a tour in Belgium and Holland, France, Switzerland, and Germany. His last publication was a small Treatise on Phrenology, to the doctrines of which he had become a convert. He died of influenza, an epidemic then raging in Glasgow, January 16, 1837, in his 35th year. His Tales, Essays, and Sketches, were published at Edinburgh, in two volumes, in 1838, under the title of the "Modern Pythagorean," with a Memoir of the Author, by his friend, Dr Moir of Musselburgh, the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine.

MACPHERSON, David, an industrious historical writer and compiler, was born in Scotland in 1747. He published, for the first time, "De Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, be Andrew Wyntoun, with Notes and a Glossary," 1795, two vols. 4to. In 1796 he produced "Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, containing the Names of Places mentioned in Chronicles, Histories, Records, &c., with a compendious Chronology of the Battles to 1603." In 1805 he

published, in 4 vols., "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation;" and in 1812, "The History of European Commerce with India." All his works display laborious research, and contain much valuable information. During the latter part of his life he became one of the Deputy Keepers of the Public Records. He died August 1, 1816.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, celebrated for his translations or imitations of Gaelic poetry, was born at Ruthven, in Inverness-shire, in 1738. He received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of Inverness, and with the view of studying for the church, he was sent in 1752 to King's College, Aberdeen, and afterwards to the University of Edinburgh. On leaving College he was for some time schoolmaster of his native village, and subsequently was employed as private tutor in Mr Graham of Balgowan's family. In 1758 he printed at Edinburgh a poem in six cantos, entitled "The Highlander," which shows little indication of poetical talent. About the same period, he wrote an Ode on the arrival of the Earl Marischal in Scotland, which he called "An Attempt in the Manner of Pindar," with several other poetical pieces, some of which were inserted in the "Scots Magazine." In 1760 he published "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic, or Erse Language." These fragments, sixteen in number, were declared to be the genuine remains of ancient Gaelic poetry; and as other specimens were said to be recoverable, a subscription was set on foot by the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, to enable Macpherson to undertake a journey to the Highlands to procure them. The fruits of this mission he soon after published in 2 vols.;—the first in 1762, under the patronage of Lord Bute, entitled "Fingal, an ancient Epic Poem, in six books, with other lesser Poems;" and the second in 1763, with the title of "Temora, an Epic Poem, in eight books, with other Poems." Both professed to have been composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic Prince of the third century, and translated from the Gaelic language. From the first the genuineness of these Gaelic poems became a matter of dispute, and for some years a violent controversy raged upon the subject in the literary world. It seems now, however, to be the established opinion, that "Ossian" was composed by Macpherson himself, founded on some fragmentary poems, preserved by oral tradition among the Highlanders. In 1764 Macpherson obtained the situation of Private Secretary to Captain Johnstone, on the appointment of the latter as Governor of Pensacola, in which capacity he went out to America, and after visiting the West India Islands, he returned to England in 1766, with a pension of L.200 a year for life. He afterwards published in 1771 a Disquisition on the Antiquities of the Scotish Celtic Race, in one vol. 4to, under the title of "An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland;" in 1773, a prose translation, in two vols., of the "Iliad of Homer;" and in 1775, "A History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover," in 2 vols. 4to; and along with it, the data on which his statements were founded, in two additional volumes of "Original Papers," for which last work he is said to have received the sum of L.3000. Besides these, he wrote various pamphlets in vindication of the measures of Government during the American War. Being appointed Agent to the Nabob of Arcot, it was thought requisite that he should have a seat in Parliament, and in 1780 he was elected member for Camelford, for which place he was rechosen in 1784 and in 1790. Declining health induced him to retire to his seat of Belleville, in Inverness-shire, where he died February 17, 1796. By his will, besides bequeathing several large legacies to

his friends, he left L.1000 to John Mackenzie of Figtree Court, in the Temple, London, to defray the expense of printing and publishing Ossian in the original, and L.300 for a monument to his memory at Belleville. He also directed that his body should be conveyed to Westminster Abbey; and it was accordingly interred at Poet's Corner.

MACQUEEN, ROBERT, of Braxfield, an eminent Judge, was born May 4, 1722. After receiving the usual rudiments of education at the Grammar School of Lanark, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, and apprenticed to a Writer to the Signet. In 1744 he was admitted Advocate, and for many years had a larger practice than any other member of the bar at that period. In November 1776 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord Braxfield. In February 1780 he was called to the Court of Justiciary, and in December 1787 he was made Lord Justice-Clerk, an office which he held during a most interesting and critical period—that between 1793 and 1795. He died May 29, 1799.

MAIR, or MAJOR, JOHN, a scholastic divine and historian, was born at Gleghorn, near North Berwick, in 1469. He went to Paris in 1493, and studied at the Colleges of St Barbe and Montacute, and in 1498 removed to the College of Navarre. In 1505 he was created D.D. It appears from some passages in his writings, that about the beginning of the sixteenth century he resided for some time both at Oxford and Cambridge. He returned to Scotland in 1519, and about 1521 was Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow. He subsequently taught divinity for some years in the College of St Salvator, St Andrews. The distracted state of Scotland at that period induced him to go back to Paris, when he resumed his lectures in the College of Montacute. While in France he had several pupils afterwards eminent for their learning; among others, Buchanan, who had studied under him at St Salvator's College, and had followed him abroad. About 1530 he returned once more to Scotland, and was chosen Professor of Theology at St Andrews, of which he afterwards became Provost. He died there about 1549. He wrote several works in rude Latin, which were published between 1514 and 1521. His Logical Treatises form one immense folio; his Commentary on the Physics of Aristotle makes another; and his Theological Works, among which is an Exposition of St Matthew's Gospel, amount to several volumes of the same size. He is best known, however, by his history, "De Gestis Scotorum," first published by Badius Ascensius, in 1521, in which he gives an account of the Scots nation from the earliest antiquity, and rejects some of the fictions of former historians.

MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, a distinguished naval officer, son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland of Rankeillour, was born there September 7, 1779. His father was the sixth son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, and his mother was Margaret Dick, heiress of Rankeillour and Lindores, in Fife, in right of her mother, sister of James MacGill of Rankeillour, who claimed the title of Viscount of Oxfurd. He commenced his naval career at an early age, and in his sixteenth year was appointed Lieutenant of the Andromeda, 32 guns. He afterwards served in Lord Duncan's flag-ship, the Venerable, 74, till 1797, when he was appointed by Lord St Vincent First Lieutenant of the Kingfisher sloop-of-war, in which he assisted at the capture of many privateers belonging to the enemy; one of which, La Betsy, a sloop of 18 guns and 118 men, defended herself with considerable bravery, and upon the prize-money for this vessel being distributed, the Kingfisher's crew subscribed L.50 to purchase Lieutenant Maitland a sword. In December 1798

the Kingfisher was wrecked at the entrance of the Tagus, when proceeding to sea under the temporary command of Lieutenant Maitland, who, on his arrival at Gibraltar, was tried by a Court Martial, and honourably acquitted. He was immediately after appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Earl St Vincent, and July 7, 1799, was sent to reconnoitre the French and Spanish fleets, when, falling in with them the following morning, he was surrounded, and compelled to surrender. He was conveyed prisoner to the flag-ship of Admiral Gravina, who received him with the utmost kindness, and a few days after permitted him to return to Gibraltar, without being exchanged. After being Commander of the Cameleon sloop, he was, December 10, 1800, appointed by Lord Keith to the Waassenaar, 64; but as that ship was lying at Malta unfit for service, he obtained permission to accompany the expedition against the French in Egypt, where his conduct in command of the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, and in the subsequent battles of March 13 and 21, 1801, obtained him the thanks of the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief. In October 1802 he was appointed to the Loire frigate, mounting 46 guns, two boats of which during the night of June 27, 1803, carried the French national brig Venteux, lying close under the batteries of the Isle of Bas. In the succeeding March he captured the Braave French ship privateer; and in August following, while cruising for the protection of the homeward-bound convoys, after a pursuit of 20 hours, and a running fight of 15 minutes, he made himself master of the Blonde, of 30 nine-pounders and 240 men. On June 3, 1805, he entered Muros Bay, on the coast of Spain, and the fort having been gallantly carried by Mr Yeo, his First Lieutenant, he took possession of all the enemy's vessels lying in the road. On the 27th of the same month the Common Council of the City of London voted him their thanks for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, and about the same period he received an elegant sword from the Committee at Lloyd's. On October 18, the Corporation of Cork voted him the freedom of that city, in a silver box. He afterwards captured the French frigate La Libre, of 40 guns, and subsequently the Princess of Peace, Spanish privateer; and November 28, 1806, he was appointed to the Emerald frigate, on board of which he made several important captures of French, Spanish, and American vessels. After serving on the Halifax and West India stations, he was early in 1815 removed to the Bellerophon, 74, in which he was sent to watch the motions of two French frigates and two corvettes lying at Rochefort. While there, he effectually frustrated the plans of Napoleon for his escape by sea, after the battle of Waterloo; in consequence of which the fallen Emperor surrendered to him on the 15th of July. On their arrival at Plymouth, and previous to his removal to the Northumberland, his illustrious captive sent one of his attendants to Captain Maitland, proposing to present him with a gold box containing his portrait, set with diamonds, an offer which the latter declined; and some time after addressed a letter to the Edinburgh Annual Register, correcting several misstatements contained in that publication respecting his prisoner. In October 1818 he was appointed to the Vengeur, 74, on board of which, in December 1820, he conveyed the King of the Two Sicilies from Naples to Leghorn, on his way to attend the Congress at Laybach. On his Majesty's landing, he personally invested Captain Maitland with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit, and presented him with a valuable gold box, containing his portrait set with diamonds. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Commander-in-Chief

in the East Indies. He died on board his flag-ship, the Wellesley, at sea, in the vicinity of Bombay, December 30, 1839. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander, November 17, 1830. He married an Irish lady, by whom he had no issue.

MAITLAND, JAMES, EARL OF LAUDERDALE, a distinguished public character, was born at Hatton, in Mid-Lothian, January 26, 1759. He was early placed under the superintendence of the learned Dr Andrew Dalzel; and after studying at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, he completed his education at Paris. On his return home, he was in 1780 admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. At the general election the same year he was chosen M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, and in 1784 for Malmesbury. In the House of Commons he rendered himself conspicuous by his steady adherence to the political principles of his friend Mr Fox. He was an energetic supporter of the latter's India Bill, and one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He succeeded his father in 1789, and at the general election in the ensuing year, he was chosen a Representative Peer for Scotland. In the House of Lords he was a frequent speaker, distinguishing himself by his active opposition to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the Sedition Bill, and other measures of the administration. His political opinions, indeed, were, for that period, considered extreme, and during the excitement consequent on the French Revolution, he made himself remarkable, by appearing in the House of Lords in the rough costume of Jacobinism. On the formation of the Grenville administration in February 1806, Lord Lauderdale was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. In the subsequent July he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, which he only held till the change of administration in March 1807. His Lordship was the author of various political publications, principally on financial subjects, the most elaborate of which appeared in 1804, under the title of "An Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase," which reached a second edition in 1818. For the last ten years of his life he lived in retirement, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died at Thirlstane Castle, Berwickshire, September 13, 1839, aged 80. By his Countess, Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Anthony Todd, Esq., Secretary to the General Post-Office, whom he married August 15, 1782, he had four sons and five daughters.

MAITLAND, JOHN, LORD THIRLSTANE, second son of Sir Richard Maitland, the poet, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Cranston of Corsby, was born in 1537. He was educated in Scotland, and afterwards, as was the custom in those days, went to France to study the law, which he practised with much distinction on his return. In 1567 his father resigned the privy seal in his favour. Of this office he was deprived in 1570, in consequence of his attachment to Queen Mary. In 1581 he was made a Lord of Session; in 1584, Secretary of State to King James VI., and in 1586, Lord High Chancellor. In 1589 he attended the King on his voyage to Norway, to bring home his bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark, detained by contrary winds. The royal party spent the ensuing winter at Copenhagen, where Maitland became intimately acquainted with Tycho Brahe. On his return to Scotland, he was, in 1590, created Lord Maitland of Thirlstane. He died of a lingering illness, October 4, 1595, and was much regretted by the King, who composed an epitaph to his memory. Lord Thirlstane, like his father, has obtained a high character from his contemporaries, for his eminent abilities and amiable disposition. Besides a satire "Against Slanderis Tongues,"

and "An Admonition to the Regent Mar," published by Pinkerton, he wrote several Latin epigrams, inserted in the second volume of the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum."

MAITLAND, JOHN, second Earl and only Duke of Lauderdale, was born at Lethington, May 24, 1616. In the early part of his career, he supported the Covenant, and in 1643 was one of the Commissioners from the Church of Scotland to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He succeeded his father in 1645, and was frequently employed as a Parliamentary Commissioner in the subsequent transactions relative to the King, for whose assistance he zealously promoted the Engagement. In 1650 he accompanied Charles II. from Holland to Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, where he was taken prisoner, and confined, first in the Tower, and afterwards in Windsor Castle. He did not obtain his liberty till the Restoration, when he was appointed Secretary of State and President of the Council in Scotland. After the disgrace of Middleton in 1662, the whole power and patronage of the kingdom were placed in his hands. In May 1672 he was created Duke of Lauderdale, and in 1679 the King's Commissioner to the Scots Parliament. On the Duke of York's arrival in Scotland in 1680, his influence declined, and having incurred the resentment of that implacable prince, he was deprived of all his offices, and soon after died at Tunbridge, August 24, 1682. By his oppressive and tyrannical proceedings, while at the head of the government in Scotland, he has acquired a name odious in history.

MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD, a distinguished poet, lawyer, and statesman, the son of William Maitland of Lethington, and Martha, daughter of George, Lord Seaton, was born in 1496. Having finished the usual course of academical education at the University of St Andrews, he went to France to study the law. After his return to Scotland, he recommended himself to the favour of James V., and was employed in various public Commissions by that Monarch, and afterwards by the Regent Arran, and Mary of Guise. In March 1551 we find him denominated an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and soon after he was knighted. As early as October 1560 he had had the misfortune to lose his sight, but his blindness did not incapacitate him for business. In November 1561 he was admitted an Ordinary Lord of Session, when he took the title of Lord Lethington, and in 1562 was nominated Lord Privy Seal, and a member of the Privy Council. He continued a Lord of Session during the troublesome times of Queen Mary and the Regents in the minority of James VI. In July 1584 his great age compelled him to resign his seat on the bench, in favour of Sir Lewis Bellenden of Auchnoull, being allowed the privilege of naming his successor. The office of Lord Privy Seal he had relinquished, in 1567, to his second son, John, afterwards Lord Thirlstane, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. Sir Richard died March 20, 1586, at the advanced age of 90. With the single exception of a passage in Knox's History, which imputes to him the having taken bribes to assist Cardinal Beaton to escape from his imprisonment at Seaton, but for which it would appear there was no good ground, Maitland is uniformly mentioned by contemporary writers with respect. His manuscript "Decisions from December 15, 1550, to the penult July 1565," are preserved in the Advocates' Library. His collections of early Scotish Poetry, in two volumes, a folio and a quarto, were, with other MSS., presented by the Duke of Lauderdale to Samuel Pepys, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty to Charles II. and James II., the founder of the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge, in which they now remain. A selection from these will

be found in Pinkerton's valuable collection of "Ancient Scotish Poems," published in 1786. Sir Richard's own Poems were for the first time printed in 1830, in a quarto volume, for the Maitland Club, which takes its name from him. The best of his poetical pieces are his "Satyres," "The Blind Baron's Comfort," and a "Ballat of the Creatioun of the World," the latter of which was inserted in Allan Ramsay's "Evergreen." His "History and Cronicle of the Hous and Surename of Seytoun" was printed for the Maitland Club in 1829.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, an accomplished statesman, better known as "Secretary Lethington," eldest son of the preceding, was one of the principal characters of his time in Scotland. He was born about 1528, and after being educated at the University of St Andrews he travelled on the Continent, where he studied civil law. In his youth, instead of following the usual pursuits and amusements of young men of his rank, he applied himself to politics, and became early initiated into all the craft and mystery of statesmanship. Though his political career was vacillating and unsteady, his enterprising spirit, great penetration, and subtle genius, are mentioned with admiration by contemporary writers of every party. He was one of the first to attend the private preaching of John Knox, at Edinburgh, about the end of 1555, when he became a convert to the reformed doctrines. In 1558, during the regency of Mary of Guise, he was appointed Secretary of State for life. In the year following her violent proceedings against the Reformers induced him to join the Lords of the Congregation, with whom he continued to act till the return of Queen Mary from France, in 1561, when he and Lord James Stuart, afterwards the Regent Murray, were chosen her principal advisers. Maitland was at this time also made an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and soon after was sent to England as Mary's resident at the Court of Elizabeth. In August 1562, having recently returned to Scotland, he accompanied the Queen in her expedition to the north, and on their arrival at Old Aberdeen, we are told, there was such a scarcity of accommodation that he and Randolph, the English Ambassador, were obliged to sleep together in the same bed. In 1563, when Knox appeared before the Queen and a Convention of Nobles, to answer a charge of treason, for writing a circular letter to the principal Protestant gentlemen, requesting them to meet at Edinburgh to be present at the trial of two men for a riot at the Popish Chapel at Holyrood, Mr Secretary Maitland conducted the prosecution against him. On this occasion he acted a very discreditable part. When Knox was acquitted by the Court, the Secretary, we are told, who had assured the Queen of his condemnation, was enraged at the decision. He brought her Majesty, who had retired before the vote, again into the room, and proceeded to call the votes a second time in her presence. This attempt to overawe them incensed the nobility, who, much to the mortification of the Queen, indignantly repeated their former votes, declaring Knox not guilty.

At a conference with the leading members of the General Assembly, held in June 1564, a long debate ensued between Maitland and Knox on those points of the reformed doctrine which gave offence to the Court, but chiefly as regards the Reformer's mode of prayer for the Queen, and his doctrine of resistance. In this memorable disputation, although Maitland had the worst of the argument, he is acknowledged to have acquitted himself with all the acuteness and ingenuity of a practised disputant.

In January 1565, Maitland was appointed an Ordinary Lord of Session, and in April, the same year, he was despatched to England, to intimate to

Elizabeth the intention of Mary to marry the Lord Darnley. In 1566 he joined the conspiracy against Rizzio, and, after the murder of the latter, was obliged, with Morton, Ruthven, and Lindsay, to retire to Newcastle: but before the end of the year he was allowed to return to Court. On the night of Sunday, February 9, 1567, occurred the murder of Darnley, by the blowing up of the house of the Kirk of Field, which had been procured by Maitland for the King's accommodation, he having been won over by the Earl of Bothwell to his designs. He soon after acceded to the confederacy of the nobles for the removal of Bothwell, and for the protection of the young Prince, James VI., but on the imprisonment of Mary in Lochleven Castle, he proposed that, after providing for the safety of the Prince and the security of the Protestant religion, the Queen should be re-established in her authority. In 1568, after the retreat of Mary into England, when the Regent Murray was called up to the Conference at York, Maitland was appointed to attend him; and while there his fertile genius first conceived the project of a marriage between Mary and the Duke of Norfolk, as a probable means of restoring her to liberty, and replacing her on the throne; but which unfortunately ended in the execution of the Duke. On his return to Scotland, Maitland deserted the Regent's party, and prevailed upon Lord Home, Kirkaldy of Grange, and several of his former associates, to follow his example, and espouse the cause of the Queen. The Regent, in consequence, issued orders to Captain Crawford to apprehend him, on the pretext of his having been accesssory to the murder of Darnley. He was arrested at Stirling, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh, where he would have been brought to trial, had not Kirkaldy, Governor of the Castle, by pretending a warrant for that purpose, got him out of the hands of the person to whose care he was committed, and conducted him into the Castle, which from that time was entirely under his command. After the murder of the Regent in January 1570, Maitland and Kirkaldy exerted themselves to restore some degree of harmony among their countrymen, and at a Convention of the Nobles, held February 12, Maitland had the address to obtain from them a declaration acquitting him of the crime laid to his charge. All his endeavours, however, to effect a coalition of the two parties were unavailing. When Morton was chosen Regent, Maitland was proclaimed a traitor to his country, and attainted in a Parliament held in the Canongate, May 14, 1571. The Castle of Edinburgh was, by Kirkaldy and Maitland, bravely held out for the Queen, in the hopes of receiving succours from France; but being besieged by Morton, and an English force under Sir William Drury, after an obstinate resistance, it surrendered to the latter, May 29, 1573. Kirkaldy and his brother were hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh, but Maitland, who, from the personal enmity of Morton, did not expect to be treated more favourably, avoided the ignominy of a public execution by a voluntary death, and "ended his days," says Sir James Melvil, "after the old Roman fashion," June 9, 1573. He was twice married, first to Janet Menteth, without issue, and, secondly, January 6, 1567, to Mary, daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, one of Queen Mary's female attendants, and by the latter had one son.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, an historical and antiquarian writer, was born at Brechin about 1693. His original occupation was that of a hair merchant, in which character he travelled in Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, and by his business he appears to have acquired some wealth. At length, settling in London, he turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and produced several compilations, which were well received at the time, but are now of small repute.

In 1733 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and in 1735 a fellow of the Antiquarian Society; but resigned the latter honour in 1740, on retiring to Scotland. His "History of London" appeared in 1739, folio, enlarged to two volumes in a subsequent edition; his "History of Edinburgh," in 1753; and his "History of Scotland," in 1757. He died at Montrose July 16, 1757.

MALCOLM I., KING OF SCOTS, was the son of Donald IV., who died in 904. On the abdication of Constantine III., with the view of retiring into a monastery at St Andrews, Malcolm succeeded to the throne in 944. The principal event of his reign was the cession of Cumbria to the Scots by Edmund the Saxon King of England. The inhabitants of Moray having risen in rebellion, Malcolm, in attempting to reduce them to obedience, was slain about 953, after a reign of nine years.

MALCOLM II., KING OF SCOTS, was the son of Kenneth III., and succeeded in 1003 to the throne, which he occupied about thirty years. In the first year of his reign the Danes, emerging from Orkney, made their appearance upon the coast of Moray, and after fortifying the Burgh-head promontory, issued thence in 1010 in great force, with the design of plundering the whole country adjacent. They were met, however, at Mortlach, and defeated with much slaughter, by Malcolm, who, in gratitude for his victory, founded and endowed a religious house there, which became the seat of the earliest Scotish Bishopric. After repeated defeats, the Danes at length consented to quit the kingdom, and a treaty to that effect was, in 1014, entered into between Malcolm and Sweno, King of Denmark, which was followed by the final departure of these northern invaders from Scotland. In 1016 Malcolm acquired an important addition to his dominions, by the acquisition of Lothian, till then a part of England; this fertile region having been ceded to him by Eadulph Earl of Northumberland, to prevent an invasion of his territories. In 1031, Canute, the Danish King of England, the most powerful monarch of his time, invaded Scotland, in consequence of some dispute regarding Cumberland; but the war terminated in Malcolm's being allowed to retain possession of that province. According to Boece and Buchanan, Malcolm was a great legislator as well as a victorious warrior; but Lord Hailes denies the authenticity of the "Leges Malcolmi." Malcolm II. died in 1033, and his gravestone is still to be seen in the churchyard of Glammis.

MALCOLM III., surnamed CAENMORE, or Great Head, was the son of Duncan, murdered by Macbeth, and was born about 1024. After the death of Macbeth, Lulac, his nephew or stepson, attempted to usurp the throne; but he was killed in Strathbogie, after a contest of four months, and Malcolm was crowned King at Scone in 1057. On the Conquest of England by William of Normandy, Edgar Atheling, the heir of the Saxon line, with many of the English nobles, sought refuge in Scotland. Malcolm espoused his cause, and married his sister Margaret, whose character and influence tended much to refine and improve the rude manners of the Scots. Soon after his marriage, Malcolm made an incursion into England, and mercilessly ravished the bishopric of Durham. On his return, he led captive into Scotland such a multitude of young men and maidens, that, says an English historian, "for many years they were to be found in every Scotish village, nay, even in every Scotish hovel." In 1072 William retaliated, by invading Scotland both by land and sea, when he compelled Malcolm, in accordance with the feudal custom of the Normans, to do homage for the lands which he held in England. The latter portion of Malcolm's reign was spent in a struggle with William Rufus, who appears to have withheld from the Scotish King part of his English pos-

sessions. Malcolm, in consequence, again invaded England in May 1091, when he penetrated as far as Chester, on the Were; but on the approach of Rufus with a superior force, he prudently retreated without hazarding a battle, and thus secured his booty and his captives. In the autumn of the same year, Rufus led a numerous army into Scotland. Malcolm advanced to meet him, and both parties encamped in Lothian; but by the intercession of Edgar Atheling, and Robert, the King's brother, a peace was concluded, without the risk of a battle, Rufus consenting to restore to Malcolm twelve manors in England which he had held under the Conqueror, and to make an annual payment to him of twelve marks of gold, and Malcolm, on his part, agreeing to do homage for the same, under the same tenure of feudal service as before. In the following year a new dispute arose between the two Kings, and Malcolm, assembling an army, burst into Northumberland which he wasted with fire and sword; then sweeping onwards to Alnwick, he was about to seize upon the Castle, when he was surprised by Robert de Mowbray, and in the fierce encounter that ensued, Malcolm, and Edward, his eldest son, were slain, November 30, 1093.

MALCOLM IV., KING OF SCOTS, born in 1141, succeeded his grandfather David I., May 24, 1153, being then only twelve years old. Soon after his accession, Somerled, Thane of Argyle, assisted by the Chiefs of the Isles, invaded Scotland, and for some years continued to harass the country; but a peace was at length concluded, an event which was deemed of sufficient importance to form an epoch in the dating of Scotish charters. Malcolm afterwards excited the discontent of his subjects by joining the army of Henry the Second of England in France, and fighting under his banner. Galloway rose in rebellion; the inhabitants of Moray also threw off their allegiance, and Somerled, the Thane of Argyle, again invaded the country with a formidable fleet. The energy and decision of the young King soon overcame all opposition. He hastened from France, and at the head of a powerful force marched against Fergus, Lord of Galloway, whom he subdued. He next turned his arms against Somerled, whom he at length repulsed, and also effectually suppressed the insurrection in Moray. Malcolm died of a lingering disease at Jedburgh, December 9, 1165, at the early age of twenty-four, and was succeeded by his brother William, styled William the Lion.

MALCOLM, JOHN, a pleasing and accomplished poet, was the second son of the Rev. John Malcolm, formerly minister of Firth and Stenness, Orkney, where he was born about 1795. When a mere youth he wrote a letter to the late Duke of Kent, without the knowledge of any person save one of his relatives, expressing his wish to obtain a commission in the army then engaged in the Peninsular War. By return of post he received an answer from his Royal Highness, desiring him to proceed to London, on which he set off immediately, and as soon as he arrived in the metropolis he presented himself to the Duke, by whom he was treated with great courtesy. Shortly after he embarked as a Volunteer to join the army in Spain. He landed there at the time the British forces under General Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) were besieging St Sebastian, and ere long obtained a Lieutenancy in the gallant 42d Regiment, in which he served through the closing campaign of the Pyrenees. At the battle of Toulouse he was wounded, a musket ball having penetrated his right shoulder and passed to the elbow. The effects of his wound, and a debility in his lower extremities, arising from the fatigues of the campaign, rendered him ever after incapable of active bodily exertion, and he retired from the service on half-pay,

and a pension for his wound. He first became known to the public by some exquisite stanzas on the death of Lord Byron, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, and by other pieces in Constable's Magazine. He was also a regular contributor to the Annuals, and other periodicals; and his poetry was invariably distinguished by great delicacy of sentiment, and much sweetness and elegance of versification. He wrote an interesting account of the Peninsular Campaigns, in which he had served, for one of the earlier volumes of Constable's Miscellany. In 1828 he published his "Scenes of War," and other poems; and subsequently appeared a small volume of agreeable prose sketches, entitled "Tales of Field and Flood." In 1831, when a vacancy occurred in the editorship of the *Edinburgh Observer* newspaper, by the sudden and lamented death of his friend, Lieutenant Sutherland, Mr Malcolm became his successor. He was on a visit at the time to his brother, the minister of his native parish in Orkney; and the proprietor of the Observer knowing his fitness for the situation, entered into a correspondence with him, which ended in his being appointed Editor. In private life he was remarkable for his gentle and unassuming manners. He abounded in anecdote, and his conversation being enlivened with ready wit, and enriched with the stores of literature, was singularly pleasing. He died at Edinburgh of consumption, in September 1835, aged about 40.

MALCOLM, Sir John, a distinguished soldier and diplomatist, was born May 2, 1769, on the farm of Burnfoot, near Langholm, in Dumfries-shire. He was the fourth son of George Malcolm, farmer there, by his wife, the daughter of James Pasley, Esq. of Craig and Burn, by whom he had seventeen children. In 1782 John Malcolm went out to the East Indies as a Cadet in the Company's service. On his arrival he was placed under the care of his uncle, the late Dr Gilbert Pasley, and assiduously applied himself to the study of the manners and languages of the East. The abilities which he displayed at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792 attracted the notice of Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him Persian interpreter to a body of British troops in the service of one of the native Princes. In 1794, in consequence of bad health, he revisited his native country; but the following year he returned to India on the staff of Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke; and for his conduct at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, he received the public thanks of that officer. In 1797 he obtained a Captain's commission. In 1799 he was ordered to join the Nizam's contingent force in the war against Tippoo Saib, with the chief command of the infantry, in which post he continued till the surrender of Seringapatam, where he highly distinguished himself. He was then appointed joint Secretary, with Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas Munro, to the Commissioners for settling the new government of Mysore. In the same year he was sent by Lord Wellesley on a diplomatic mission to Persia, a country which no British Ambassador had visited since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He returned to Bombay in May 1801, when he was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General, who stated to the Secret Committee that "he had succeeded in establishing a connection with the actual Government of the Persian empire, which promised to British natives in India political and commercial advantages of the most important description." In January 1802 he was promoted to the rank of Major; and on the death of the Persian Ambassador, who was accidentally shot at Bombay, he was again sent to Persia to make the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the embassy. In February 1803 he was appointed President with the Rajah of Mysore; and in December 1804 he attained the rank

of Lieutenant-Colonel. In June 1805 he was nominated Chief Agent of the Governor-General, in which capacity he continued to act till March 1806, during which period he concluded several important treaties with native Princes.

On the arrival in India, in April 1808, of the new Governor-General, Lord Minto, he dispatched Colonel Malcolm on a mission to Persia, with the view of endeavouring to counteract the designs of Napoleon, who then threatened an invasion of India from that quarter. In this difficult embassy, however, he did not wholly succeed. He returned in the following August, and soon after proceeded to his residency at Mysore. Early in 1810, owing to a change in the policy of the Persian Court, he was again appointed Ambassador to Persia, where he remained till the nomination of Sir Gore Ouseley as Minister Plenipotentiary. On his departure the Shah conferred upon him the Order of the Sun and Lion, presented him with a valuable sword, and made him a Khan and Sepahdar of the empire.

In 1812 Colonel Malcolm again visited England, and soon after his arrival received the honour of knighthood. The same year he published, in one volume, "A Sketch of the Sikhs, a singular Nation in the Province of the Penjaub, in India." In 1815 appeared his "History of Persia," in 2 vols. 4to, which is valuable from the information it contains, taken from oriental sources, regarding the religion, government, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of that country, in ancient as well as in modern times. He returned to India in 1817, and on his arrival was attached, as Political Agent of the Governor-General, to the force under Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan. With the rank of Brigadier-General, he was appointed to the command of the third division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself in the decisive battle of Mehidpoor, when the army under Mulhar Rao Holkar was completely routed. For his skill and valour on this occasion he received the thanks of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Canning, who declared that "the name of this gallant officer will be remembered in India as long as the British flag is hoisted in that country." His conduct was also noticed by the Prince Regent, who expressed his regret that the circumstance of his not having attained the rank of Major-General prevented his being then created a Knight Grand Cross, which honour, however, was conferred on him in 1821.

After the termination of the war with the Mahrattas and Pindarries, he received the military and political command of Malwa, and succeeded in establishing the Company's authority, both in that province and the other territories adjacent, which had been ceded to them. In 1823 he published an interesting account of that part of the country, under the title of "A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and the adjoining Provinces, with copious Illustrations of their past and present Condition."

In April 1822 he returned once more to Britain with the rank of Major-General. Shortly after, he was presented by the officers who had acted under him in the late war with a superb vase, valued at L.1500. The Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company likewise testified their sense of his merits by a grant to him of L.1000 a-year. In July 1827 he was appointed Governor of Bombay, which important post he resigned in 1831, and finally returned to Britain. On quitting India, he received many gratifying instances of the esteem and high consideration in which he was held. The principal European gentlemen of Bombay requested him to sit for his statue, since executed by Chantrey, and erected in that city; the members of the Asiatic Society requested a bust of him for their Library; the native gentlemen of Bombay solicited his portrait, to be

placed in the public room; the East India Amelioration Society voted him a service of plate; and the United Society of Missionaries, including English, Scots, and Americans, acknowledged with gratitude the assistance they had received from him in the prosecution of their pious labours.

Soon after his arrival in England in 1831, he was elected M.P. for Launceston, and took an active part in the proceedings in the House of Commons upon several important questions, particularly the Scotish Reform Bill, which he warmly opposed. After the dissolution of Parliament in 1832 he offered himself for Carlisle, but being unsuccessful, he retired to his seat near Windsor, and employed himself in writing a Treatise upon "The Government of India," with the view of elucidating the difficult questions relating to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, which was published only a few weeks previous to his death. He died of paralysis at London, May 31, 1833. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, and also an obelisk, 100 feet high, at his native place. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he wrote "Observations on the Disturbances of the Madras Army in 1809," in two parts, 8vo, 1812; "Sketches of Persia;" "The Political History of India," 2 vols., 1826; and a posthumous work, "The Life of Lord Clive," which appeared in 1836. He married, in June 1807, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., by whom he had five children.

MALCOLM, Sir Pulteney, a distinguished naval officer, an elder brother of the preceding, was born at Douglan, near Langholm, in Dumfries-shire, February 20, 1768. His father, Mr Robert Malcolm, was a humble farmer with a large family, and the success which attended his sons in their progress through life was most remarkable; Robert, the eldest, at his death was high in the civil service of the East India Company; James, Pulteney, and John, were honoured with the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Bath at the same time, the former for his distinguished services in Spain and North America, when commanding a battalion of royal marines, and Sir John, for his military and diplomatic services in India. The younger sons were Gilbert, rector of Todenham, in Gloucestershire; David, in a commercial house in India, and Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N. Pulteney entered the navy, October 20, 1778, as a midshipman on board the Sybil frigate, commanded by his maternal uncle, Captain Pasley, with whom he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope; and on his return thence, removed with him into the Jupiter, of which he was appointed Lieutenant in March 1783. At the commencement of the French Revolutionary War, he was First Lieutenant of the Penelope at Jamaica; in which ship he assisted at the capture of the Inconstante frigate, and Gaelon corvette, both of which he conducted to Port Royal in safety. He also commanded the boats of the Penelope in several severe conflicts, and succeeded in cutting out many vessels from the ports of St Domingo. In April 1794 he was made a Commander, when he joined the Jack Tar; and upon Cape Nichola Mole being taken possession of by the British, he had the direction of the seamen and marines landed to garrison that place. In October 1794 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and in the following month was appointed to the Fox frigate, with which he subsequently served in the North Sea. Having proceeded with a convoy to the East Indies, he captured on that station La Modeste, of 20 guns. In 1797 the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, of the 33d regiment, took a passage with Captain Malcolm, in the Fox, from the Cape of Good Hope to Bengal. He afterwards served in the Suffolk, the Victorious, and the Royal Sovereign; and in March 1805 was appointed to the Donegal, in which he accompanied

Lord Nelson in the memorable pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain to the West Indies. On his return to the Channel, he was sent to reinforce Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. Four days previous to the battle of Trafalgar, the Donegal, being short of water, and greatly in need of a refit, was ordered to Gibraltar. On the 20th October Captain Malcolm received information that the enemy's fleets were quitting Cadiz. His ship was then in the Mole nearly dismantled, but by the greatest exertions he succeeded in getting her out before night, and on the 23d joined Admiral Collingwood in time to capture El Rayo, a Spanish three-decker. Towards the close of 1805 the Donegal accompanied Sir John Duckworth to the West Indies, in quest of a French squadron that had sailed for that quarter; and in the battle fought off St Domingo, February 6, 1806, Captain Malcolm greatly distinguished himself. On his return to England, he was honoured with a gold medal for his conduct in the action, and in common with the other officers of the squadron received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

In the summer of 1808 he escorted the army under General Wellesley from Cork to Portugal, and for his exertions in disembarking the troops, he received the thanks of Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley. The Donegal was subsequently attached to the Channel Fleet under the orders of Sir John Gambier; and after the discomfiture of the French ships in Aix Roads in April 1809, Captain Malcolm was sent with a squadron on a cruise. He next commanded the blockade of Cherbourg, on which station the ships under his orders captured a number of privateers, and on one occasion drove two frigates on shore near Cape La Hogue. In 1811 the Donegal was paid off, when Captain Malcolm was appointed to the Royal Oak, a new 74, in which he continued off Cherbourg until March 1812, when he removed into the San Josef, 110 guns, as Captain of the Channel Fleet under Lord Keith. In the subsequent August he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of Marines, and December 4, 1813, was appointed Rear-Admiral. In June 1814 he hoisted his flag in the Royal Oak, and proceeded to North America with a body of troops, under Brigadier-General Ross. Soon after his arrival, he accompanied Sir Alexander Cochrane on an expedition up the Chesapeake, when the duty of regulating the collection, embarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops employed against Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, devolving upon him, he performed it in a manner that obtained the warmest acknowledgments of the Commander-in-Chief. He was afterwards employed at the siege of Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point, the surrender of which, by capitulation, on February 14, terminated the war between Great Britain and the United States.

At the extension of the Order of the Bath into three classes, January 2, 1815, Admiral Malcolm was nominated, with his two brothers, a Knight Commander. After his arrival in England, on the renewal of hostilities with France, in consequence of the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the naval force ordered to co-operate with the Duke of Wellington and the allied armies, on which service he continued until after the restoration of the Bourbons. His last appointment was to the important office of Commander-in-Chief on the St Helena station, where he continued from the spring of 1816 until the end of 1817. By the cordiality of his disposition and manners, he not only obtained the confidence, but won the regard of the Emperor Napoleon, who, in his last moments, acknowledged his generosity and benevolence. His conduct at St Helena is described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon," in a manner highly honour-

able to him. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 19, 1821, and of Admiral January 10, 1837. He died July 20, 1838. He married, January 18, 1809, Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

MALLET, DAVID, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Crieff, in Perthshire, about 1700. His father, said to be a descendant of the proscribed Clan MacGregor, was named James Malloch, and kept a small public-house in that town. It is uncertain where he got his education, but it is supposed to have been at the University of Edinburgh. In 1723 he was recommended by the Professors as tutor to the two sons of the Duke of Montrose, with whom he made the tour of Europe. In July 1724 he published, in "The Plain Dealer," his beautiful ballad of "William and Margaret," which procured him a high poetical reputation. On settling in London he anglicised his name to Mallet. In 1728 he published a poem, entitled "The Excursion," and in 1731 his Tragedy, "Eurydice," was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, but without success. In 1733 appeared his poem on "Verbal Criticism," which introduced him to the acquaintance of Pope. He was soon after appointed Under Secretary to the Prince of Wales, with a salary of L.200 a year. In 1739 his tragedy of "Mustapha" was produced, and owed its temporary success to some satirical allusions in it to the King and Sir Robert Walpole. In 1740, in conjunction with Thomson, he wrote, by command of the Prince, the masque of "Alfred," in honour of the birthday of his Royal Highness' eldest daughter. The same year he wrote a Life of Bacon, prefixed to an edition of his works, which was of very little merit, and is now forgotten. In 1747 he published his longest poem, "The Hermit, or Amyntor and Theodora." On the death of Pope, Mallet, who was indebted to him for his introduction to Lord Bolingbroke, was by the latter employed to defame the character of his former friend, a task which he performed with the utmost malignity, in his preface to the revised edition of Bolingbroke's "Patriot King;" Pope's offence being that he had allowed the first version of that work to be surreptitiously printed. Bolingbroke rewarded him with a bequest of all his writings, the publication of which led to a prosecution on account of the immorality and infidelity contained in them.

In the beginning of 1757 Mallet was hired by the Newcastle Administration to assist in directing the public indignation, for the disgrace brought on the British arms in the affair of Minorca, towards the unfortunate Admiral Byng; and, accordingly, while that officer was on his trial, he wrote a letter of accusation, under the character of "A Plain Man," which, printed on a large sheet, was circulated with great industry. "The price of blood," says Dr Johnson, "was a pension." Mallet was unprincipled enough to accept of a legacy of L.1000, left by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough at her death in 1744, as the price of a Life of her illustrious husband, of which he never wrote a line. Besides this bequest, he received also an annual sum from the second Duke, to encourage him to proceed with it, but he never even commenced the work.

On Lord Bute becoming Premier, Mallet wrote his "Truth in Rhyme," and his tragedy of "Elvira," produced at Drury Lane in 1763, with the design of promoting the political views of the new administration. As a recompence, he was appointed Keeper of the Book of Entries for Ships in the Port of London. He died April 21, 1765. A collected edition of his poems was published by himself in three vols. in 1759; but most of his writings are now only known by name. He was an avowed infidel, and a venal writer of the very worst description. He was twice married. Of his first wife, by whom he had several children, nothing is known.

One daughter, named Cilesia, who married an Italian of rank, and died at Genoa in 1790, wrote a tragedy called "Almida," which was acted at Drury Lane. His second wife was a Lucy Elstob, a freethinker like himself, the daughter of Lord Carlisle's steward, with whom he received a considerable fortune.

MAN, JAMES, an antagonist of Ruddiman, was born at Whitewreath, in Elginshire, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1721. Soon after leaving college he became schoolmaster of the parish of Tough in Aberdeenshire, but though licensed to preach, it never was his fortune to obtain a church. In 1742 he was appointed Master of the Poor's Hospital in Aberdeen. In 1753 he published a "Censure and Examination of Mr Thomas Ruddiman's Philological Notes on the Works of the Great Buchanan, more particularly on the History of Scotland." This work was answered by Ruddiman in 1754, in a publication, entitled "Anticrisis, or a Discussion of the Scurrilous and Malicious Libel, published by one James Man of Aberdeen." Among other literary projects, Mr Man made collections for an edition of Dr Arthur Johnston's Poems, and contemplated a "History of the Church of Scotland," which he was prevented from accomplishing by his death in October 1761. He had some time previous sent his edition of Buchanan's History to the press, the last sheets of which were corrected by Professor Gerard, and it was published in 1762. By frugality he had saved about L.155, of which he bequeathed L.60 to his relations, and settled the remainder on the Poor's Hospital for apprentice fees to the boys educated in that useful institution.

MARSHAL, ANDREW, an eminent physician, was born at Parkhill, in Fifeshire, in 1742. He studied divinity at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the view of becoming a minister; but in 1769 he began to attend lectures on medicine. At College he supported himself principally by reading Latin and Greek privately with young men, and having become acquainted with Lord Balgonie, he accompanied his Lordship on a tour to the Continent. On his return to Edinburgh in 1774 he resumed his medical studies. In the spring of 1777 he went to London, and attended the lectures of William and John Hunter. Through the interest of the Earl of Leven, father of Lord Balgonie, he was, in 1778, appointed Surgeon to the 83d regiment, in which he continued till the conclusion of the war in 1783, when it was disbanded. Having taken his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and acquired a high reputation as a lecturer on anatomy. He died April 2, 1813. As an author he is best known by his Treatise on "The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain," published in 1815, with his Life prefixed. He also wrote an "Essay on Composition," and one "On Ambition," with a translation of the first three books of Simson's "Conic Sections," and a Treatise on the "Preservation of the Health of Soldiers."

MARTINE, GEORGE, a physician, was born in Scotland in 1702. After studying at Edinburgh, he went to Leyden, where he took the degreee of M.D. in 1725, and on his return home commenced practice at St Andrews. In 1740 he accompanied Lord Cathcart on his expedition to America, as physician of the forces under his command; and died there of a bilious fever in 1743. He published "Tractatus de similibus animalibus, et animalium calore," 1740; and the same year "Essays, Medical and Philosophical." He also contributed some papers to the Edinburgh "Medical Essays," and to the "Philosophical Transactions." His Commentaries on "Eustachius' Tables," edited by Dr Monro, appeared in 1755.

MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS,

celebrated for her beauty, her accomplishments, her errors, and her misfortunes, was born at the Palace of Linlithgow, December 8, 1542. She was the daughter of James V., by his Queen, Mary of Lorraine, of the family of Guise. Her father dying when she was only eight days old, she became Queen, and was crowned at Stirling, September 9, 1543. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of Cardinal Beaton to obtain the Regency, the government of the kingdom was, during her infancy, vested in the Earl of Arran. The two first years of her childhood were spent at Linlithgow, under the care of her mother; and the following three years at Stirling, under the charge of the Lords Erskine and Livingstone. Owing to the distracted state of the country, she was subsequently removed, for a few months, to the priory of Inchmahome, a small island in the beautiful lake of Menteith, Perthshire, where she had for her attendants and companions four young ladies of noble rank, all named like herself, Mary; viz. Mary Beaton, niece of the Cardinal; Mary Fleming, daughter of Lord Fleming; Mary Livingstone, daughter of one of her guardians, and Mary Seaton, daughter of the Lord of that name. At the age of six she embarked at Dumbarton for France, where she was instructed in every branch of learning and polite accomplishment. Besides making herself mistress of the dead languages, she spoke the French, Italian, and Spanish tongues fluently, and devoted much of her time to the study of history. Through the influence of the French king and her uncles, the Guises, she was married, April 20, 1558, to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. of France, who died in 1560, about sixteen months after his accession to the throne. On her marriage she had been induced, by the persuasion of the French Court, to assume, with her own, the style and arms of Queen of England and Ireland, an offence which Elizabeth never forgave, although, as soon as Mary became her own mistress, she discontinued the title.

The widowed Queen soon found it necessary to return to Scotland, whither she was invited by her own subjects, and arriving at Leith, August 19, 1561, she was received by all ranks with every demonstration of welcome and regard. At first she committed the administration of affairs to Protestants, her principal advisers being her natural brother, the Lord James Stuart, Prior of St Andrews, and Maitland of Lethington, and so long as she abided by their counsels her reign was mild, prudent, and satisfactory to her people. In August 1562 she made a progress into the north, where, by the aid of her brother, afterwards created Earl of Murray, she crushed the formidable rebellion of the Earl of Huntly. In February 1563 occurred at St Andrews the execution of the young and accomplished French poet Chatelard, who, having fallen deeply in love with his beautiful mistress, had twice intruded himself into her bed-chamber, for the purpose of urging his passion. It was the wish of her subjects that the Queen should marry, that the Crown might descend in the right line from their ancient monarchs, and she had already received matrimonial overtures from various foreign princes. The ardour of youthful inclination, however, rather than the dictates of prudence, led her to prefer her cousin, Henry Lord Darnley, to all her suitors. This young man, whose only recommendation was the elegance of his person and manners, was the eldest son of the Earl of Lennox, who had been forced to seek refuge in England, in the reign of James V.; and after Mary herself, he was the nearest heir to the crown of England, and next to the Earl of Arran in succession to the crown of Scotland. The royal nuptials were celebrated July 29, 1565, in conformity to the rites of the Church of Rome, of which Mary

was a zealous adherent, while the majority of her subjects were Protestants. With this ill-fated marriage began the long series of her misfortunes, which were terminated only by her melancholy death upon the scaffold. The marriage had been disapproved of by the Earl of Murray and the leaders of the Protestant party, who, having taken up arms, were opposed by the Queen in person, with remarkable energy and promptitude. At the head of a superior force, she pursued the insurgents from place to place, and compelled them at last to quit the kingdom. Mary now not only joined the league of the Popish princes of Europe, but evinced her full determination to re-establish the Romish religion in Scotland. But all her plans were frustrated by an unexpected event which took place on the evening of March 9, 1566. Darnley, upon whom she had conferred the title of king, and whose weak and licentious conduct very soon changed the extravagant love she had entertained for him into equally violent hatred, excited by jealousy of David Rizzio, her Foreign Secretary, and favourite, had organized a conspiracy for his destruction; and on the evening mentioned, while the Queen was at supper with Rizzio and the Countess of Argyle, he suddenly entered her chamber, followed by Lord Ruthven and some other factious nobles, and caused the unfortunate Secretary to be dragged from her presence and murdered. This atrocious deed, aggravated as it was by the situation of his wife, then six months advanced in pregnancy, could not fail to increase the Queen's aversion for her husband. Dissembling her feelings, however, she prevailed upon Darnley to withdraw from his new associates, to dismiss the guards which had been placed on her person, and to accompany her in her flight to Dunbar. In the course of a few days, at the head of a powerful army, she returned to Edinburgh, when Ruthven, Morton, Maitland, and Lindsay, the chief of the conspirators, were forced to take refuge in Newcastle, and Murray and his friends, who had in the meantime arrived from England, were again received into favour, and entrusted with the chief management of affairs. The birth of a son, afterwards James VI., on June 19, 1566, had no effect in producing a reconciliation between Mary and the King, and, enraged at his exclusion from power, the latter sullenly retired from Court, declared his intention to quit the kingdom, and refused to be present at the baptism of the infant prince. He took up his residence with his father at Glasgow, where, in the beginning of 1567, he was seized with the small-pox, or some other dangerous disease. On hearing of his illness, Mary sent her own physician to attend him, and, after the lapse of a fortnight, she visited him herself. When he was able to be removed, she accompanied him to Edinburgh, and lodged him in a house in the immediate suburbs, called Kirk-of-Field. Here she attended him with the most assiduous care, and slept for two nights in the chamber under his apartment. On the evening of the 9th of February she took leave of him with many embraces, to be present at the marriage of one of her servants at Holyrood. During the same night the house in which Darnley slept was blown up with gunpowder, and his dead body and that of his page were next morning found lying in the adjoining garden. The Earl of Bothwell, the new favourite of the Queen, was openly accused of being the perpetrator of the deed, and Mary herself did not escape the suspicion of being accessary to the crime. At the instigation of the Earl of Lennox, the father of Darnley, Bothwell was brought to trial, but he was attended to the Court by a formidable array of armed followers, and neither accuser nor witness appearing against him, he was formally acquitted by the Jury. On the 20th of April, Bothwell prevailed

upon a number of the nobles to subscribe a bond, in which they not only declared him innocent of Darnley's murder, but recommended him as a fit husband for the Queen. Four days afterwards, at the head of a thousand horse, he intercepted Mary on her return from Stirling to Edinburgh, and dispersing her slender suite, conducted her to the castle of Dunbar, of which he was Governor. Having proposed marriage, on the Queen's refusal, he produced the bond signed by the nobles, and, as is affirmed by Mary's partizans, compelled her by force to yield to his desires, when the unhappy Princess consented to become his wife. Mary's accusers, on the other hand, say that, in the whole of this transaction, the Queen was a willing actor. Her marriage to Bothwell took place May 15, 1567, only three months after the death of Darnley, and it is a prominent point in her history, for which it is impossible to find any justification. That act of folly virtually discrowned her. A confederacy of the nobles was immediately formed for the protection of the infant prince, and for bringing to punishment the murderers of the late King. As the people generally shared their indignation, they soon collected an army, at the head of which they advanced to Edinburgh, Bothwell and the Queen retiring before them to Dunbar, where they assembled a force of about 2000 men. At Carberry Hill, near Musselburgh, the two hostile armies confronted each other, June 15; but, to avoid a battle, Mary, after a brief communication with Kirkaldy of Grange, agreed to dismiss Bothwell, and to join the confederates, by whose councils she declared herself willing to be guided in future, on condition of their respecting her "as their born Princess and Queen." Taking a hurried farewell of Bothwell, who, with a few followers, slowly rode off the field, and whom she never saw again, she gave her hand to Grange, and surrendered to the associated lords, by whom she was conducted in triumph to the capital. As she passed along, she was assailed by the insults and reproaches of the populace, and a banner was displayed before her, on which was painted the dead body of Darnley, with the infant prince kneeling beside it, saying—"Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord!" Next day, she was conveyed a prisoner to Lochleven Castle, in Kinross-shire, situated in the middle of a lake, and committed to the charge of Lady Douglas, mother of the Regent Murray by James V., and widow of Sir Robert Douglas, who fell at the battle of Pinkie. On July 24, 1567, she was compelled to sign a formal renunciation of the Crown in favour of her son, and to appoint as Regent, during the King's minority, her brother, the Earl of Murray, who soon after arrived from France, and entered upon the government.

Mary now employed all her art to recover her liberty, and having gained George Douglas, youngest son of the Lady of Lochleven, on March 25, 1568, she attempted to escape in the disguise of a laundress, but the whiteness of her hands betrayed her to the boatmen, by whom she was conducted back to the Castle. Her beauty and misfortunes, however, had made a deep impression on William Douglas, an orphan youth of sixteen, a relative of the family, and he was easily prevailed upon to assist in a project for her escape. Accordingly, on Sunday, May 2, 1568, at the hour of supper, he found means to steal the keys, and opening the gates to the Queen and one of her maids, locked them behind her, and then threw the keys into the lake. Mary entered a boat which had been prepared for her, and, on reaching the opposite shore, she was received by the Lord Seaton, Sir James Hamilton, and others of her friends. Instantly mounting on horseback, she rode first to Niddrie, Lord Seaton's house in West Lothian, and next day to Hamilton, where she was joined by a number of the nobility, and in a few days found herself at the head of

about 6000 men. On May 13 her forces were defeated by the Regent at the battle of Langside, and the unhappy Queen, who had anxiously beheld the engagement from a hill at a short distance, to avoid falling again into the hands of her enemies, fled from the field of battle, accompanied by Lord Herries and a few other attached friends, and rode, without stopping, to the Abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, full sixty miles distant. After resting there for two days, with about twenty attendants, she embarked in a fisher boat at Kirkcudbright on the 16th, and crossing the Solway, landed at Workington, in Cumberland, where she claimed the protection of her kinswoman, the Queen of England. But "as well might the hunted deer have sought refuge in the den of the tiger." By Elizabeth's orders, she was conducted to Carlisle, from whence, on the 16th of June, she was removed to Bolton Castle. But though treated on all occasions with the honours due to her rank, Elizabeth refused to admit her to a personal interview. To adjust the differences between Mary and her subjects, a Conference was held at York in October 1568, and afterwards removed to Westminster, but without leading to any decisive result. Under various pretences, and in direct violation of public faith and hospitality, Elizabeth detained her a prisoner for nineteen years; and after having encouraged the Scots Commissioners to accuse her publicly of the murder of her husband, denied her an opportunity of vindicating herself from the revolting charge.

In the beginning of 1569, Mary was transferred to Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire, and placed under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who discharged the important trust committed to him with great fidelity for fifteen years. She was subsequently removed from castle to castle, and at last consigned to the custody of Sir Amias Pawlet and Sir Drue Drury, by whom she was finally conveyed to Fotheringay, in Northamptonshire. Throughout all the sufferings and persecutions to which she was subjected by the jealousy and perfidy of Elizabeth, she preserved, till the closing scene of all, the magnanimity of a Queen of Scotland. She made many attempts to procure her liberty, and, for this purpose, carried on a constant correspondence with foreign powers. Being the object of successive plots, on the part of the English Roman Catholics, who made use of her name to justify their insurrections and conspiracies, Elizabeth at length resolved upon her death, and caused her to be arraigned on a charge of being accessary to the conspiracy of Anthony Babington. A commission was appointed to conduct her trial, and though no certain proof appeared of her connection with the conspirators, she was found guilty of having compassed divers matters tending to the death of the Queen of England. On the sentence being announced to her, Mary prepared for her fate with the utmost serenity, fortitude, and resignation. She was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, February 8, 1587, in the 45th year of her age. "The admirable and saintly fortitude with which she suffered," it has been well remarked, "formed a striking contrast to the despair and agony which not long afterwards darkened the deathbed of the English Queen." Mary's body was embalmed and interred, August 1, with royal pomp, in the Cathedral of Peterborough. Twenty years afterwards, her son, James I., ordered her remains to be removed to Westminster, and deposited among those of the Kings of England, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory.

While the conduct and character of Queen Mary have been the subject of much controversy with historians, her learning and accomplishments are universally acknowledged. She wrote with elegance and force in the Latin and French, as well as in the English

language. Among her compositions are,—"Poems on Various Occasions;" "Royal Advice to her Son;" and a Copy of Verses in French, sent with a diamond ring to Queen Elizabeth. In 1726 was published a translation from the French by E. Simmonds of what are called her "Genuine Letters to James Earl of Bothwell." Many of her letters to Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, and others, are preserved in the Cottonian and Ashmolean Libraries, and in the Library of the King of France.

MAXWELL, SIR MURRAY, a gallant and distinguished naval officer, was the son of Alexander Maxwell, Esq., merchant in Leith, and grandson of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Calderwood. He commenced his career at sea under the auspices of Sir Samuel Hood, and in 1796 was appointed a Lieutenant. He obtained his commission as Post Captain in 1803, when he became commander of the Centaur, a third-rate. After serving with distinction in the West Indies, and in the expedition against Surinam, he exchanged, in the summer of 1805, to the Galatea frigate; and was next nominated to the Alceste, 46, in which, with two other ships under his orders, he greatly signalized himself in an attack on a Spanish fleet near Cadiz. In the spring of 1811, when cruising on the coast of Istria, he assisted in the destruction of a French 18-gun brig, in the harbour of Parenza; and towards the close of the same year, after an engagement of two hours and twenty minutes, he captured the French frigate La Pomone, of 44 guns and 322 men. In October 1815, Captain Maxwell, at the particular request of Lord Amherst, who was then about to proceed on his celebrated embassy to China, was appointed to convey him in the Alceste, which sailed from Spithead February 9, 1816, and landed his Lordship at the mouth of the Peiho river, on the 9th of August. During Lord Amherst's absence at Pekin, the Alceste, accompanied by the Lyra brig and General Hewitt, East Indiaman, was employed in a survey of the coasts, in the course of which cruise considerable accessions were made to the knowledge of the hydrographer. Captain Basil Hall, who commanded the Lyra, published, on his return to England, a very interesting narrative of the "Voyage to Corea and the Island of Loo Choo," dedicating the volume to Sir Murray Maxwell, "to whose ability in conducting the voyage, zeal in giving encouragement to every inquiry, sagacity in discovering the disposition of the natives, and address in gaining their confidence and good-will," he attributes whatever may be found interesting in his pages. Captain Maxwell returned from this survey at the beginning of November, and immediately applied to the Chinese authorities for a pass for the Alceste to proceed up the Tigris, to undergo some needful repairs. His request was treated with evasion and delay, and on his attempt to sail without the requisite permission, an inferior mandarin went on board, and desired the ship to be brought to anchor, or the batteries would fire and sink her. Instead of complying with this insolent demand, Captain Maxwell at once detained the mandarin as his prisoner, and issued orders that the Alceste should be steered under the principal fort of the Bocca. On her approach, the batteries, and about eighteen war-junks, opened upon her a heavy, though ill-directed fire; but the return of a single shot silenced the flotilla, and one determined broadside put an end to the ineffectual attack from the batteries. The Alceste proceeded without farther molestation to Whampoa, where she remained until the return of Lord Amherst in January 1817. In consequence of Captain Maxwell's spirited conduct, it was publicly announced by the Chinese, with their usual dissimulation, that the affair at the Bocca Tigris was nothing more than a friendly salute!

On her homeward bound voyage, the Alceste had proceeded as far as the Straits of Gaspar, when, on the

18th February, she struck on a sunken and unknown rock, three miles distant from Pulo Leat. A landing having been effected on that barren island, Lord Amherst and his suite proceeded in the barge and cutter to Batavia, a distance of 200 miles; and after a passage of four nights and three days, in which they suffered much from the scarcity of water and provisions, they happily arrived at their destination. The Company's cruiser Ternate was immediately dispatched to Captain Maxwell, and those who remained with him; but in consequence of contrary currents, she did not arrive for a fortnight. Their situation had in the meantime attracted the notice of the Malay proas, or pirate boats, who had obliged Lieutenant Hickman and his detachment to quit the wreck, which they had burnt to the water's edge. These boats having increased to about sixty in number, each containing from eight to twelve men, completely blockaded the shipwrecked crew; but on the approach of the Ternate they speedily disappeared. For some days Captain Maxwell had been actively employed in fortifying a hill, and providing his party with ammunition; and so well prepared were they for an attack, that at length they rather wished than dreaded it. Mr Ellis, the third Commissioner of the Embassy, who had returned from Batavia in the Ternate, in his published "Journal," says, "My expectations of the security of the position were more than realized when I ascended the hill; and many an assailant must have fallen before an entrance could have been effected. Participation of privation, and equal distribution of comfort, had lightened the weight of suffering to all; and I found the universal sentiment to be, an enthusiastic admiration of the temper, energy, and arrangements of Captain Maxwell." On his return to England he was tried by a court-martial at Portsmouth in August 1817, for the loss of the Alceste, but was most honourably acquitted, the Court at the same time declaring that "his coolness, self-collection, and exertions, were highly conspicuous." He received the honour of knighthood May 27, 1818; and May 20, 1819, he was presented by the East India Company with the sum of L.1500 for the services rendered by him to the embassy, and as a remuneration for the loss he had sustained on his return from China. He was appointed to the Bulwark, a third-rate, in June 1821, was removed to the Briton frigate, November 28, 1822, and was afterwards employed on the South American station. In May 1831 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and was preparing for his departure, when he died, after a short illness, June 26 of that year.

MAXWELL, Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell, ancestor of the Earls of Nithsdale, a conspicuous character in the first half of the sixteenth century, was the eldest son of John, third Lord Maxwell, who fell at the battle of Flodden, September 9, 1513. On the 10th of June preceding he had been knighted, and on the resignation of his father, he was appointed Steward of Annandale. He also held the office of Guardian of the Western Marches. In 1524 he was Provost of Edinburgh, and in that capacity chosen one of the Lords of the Articles for the Commissioners of Burghs. He was afterwards admitted a member of the Privy Council. In August 1536 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Regency, to whom the government of the kingdom was entrusted during the absence of James V. on his matrimonial expedition to France; and in the following December he was one of the ambassadors sent to that country to negotiate the marriage of James with Mary of Lorraine. In July 1541 he was constituted one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session; and it was chiefly by his exertions that, after the discontented nobles had refused to invade England, a second army was assembled for the expedition, which terminated so dis-

astrously at Solway Moss, in November 1542. With most of the nobility present on that occasion, he was so indignant at the chief command being given to the King's favourite, Oliver Sinclair, that he refused to serve under him, and yielded himself prisoner to the English, whose force was far inferior to that of the Scots. Soon after the death of James V. he was ransomed for 1000 marks, after having, with the other captive Lords, entered into an engagement binding them to the service of England; and on his return to Scotland he zealously promoted the fruitless projects of Henry VIII. relative to a marriage betwixt Queen Mary and his son, Prince Edward. In the first Parliament of the infant Queen, which met in March 1543, Lord Maxwell presented an act for permission to all to read the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, which was passed into a law, notwithstanding the protest and opposition of the Lord Chancellor and the whole hierarchy of the kingdom, and which had considerable effect in advancing the progress of the Reformation. He died July 9, 1546.

MAYNE, JOHN, author of "The Siller Gun," and other poems, was born in Dumfries, and received his education at the Grammar School of that town, under the learned Dr Chapman, whose memory he has eulogized in the third canto of his principal poem. On leaving school, he was sent at an early age to learn the business of a printer, and was for some time in the office of the Dumfries Journal. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, with his father's family, who went to reside on a property they had acquired at Greathead, near that city. While yet a mere youth, "ere care was born," he began to court the muses, and he had earned a poetical reputation before the publication of the poems of Burns, who, to a little piece of Mayne's, entitled "Halloween," is understood to have been indebted for the subject of his inimitable poem under the same name.

In 1777 the original of "The Siller Gun" was written, with the object of describing the celebration of an ancient custom, revived in that year, of shooting for a small silver gun at Dumfries on the King's birth-day. The poem consisted at first of only twelve stanzas, printed at Dumfries on a small quarto page. It was shortly after extended to two cantos, and then to three, and became so popular that it was several times reprinted. In 1808 it was published in four cantos, with notes and a glossary. Another elegant edition, enlarged to five cantos, was published by subscription in 1836. It exhibits many exquisitely painted scenes and sketches of character, drawn from life, and described with the ease and vigour of a true poet. For some time after its first publication, Mr Mayne contributed various pieces to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, among the chief of which was his "Hallow-een." He also exchanged verses in print with Telford, the celebrated engineer, like himself a native of Dumfries, who, in his youth, was much attached to the rustic muse.

While he resided at Glasgow, he passed through a regular term of service with the Messrs Foulis, the printers; on the expiry of which he proceeded to London, where he was for many years the printer, editor, and joint proprietor of the Star evening paper, in which not a few of his beautiful ballads were first published. He also contributed lyrical pieces to various of the Magazines, particularly to the Gentleman's Magazine, from 1807 to 1817. His only other poem of any length is one of considerable merit, entitled "Glasgow," illustrated with notes, which appeared in 1803, and has gone through several editions. In the same year he printed "English, Scots, and Irishmen," a patriotic address to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. He excelled principally in ballad poetry, and his "Logan Braes," and "Helen of Kirkconnell Lea," are inferior to no poems of their kind in the language. In pri-

vate life Mr Mayne was very unassuming. Allan Cunningham says of him, that "a better or warmer-hearted man never existed." He died at London, at an advanced age, March 14, 1836. At the time of his death, it was stated to be the intention of his son to publish a memoir of his father, with a reprint of "Glasgow," and some of his manuscript pieces, which we hope will yet be given to the world.

MELVIL, Sir James, an eminent courtier and statesman, third son of Sir John Melvil of Raith, was born at Hallhill, in Fifeshire, about 1535. His father early joined the party of the Reformation in Scotland, and after suffering from the animosity of Cardinal Beaton, at length fell a victim to his successor, Archbishop Hamilton, in 1549. At the age of fourteen, young Melvil was sent by the Queen Dowager, under the protection of the French Ambassador, to be a Page of Honour to the youthful Mary, Queen of Scots, then the consort of the Dauphin of France. In May 1553, by the permission of his royal mistress, he entered the service of the Constable of France, and was present at the siege of St Quentin, where the Constable was wounded and taken prisoner, and he seems to have attended him in his captivity. After the peace he visited his native country in 1559, on a sort of secret mission, to ascertain the state of parties in Scotland. He afterwards travelled on the Continent, and remained three years at the Court of the Elector Palatine, who employed him in various negotiations with the German Princes. In May 1564 he returned to Scotland, having been recalled by Mary, by whom he was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and nominated one of her Privy Councillors. Soon after he was sent on an embassy to Elizabeth, relative to Mary's proposed marriage; and in June 1566 he was again dispatched to the English Court with the intelligence of the birth of the Prince, afterwards James VI. He maintained a correspondence in England in favour of Mary's succession to the crown of that kingdom; but venturing to remonstrate with her on her unhappy partiality for Bothwell, the Queen communicated his admonitions to the latter, and the faithful Melvil was, in consequence, obliged for some time to retire from Court. He was, however, present at the ill-starred nuptials of Mary to that nobleman, and he continued her confidential servant as long as she remained in Scotland. He appears to have had a high idea of his own importance, and occasionally in his Memoirs blames himself for the unfortunate propensity, which he says he possessed, of finding fault with the proceedings of the great. By James VI., to whom he was recommended by his unfortunate mother, and who continued him in his offices of Privy Councillor and Gentleman of the Bedchamber, he was entrusted with various honourable employments. On the accession of King James to the English throne, he declined to accompany him to England, but afterwards paid his Majesty a visit of duty, when he was graciously received. On account of his age he retired from the public service, and occupied his remaining years in writing the "Memoirs" of his life for the use of his son. He died November 1, 1607. His manuscript, accidentally found in the Castle of Edinburgh in 1660, and the work, which affords minute and curious descriptions of the manners of the times, was published in 1683, by Mr George Scott, under the title of "Memoirs of Sir James Melvil of Hallhill, containing an impartial Account of the most remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age, not mentioned by other Historians." A brother of Sir James was the Sir Andrew Melvil, the Steward of Queen Mary's household, who attended her in her last moments at Fotheringay.

MELVILLE, Andrew, one of the most illustrious of the Scotish Reformers, whose name is second only to that of John Knox, was the young-

est of nine sons of Richard Melville of Baldovy, near Montrose, where he was born August 1, 1545. His father lost his life in the battle of Pinkie, when Andrew was only two years old, and his mother dying soon after, he was brought up under the care of his eldest brother, afterwards minister of Maryton, who, at a proper age, sent him to the Grammar School of Montrose. Having acquired there a thorough knowledge of the classics, he was, in 1559, removed to the University of St Andrews, where his great proficiency, especially in the Greek language, excited the astonishment of his teachers. On completing the usual academical course he left College with the character of being "the best philosopher, poet, and Grecian, of any young master in the land." In 1564 he went to France, and remained for two years at the University of Paris. He next proceeded to Poictiers, for the purpose of studying the Civil Law, and was elected Regent in the College of St Marceon. After continuing there for three years, he repaired to Geneva, and the fame of his great attainments having preceded him, by the influence of Beza he obtained the Humanity Chair in the Academy, at that time vacant.

In July 1574 he returned to Scotland, after an absence of ten years. On his arrival in Edinburgh, he was invited by the Regent Morton to enter his family as a domestic tutor, but he preferred an academic life to a residence at Court, and declined the invitation. Shortly afterwards he was appointed by the General Assembly Principal of the University of Glasgow, which, under his charge, from the improved plan of study and discipline introduced by him, speedily acquired a high reputation as a seat of learning. Besides his duties in the University, he officiated as Minister of the Church of Govan, in the vicinity. As a member of the General Assembly, he took a prominent part in all the measures of that body against Episcopacy; and as he was unflinching in his opposition to that form of Church Government, which is altogether unsuited to the character and genius of the Scotish people, he received the name of "Episcopomastix," or the Scourge of Bishops. A remarkable instance of his intrepidity occurred at an interview, which took place in October 1577, between him and the Regent Morton, when the latter, irritated at the proceedings of the Assembly, exclaimed, "There will never be quietness in this country till half a dozen of you be hanged or banished!" "Hark! Sir," said Melville, "threaten your courtiers after that manner! It is the same to me whether I rot in the air, or in the ground. The earth is the Lord's. Patria est ubicunque est bene. I have been ready to give up my life where it would not have been half so well wared, at the pleasure of my God. I have lived out of your country ten years, as well as in it. Let God be glorified, it will not be in your power to hang or exile his truth." This bold language Morton did not venture to resent.

Melville was Moderator of the General Assembly held at Edinburgh in April 1578, in which the Second Book of Discipline was approved of. The attention of the Assembly was about this time directed to the reformation and improvement of the Universities, and Melville was, in December 1580, removed from Glasgow, and installed Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews. Here, besides giving Lectures in Divinity, he taught the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Rabbinical languages, and his prelections were attended, not only by young students in unusual numbers, but also by some of the masters of the other Colleges. In 1582 he was Moderator of an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly, convened at Edinburgh, in consequence of the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the Court, in relation particularly to the case of Robert Montgomery, the

excommunicated Archbishop of Glasgow. Having opened the proceedings with a Sermon, in which he boldly inveighed against the absolute authority claimed by the Government in ecclesiastical matters, a spirited remonstrance was agreed to by the Assembly, who appointed Melville, with others of their number, to present it to the King, then with the Court at Perth. When the remonstrance was read before his Majesty in Council, the Earl of Arran menacingly exclaimed, "Who dare subscribe these treasonable articles?" "We dare," said the undaunted Melville, and taking a pen, immediately signed his name. His example was followed by the other Commissioners, and so much were Lennox and Arran overawed by their intrepidity, that they dismissed them peaceably, without any formal rebuke.

For about three years Melville had preached, assisted by his nephew, in the parish church of St Andrews. In February 1584 he was cited before the Privy Council, to answer a charge of treason, founded on some seditious expressions, which it was alleged he had made use of in the pulpit, on the occasion of a fast kept during the preceding month. At his appearance, he entered into a full explanation and defence of the words which he had actually used, and presented a protest and declinature, claiming to be tried by the Ecclesiastical Court. Not being able to prove the charge against him, and unwilling to let him go, the Council declared him guilty of declining their jurisdiction, and of behaving irreverently before them, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, and to be further punished in his person and goods at the pleasure of the King. His place of confinement was afterwards changed to Blackness Castle, which was kept by a dependant of Arran, but he avoided being sent there by secretly withdrawing from Edinburgh. After staying some time at Berwick, he proceeded to London, and in the ensuing July visited the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at both of which he was received in a manner becoming his learning and reputation.

On the disgrace of the Earl of Arran, Melville returned to Scotland with the banished Lords, in November 1585. Having assisted in re-organizing the College of Glasgow, he resumed, in the following March, his duties at St Andrews. The Synod of Fife, which met in April, proceeded to excommunicate Adamson, Archbishop of St Andrews, for his attempts to overturn the Presbyterian form of government in the Church; and, in return, that Prelate issued a sentence of excommunication against Melville, and his nephew, James Melville, with others of their brethren. In consequence of this difference with the Archbishop, Melville received a written mandate from the King to confine his residence to the north of the Tay, and he was not restored to his office in the University till the following August. Some time after, when Adamson had been deprived of his Archbishopric, and was reduced to great poverty, finding himself deserted by the King, he addressed a letter to his former antagonist, Melville, expressing regret for his past conduct, and soliciting his assistance. Melville hastened to visit him, and not only procured contributions for his relief among his friends, but continued for several months to support him from his own resources.

In June 1587, Melville was again elected Moderator of the Assembly, and nominated one of the Commissioners for attending to the proceedings in Parliament. He was present at the Coronation of the Queen, May 17, 1590, and recited a Latin poem composed for the occasion, which was immediately published at the desire of the King. In the same year he was elected Rector of the University of St Andrews, an office which, for a series of years, he continued to hold by re-election. In May 1594 he was

again elected Moderator of the Assembly. Shortly after, he appeared on behalf of the Church before the Lords of the Articles, and urged the forfeiture of the Popish Lords, and along with his nephew and two other ministers, he accompanied the King, at his express request, on his expedition against them. In the following year, when it was proposed to recal the Popish nobles from exile, he went with some other ministers to the Convention of Estates at St Andrews, to remonstrate against the design, but was ordered by the King to withdraw, which he did, after making a most resolute reply. The Commission of the Assembly having met at Cupar in Fife, they sent Melville and some other members to expostulate with the King. Being admitted to a private audience, James Melville began to address his Majesty with great mildness and respect; but the King becoming impatient, charged them with sedition, on which Andrew took him by the sleeve, and calling him "God's silly vassal," said, "This is not a time to flatter, but to speak plainly, for our commission is from the living God, to whom the King is subject. We will always humbly reverence your Majesty in public, but having opportunity of being with your Majesty in private, we must discharge our duty, or else be enemies to Christ: And now, Sire, I must tell you that there are two kingdoms—the kingdom of Christ, which is the Church, whose subject King James VI. is, and of whose kingdom he is not a head, nor a lord, but a member; and they whom Christ hath called, and commanded to watch over his Church, and govern his spiritual kingdom, have sufficient power and authority from him so to do, which no Christian King nor Prince should control or discharge, but assist and support, otherwise they are not faithful subjects to Christ." The King listened patiently to this bold admonition, and dismissed them with many fair promises, which he never intended to fulfil. For several years following King James made repeated attempts to control the Church, according to his own arbitrary notions, but he invariably encountered a strenuous opponent in Andrew Melville; and he had recourse at last to one of those stratagems which he thought the very essence of "king craft," to secure the removal of this champion of Presbyterianism from Scotland altogether. In May 1606, Melville, with his nephew, and six of their brethren, were called to London by a letter from the King, on the specious pretext that his Majesty wished to consult them as to the affairs of the Church. Soon after their arrival they attended the famous conference held September 23, in presence of the King at Hampton Court, at which Melville spoke at great length, and with a boldness which astonished the English nobility and clergy. On St Michael's day, Melville and his brethren were commanded to attend the Royal Chapel, when, scandalized at the Popish character of the service, on his return to his lodgings he vented his indignation in a Latin epigram, for which, a copy having been conveyed to the King, he was brought before the Council at Whitehall. Being by them found guilty of "scandalum magnatum," he was committed first to the custody of the Dean of St Paul's, and afterwards to the charge of the Bishop of Winchester; but was ultimately sent to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner for four years. At first he was treated with the utmost rigour, and denied even the use of pen, ink, and paper; but his spirit remained unsubdued, and he beguiled his solitary hours by composing Latin verses, which, with the tongue of his shoe buckle, he engraved on his prison walls. By the interference of some friends at Court, his confinement was, after the lapse of nearly ten months, rendered less severe. About the end of 1607 the Protestants of Rochelle endeavoured to obtain his services as Professor of Divinity in their College,

but the King would not consent to his liberation. At length, in February 1611, at the intercession of the Duke of Bouillon, he was released from confinement, on condition of his becoming Professor of Theology in the Protestant University of Sedan, in France, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died there in 1622, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. His works are very few. A list of them is given by Dr M'Crie in his Life of Melville. His earliest publication consisted of a poetical paraphrase of the "Song of Moses," and a chapter of the Book of Job, with several smaller poems, all in Latin, in which he excelled. The manuscript of an unpublished "Commentarius in Divinam Pauli Epistolam ad Romanos, auctore Andrea Melvino, Scoto," is in possession of Mr David Laing, and is in the course of being prepared for publication by the Wodrow Society, under the editorial care of the Rev. David Dickson, D.D., Minister of St Cuthbert's. It is understood that an English translation is to accompany the work.

MELVILLE, JAMES, an eminent divine and scholar, nephew of the preceding, was the son of Richard Melville of Baldovy, minister of Maryton, by his spouse, Isabel Scrimgeour, and was born July 25, 1556. After receiving his school education at Logie and Montrose, he was, in November 1571, sent to St Leonard's College, St Andrews, where he studied for four years. It is recorded of him, that first when he attended the lectures, which were delivered in Latin, he was so mortified at not being able to understand them, that he burst into tears before the whole class; which induced his Regent, William Collace, to give him private instructions in the Latin language. His father intended him for the law, but James had a strong predilection for the church, and as a practical intimation of his desires, he composed a sermon, and placed it carefully in one of the Commentaries which his father was in the habit of consulting. The stratagem succeeded; and on the arrival of his uncle, Mr Andrew Melville, from the Continent, he was put under his charge, when he revised, under his directions, both his classical and philosophical education. He accompanied his uncle to Glasgow, in October 1574, on his becoming Principal of that University, and in the following year James Melville was elected one of the Regents. He was the first Regent in Scotland who read the Greek authors to his class in the original language. In 1577 he was appointed teacher of Mathematics, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, at Glasgow; and while he continued in this capacity, having strictly admonished the afterwards celebrated Mark Alexander Boyd for his irregularities, he was assaulted by him and his cousin, Alexander Cunninghame, a relation of the Earl of Glencairn, for which the latter was obliged, bareheaded and barefooted, to crave pardon publicly.

When Andrew Melville was translated to the New College of St Andrews in December 1580, he took along with him his nephew, who was admitted Professor of the Oriental Languages there. He also divided with his uncle the duty of preaching in the town during the vacancy in the parish church. Amid all the difficulties which Andrew Melville had to encounter, he found an able and useful coadjutor in his nephew, upon whom, when the former, in 1584, fled to England, the management of the affairs of the College chiefly devolved. He taught theology from his uncle's chair, besides continuing his own lectures, and undertaking the management of the revenues of the College and the board of the students. In May of that year, after the Parliament had decreed the overthrow of the Presbyterian form of Church Government, Archbishop Adamson of St Andrews obtained a warrant for James Melville's apprehension, of which being apprised in time, he

escaped to Dundee, whence he proceeded, in the disguise of a shipwrecked seaman, in an open boat to Berwick. He was soon after joined by his wife, who was a daughter of John Dury, minister of Edinburgh; and being invited by the exiled Lords at Newcastle to become their pastor, he repaired to that town, and entered on his ministerial labours. He afterwards returned to Berwick and officiated as minister of the congregation there until February 1585, when he followed the exiled Lords to London. In the ensuing November he returned to Scotland, and, in March 1586, resumed the duties of his Professorship at St Andrews.

James Melville's zeal in behalf of the Church, though less impetuous than that of his uncle, was equally uniform and consistent; and he could, when occasion required, evince similar intrepidity. In the beginning of April 1586, he preached the opening sermon at the meeting of the Synod of Fife, in the course of which, turning towards Archbishop Adamson, who was present, he charged him with attempting the overthrow of the Presbyterian Church, and exhorted the brethren to cut off so corrupt a member from among them. The Archbishop was in consequence excommunicated, but he retaliated by excommunicating both Andrew and James Melville, and other obnoxious ministers, in return. For their share in this transaction, uncle and nephew were summoned before the King, who commanded the former to confine himself beyond the Tay, and the latter to remain within his college.

In July 1586 James Melville became, at the solicitation of the people, minister of Anstruther, to which were conjoined the adjoining parishes of Pittenweem, Abercrombie, and Kilrenny. Having some time after succeeded in procuring a disjunction of these parishes, and provided a minister for each of them, he undertook the charge of Kilrenny alone, where, besides building a manse, he purchased the right to the vicarage and tithe-fish, for the support of himself and his successors, and paid the salary of a schoolmaster. He likewise maintained an assistant to perform the duties of the parish, as he was frequently engaged in the public affairs of the Church. Some years afterwards he printed for the use of his people a Catechism, which cost him five hundred merks. In 1588 he was the means of affording shelter and relief to a number of distressed Spaniards who had belonged to the Armada destined for the invasion of England, but whose division of the squadron, after being driven to the northward, had been wrecked on the Fair Isle, where they had suffered the extremities of fatigue and hunger.

At the opening of the Assembly in 1590, he preached a sermon, in which, after insisting on the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline, he exhorted his hearers to a more zealous support of the Presbyterian establishment, and recommended a supplication to the King for a full and free Assembly. With his uncle he accompanied the King, in October 1594, in his expedition to the North against the Popish Lords, and his services on the occasion were chiefly directed to obtaining contributions from Edinburgh and other towns for the assistance of the royal forces. For several years, subsequently, the life of James Melville was principally distinguished by his zealous and unwearied opposition to the designs of the Court for the re-establishment of Episcopacy. He went with his uncle to London in September 1606, when invited thither to confer with the King as to the measures best calculated to promote the tranquillity of the Church. After the committal of Andrew Melville to the Tower, James was ordered to confine himself to Newcastle, and during his residence in that town several attempts were made to gain him over to the support of the King's views; but neither promises nor threats could shake his at-

tachment to Presbyterianism. He even rejected a Bishopric, which was offered to him by Sir John Anstruther, in the name of the King. Having been a widower for about two years, he took for his second wife, while he resided at Newcastle, the daughter of the vicar of Berwick. He was afterwards ordered to remove to Carlisle, and subsequently to Berwick, where he wrote his "Apology for the Church of Scotland," which, under the title of "Jacobi Melvini libellus Supplex Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ Apologeticus," was published at London in 1645. Shortly before his death he obtained leave to return to Scotland, but he had not proceeded far on his way home when he was taken suddenly ill, on which he was conveyed back to Berwick, where he died in 1614. His "Diary," printed for the Bannatyne Club, contains much curious information relative to the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland between the years 1555 and 1600; the MS. of which is preserved in the Advocates' Library. We are informed that a new and improved edition of this Diary, with a Supplement, &c. is in the course of preparation for publication by the Wodrow Society. Dr M'Crie thinks that another MS., in the same Library, entitled "History of the Declining Age of the Church of Scotland," bringing down the history of that period till 1610, was also composed by James Melville. The letters, which passed between Andrew Melville and his nephew, from 1608 to 1613, are preserved in the Library of the College of Edinburgh.

MELVILLE, Robert, an eminent military officer and antiquarian, was the son of the minister of the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, where he was born October 12, 1723. In 1744 he entered the army, and served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1756 he obtained the rank of Major in the 38th Regiment, then in Antigua, and soon after he was employed in active service, particularly in the invasion of Guadaloupe, for which he was created Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1760 was appointed Governor of that island. Shortly after, he proceeded as second in command with Lord Rollo to the capture of Dominica. In 1762 he contributed much to the taking of Martinico, which was followed by the surrender of the other French Islands; and Colonel Melville, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, was made Governor-in-Chief of all the captured possessions in the West Indies. After the general peace he travelled over Europe, and made numerous observations to ascertain the passage of Hannibal over the Alps. He also traced the sites of many Roman camps in Britain, and applied his antiquarian knowledge to the improvement of the modern art of war in several inventions. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. A treatise of his, "On an Ancient Sword," is inserted in the 7th volume of the Archæologia. In 1798 he was appointed a full General, and died, unmarried, in 1809.

MERCER, Hugh, Brigadier-General in the American Revolutionary army, was born in Scotland in 1721. Having studied medicine, he acted as a Surgeon's-Assistant in the memorable battle of Culloden, but on which side he served is not mentioned. Not long after he emigrated to Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia, where he settled and married. He was engaged with Washington in the Indian Wars of 1755 and following years, and for his good conduct in an expedition against an Indian settlement, conducted by Colonel Armstrong, in September 1756, he was presented with a medal by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia. In one of the engagements with the Indians he was wounded in the right wrist, and being separated from his party, on the approach of some hostile Indians, he took refuge in the hollow trunk of a large

tree, where he remained till they disappeared. He then pursued his course through a trackless wild of about one hundred miles, until he reached Fort Cumberland, subsisting by the way on the body of a rattlesnake, which he met and killed. When the war broke out between the colonists and the mother country, he relinquished an extensive medical practice, and immediately joined the standard of Independence. Under Washington he soon reached the rank of Brigadier-General, and particularly distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in the winter of 1776–7. In the latter engagement he commanded the van of the American army, and after exerting the utmost valour and activity, had his horse killed under him. Being thus dismounted, he was surrounded by some British soldiers, with whom, on being refused quarter, he fought desperately, until he was completely overpowered, and after being severely wounded, was left for dead on the field of battle. He died about a week after in the arms of Major George Lewis, the nephew of General Washington, whom his uncle had commissioned to attend him. Another American officer, General Wilkinson, in his "Memoirs," observes, "In General Mercer we lost, at Princeton, a chief who, for education, talents, disposition, integrity, and patriotism, was second to no man but the Commander-in-Chief, and was qualified to fill the highest trusts in the country."

MERCER, James, the friend of Beattie, and himself a poet of some consideration, was born at Aberdeen, February 27, 1734, and received his education at the Grammar School and Marischal College of that city. He was the eldest of two sons of Thomas Mercer, a gentleman of fortune in Aberdeenshire, who, in 1745, took arms for the Pretender, and for his share in the rebellion was obliged to retire to France. At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, James Mercer, who had resided with his father for several years in Paris, came to England, and joined the expedition against Cherbourg as a volunteer. He afterwards proceeded to Germany, and in a short time was promoted to an Ensigncy in one of the English regiments serving with the Allied army. He subsequently received a Lieutenant's commission in a battalion of Highlanders, then newly raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. During several years arduous service in the field, he distinguished himself by his bravery and skill, and at the battle of Minden in 1759, his regiment was one of the six whose gallantry on that occasion saved the reputation of the Allied arms. Shortly before the peace of 1763, General Græme, a relation of Mr Mercer, presented him with a company in a regiment which he had undertaken to raise, and which was afterwards called the Queen's. On his return to Britain he took up his residence at Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the society of Dr Beattie, Dr Reid, Dr Campbell, and other eminent men, and where, in the summer of 1763, he married a daughter of Mr Douglas of Fechil, the sister of Lord Glenbervie. The "Queen's," with other new corps, being reduced at the peace, Captain Mercer purchased a company in the 49th regiment, and removed with it to Ireland, where he served for nearly ten years. The Majority of his regiment becoming vacant, he succeeded to it by purchase. In 1772 he concluded a treaty with the Lieutenant-Colonel for becoming his successor; but the commission being given to another, induced him to sell out of the army, when he retired with his family to a small cottage in the vicinity of Aberdeen. In 1776–7 the Duke of Gordon raised a regiment of Fencibles, the Majority of which he conferred on Mercer, who held it during the American War. On the return of peace, the Major again settled with his family in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where he died November 18, 1803. In

1797 a small volume of his "Lyric Poems" was published anonymously. A second edition, with seven new pieces, appeared early in 1804 with his name. To a third edition an account of his life was prefixed, by Lord Glenbervie. Major Mercer was not only an elegant and accomplished scholar, but possessed much original genius as a poet, conjoined with a high feeling of refined modesty, which led him to conceal, even from his intimate friends, the poems which he wrote for his own amusement. There are some interesting notices of him in Sir William Forbes' Life of Dr Beattie.

MESTON, WILLIAM, a burlesque poet, the son of a blacksmith, was born in the parish of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire, in 1688. After completing his studies at the Marischal College of Aberdeen, he became one of the teachers in the Grammar School of that city. He was subsequently for some time tutor to the young Earl Marischal and his brother, afterwards Marshal Keith; and in 1714, by the interest of the Countess, was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715, he espoused the cause of the Pretender, and was by the Earl Marischal made Governor of Dunotter Castle. After the defeat of the rebels at Sheriffmuir, he was forced to flee for refuge to the mountains, where, till the passing of the act of indemnity, he lurked with a few fugitives like himself, for whose amusement he composed several pieces in rhyme, which he styled "Mother Grim's Tales." He subsequently chiefly resided in the family of the Countess of Marischal, till the death of that lady; and some years afterwards, in conjunction with his brother Samuel, he commenced an academy in Elgin, which, however, did not ultimately succeed. He then successively settled at Turriff, Montrose, and Perth, and finally became preceptor in the family of Mr Oliphant of Gask. His health beginning to decline, for the benefit of the mineral waters, he removed to Peterhead, where he was principally supported by the bounty of the Countess of Errol. Subsequently he removed to Aberdeen, where he died in the spring of 1745. He is said to have been a superior classical scholar, and by no means a contemptible philosopher and mathematician. He was much addicted to conviviality, and is stated to have had a lively wit, and no small share of humour. His poems, however, are very coarse productions. The first of them printed, called "The Knight," appeared in 1723. It is a scurrilous description of Presbyterianism, after the manner of Butler, of whom he was a professed imitator. Afterwards was published the first decade of "Mother Grim's Tales;" and next the second decade, by Iodocus, her grandson; and some years after, the piece called "Mob *contra* Mob." The whole, collected into a small volume, appeared at Edinburgh in 1767, with a short account of his life prefixed. Some Latin poems are included in the second decade, but these are of inferior merit.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, translator of "The Lusiad," was born at Langholm, Dumfries-shire, September 29, 1734. He was the third son of the Rev. Alexander Mickle or Meikle, minister of Langholm, who, during his residence in London, previous to his obtaining that living, superintended the translation of Bayle's Dictionary, to which he is said to have contributed the greater part of the additional notes. His son William received the early part of his education at the Grammar School of his native parish, and on the removal of his father, in his old age, to Edinburgh, was sent to the High School of that city, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. His father having, on the death of Mr Myrtle, his brother-in-law, a brewer in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, purchased the business for his

eldest son, the poet was, in his sixteenth year, taken from school to be employed as a clerk in the counting-house, and five years afterwards the brewery was transferred to him. Before he was eighteen he had written several pieces, and some of his poems appeared in the "Scots Magazine;" two of which, one "On passing through the Parliament Close at Midnight;" and the other, entitled "Knowledge, an Ode," were reprinted in Donaldson's Collection. In 1762 he sent to London an ethic poem, entitled "Providence," which was published anonymously, but did not meet with much success. Having sustained considerable losses in business, which led to his bankruptcy, he quitted Edinburgh hastily, in April 1763, and on the 8th of May arrived in London. He had previously written a letter to Lord Lyttleton, to whom he submitted some of his pieces, but without producing any other result than a complimentary correspondence. He had hoped to have obtained through his Lordship's interest some civil or commercial appointment, either in the West Indies or at home; but in this he was disappointed, and hearing that the humble situation of corrector to the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, was vacant, he offered himself as a candidate, and being successful in his application, he entered upon his duties in 1765. During the same year he published "Pollio, an Elegiac Ode," and in 1767 appeared "The Concubine," a poem, in two cantos, in the manner of Spenser. The former did not attract much notice, but the latter was most favourably received, and after it had gone through three editions, the title, to prevent misapprehension, was changed to "Sir Martyn."

In 1771 Mickle issued proposals for printing by subscription a translation of the "Lusiad," by Camoens, to qualify himself for which he learnt the Portuguese language. He published the first book as a specimen, and from the encouragement he received, he was induced to resign his situation at the Clarendon Press, with the view of devoting his whole time to the work, when he took up his residence at a farm-house at Forest-hill, about five miles from Oxford. During the progress of the translation he edited Pearch's Collection of Poems, in which he inserted several of his own, particularly "Hengist and Mey," a ballad, an "Elegy on Mary Queen of Scots," which was much admired by Dr Johnson. To Evans' Collection he also contributed his beautiful ballad of "Cumnor Hall," founded on the tragic story of the lady of the Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. His translation was finished in 1775, and published in a quarto volume, under the title of "The Lusiad, or the Discovery of India," to which he prefixed an Introduction, containing a Defence of Commerce and Civilization, in reply to the misrepresentations of Rousseau, and other visionary philosophers; a History of the Portuguese Conquests in India; a Life of Camoens; and a Dissertation on the Lusiad, and Observations on Epic Poetry. The work obtained for him a high reputation, and so rapid was its sale, that a second edition was called for in June 1778. By the two editions he is said to have realized about L.1000. Previously to its publication he had written a Tragedy, entitled the "Siege of Marseilles," which was rejected by Garrick, and afterwards by Mr Harris, and was never acted.

In May 1779 he was, by Commodore Johnstone, a distant relation of his own, appointed his Secretary, and he sailed on board of the Romney, man-of-war, with a small squadron, destined for the Tagus. In the ensuing November he arrived at Lisbon, where, as the Translator of the national Poet of Portugal, he received many flattering marks of attention from the nobility, gentry, and literati of that country, and was admitted a member of the Royal Academy, at its opening. While in that capital he wrote

his poem of "Almada Hill, an Epistle from Lisbon," published in 1781, but without adding to his reputation. In 1780 the squadron returned to England, and Mickle remained for a time at London, as joint agent for the disposal of some valuable prizes taken during the expedition. He had now acquired considerable wealth, and in 1783 he married Miss Mary Tomkins, the daughter of the farmer with whom he had resided at Forest-hill, and with this lady he received a handsome dower. He now went to reside at Wheatley, near Oxford, where he employed his leisure in writing some occasional pieces, in revising his published poems, and in contributing a series of Essays, entitled "The Fragments of Leo," and some other articles, to the European Magazine. He died, after a short illness, October 28, 1788. He left one son, for whose benefit a volume of his collected poems was published by subscription in 1795. He wrote, besides the works mentioned, some polemical pamphlets, and a Defence of Revealed Religion, entitled "Voltaire in the Shades, or Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy," published in 1772.

MILL, JAMES, the historian of British India, was born in the parish of Logie-Pert, Forfarshire, April 6, 1773. The early part of his education he received at the Grammar School of Montrose, on leaving which, through the patronage of Sir John Stuart, Baronet, of Fettercairn, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, on whose estate his father occupied a small farm, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh to study for the Church. In 1800, after being licensed as a preacher, he went to London as tutor in Sir John Stuart's family, and, settling in the metropolis, he devoted himself to literary and philosophical pursuits. By his powerful and original productions, as well as by the force of his personal character, he soon earned for himself a high reputation as a writer. During the first years of the Edinburgh Review, he contributed to it many able articles on Jurisprudence and Education, and he was also the author of a number of masterly papers in the Westminster, the London, the British, the Eclectic, and Monthly Reviews. In politics he belonged to the Radical party, and among other articles which he wrote for the Westminster Review were the celebrated ones "On the Formation of Opinions," in No. 11, and "On the Ballot," in No. 25. About 1806 he commenced his "History of British India," which occupied a considerable portion of his time for more than ten years, and was published about the end of 1817, in three volumes 4to. The information contained in this valuable work, with the author's enlarged views on all matters connected with India, tended greatly to the improvement of the administration of our empire in the East, and induced the East India Company to appoint him in 1819 to the second situation in the Examiner's office, or Land Revenue branch of the administration, at the India House. On the retirement of Mr William M'Culloch, he became head of the department of correspondence with India. In 1821 Mr Mill published his "Elements of Political Economy," containing a clear summary of the leading principles of that science. In 1829 appeared, in two vols. 8vo, his "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind," a work on which he bestowed extraordinary labour, and which displayed much philosophical acuteness. Besides these works he contributed various valuable articles to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica, principally on Government, Legislation, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies, and Prison Discipline, which were also published as separate treatises. In 1835 he produced, without his name, his "Fragment on Mackintosh," in which he severely criticises Sir James Mackintosh's "Dissertation on the History of Ethical Philosophy."

Mr Mill died of consumption, June 23, 1836, and was buried at Kensington, where he had resided for the last five years of his life. He left a widow and nine children.

MILLAR, JAMES, M.D., a learned and industrious compiler, was educated chiefly at the University of Glasgow, where he acquired an extensive and accurate knowledge of the classics, and early evinced a taste for the varied departments of natural history. He took his medical degree at Edinburgh, where he settled. In 1807 he published, in connection with William Vazie, Esq., an 8vo pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Advantages and Practicability of making Tunnels under Navigable Rivers, particularly applicable to the proposed Tunnel under the Forth." He was the original projector and editor of the "Encyclopædia Edinensis, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature." He was also chosen to superintend the fourth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, to the improvement and interests of which he devoted a large portion of his time. Some of his essays and larger treatises written for these works, when published separately, were very favourably received by the public. He likewise contributed largely to several of the periodical journals both of London and Edinburgh. In 1819 he published, in 12mo, with coloured engravings, "A Guide to Botany, or a Familiar Illustration of the Linnæan Classification of Plants." Dr Millar was one of the Physicians to the Dispensary at Edinburgh, and in that capacity, while attending to the usual duties, he caught a fever, of which he died in July 1827.

MILLAR, JOHN, an eminent lecturer on law, was born June 22, 1735, at the manse of Shotts, Lanarkshire, of which parish his father, who was afterwards translated to Hamilton, was minister. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and was at first intended for the Church, but subsequently preferred the bar. On leaving college he was for two years tutor to the eldest son of Lord Kames, during which time he became acquainted with David Hume, whose metaphysical opinions he adopted. He was admitted advocate in 1760, and, in the following year, was appointed to the vacant Chair of Civil Law in the University of Glasgow, which he filled for nearly forty years with signal success. His lectures on the different branches of jurisprudence, and on the general principles of government, excited much interest at the period; they were attended by many who afterwards distinguished themselves in public life, and from him Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, the Earl of Lauderdale, and some other eminent Whigs, received their first lessons in political science. In 1771 he published "Observations concerning the Distinction of Ranks in Society," which passed through several editions, and was translated into French. In 1787 appeared his more elaborate work, entitled "An Historical View of the English Government, from the Settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the Accession of the House of Stuart," in which he follows the path of philosophical speculation, as to the origin of the laws and institutions of nations, which had been previously traced out by Lord Kames and Dr Adam Smith. He afterwards brought down the History of the Constitution to the Revolution, and the work, with this addition, was published in 4 vols. 8vo in 1803. Professor Millar died May 30, 1801, leaving four sons and six daughters. A fourth edition of his "Origin of the Distinction of Ranks" appeared in 1808, with a memoir of his life by his nephew, Mr John Craig.

MILLER, SIR THOMAS, Bart., a distinguished lawyer, second son of Mr William Miller, Writer to the Signet, was born about 1717, and was admitted advocate in February 1742. In 1748 he was nominated Sheriff of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the same

year elected joint Principal Clerk of the City of Glasgow. These offices he resigned in 1755, on being appointed Solicitor to the Excise in Scotland. In March 1759 he became Solicitor-General, and in April 1760 he was constituted Lord Advocate, soon after which he was chosen a Member of Parliament. In November 1762 he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow. In April 1766 he was raised to the Bench, being appointed Lord Justice-Clerk, on the death of Sir Gilbert Elliot. In January 1788 he succeeded Lord President Dundas as head of the Court of Session; and on February 19 of the same year was created a Baronet. He died September 27, 1789. He was twice married, and by his first wife, a daughter of John Murdoch, Esq. of Rosebank, Lord Provost of Glasgow, he had a son and a daughter, the former being the present Sir William Miller, lately a Judge in the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Glenlee, who remained on the Bench for above forty-five years, having been nominated in 1795, and resigned in 1841. Burns, in his "Vision," alludes to Sir Thomas Miller as "an aged Judge dispensing good."

MILNE, Colin, LL.D., a distinguished writer on botany, was born at Aberdeen in 1744, and received his education there, under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr Campbell, Principal of Marischal College. He subsequently removed to Edinburgh, and was afterwards appointed by the Duke of Northumberland tutor to his younger son, Lord Algernon Percy. Having entered into holy orders, he was, through the interest of the Percy family, presented to the Rectory of North Chapel, in the county of Essex, and also obtained the lectureship of Deptford. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was likewise D.D., and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. He published "A Botanical Dictionary," 1770, which passed through several editions; "Institutes of Botany," 1770-1772; and, in conjunction with Mr Alexander Gordon, "Indigenous Botany, or Habitations of English Plants," 1790; also a Volume of Sermons, 1780. Dr Milne died in 1815.

MILNE, William, D.D., a distinguished missionary to the Chinese, was born of poor parents, in the parish of Kinnethmont, Aberdeenshire, in April 1785. He received his education at the parish school, and afterwards resided in one or two families in the capacity of a servant. He early began to entertain religious impressions, and having read the Transactions of the London Missionary Society, and the Life of David Brainerd and of Samuel Pearce, he was induced to offer himself to that Society as a missionary. In consequence he was called up to England, and put under the care of the Rev. David Bogue at Gosport, with whom, having gone through a regular course of study, and made great progress both in classical and theological knowledge, he was ordained at Portsea, July 16, 1812. Soon after he was appointed colleague to Mr Morrison in China, and having married a young lady in his native county, he sailed with his wife from Portsmouth, September 4, 1812, and arrived at Macao, July 4, 1813. He immediately commenced the study of the Chinese language, but was soon compelled by the Portuguese authorities to proceed to Canton. After remaining there a short time, he made a tour through the chief settlements of the Malay Archipelago for the purpose of distributing Tracts and New Testaments, and afterwards returned to China. In April 1815 he embarked with his family for Malacca to take charge of the missionary establishment at that place, where he also preached once a week to the Dutch Protestants On application to the Governor at Penang, a grant was made of ground for the erection of missionary buildings, and a free press was allowed at Malacca. Having established a school for the instruction of the children of the poor, he

composed for his Chinese scholars the Youth's Catechism, and printed various tracts for their use. He also translated into the Chinese language a part of the Old Testament, of which the Book of Deuteronomy, after being revised by Mr Morrison, was printed in 1816. In May 1817 Mr Milne commenced "The Chinese Gleaner," a periodical work containing extracts from the correspondence of the Eastern missionaries, with miscellaneous notices relative to the philosophy and mythology of the Indo-Chinese nations. In September 1818 Malacca was by treaty restored to the Dutch Government, and on November 10 of the same year the foundation stone was laid of the Anglo-Chinese College, on which occasion both the English and Dutch authorities attended. Previous to this period, Mr Milne, along with Mr Morrison, had received from the University of Glasgow the degree of D.D., which had been granted them December 24, 1817. In March 1819 he had to mourn the loss of his wife. In November of the same year the whole of the Old Testament, translated by him and his colleague, was completed, Dr Milne having undertaken the historical portions, and Dr Morrison the books of Solomon and the Prophets. In 1820 Dr Milne published "A Retrospect of the First Ten Years of the Protestant Mission to China," in which he gives a brief but interesting account of the history of that country, its manners, its morals, and its religion, and of the various attempts which have been made to introduce the knowledge of the gospel into that benighted land. After suffering much from the effects of the climate, Dr Milne died at Malacca, 1822, at the age of 37, leaving four orphan children.

MITCHELL, Sir Andrew, an able diplomatist, was the only son of the Rev. William Mitchell, originally of Aberdeen, and latterly one of the ministers of the High Church of Edinburgh. The date of his birth is not specified, but he is said to have been married in 1715, when very young, to a lady, who died four years after in childbirth, and whose loss he felt so deeply as to be obliged to discontinue the study of the law, for which his father had designed him, and divert his grief by travelling. In 1741 he was appointed Secretary to the Marquis of Tweeddale, Minister for the Affairs of Scotland, and in 1747 was elected M.P. for the Banff District of Burghs. On the death of Thomson the poet in 1748, he and Lord Lyttleton were named his executors. In 1751 he was nominated his Majesty's representative at Brussels, where he resided for two years. Soon after his return to London in 1753 he was created a Knight of the Bath, and appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Prussia, where, by his abilities and address, he succeeded in detaching his Prussian Majesty from the French interest. At Berlin he was much celebrated for the liveliness of his conversation and the readiness of his repartees, and he became so much a favourite with the Great Frederick that he usually accompanied him in his campaigns. In consequence of bad health he returned to England in 1765, and spent some time at Tunbridge Wells. In the following year he resumed the duties of his embassy at Berlin, where he died, January 28, 1771. The Court of Prussia honoured his funeral with their presence, and the King himself, from a balcony, is said to have beheld the procession with tears.

MITCHELL, Sir Andrew, a gallant Admiral, was born in Scotland about 1757, and received his education at Edinburgh. In 1776 he accompanied Admiral Sir Edward Vernon to India, as a midshipman, and during his services in the East, he was rapidly advanced to the rank of Post-Captain. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to England with a convoy, and on the breaking out of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command, first of the Asia, 64, and then

of the Impregnable, 90. In 1795 he became a Rear-Admiral; and in 1799, on being promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the White, he hoisted his flag on board the Zealand, 64, from which ship he removed to the Isis, 50, in which he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland. At the end of August he entered the Texel, where the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. For this service he was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1802 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the coast of America; and while on that station he lost his lady at Bermuda in 1803. Three years after he died at the same place, February 26, 1806.

MITCHELL, Sir David, an eminent naval Commander, in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland, where he was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. He early entered the navy, and after the intermediate steps he was promoted to the command of the Elizabeth, of 70 guns. At the battle of Beachy-head he behaved with great gallantry; and in 1693 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue. In 1694 he was Knighted, and about the same time attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red. In 1698, when Peter the Great was invited by King William to visit London, Admiral Mitchell was commissioned to bring him over to England, and after a stay of three months he conveyed him back to the Continent. He was subsequently sent to Holland, on a diplomatic commission. He died soon after his return to England, June 1, 1710.

MITCHELL, James, a pious and learned clergyman of the Church of Scotland, was in early life the private tutor of Sir Walter Scott, who has given a characteristic description of him in his Autobiography, written at Ashestiel, in 1808. He entered the family in 1782; and on leaving it was, by the great novelist's father, recommended to the Magistrates and Town Council of Montrose, by whom he was elected second minister of that town. He afterwards resigned his charge, "because," says his former pupil, "he could not persuade the mariners of that sea-port of the guilt of setting sail of a Sabbath." He subsequently became minister of the Scots Church at Wooler, in Northumberland, where he officiated for half a century, and died in 1835. For the use of his children, he left in manuscript a work, entitled "Memorials of the Remarkable Occurrences and Transactions of my Life," a chapter of which Mr Lockhart has quoted in his Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott.

MITCHELL, Joseph, a dramatist and third-rate poet, was the son of a stone-cutter, and was born about 1684. He received a University education, and is described as "one of a club of small wits who, about 1719, published at Edinburgh, a very poor miscellany, to which Dr Young, the well-known author of the 'Night Thoughts,' prefixed a Copy of Verses." He afterwards repaired to London, where he was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of the Earl of Stair and Sir Robert Walpole; on the latter of whom he was for a great part of his life almost entirely dependant, and was styled "Sir Robert Walpole's Poet." His dissipation and extravagance, however, kept him constantly in a state of distress; and having on one occasion applied to Aaron Hill for some pecuniary assistance, that gentleman made him a present of his Tragedy of "The Fatal Extravagance," which was acted and published in Mitchell's name, and produced him a considerable sum. He was candid enough, however, to inform the public who was the real author of the piece, and ever after gratefully acknowledged his obligations to Mr Hill. A collection of Mitchell's Miscellaneous Poems, in two volumes 8vo, was published in 1729; and in 1731 he brought out "The Highland Fair, a Ballad Opera," which was his own composition. He died February 6, 1738.

MOLYSON, DAVID, a poet of considerable local reputation in Fifeshire, was the eldest son of a small shopkeeper, who had been originally a tailor, and was born in the village of Monimail, May 4, 1789. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the parish school, he was removed to the school of Collessie, where he studied Latin and Greek. He was then sent to learn the trade of a printer with Mr Robert Tullis, in Cupar-Fife. His leisure hours he devoted to the classics, and without the assistance of a teacher he obtained a knowledge of the Italian language. By an arrangement with his employer, he was enabled, during his apprenticeship, to attend the University of St Andrews, where he distinguished himself by his acquirements, and obtained prizes in the mathematical, natural philosophy, and Latin classes. Soon after his return to Monimail, he was appointed editor of a daily newspaper in Dublin, called "Saunders' News-Letter," where he remained for about two years, when an unfortunate disagreement with the proprietor caused him to resign his situation. During his residence in the Irish capital, he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish and German languages, and became so far master of architecture and drawing, that he once had the intention of going to London and following the profession of an architect.

On leaving Dublin, he returned to Monimail on a visit to his parents, and soon after accepted the situation of conductor of a private academy in Kirkaldy, of which the Reverend John Martin was one of the chief managers. This office, however, he only held during a few months. Owing to some misunderstanding with one of the managers, he resigned the appointment, in July 1814, and enlisting as a private soldier in the service of the East India Company, immediately embarked for Bombay. In this capacity he soon attracted the notice of his superiors. Having drawn up a memorial for one of his comrades, the officers were struck with the superior style in which it was written, and made inquiry as to the author. Soon after, the following circumstance occurred. The officers of the regiment had been unsuccessfully endeavouring to work some difficult problem in engineering, relative to the throwing of shells, which they left unsolved on the table of their room. Molyson had occasion to see it lying there, when he solved it at once. The officers found it next morning, and on inquiry were informed that private Molyson was the name of the person who had solved the problem which had so much puzzled them, on which they promoted him at once to the rank of Sub-Conductor of the Ordnance. He had also some connection with the Post-Office, and all the letters which came to soldiers who were dead fell into his possession. Of some of these he made an interesting use afterwards, in a series of articles which he wrote for Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, entitled "The Dead-Letter Box."

After a residence of twenty-two months in Bombay, his health began to fail under an eastern climate; and, having obtained his discharge, he returned to Scotland with a broken constitution and a small pension of about two shillings a day. He now took up his residence at Monimail, where he devoted himself to study, and particularly to poetry. During his stay in India, he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with Hindostanee, and in his retirement he translated a long poem from that language, which, on his death, was found among his manuscripts. He wrote a great many poems for Blackwood's Magazine, the principal of which, entitled "Hubert, an Indian Tale," in blank verse, extended over six or eight pages of that periodical. He also contributed largely to the Caledonian Magazine, a Dundee publication. About 1829 he was appointed editor of the Fife Herald, which he conducted with ta-

lent and spirit during the peculiarly arduous period which followed Earl Grey's installation into office. Having paid some attention to the Gaelic language, he wrote several papers for the Herald, showing that many places in Fifeshire derive their names from the Gaelic. In July 1831 bad health obliged him to resign his situation, when he returned to his native village, where he commenced the business of a land-surveyor. In this profession he obtained so much employment as enabled him, with the assistance of his pension, not only to support himself, but also to provide for those who remained of his father's family. His father died July 30, 1832; and to recruit his own health he went with his brother, for a short time, to the fishing village of Buckhaven, an interesting description of which he afterwards contributed to Chambers' Journal. He died, unmarried, at Monimail, after a lingering illness, March 4, 1834. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, and much esteemed by all who knew him. To him his native village is indebted for a library, of which he was the first suggestor and president, and a tribute of esteem and gratitude is recorded in its minutes to his memory.

MONBODDO, Lord. See Burnett, James.

MONCREIFF, Sir Henry, Bart., D.D. See Wellwood, Sir Henry Moncreiff.

MONRO, Alexander, M.D., an eminent anatomist, and the founder of the medical school at Edinburgh, styled *Primus*, to distinguish him from his son and successor, was descended, by his father, from the family of Monro of Milton, in Ross-shire, and by his mother, from that of Forbes of Culloden, though he himself was born in London, September 8, 1697. His father John, youngest son of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts, who was a colonel in the army of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, served for some years as a surgeon in the army of King William in Flanders; and, on his retirement, settled at Edinburgh, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. He gave his son Alexander the best education which that city afforded, and then sent him to London, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Cheselden. Young Monro afterwards pursued his studies at Paris and Leyden, at the latter place under the celebrated Boerhaave. On his return to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1719, Messrs Drummond and MacGill, who were then conjunct nominal professors and demonstrators of anatomy to the Company of Surgeons, resigned in his favour. In 1720, by the advice of his father, he began to give public lectures on anatomy; and at the same time Dr Alston, then a young man, also at the suggestion of the elder Monro, commenced delivering lectures on the materia medica and botany. His father likewise communicated to the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh a plan for having the different branches of physic and surgery regularly taught at Edinburgh; and by their interest, professorships of anatomy and medicine were instituted in the University. To complete the plan, subscriptions were set on foot for the establishment of an hospital, and considerable sums raised, chiefly by the exertions of Mr George Drummond, Lord Provost, and Dr Alexander Monro, who wrote a pamphlet, strongly pointing out the advantages of such an institution. The Royal Infirmary was in consequence founded, Provost Drummond and Dr Monro being appointed a Committee to superintend its building; and on its being opened, he delivered clinical lectures there for the benefit of the students. Thus was commenced at Edinburgh that regular course of instruction which obtained for the medical school of that city the reputation of being the best in the world.

Dr Monro had been elected, in 1721, the first Professor of Anatomy in the College of Edinburgh, but he was not

received into the University till 1725, when he was inducted along with the celebrated mathematician, Mr Colin Maclaurin. In 1726 appeared his "Osteology, or Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones," which passed through eight editions during his life, and was translated into various foreign languages. In the later editions he added a concise description of the Nerves, and of the Lacteal Sac and Thoracic Duct. A Society having been established at Edinburgh by the Professors, and other practitioners of the town, for the purpose of collecting and publishing papers on professional subjects, Dr Monro was appointed Secretary, and under his active superintendence, six volumes of "Medical Essays" were published, the first of which appeared in 1732. Of this collection many of the most valuable papers were written by Dr Monro, on anatomical, physiological, and practical subjects. When the Society was afterwards extended to the admission of members eminent in literature, and philosophical as well as medical papers were received, Dr Monro became one of its Vice-Presidents, and furnished several useful contributions to the two volumes which were published of its Memoirs, entitled "Essays, Physical and Literary." His last work was an "Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland," which tended much to extend the practice in that country. In 1759 he resigned the anatomical chair to his son, Dr Alexander Monro, *Secundus*, but still continued his clinical lectures at the Infirmary. He died, July 10, 1767, at the advanced age of 70. A collected edition of his Works, including several Essays left in manuscript, was published by his son, Dr Alexander Monro, at Edinburgh in 1781, with a Life prefixed, by another of his sons, Dr Donald Monro, physician in London.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., styled *Secundus*, also a distinguished physician and professor, youngest son of the preceding by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, Baronet, was born at Edinburgh, March 20, 1733. He received the rudiments of his education under Mr Mundell, an eminent teacher of languages, and went through the usual academical course at the University of his native city. About the eighteenth year of his age, he entered on his medical studies under his father, and soon became a useful assistant to him in the dissecting room. In October 1755 he obtained the degree of M.D., on which occasion he published and defended an inaugural dissertation, "De Testibus et Semine in variis Animalibus." In July 1756 he was admitted Joint-Professor of Anatomy and Surgery with his father; but previous to entering upon the duties, with the view of further prosecuting his studies, he visited both London and Paris, and afterwards attended for some time the anatomical lectures of the celebrated Professor Meckell at the University of Berlin. He returned to Edinburgh in the summer of 1758, when he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was afterwards President. He was soon raised to the rank of Fellowship in the College; and on the resignation of Dr Monro, *Primus*, in 1759, he became full Professor of Anatomy. He also succeeded his father as Secretary of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, in whose "Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary," appeared several able articles from his pen, on important subjects in medical science.

Having early adopted the idea that the valvular lymphatics over the whole of the animal body were one general system of absorbents, he published at Berlin, in 1758, a short Treatise, "De Venis Lymphaticis Valvulosis." This idea was afterwards claimed by Dr William Hunter of London, which led to a controversy between these two distinguished physicians, and produced from Dr Mouro his "Observations, Anatomical and Physiological, where-

in Dr Hunter's claim to some discoveries is examined," and "Answer to the Notes in the Postscript to Observations, Anatomical and Physiological." In 1782 the Philosophical Society was Incorporated by Royal Charter, when it took the name of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr Monro was elected one of its first Fellows, and enriched its Transactions with various valuable contributions. In 1783 he published a large folio volume "On the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System," illustrated by numerous engravings, which was translated into the German and other languages. In 1785 he produced another folio volume "On the Structure and Physiology of Fishes," illustrated with figures, which also was honoured with various foreign translations. In 1788 appeared his "Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body," which at once became a standard work. His last publication was a quarto volume, consisting of three treatises, on the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear, published at Edinburgh in 1797. His reputation, both as a lecturer and author, extended throughout Europe, and he was elected a member of the Royal Academies of Paris, Madrid, Berlin, Moscow, and other learned institutions.

In 1801, increasing years caused him to receive at his class the assistance of his son, Dr Alexander Monro, *Tertius*, the present Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. He continued, however, to deliver lectures till the Session of 1808–9, when he finally retired from the Anatomical Chair, in which he was succeeded by his son. At the same time he relinquished his practice, which was very extensive. He died October 2, 1817, in the 85th year of his age.

MONRO, Donald, Dean of the Isles, an ingenious writer of the sixteenth century, was the author of a "Description of the Hybrides, or Western Iles, in 1549, with Geneologies of the Chieff Clans of the Iles;" a little work which is mentioned with praise by Buchanan. It was published at Edinburgh in 1774, and reprinted in 1805 and 1818.

MONRO, Donald, M.D., Physician in London, a son of Dr Monro, *Primus*, was born at Edinburgh in 1731. He obtained an extensive practice in the metropolis, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Senior Physician to the Army. Besides several smaller medical treatises, he published "An Essay on the Dropsy," 1755; "Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers, 1780;" "A Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Materia Medica," 4 vols. 8vo, 1788–90; and contributed several interesting essays to the Philosophical and Medical Transactions. He also wrote the life of his father, prefixed to the edition of his works of 1781. Dr Donald Monro died in July 1782, aged 71.

MONTEATH, George Cunningham, an eminent surgeon and oculist, was the son of the Rev. Dr John Monteath, minister of Neilston, Renfrewshire, in the manse of which parish he was born, December 4, 1788. He studied medicine and surgery at the University of Glasgow; and after attending the hospitals in London, was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons there. In 1809, through the recommendation of his countryman, Dr Matthew Baillie, he was appointed Surgeon of Lord Lovaine's Northumberland Regiment of Militia, a situation which, at the end of four years, he relinquished, and then settled at Glasgow, where he attained a high reputation as a surgeon and oculist, particularly as the latter. In 1821 he published his "Manual of the Diseases of the Eye," which soon became a standard work. He died of inflammation, January 25, 1828.

MONTEITH, or Monteth, Robert, an eminent historian, was born at Salmonet, near Grange, in Stirlingshire, and flourished about the middle

of the seventeenth century. The particulars of his life are involved in much obscurity. According to tradition, he was obliged to leave Scotland, being suspected of adultery with the wife of Sir James Hamilton of Prestonfield. He appears to have been a chaplain of Cardinal de Retz, who also made him a canon of Notre Dame. He wrote a work in French, embracing the period of Scotish history from the coronation of Charles I. to the conclusion of the Rebellion; a translation of which, by James Ogilvie, appeared at London in 1735, under the title of "History of the Troubles of Great Britain, containing an Account of the most remarkable Passages, from 1633 to 1650; to which is added, the favourable Restoration of Charles II., by Dr Keordan de Musery." The date of his death is unknown, but it must have been previous to the publication of the original work, as in the privilege for printing it, granted September 13, 1660, to Jacques St Clair de Roselin, the author is styled "Le defunct St Montet." He must not be confounded with another Robert Monteith, the compiler of a scarce and valuable collection of all the epitaphs in Scotland, published under the name of "An Theater of Morality," in 1704.

MONTGOMERY, Alexander, a celebrated poet of the reign of James VI., is supposed to have been a younger son of Montgomery of Hazlehead Castle, in Ayrshire, a branch of the noble family of Eglintoun. Of his personal history there are no authentic memorials. In his poem, entitled "The Navigatioun," he calls himself "ane German born." Dempster describes him as "Eques Montanus, vulgo vocatus;" but it is certain that he was never knighted. In the titles to his works he is styled "Captain," and it is conjectured that he was at one time a commander in the Body Guard of the Regent Morton. Melvil, in his "Diary," mentions him about 1577, as "Captain Montgomery, a good honest man, and the Regent's domestic." His poetical talents procured him the patronage of James VI., from whom he enjoyed a pension. In his Majesty's "Reulis and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottish Poesie," published in 1584, the royal critic quotes some of Montgomery's poems, as examples of the different styles of verse. In his latter years, he seems to have fallen into misfortunes. His pension was withheld from him. He was also involved in a tedious law-suit before the Court of Session, and he was for some time the tenant of a gaol. One of his minor pieces is entitled "The Poet's Complaynte against the Unkindnes of his Companions, when he wes in Prissone." His best known production is his allegorical poem of "The Cherrie and the Slae," on which Ramsay formed the model of his "Vision," and to one particular passage in which he was indebted for his description of the Genius of Caledonia. It was first published in 1595, and reprinted in 1597, by Robert Waldegrave, "according to a copie corrected by the author himselfe." Another of his compositions is styled "The Flyting betwixt Montgomrie and Polwart." He also wrote "The Minde's Melodie," consisting of Paraphrases of the Psalms, two of which were printed by Ramsay in his Evergreen. Foulis of Glasgow published, in 1751, an edition of his poetry, and Urie of the same place brought out another in 1754. He composed a great variety of Sonnets in the Scotish language; and among the books presented by Drummond to the University of Edinburgh is a manuscript collection of the poems of Montgomery, consisting of Odes, Sonnets, Psalms, and Epitaphs. His death appears to have taken place between 1597 and 1615, in which latter year an edition of his "Cherrie and Slae" was printed by Andrew Hart. In 1822 a complete edition of his poems was published at Edinburgh, under the superintendence of Mr David Laing, with a biographical preface by Dr Irving.

MONTGOMERY, Sir James, of Stanhope, Baronet, an eminent lawyer, was born at Magbie Hill, in Peebles-shire, in 1721. He was educated for the bar, and attained to considerable distinction as an advocate. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748, he was one of the first Sheriffs then named by the Crown, and he was the last survivor of those of this first nomination. He rose gradually to the offices of Solicitor-General and of Lord Advocate, and in 1775 was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. Upon his retirement from the Bench in 1801, he was created a Baronet. His exertions in introducing the most improved modes of agriculture into Peebles-shire gained for him the proud title of "Father of the County." He died April 2, 1803, at the age of 82, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his second son, M.P. for the County of Peebles, and at one time Lord Advocate.

MONTROSE, Marquis of. See Graham, James.

MOOR, James, LL.D., an eminent Greek scholar, the son of Mr Robert Moor, teacher of Mathematics in Glasgow, and his wife Margaret Park, was born in that city, June 22, 1712. He entered the University in November 1725, and while at college acquired much distinction for his proficiency in the ancient languages, mathematics, and geometry. On completing his academical course, he kept a school for some time at Glasgow. He was afterwards tutor in the families successively of the Earls of Selkirk and Kilmarnock, and travelled with his pupils on the Continent. When Dean Castle, the seat of the latter nobleman, was accidentally burnt, Mr Moor lost his valuable collection of books, as well as his manuscript speculations on philological and mathematical subjects. In November 1742 he was appointed Librarian to the University of Glasgow, and in July 1746 he became Professor of Greek there, on which occasion the Earl of Selkirk advanced him L.600, to enable him to purchase the resignation of his predecessor.

In conjunction with Professor Muirhead, he superintended, at the request of the University, a splendid edition of Homer, published by the Foulises of Glasgow, and also edited their Herodotus. His first work was three "Essays," published in 1759. In 1761 he was appointed Vice-Rector of the University, which, in April 1763, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. The latter year he published an Essay in two parts, "On the End of Tragedy, according to Aristotle;" in 1766, an Introductory Essay "On the Prepositions of the Greek Language;" and about the same time, his "Vindication of Virgil from the charge of a Puerility, which was imputed to him by Dr Pearce, in his Notes on Longinus." Besides these, which, with the former Essays, purported to have been "read to a Literary Society in Glasgow, at their weekly meetings within the College," he was the author of several which were never printed. His principal work was his "Elements of Greek Grammar," published in 1770, which, though incomplete in some respects, soon became a standard school-book.

Dr Moor was possessed of considerable poetical powers, and among other pieces, is stated to have been the author of the popular Scots ballad of "The Chelsea Pensioners," which was published in the newspapers at the commencement of the French Revolution, as the production of a young lady. He also contributed a few poems to "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review." He resigned his chair in May 1774, and died unmarried, September 17, 1779. His library and cabinet of medals were purchased by the University.

MOORE, Dugald, a self-taught poet, of very considerable vigour of imagination and expression, was born in Stockwell Street, Glasgow, in August 1805. His father was a soldier in a Highland regiment, but died early in

life, leaving his mother in almost destitute circumstances. While yet a mere child, Dugald was sent to serve as a tobacco-boy in a tobacco-spinning establishment in his native city; an occupation at which very young creatures are often employed, at a paltry pittance, before they are big enough to be apprenticed to other trades. He was taught to read chiefly by his mother; and any education which he received at schools was of the most trifling description. As he grew up, he was sent to the establishment of Messrs Lumsden and Son, booksellers, Queen Street, Glasgow, to learn the business of a copperplate pressman. Here he was much employed in colouring maps, and perhaps to this might be attributed, in some measure, an extraordinary extent and accuracy of geographical knowledge, which he displayed in conversation. His poetical genius early developed itself, and long before it was suspected by those around him, he had blackened whole quires of paper with his effusions, many of which were little inferior to his after efforts, and were, indeed, adopted, with modifications, into his printed works. Dugald found his first patron in his employer, Mr James Lumsden, who, to his lasting credit, gave him every facility for indulging in his literary propensities, and exerted himself successfully in securing for his first publication a long list of subscribers among the respectable classes of Glasgow. This work was entitled "The African, and other Poems," and appeared in 1829. In the following year Dugald published another volume, entitled "Scenes from the Flood, the Tenth Plague, and other Poems;" and in 1831 he produced a volume larger and more elegant than the previous ones, entitled "The Bridal Night, the First Poet, and other Poems." The success of these several publications enabled their author to set up as a bookseller and stationer in his native city, where he acquired a good business; some of what are called "the best houses in town" bestowing on him, in virtue of his talents, a share of their lucrative custom. Dugald, indeed, may be cited as one of the few poets whose love of the Muses, so far from injuring his business, absolutely established and promoted it. In 1833 he published "The Bard of the North, a series of poetical Tales, illustrative of Highland Scenery and Character;" in 1835, "The Hour of Retribution, and other Poems;" and in 1839, "The Devoted One, and other Poems." This completes the list of his publications; but when it is considered that each, six in number, was of considerable size, and contained a great number of pieces, it will be at once acknowledged that his muse was in no ordinary degree prolific. Most of his productions are marked by strength of conception, copiousness of imagery, and facility of versification. Dugald Moore died, after a short illness, of inflammation, January 2, 1841, while yet in the vigour of manhood. He was never married, but resided all his life with his mother, to whom he was much attached, and whom his exertions had secured in a respectable competency. He was buried in the Necropolis of Glasgow, where a monument is to be erected to his memory, from a subscription, raised among his personal friends only, to the amount of one hundred pounds.

MOORE, Jacob, an eminent landscape painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and went to Rome about 1773, where he attained considerable reputation. He was employed by the Prince Borghese to conduct the alterations which were made in the gardens of his villa, near the Porta Pinciana, executed in imitation of the modern style of gardening now practised in England, for which he was liberally remunerated. He died of a fever at Rome in 1793, leaving a respectable property to his relations.

MOORE, John, M.D., an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, the son of an Episcopalian Divine,

was born at Stirling in 1730. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and began the study of medicine and surgery under the care of Dr Gordon, an eminent practitioner in that city. At the same time, he attended the anatomical demonstrations of Professor Hamilton, and the medical lectures of the celebrated Dr Cullen, then Professor of Medicine at Glasgow. In 1747 he went to the Netherlands, where the allied army was then serving, and attended the Military Hospitals at Maestrecht. Soon after, he was recommended by Dr Middleton, Director-General of Military Hospitals, to the Earl of Albemarle, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, then quartered at Flushing, and was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of that regiment, which he accompanied to Breda. On the conclusion of peace in the summer of 1748, he returned to England.

After remaining some time in London, during which he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr William Hunter, Mr Moore went over to Paris to prosecute his studies in the Hospitals of that city. Soon after his arrival, the Earl of Albemarle, then British Ambassador at the Court of France, appointed him surgeon to his household. Two years afterwards, he was induced to become the partner of his old master, Dr Gordon, surgeon at Glasgow; and on the latter subsequently commencing practice as a physician, Mr Moore went into partnership with Mr Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy in Glasgow College.

In the spring of 1772, Mr Moore obtained the diploma of M.D. from the University of Glasgow. He was soon after engaged by the Duchess of Argyle as medical attendant to her son, the Duke of Hamilton, who was in a delicate state of health; and whom he accompanied to the Continent, where he spent five years in travelling with his Grace. On their return in 1778, Dr Moore removed his family from Glasgow to London, and in 1779 he published "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," in 2 vols. 8vo, which passed through several editions, and was translated into the French, German, and Italian languages. In 1781 appeared a Continuation of this work, under the title of "A View of Society and Manners in Italy," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1786 he published his "Medical Sketches," which, though favourably received by the public, is said to have given offence to some individuals in the profession. His next work was a novel which appeared in 1789, entitled "Zelucco," containing interesting delineations of society and manners. In the summer of 1792 he paid a short visit to Paris, and on his return he published "A Journal during a Residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December, 1792. To which is added, an Account of the most Remarkable Events that happened at Paris from that time to the Death of the late King of France," 2 vols. 8vo; which was followed, in 1795, by "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution," also in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1796 he produced another novel, entitled "Edward, or various Views of Human Nature;" and in 1800, a third, called "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners, in various Countries." He also edited a collected edition of Smollett's Works, with the Life of the Author, and was a correspondent of Robert Burns. Dr Moore died at London, February 20, 1802.

MOORE, Sir John, one of the most distinguished British Commanders of modern times, eldest surviving son of the subject of the preceding article, by his wife, a daughter of Professor Simson, of the University of Glasgow, was born at Glasgow, November 13, 1761. He received the rudiments of his education at the High School of his native city, and at the age of eleven accompanied his father, who was engaged as travelling physician

to the Duke of Hamilton, to the Continent, where he acquired a knowledge of most of the European languages, and had the opportunity of being introduced at several Foreign Courts. In 1776, through the interest of his Grace, he obtained an Ensign's Commission in the 51st foot, and joined his regiment at Minorca early in 1777. After being initiated into the forms of military discipline by the veteran General Murray, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 82d regiment, which had been raised by the Duke of Hamilton for immediate service, with which he embarked to America, where he served till the conclusion of the war in 1783, when his regiment being reduced, he was put upon half-pay. On his return to Britain, with the rank of Captain, he resumed the studies of fortification and field tactics, and on the change of ministry, which soon followed the peace, he was, by the Hamilton influence, elected to represent the Lanark district of burghs in Parliament. In 1787 he obtained the rank of Major in the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, and in 1788 he exchanged into his former regiment, the 51st. In 1790 he succeeded, by purchase, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and in 1791 he went with his regiment to Gibraltar.

In 1794 Colonel Moore was ordered to accompany the expedition for the reduction of Corsica, and at the siege of Calvi he was appointed by General Charles Stuart to command the reserve, at the head of which he gallantly stormed the Mozzello fort, amidst a shower of bullets, hand-grenades, and shells, that exploded among them at every step. Here he received his first wound, in spite of which he mounted the breach with his brave followers, and drove the enemy before them. Soon after the surrender of the garrison, he was nominated Adjutant-General, as a step to farther promotion.

A disagreement having taken place between the British Commander, General Stuart, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Viceroy of the Island, the former was recalled, and Colonel Moore was ordered by the latter to quit Corsica within forty-eight hours. He returned to England in November 1795, and was almost immediately promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the West Indies. He sailed from Spithead February 28, 1796, to join the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby at Barbadoes, where he arrived April 13. His able services under this gallant veteran during the West India campaign, especially in the debarkation at St Lucia, and the siege of Morne Fortunee, were, as the Commander-in-Chief declared in the public orders, "the admiration of the whole army." On the capitulation of St Lucia, Sir Ralph appointed General Moore Commandant and Governor of the Island, a charge which he undertook with great reluctance, as he longed for more active service. But he performed his duty with his accustomed energy and success, notwithstanding the hostility of the natives, and the numerous bands of armed Negroes that remained in the woods. Two successive attacks of yellow fever compelled him to return to England in August 1797, when he obtained the rank of Major-General. In the subsequent December, his health being completely re-established, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to Ireland as Brigadier-General, and during the Rebellion of 1798 he served with great distinction in the south of Ireland, where he defeated a large body of the rebels, and delivered Wexford from the insurgents. By his prudence, he not only controlled the insurrectionary dispositions of the Irish, but maintained the strictest sobriety and discipline among the soldiers under his command.

In the disastrous expedition to Holland, in August 1799, he had the command of a brigade in the division of the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby; and in the engagement of the 2d October, he received two wounds,

which compelled him to return to England. In 1800 he accompanied Abercromby in the expedition to Egypt; and, at the disembarkation of the troops, the battalion which he commanded carried by assault the batteries erected by the French on a neighbouring eminence of sand to oppose their landing. At the battle of Aboukir, March 21, where he was general officer of the day, his coolness, decision, and intrepidity, greatly contributed to the victory, which, however, was dearly purchased with the life of Sir Ralph Abercromby. In this battle General Moore received a dangerous wound in the leg by a musket ball, which confined him first on board one of the transports, and afterwards in the neighbourhood of Rosetta, till the conclusion of the expedition. He returned home in 1801, in time to soothe the last moments of his venerable father; and, upon his death, he generously conferred an annuity on his mother, the half of which only she would accept. After this period, General Moore was encamped with an advanced corps at Sandgate, on the Kentish coast, opposite to Boulogne, preparing for the threatened invasion of the French. As he largely enjoyed the confidence of the Duke of York, then Commander-in-chief, he was engaged, at his own request, in a camp of instruction, in training several regiments as light infantry, and the high state of discipline to which he brought them was of essential service in the subsequent campaigns in the Peninsula. Towards the end of 1804, General Moore's merits induced the King to confer on him the Order of the Bath. In 1806 he was sent to Sicily, where he served under General Fox, and in the following year he was appointed Commander-in-chief of all the troops in the Mediterranean. In May 1808 he was dispatched, at the head of 10,000 men, to Sweden, with the view of assisting the gallant but intractable Sovereign of that country, Gustavus Adolphus IV., in the defence of his dominions, then threatened by France, Russia, and Denmark; but refusing to comply with the extravagant demands of that eccentric monarch, he was placed under arrest. He had the good fortune, however, to effect his escape, and immediately sailed with the troops for England. On his arrival off the coast, his landing was prevented by an order to proceed to Portugal to take part in the expedition against the French in that country, under the command of Sir Harry Burrard. After the liberation of Portugal, the troops were preparing to advance into Spain, when a letter from Lord Castlereagh, dated September 25, 1808, arrived at Lisbon, appointing Sir John Moore Commander-in-chief of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, to be employed in the north of the Peninsula, in co-operating with the Spanish forces against the French invaders. He began his march on the 18th of October, and on the 13th of November he reached Salamanca, where he halted to concentrate his forces, and where, distracted by every species of disappointment and false information, and deluded by the representations of Mr Frere, the British Ambassador in Spain, he remained for some time uncertain whether to advance upon Madrid, or fall back upon Portugal. At length, learning that the whole of the disposable French armies in the Peninsula were gathering to surround him, he commenced, on the evening of December 24, a rapid march to the coast, through the mountainous region of Gallicia, and after the most splendid and masterly retreat that has been recorded in the annals of modern warfare, conducted, as it was, in the depth of winter, and while pressed on all sides by the skilful and harassing manœuvres of the pursuing enemy, he arrived at Corunna, on January 11, 1809, with the army under his command almost entire and unbroken. In this memorable retreat 250 miles of country had been traversed, and mountains, defiles, and rivers had been crossed, amidst

sufferings and disasters almost unparalleled, and yet not a single piece of artillery, a standard, or a military trophy of any kind, had fallen into the hands of the pursuing enemy.

Finding that the transports, which had been ordered round from Vigo, had not arrived, Sir John Moore quartered a portion of the troops in the town of Corunna, and the remainder in the neighbouring villages, and made the dispositions that appeared to him most advisable for defence against the enemy. The transports anchored at Corunna on the evening of the 14th, and the sick, the cavalry, and the artillery, were embarked in them, except twelve six-pounders, which were retained for action. Several general officers, seeing the disadvantages under which either an embarkation or a battle must take place, advised Sir John Moore to send a flag of truce to Soult, and open a negotiation to permit the embarkation of the army on terms; but, with the high-souled courage of his country, Moore indignantly spurned the proposal as unworthy of a British army, which, amidst all its disasters, had never known defeat. The French, assembled on the surrounding hills, amounted to 20,000 men, and their cannon, planted on commanding eminences, were larger and more numerous than the British guns. The British infantry, to the number of 14,500, occupied a range of heights, inclosed by three sides of the enemy's position, their several divisions, under the command of Generals Baird, Hope, Paget, and Frazer, being thrown up to confront every point of attack. About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, a general movement was observed along the French line ; and on receiving intelligence that the enemy were getting under arms, Sir John Moore rode immediately to the scene of action. The advanced pickets were already beginning to fire at the enemy's light troops, who were pouring rapidly down the hill on the right wing of the British. Early in the battle Sir David Baird, leading on his division, had his arm shattered with a grape-shot, and was obliged to leave the field. At this instant the French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced beneath a shower of balls. They were still separated from each other by stone walls and hedges. A sudden and very able movement of the British gave the utmost satisfaction to Sir John Moore, who had been watching the manœuvre, and he cried out, "That is exactly what I wished to be done." He then rode up to the 50th regiment, commanded by Majors Napier and Stanhope, who had got over an inclosure in their front, and were charging most valiantly. The General, delighted with their gallantry, exclaimed, "Well done, the 50th! Well done, my majors!" They drove the enemy out of the village of Elvina with great slaughter. In this conflict, Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Major Stanhope received a ball through his heart, which killed him instantaneously. Sir John Moore proceeded to the 42d, and addressed them in these words, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" They rushed on, driving the French before them. In this charge they were accompanied by Sir John, who sent Captain (now Sir Henry) Hardinge to order up a battalion of Guards to the left flank of the Highlanders, upon which the officer commanding the light company, conceiving that, as their ammunition was nearly expended, they were to be relieved by the Guards, began to withdraw his men; but Sir John, perceiving the mistake, said, "My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming, and you have your bayonets." When the contest was at the fiercest, Sir John, who was anxiously watching the progress of the battle, was struck in the left breast by a cannon ball, which carried away his left shoulder, and part of the collar bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh. The violence of the stroke threw him from

his horse. Captain Hardinge, who had returned from executing his commission, immediately dismounted, and took him by the hand. With an unaltered countenance he raised himself, and looked anxiously towards the Highlanders, who were hotly engaged. Captain Hardinge assured him that the 42d were advancing, on which his countenance brightened. Hardinge tried in vain to stop the effusion of blood with his sash, then, with the help of some Highlanders and Guardsmen, he placed the General upon a blanket. He was lifted from the ground by a Highland sergeant and three veteran soldiers, and slowly conveyed towards Corunna. In raising him, his sword touched his wounded arm, and became entangled between his legs. Captain Hardinge was in the act of unbuckling it from his waist, when he said, in his usual tone, and with the true spirit of a soldier, "It is as well as it is; I had rather it should go out of the field with me." When the surgeons arrived, he said to them, "You can be of no service to me; go the soldiers, to whom you may be useful." As he was borne slowly along, he repeatedly caused those who carried him to halt and turn round, to view the field of battle; and he was pleased when the firing grew faint in the distance, as it told of the retreat of the French.

On arriving at his lodgings he was placed on a mattress on the floor. He was in great agony, and could only speak at intervals. He said to Colonel Anderson, who had been his companion in arms for more than twenty years, and who had saved his life at St Lucia, "Anderson, you know that I always wished to die in this way." He frequently asked, "Are the French beaten?" And at length when told that they were defeated on every point, he exclaimed, "I hope the people of England will be satisfied; I hope my country will do me justice." He then spoke affectionately of his mother and his relatives, inquired after the safety of his aid-de-camps, and even at that solemn moment mentioned those officers whose merits had entitled them to promotion. A few seconds after, he died without a struggle, January 16, 1809. The ramparts of the citadel of Corunna were selected as the fittest place for his grave, and there he was buried at the hour of midnight, "with his martial cloak around him." The chaplain-general read the funeral service of the Church of England by torch-light; and on the succeeding day, when the British were safely out at sea, the guns of the French paid the wonted military honours over the grave of the departed hero. Soult afterwards raised a monument to his memory on the spot. A monument has also been erected at Glasgow, and another in St Paul's Cathedral, by order of Parliament.

MORISON, JAMES, an ingenious religious writer, the son of a bookseller in Perth, was born there in 1763. He was educated under Mr Court, the author of the "History of Perth," and of "Notes on Gaul's Gabions." By his father he was brought up to his own business, and was for some time in a bookseller's shop at Leith. In 1778 he returned to Perth, where, at the age of sixteen, he married. He carried on his business in his native city till 1809, when he died of cholera morbus. Having seceded from the Society of Glasites, of which he had been for many years a member, he founded a distinct sect of his own, and became its minister. He published "Bibliotheca Sacra, or a Dictionary of the Bible;" and an "Introductory Key to the Scriptures," the object of which latter work is to prove that the Gospel was preached in Paradise.

MORISON, JAMES, an extraordinary non-professional quack, styling himself "The Hygeist," was the youngest son of Alexander Morison, Esq., and was born at Bognie, Aberdeenshire, 1770. His family was one of high respectability in that county, and John Morison, Esq., late M.P.

for Banffshire, was his second brother. In early life he studied at the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards at Hanau, in Germany. After finishing his education, he became a merchant at Riga, but subsequently went to the West Indies, where he acquired considerable property. Having from his sixteenth year suffered very severely from ill health, he was induced to return to Europe, and in 1814 he settled at Bourdeaux, where for some years he resided in great respectability. After "thirty-five years' inexpressible suffering," he declares that he at last accomplished his own cure. "I had passed," he says, "my fiftieth year before I first saw the true light that guided me to health; and from my sixteenth year I had passed a life of disease, physical misery, and woe." He describes himself as having undergone every imaginable course of medical treatment, except laudanum and bleeding, every mode of diet and system of living, the mechanical attempts of the truss-maker, and the operations of the surgeon's knife, all without obtaining relief. He went to the West Indies in the hope of experiencing benefit from a hot climate, and he subsequently returned to Europe to try the effects of another change. In 1822 he began to think for himself in medical matters, and "resolved to place his confidence in the Vegetable Universal Medicines, as the only rational purifiers of the blood and system," and by the use of which he had, "comparatively speaking, renewed his youth." Having thus, as he is careful to show, derived relief himself from his vegetable pills, he proceeded to announce his discovery to the public, with the view of diffusing its benefits among his suffering fellow-creatures, and also of enriching his own pocket. Accordingly, in 1825, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Some important Advice to the World, or the Way to prevent and cure the Diseases incident to the Human Frame, demonstrated and based upon Principles agreeable to Nature, and suited for all Climates and Constitutions; with an Account of the Author's own Case. By James Morison, Gent. (not a Doctor.") This was followed by several other essays, which are now collected together into a volume, entitled Morisoniana, with a portrait of the author prefixed, from a picture by Clint. In consequence of the extensive and constant system of puffing to which Mr Morison had recourse, "the Universal Medicines" soon became highly popular and productive, particularly in the West of England; and in 1828 he formed an establishment in Hamilton Place, New Road, London, which he dignified with the title of "The British College of Health," and of which he appointed himself President, and Mr Thomas Moat, of Plymouth, Vice-president. In his latter years Mr Morison resided at Paris, where he died May 3, 1840. The profits arising from the sale of his medicines were very great; and in ten years he is said to have paid to Government, for medicine stamps, no less a sum than L.60,000! The principal ingredient of his pills is stated to be gamboge; and the implicit swallowing of them has, in some cases in England, led to a coroner's inquest.

MORISON, Robert, M.D., an eminent physician and botanist of the seventeenth century, was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and received his education at Marischal College. In June 1639 he signalized his zeal in the cause of the King, by appearing in arms at the battle of the Bridge of Dee, where he was dangerously wounded in the head. Soon after his recovery, his attachment to the royal cause obliged him to retire to France, when, fixing his residence at Paris, he applied assiduously to the study of botany and anatomy, and took the degree of M.D. at Angers in 1648. His reputation as a botanist induced the Duke of Orleans to appoint him, in 1650, to the charge of the royal gardens at Blois, of the plants in which he afterwards published an ac-

curate catalogue, under the title of "Hortus Regius Blesensis." While in this situation he was introduced by that prince to Charles II.; and on the Restoration he removed to London, where he was appointed by the King his Physician and Royal Professor of Botany, with a yearly pension of L.200. In 1669 he published his "Præludium Botanicum," and soon after he was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford. In 1672 appeared his "Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio Nova," in which he adopted a new method of botanical arrangement, and the substance of which is incorporated in the "Plantarum Historia," two volumes of which were published at Oxford in 1678, and a third was added after the author's death by Jacob Bobart. Dr Morison died at London in 1683, aged 63.

MORISON, Thomas, a learned physician of the sixteenth century, was born at Aberdeen, and studied at the University of Montpelier, at which he is supposed to have taken a degree. In 1593 he published at Frankfort a treatise, "De Metallorum Causis et Transubstantiatione," and in 1594 he produced at Edinburgh a work on the Popedom, entitled "Papatus; seu depravatæ Religionis Origo et Incrementum;" both dedicated to James VI. The latter volume, which is now exceedingly rare, is said to be highly prized by the learned for its singular erudition. He was the friend of Lord Bacon, with whom, as well as with his brother, Mr Anthony Bacon, he maintained a correspondence. We are also informed that he was employed to furnish intelligence from Scotland to the Earl of Essex. From a letter addressed to him by Bacon, dated "from his chambers in Gray's Inn," in 1603, soliciting his influence with the King in his favour, it appears that Dr Morison's death must have taken place after that year, though Dempster places it in 1601.

MOTHERWELL, William, a highly-gifted poet, was born in Glasgow, October 13, 1797. His family originally belonged to Stirlingshire, where for several generations they resided on a small property of their own, called Muirmill. At an early age he was placed under the care of an uncle in Paisley, and after receiving a good education, was apprenticed to the Sheriff-Clerk of the county, with the view of following the legal profession. On the termination of his apprenticeship he was employed for some time by Dr Robert Watt in assisting in the compilation of that valuable and useful work the "Bibliotheca Britannica," in which occupation he displayed a passionate love of antiquarian lore, that characterized all his after years. Having early begun to "try his 'prentice-hand" on poetry, he about the same time contributed some pieces to a small periodical published at Greenock, called "The Visitor." At the age of twenty-one he was appointed Deputy to the Sheriff-Clerk at Paisley, which office he held for about ten years. In the year 1819 he contributed an Essay on the Poets of Renfrewshire, to a collection of Songs and other poetical pieces published at Paisley, and entitled "The Harp of Renfrewshire," in which a few of his own productions also appeared. He subsequently became Editor of a work of a somewhat similar nature, but of higher pretensions and greater merit, being a valuable collection of ballads, published in parts, and completed in 1827, under the title of "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern," illustrated by a most interesting historical introduction and notes, which exhibited his extensive acquaintance with the ballad and romantic literature of Scotland.

In 1828 Mr Motherwell became Editor of the "Paisley Advertiser," a paper of Conservative politics, which he conducted with spirit and success for nearly two years. At the same time he edited the "Paisley Magazine," a monthly periodical, which, though it displayed much talent and liveliness, only existed for a year.

The public, somehow or other, are sadly neglectful of the claims of new magazines, and many have been consigned to cold oblivion that deserved a better fate. In the beginning of 1830, on the retirement of Mr M'Queen, the able and well-known advocate of the West India interests, from the "Glasgow Courier," Mr Motherwell was engaged as Editor of that Journal, and he continued to conduct it till his death. He entered upon the editorship at a period of great public excitement, when the principles he supported, those of Conservatism, were, for the time, exceedingly unpopular; but with a high and chivalrous disregard of personal considerations, he advocated the cause which he conscientiously believed to be the true one with signal intrepidity, unflinching zeal, and consummate ability, and for upwards of five years sustained with distinction the character of one of the oldest and most respectable newspapers in Scotland. Of Motherwell it may be truly said, that "he gave up to party what was meant for mankind,' for politics, in a great measure, thus withdrew him from the more congenial pursuits of literature. He did not, however, wholly forsake poetry, for, in 1832, a volume of his "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," was published by Mr David Robertson of Glasgow, and was most favourably received. A few months previously he had furnished his friend, Mr Andrew Henderson, with an able and interesting preface for his collection of Scotish Proverbs, in which he showed a thorough acquaintance with the "saws" and sayings of his countrymen. The same year he contributed a number of pieces in prose and verse to "The Day," a periodical then published at Glasgow. His Memoirs of Peter Pirnie, a Paisley Bailie, formed one of the most amusing papers in that publication. In 1834-5 he superintended with Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, an elegant edition of the works of Burns, in 5 volumes, published by Fullarton and Co., Glasgow. A large amount of the notes, critical and illustrative, was supplied by him.

Mr Motherwell was of short stature, but stout and muscular. The engrossing and exciting nature of his duties, (the *Courier* being published three times a-week,) combined with other causes, gradually undermined his health, and he was latterly subject to occasional attacks of illness. On the evening of 31st October 1835 he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and though medical aid was speedily procured, in less than three hours, during which he scarcely spoke, he died, (November 1,) in his 39th year. He was interred in the Necropolis of his native city, sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

As a poet, Mr Motherwell possessed genius and originality of a high order. His principal characteristics are purity of spirit and depth of feeling. His ballad compositions are simple, but full of truth and pathos. His most exquisite productions are "Jeanie Morrison" and "My Head is like to rend, Willie," which, especially the former, no one possessing any sensibility can read without tears. There is a touching tenderness about them both which appeals at once to the best sympathies of our nature; and they approach nearer to the sweetness and simplicity of some of the songs of Burns than any poems of the kind in the language. His "Sword-Chant of Thorstein-Raudi," and similar pieces, are distinguished by a spirit of warlike enthusiasm which stirs the heart like the blast of a trumpet. Personally, he was endeared to his friends by many admirable qualities:—kindness of heart, generosity of disposition, and urbanity of manner, were not the least striking features of his character. He left various manuscripts, finished and unfinished, among which is a prose work, embodying the wild legends of the Norsemen, a department of literature to which he was much devoted. A new edition of his works, comprising a selection from these manuscripts, is con-

templated by his friend, Mr P. A. Ramsay.

MUNRO, Sir Thomas, a distinguished civil and military officer in India, was born at Glasgow, May 27, 1761. He was educated for the mercantile profession, but his father, a respectable and once affluent merchant of Glasgow, having become involved in his circumstances, in consequence of the Revolt of our American colonies, with which he principally traded, young Munro, in the end of 1779, proceeded to Madras as an infantry cadet, in the service of the East India Company. His conduct, during Lord Cornwallis' Mysore war against Hyder Ali, attracted the notice of Government, and after he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, his talents and discretion obtained for him, in August 1788, the appointment of Assistant in the Intelligence Department. In this capacity he served under the orders of Captain Alexander Read, in the occupation of the ceded district of Guntoor, until the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Saib in 1790, when he again took the field with the army, and remained with it till the hollow peace of March 1792. On the cession by Tippoo of the Baramahl, he was again employed, under Captain Read, in the civil administration of that district till 1799. In the ensuing campaign Captain Munro served in the army of Lord Harris, as Secretary to his friend Colonel Read, who commanded a detached force; and, after the fall of Seringapatam, he was appointed with Captain, afterwards Sir John, Malcolm, Joint Secretary to the Commissioners for the settlement of Mysore. He was soon after nominated, by Lord Mornington, then Governor-General, to the charge of the civil administration of Canara, a wild and rugged province on the western or Malabar coast of the Peninsula. In May 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Major; and, having established order and tranquillity in Canara, he applied for and obtained the superintendence of the extensive and valuable provinces ceded by the Nizam in commutation of his subsidy; and in this new field, where he continued for seven years, he not only achieved the complete organization of a disturbed and barbarous territory, but so far gained the confidence and good-will of the inhabitants as to be styled by them "The Father of the People."

In 1804 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1808, after twenty-eight years' uninterrupted service in India, he revisited his native country. On the renewal of the Company's charter, he was, for many days consecutively, examined before a Committee of the House of Commons. In 1813 he attained the rank of Colonel, and in 1814 he married Jane, daughter of Richard Campbell, Esq. of Craigie, Ayrshire, by whom he had two sons. In the latter year he returned to Madras, as the head of a Commission of Inquiry into the Judicial Administration of our Eastern dominions, for which his vigorous and comprehensive understanding, his long and extensive experience, and his habits of laborious research, rendered him peculiarly qualified.

In the war with the Pindarries and Mahrattas in 1817 and the following year, he greatly distinguished himself. Being in the neighbourhood of Soondoor, where he had been sent as Commissioner to take charge of the districts ceded to the Company by the Peishwa, he was appointed by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to undertake the reduction of the rebellious feudatory of Soondoor, and he was shortly after vested with a separate command of the reserve, with the rank of Brigadier-General, under orders from the Marquis of Hastings. With a very inadequate force he immediately entered upon active measures, and fortress after fortress was surrendered at his approach. Mr Canning, in moving, March 4, 1819, the thanks of the House of Commons to the Marquis of Hastings and the army in India for their splendid ser-

vices in the war of 1817 and 1818, thus describes the conduct of Munro on the occasion:—"To give some notion of the extent of country over which these actions were distributed, the distance between the most northern and most southern of the captured fortresses is not less than 700 miles. At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze, and without opportunities of early and special notice, was employed a man whose name I should have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Colonel Thomas Munro, a gentleman of whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging when he was examined at their bar, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, and than whom England never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some time past have been rather of a civil and administrative than of a military nature, was called, early in the war, to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than 500 or 600 men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans, and marched into the Mahratta territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. The population which he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him, or taken by assault on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving everything secure and tranquil behind him."

At the conclusion of the war he resigned his military command, and, accompanied by his family, he again visited England, where he arrived in 1819. In November of that year he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Companion of the Bath. In 1820, with the rank of Major-General, he returned to Madras as Governor of that Presidency; and, as a farther reward of his distinguished services, he was created a Baronet, June 30, 1825. The Burmese war prevented him from retiring from India so early as he wished; and, sacrificing his personal wishes and convenience to the public service, he retained his office till its conclusion. At length, in 1827, he made every arrangement for returning to enjoy his well-earned honours in his native land, and before his departure proceeded to pay a farewell visit to the people of the Ceded Districts, for whom he had continued to feel a strong interest, but was attacked on July 5 with cholera, then prevalent in the country, and expired on the 6th at Puteecoodah, near Gooty, where he lies interred. An equestrian statue, by Chantry, has been erected to his memory at Madras. In 1830 was published "The Life of Sir Thomas Munro, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Private Papers. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig." 3 vols.

MURE, Sir William, of Rowallan, a poet of the seventeenth century, was born in 1594. He was the eldest son of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, by a sister of Alexander Montgomery, the poet. He obtained an excellent classical education, and, before his twentieth year, attempted a poetical version of the story of Dido and Æneas. His principal work is his "True Crucifix for True Catholics," which appeared at Edinburgh in 1629. The year previously he had published a translation, in English Sapphics, of Boyd of Trochrig's beautiful Latin poem, "Hecatombe Christiana;" and in "The Muses' Welcome" is an address by Mure of Rowallan to King James, on his visit to Scotland in 1617. During the Civil War, Sir William

Mure took arms on the popular side. In the first army raised against the King, he commanded a company in the Ayrshire regiment, and was a Member of the Convention of 1643, by which the Solemn League and Covenant was ratified with England. In the beginning of 1644 he accompanied the Scots army which marched to the aid of the Parliamentary cause, and was wounded at the battle of Longmarston Moor, July 2. He was also present at the storming of Newcastle, in the following month. On the revision of Roos's Psalms by the General Assembly in 1650, a version by Mure of Rowallan was employed to assist the Committee on the occasion. He died in 1657. Specimens of his poems, many of which are still in manuscript, will be found in Lyle's "Ancient Ballads and Songs," published at London in 1827. Sir William Mure was twice married, first, in 1615, when only twenty-one, to Anna, daughter of Dundas of Newliston, by whom he had five sons and six daughters; and, secondly, to Dame Jane Hamilton, Lady Duntreath, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Patrick, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1622.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, D.D., a celebrated self-taught philologist, was born at Dunkitterick, in the parish of Minnigaff, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, October 22, 1775. His father was a humble Galloway shepherd, an occupation followed by his ancestors for several generations, and for which he himself was originally designed. He was taught to read by his father, who was in his seventieth year at the time of his birth, and when about seven years old, he was employed on the hills in herding sheep. The poverty of the family, and the remote situation of their hut, prevented his being sent early to school, and in fact he would never have obtained any regular instruction at all, had not a brother of his mother, named William Cochrane, offered in May 1784 to be at the expense of sending him to school, and boarding him for a short time in New Galloway. Bad health, however, obliged him to return home before he had been six months at school, and for more than four years after this he had no opportunity of resuming his attendance. In the meantime, he was employed as usual as a shepherd boy, and for about three years the Bible, and what "ballads and penny stories" he could pick up, formed his only reading. In the end of 1787 he engaged to teach throughout the winter the children of two neighbouring farmers, and as a remuneration, he received sixteen shillings, part of which he immediately laid out in the purchase of books. Soon after he began to give irregular attendance for a short time at the school of Minnigaff, chiefly for the purpose of improving his arithmetic, with the view of becoming a merchant's clerk. In 1790, having obtained a cheap copy of Ainsworth's Dictionary, he began the study of Latin, and in May of that year commenced to learn French. In the summer of 1791 he again attended school for about three months, and read with avidity whatever books he could anywhere borrow, whether in English, French, Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, for so great was his application, that he had made himself master of all these languages within the space of only about eighteen months, and that chiefly by his own unaided exertions. In the winter of 1792-3 he again engaged in teaching, when he received, as he informs us, for his labours, about thirty shillings. During the same winter he went in the evenings to a school at Bridgend of Cree, where he remained for about three months and a half. The whole period of his school attendance, scattered over a space of eight years, did not exceed thirteen months; but every spare hour was given to study, and as he himself tells us, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, occupied all his leisure time. In 1791 he had made himself acquainted with the Abyssi-

nian alphabet, from an inaccurate copy which he transcribed from an odd volume of the Universal History. The Arabic letters he had learnt previously from Robertson's Hebrew Grammar. He had purchased the same year, for a trifle, a manuscript volume of the Lectures of Arnold Drackenburg, a German Professor, on the lives and writings of the Roman authors, from Livius Andronicus to Quintilian, which he afterwards translated, and in 1794 offered his version to the booksellers at Dumfries, with a number of poems which he had composed, chiefly in the Scotish dialect, but neither of the two booksellers in that town would undertake the publication. During this visit to Dumfries he was introduced to Burns, the poet, who treated him with great kindness, and gave him some useful hints as to his poetry.

The fame of his extraordinary acquirements having extended to Edinburgh, in November 1794 he was invited to that city, when he underwent an examination before Principal Baird and two of the other city clergymen. The extent and accuracy of his classical attainments made such an impression on these gentlemen, that they exerted their influence to procure for him a free attendance at the classes in the University, and contributed to his means of subsistence during the first two years of his academic career. At the end of that period he obtained a bursary, or exhibition, from the city, and soon after was able to support himself by private teaching. He continued to devote himself with all his wonted enthusiasm to the study of languages, and after having attained to a knowledge of all those spoken in Europe, he commenced his investigations into the Oriental tongues, and of the six or seven dialects of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic language, in particular, he made himself completely master. The latter circumstance induced Mr Constable, the publisher, to employ him in 1802 to superintend a new edition of "Bruce's Travels to discover the Source of the Nile," which appeared in seven volumes 8vo, in 1805, with a Life of the Author prefixed, and a mass of illustrative notes. The Life of Bruce he afterwards enlarged and published separately. He had previously contributed several miscellaneous pieces to the Scots Magazine, of which he was at one time editor.

Having passed through the usual College course, to qualify him for the ministry in the Church of Scotland, he was appointed in 1806 assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr Muirhead, Minister of Urr, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and on the death of the latter in 1808, he succeeded to the full incumbency of the parish. In 1812 he became a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh, and among the numerous testimonials of his qualifications which were published on the occasion, was one from the late Mr Salt, Envoy to Abyssinia, whose admiration of the deep erudition and extensive research displayed in his edition of Bruce's Travels, caused him, on his return to England in February 1811, to recommend him to the Marquis of Wellesley, "as the only person in the British dominions" adequate to translate an Ethiopic letter which he had brought from the Governor of Tigre to George III. In remembrance of Mr Murray's services in translating this letter, a pension of L.80 was after his death granted by his Majesty to his widow. He was elected Professor of Oriental Languages on July 8, by a majority of two votes, and a few days thereafter the Senatus of the University conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was not destined, however, to occupy long a chair which he was so admirably qualified to fill. On October 31 he entered upon the discharge of his professional duties in a weak state of health, and continued with the utmost ardour to teach his classes during the winter. At the commencement of the Session he pub-

lished his "Outlines of Oriental Philology," an elementary work, designed for the use of his students. In the beginning of February a new impression of his edition of Bruce's Travels also made its appearance. Soon after, his illness assumed such an alarming aspect as to prevent his lecturing, though he continued his literary labours to the last, having been the very day before his death engaged nearly twelve hours in arranging his papers, &c. He died on the morning of April 15, 1813, in the 37th year of his age. In his latter years he had written a work of great learning, entitled "History of European Languages," which was published after his death in 2 vols. 8vo, under the auspices of Sir Henry Moncreiff and Dr Scot of Corstorphine. By his wife, whom he married while residing at Urr, Dr Murray had a son and daughter, the latter of whom died in 1821.

MURRAY, Sir David, Bart., of Gorthy, a poet of the beginning of the seventeenth century, was the younger son of Murray of Abercairney, by a daughter of Murray of Tullibardine, and was Keeper of the Privy Purse to Prince Henry, eldest son of James VI., "thereunto appointed by his Highnes' speciall dyrreicon and commaundemente." He was the author of a very rare volume of poems, dedicated to Prince Henry, entitled "The Tragicall Death of Sophonisba, written by David Murray, Scoto-Brittaine, printed by John Smethwick, in Saint Dunstan's Churchyard, in Fleet Street, 1611," to which is added, "Cœlia, containing certaine Sonets and Small Poems." This volume, with a few other pieces by Sir David, was reprinted in 1823 for the Bannatyne Club, the Editor of which reprint erroneously describes the author as having been tutor, instead of Keeper of the Privy Purse to Prince Henry. The work itself is so very scarce, that at the sale of Mr Finlay's library, an original edition of Sophonisba sold for no less a sum than thirty-two guineas. Among the commendatory tributes prefixed, there is one from John Murray, a cousin of the author, and another by Drayton. Prince Henry died November 6, 1612, and Sir David attended his funeral, sitting in a chariot at the feet of the "lively effigy," or figure, which represented the deceased Prince lying in state. What became of him afterwards is not known. We learn from a rare tract of four pages, preserved in the University Library at Edinburgh, among the books presented by Drummond of Hawthornden, that in 1615 he published at Edinburgh a Paraphrase of the 104th Psalm, and that in 1616 he addressed an elegant Sonnet to his friend Drummond. His poetry is praised for the easiness of the versification, and the more than customary purity of the language.

MURRAY, James, a learned divine, was born at Dunkeld in 1702, and studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. After being licensed for the ministry he refused a living in Scotland, and repaired to London, where, it is said, he was elected assistant preacher to the congregation in Swallow Street. He afterwards became tutor in the family of James Duke of Athole. He wrote a work, entitled "Aletheia, or a General System of Moral Truths and Natural Religion," published at London in 1747, in the form of letters, in 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1758.

MURRAY, John, M.D., an eminent chemist and physician, was educated at Edinburgh, where he attained to high distinction as a lecturer on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. He was the author of "Elements of Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo, 1801, second edition, 1810; "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols. 8vo, 1804; "A System of Chemistry," 4 vols. 8vo, 1806; "Supplement to the System of Chemistry," 8vo, 1809; and "A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols. 8vo, 1810. These

works, from the spirit of profound and accurate analysis which they display, and from the force, clearness, and precision of their statements, became deservedly popular at the time of their appearance. Dr Murray, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, contributed also several excellent papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Nicholson's Journal, and the Philosophical Magazine. He died in the prime of life and reputation July 22, 1820.

MURRAY, PATRICK, fifth Lord Elibank, a learned and accomplished nobleman, eldest son of Alexander fourth Lord, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr George Stirling, surgeon in Edinburgh, was born in February 1703. He was admitted Advocate June 22, 1723, but not with any view of practising at the bar. The same year he entered the army, and on his father's death in 1735 he succeeded to the family honours. In 1740, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he accompanied the Expedition, under Lord Cathcart, to Carthagena, of which he wrote an account, which, we are informed, remains in manuscript in the library of the Board of Trade. After residing for some years in Cambridgeshire, his Lordship returned to Edinburgh, where he spent the latter period of his life. By the literati of that city he was much esteemed for the acuteness of his understanding, the agreeableness of his manners, and the extent and variety of his information. In 1758 he published at Edinburgh, "Thoughts on Money, Circulation, and Paper Currency;" and soon afterwards, an "Inquiry into the Origin and Consequences of the Public Debts." In 1765 he produced "Queries relating to the proposed Plan for altering Entails in Scotland;" and in 1773, "A Letter to Lord Hailes, on his Remarks on the History of Scotland." When Dr Johnson visited Edinburgh, Lord Elibank addressed a letter to him, and he had afterwards various conversations with the learned lexicographer, all of which are duly recorded by Boswell in his "Tour to the Hebrides." In 1774 his Lordship issued a work on the mode of electing the representative Scots Peers, entitled "Considerations on the present state of the Peerage of Scotland," which attracted considerable notice at the time of its publication. In politics his Lordship belonged to the Opposition, and he is now known to have maintained a secret correspondence with the exiled house of Stuart. He married in early life the Dowager Lady North and Grey, daughter of Cornelius de Young, Lord of Elmeet, in Holland; and died, without legitimate issue, August 3, 1778, in the 76th year of his age.

A younger brother of his Lordship, the Hon. Alexander Murray, who was so enthusiastic a Jacobite as to propose leading an insurrection in favour of the Pretender, was in 1750 committed a close prisoner to Newgate, by order of the House of Commons, for violent interference with a Westminster election. As he refused to express contrition on his knees, he was detained in confinement till the succeeding June, when he was released by a prorogation of Parliament. Not choosing to put himself again in the power of the House of Commons, in November of the same year, he went to reside in France, where he was styled Count Murray. He remained in exile till April 1771, when he was recalled by a letter from the Privy Council. He died unmarried in 1777.

The fourth and youngest brother of Lord Elibank, the Hon. James Murray, also attracted during his life a considerable share of public attention, by his conduct as an officer during the American War. He was one of the brigadiers of Wolfe's army, at the taking of Quebec, and distinguished himself by his defence of that city when nominated its Governor. He was, in the next war, appointed to the government of Minorca; and, in his defence of Fort St Philip in 1781 and 1782, displayed the most heroic traits

of fidelity and valour. The fort having been for some time closely besieged by the combined forces of France and Spain, under the Duke de Crillon, the most strenuous efforts were made to obtain possession of it; but the assailants, being repulsed in all their attacks, the Duke took the opportunity of a communication relative to an exchange of prisoners to offer the British Governor, through his aide-de-camp, Captain the late Sir George Don, one million of money, together with a foreign peerage, to surrender the place. General Murray immediately notified the proposition in orders to the garrison, and sent an indignant letter to the commander of the allies. The garrison, reduced to great extremities, three-fourths of the men being cut off by the scurvy, was at length compelled to capitulate, and they marched out with all the honours of war, declaring that the surrender was made to God alone. General Murray died June 18, 1794.

MURRAY, the REGENT, see STUART, JAMES, EARL OF MURRAY.

MURRAY, SIR ROBERT, one of the founders and the first President of the Royal Society, was the son of Sir Robert Murray of Craigie, by a daughter of George Halket of Pitferran. He is supposed to have been born about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and received his education partly at St Andrews and partly in France. Early in life he entered the French army, and became so great a favourite with Cardinal Richlieu that he soon obtained the rank of Colonel. He returned to Scotland about the time that Charles I. took refuge with the Scots army; and, while his Majesty was with the latter at Newcastle in December 1646, he formed a plan for the King's escape, which was only frustrated by Charles' want of resolution. "The design," says Burnet, "proceeded so far that the King put himself in disguise, and went down the back stairs with Sir Robert Murray; but his Majesty, apprehending it was scarce possible to pass through all the guards without being discovered, and judging it highly indecent to be catched in such a condition, changed his resolution, and returned back." In May 1651, being then in Scotland with Charles II., he was appointed Justice-Clerk, an office which appears to have remained vacant since the deprivation of Sir John Hamilton in 1649. A few days after he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in the succeeding June was nominated a Lord of Session, but he never exercised the functions of a Judge. At the Restoration he was reappointed a Lord of Session, and also Justice-Clerk, and made one of the Lords Auditors of the Exchequer; but these appointments were merely nominal, to secure his support to the government; for, though he was properly the first who had the style of Lord Justice-Clerk, he was ignorant of the law, and it does not appear that he ever sat on the bench at all. He was high in favour with the King, by whom he was employed in his chemical processes, and was, indeed, the conductor of his laboratory. He was succeeded in the office of Justice-Clerk in 1663 by Sir John Home of Renton; and in 1667 he had a considerable share in the direction of public affairs in Scotland, when, not being so obstinately bent on the establishment of Episcopacy as some of his colleagues, an unusual degree of moderation marked for a time the proceedings of the government. Sir Robert's principal claim to distinction, however, consists in his having been one of the founders of the Royal Society of London, and its first President. "While he lived," says Bishop Burnet, "he was the life and soul of that body." He was a member of almost all its committees and councils, and besides assisting in obtaining its charter, in July 1622, and in framing its statutes and regulations, was indefatigably zealous in promoting its interests in every respect. Several of his papers, chiefly on the phenomena of the tides, on the mineral of Liege, and on other scientific subjects, are inserted among

the early contents of the Philosophical Transactions. Sir Robert Murray, who had married a sister of Lord Balcarres, died suddenly, in his pavilion, in the Garden of Whitehall, July 4, 1673, and was interred at the King's expense in Westminster Abbey.

MURRAY, THOMAS, an eminent portrait painter, was born in Scotland in 1666; and at an early age went to London, where he became a pupil of Riley, State-painter to Charles II., and successor to Sir Peter Lely. He painted portraits with great success and credit; and being employed by the royal family, as also by many of the nobility, he acquired, in the course of time, a considerable fortune. The portrait of Murray, by himself, is honoured with a place in the gallery of painters at Florence. He died in 1724.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, first EARL OF MANSFIELD, a celebrated lawyer and statesman, the fourth son of David, fifth Viscount Stormont, was born at Perth, March 2, 1705. He was removed to London in 1708, and in 1719 was admitted a King's Scholar, at Westminster School. In June 1723 he was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical attainments. In 1730 he took the degree of M.A., and afterwards travelled for some time on the Continent. Having become a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar at Michaelmas term 1731. His abilities were first displayed in appeal cases before the House of Lords, and he gradually rose to eminence in his profession. In 1736 he was employed as one of the Counsel for the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh, to oppose in Parliament the Bill of Pains and Penalties, which afterwards, in a modified form, passed into a law against them, on account of the Porteous riots. For his exertions on this occasion, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh in a gold box. In November 1742 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the room of Sir John Strange, who had resigned. About the same time he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, as Member for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. His eloquence and legal knowledge soon rendered him very powerful in debate, and as he was a strenuous defender of the Duke of Newcastle's ministry, he was frequently opposed to Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; these two being considered the best speakers of their respective parties. In March 1746 he was appointed one of the managers for the impeachment of Lord Lovat, and the candour and ability which he displayed on the occasion received the acknowledgments of the prisoner himself, as well as of the Lord Chancellor Talbot, who presided on the trial.

In 1754 Mr Murray succeeded Sir Dudley Ryder as Attorney-General, and on the death of that eminent lawyer, in November 1756, he became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Immediately after he was created a Peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. He was also, at the same time, sworn a Member of Privy Council, and, contrary to general custom, became a Member of the Cabinet. During the unsettled state of the ministry in 1757, his Lordship held, for a few months, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and during that period he effected a coalition of parties, which led to the formation of the administration of his rival Pitt. The same year, on the retirement of Lord Hardwicke, he declined the offer of the Great Seal, which he did twice afterwards. During the Rockingham administration in 1765, Lord Mansfield acted for a short time with the Opposition, especially as regards the Bill for repealing the Stamp Act. As a judge, his conduct was visited with the severe animadversions of Junius, and made the subject of much unmerited attack in both Houses of Parliament. He was uniformly a friend to religious toleration, and on various occa-

sions set himself against vexatious prosecutions founded upon oppressive laws. On the other hand, he incurred much popular odium by maintaining that, in cases of libel, the jury were only judges of the fact of publication, and had nothing to do with the law, as to libel or not. This was particularly shown in the case of the trial of the publishers of Junius' letter to the King. In October 1776 he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl of Mansfield, with remainder to the Stormont family, as he had no issue of his own. During the famous London riots of June 1780, his house in Bloomsbury Square was attacked and set fire to by the mob, in consequence of his having voted in favour of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and all his furniture, pictures, books, manuscripts, and other valuables, were entirely consumed. His Lordship himself, it is said, made his escape in disguise, before the flames burst out. He declined the offer of compensation from government for the destruction of his property. The infirmities of age compelled him, June 3, 1788, to resign the office of Chief Justice, which he had filled with distinguished reputation for thirty-two years. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, principally at his seat at Caen Wood, near Hampstead. He died March 20, 1793, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Earldom, which was granted again by a new patent in July 1792, descended to his nephew, Viscount Stormont. A life of Lord Mansfield, by Holliday, was published in 1797, and another, by Thomas Roscoe, appeared in "The Lives of British Lawyers," in Lardner's Cyclopædia.

MYLNE, JAMES, an ingenious poet, was born at Suttie Barns, near Haddington, June 4, 1737. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh; but preferring agriculture to any of the learned professions, he took a lease of the farm of Lochill, where he died in December 1788. In 1790 appeared at Edinburgh, "Poems, consisting of Miscellaneous Pieces, and Two Tragedies, by James Mylne of Lochill." Soon after the author's death, the Rev. Peter Carfrae wrote a long letter to Burns, inclosing some of Mr Mylne's verses, in which he says, "He was a man highly respectable for every accomplishment and every virtue which adorns the character of a man and of a Christian. To a great degree of literature, of taste, and poetic genius, was added an invincible modesty of temper, which prevented, in a great degree, his figuring in life, and confined the perfect knowledge of his character and talents to the small circle of his chosen friends. He was untimely taken from us, a few weeks ago, by an inflammatory fever, in the prime of life, beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and lamented by all who have any regard for virtue or genius." From Burns' answer to Mr Carfrae, and another letter on the subject to Mrs Dunlop, both of which will be found in his published correspondence, it should seem that he did not think a great deal of the specimens submitted to him of Mr Mylne's poetic powers.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an eminent architect, was born at Edinburgh, January 4, 1734. His father, Thomas Mylne, an architect and magistrate of that city, belonged to a family who held the hereditary office of master-mason to the Kings of Scotland for five hundred years, till the Union of the two crowns. Young Mylne received his education in his native city, and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he resided for five years. In September 1758 he gained the first prize in the Academy of St Luke, in the first class of architecture, and was unanimously elected a member of that body, the necessary dispensation having been obtained from the Pope, on account of his being a Protestant. He was also elected a member of the Academies of Florence and Bologna. He subsequently visited Naples and

Sicily, and his professional skill and classical knowledge enabled him to illustrate several obscure passages in Vitruvius. His account of this excursion, with his fine collection of drawings, which he intended for publication, was left in manuscript to his son, but never published. After making the tour of Europe he repaired to London, where his plan for constructing a Bridge at Blackfriars was preferred to those of twenty other candidates, and he was employed to superintend that vast public undertaking; which was commenced in 1760. It was the first structure of the kind erected in Great Britain, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipsis were substituted for semicircles; and the great superiority of Mr Mylne's mode of centreing, though disputed at the time, is now universally allowed. Amongst others, Dr Johnson came forward to condemn the form of the arch, but the short controversy that took place between Mr Mylne and his illustrious opponent, on this occasion, did not prevent their afterwards becoming intimate friends. The bridge was completed in 1769, for the exact sum specified in Mr Mylne's estimate, namely, L.153,000; his own remuneration being an annual salary of L.300, with five per cent. on the money actually laid out on the work. This bridge has recently undergone extensive repairs, the carriage-way being lowered, and a new road made, on the system of Macadam.

On completing the bridge, Mr Mylne was appointed Surveyor of St Paul's Cathedral, and he it was who suggested the felicitous inscription, placed over the entrance of the choir, to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, ending, "Si monumentum requiras, circumspice?" Among the buildings erected, altered, or repaired by him, may be enumerated Rochester Cathedral; Greenwich Hospital, of which he was clerk of the works for fifteen years; King's Weston, the seat of Lord De Clifford; Blaze Castle, near Bristol; the Duke of Northumberland's house on the banks of the Thames at Sion; and other edifices in England; and Ardincaple House, and Inverary Castle, in Scotland. He died May 5, 1811, at the New River Head, London, where he had long resided as Engineer to that Company. In 1770 he married Mary, sister of Mr Home, surgeon, by whom he had nine children, and of these one son and four daughters survived him.

N.

NAPIER, John, of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, was born at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. He was descended of an ancient family who had been long settled in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton; and was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Napier of Edinbellie and Merchiston, who was Master of the Mint to James VI., by his first wife Janet, only daughter of Sir Francis Bothwell, a Lord of Session, and sister of Adam, Bishop of Orkney. At the time of his birth, his father was only sixteen years old. Though usually styled Baron, Napier was simply laird or proprietor of Merchiston, and in Scotland persons of that class sat in Parliament under the denomination of Lesser Barons. He was educated at St Salvator's College, St Andrews, which he entered, it is stated, in 1562–3. He afterwards, according to Mackenzie, spent several years in France, the Netherlands, and Italy; and on his return to his native country, about 1571, he applied himself closely to the study of

mathematics. It is conjectured that he acquired a taste for this branch of learning during his residence abroad, especially in Italy, where at that period there were a considerable number of mathematicians of reputation.

While at College, during his "tender years and bairn age," he contracted an intimate friendship with a Roman Catholic gentleman, whom he styles his "familiar," and frequently defended the Reformers and their doctrines against his attacks. At the same time, he was also an attentive hearer of the sermons of that worthy Englishman, Mr Christopher Goodman, on the Apocalypse, and his interpretation of its mysteries, as applied to the Papists, determined him, to use his own words, "with the assistance of God's Spirit, to employ his study and diligence to search out the remanent mysteries of that holy booke." The fruits of this resolution appeared in his "Plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St John," published at Edinburgh in 1593; in the dedication of which to the King, he urged his Majesty to attend to the enforcement of the laws and the protection of religion, beginning reformation "in his own house, family, and Court." From this work it appears that, amidst his various mathematical speculations, Napier paid some attention also to the cultivation of poetry, for prefixed is a metrical address to Antichrist, and certain versified prophecies out of the Oracles of Sybilla are annexed. The same year (1593) he was chosen by the General Assembly one of the Commissioners appointed to assemble at Edinburgh to counteract the designs of the Roman Catholics for the overthrow of the Reformed faith, then recently established. In 1596 he published a "Letter to Anthony Bacon, (brother of Lord Bacon,) entitled Secret Inventions, profitable and necessary in these days for the Defence of this Island, and withstanding Strangers, Enemies to God's Truth and Religion;" the original of which is preserved in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth.

Napier had for several years directed his inquiries to the discovery of a short and expeditious method of calculation, to facilitate the solution of trigonometrical problems, and at length his efforts were crowned with the most complete success. In 1614 he produced his book of Logarithms, by which the science of astronomy and the arts of practical geometry and navigation have been wonderfully aided and advanced. The work, entitled "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio," was dedicated to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. This important discovery soon made his name known all over Europe, and Kepler dedicated his Ephemerides to the Inventor of the Logarithms, considering him the greatest mathematician of his age. In his last work, styled "Rabdologiæ, seu Numeratio per Virgulas," in two books, published in 1617, Napier describes a method of performing the operations of multiplication and division by means of a number of small rods, which continue to be known and used by the name of Napier's Bones. This illustrious mathematician died at Merchiston Castle, April 3 or 4, 1617, and was buried in the church of St Giles' at Edinburgh. He was twice married, first in 1571, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a son and a daughter; secondly, to Agnes, daughter of James Chisholm of Cromlix, in Perthshire, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. His eldest son Archibald, who succeeded him, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., and in 1627 raised to the peerage of Scotland by the title of Baron Napier, which continues to be borne by his descendants.

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, a celebrated artist, the father of the Scotish school of landscape painting, was born at Edinburgh in 1757, and received his elementary education in that city. In his youth he went to

London, and became the apprenticed pupil of Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet, at that period one of the most esteemed portrait painters of the metropolis. He afterwards repaired to Italy, where he pursued his studies for several years in the society of the best Roman artists of the time, and in the fellowship of some contemporary students from England, whose names have since become classic in English art. On his return to his native city he commenced practising with great success as a portrait painter; and to his friendship with Burns, the world is indebted for the only authentic portrait which exists of our national poet. The natural bias of Mr Nasmyth's mind, however, was towards landscape painting; and the pleasure he derived from the execution of some pieces in that branch of art, and the applause with which they were received, induced him almost entirely to abandon portraits, and to devote himself to the painting of landscapes. The distinctive characteristics of his chaste and elegant compositions are well known. His industry was so unceasing, and his name so popular, that his productions found their way into many of the mansion-houses in England and Scotland, besides gracing the walls of more humble domiciles innumerable.

Mr Nasmyth numbered among his early employers many of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, and as he was frequently invited as a guest to their country seats, his sound judgment and great knowledge of scenic effect enabled him, in many instances, to suggest important improvements for the beautifying and adornment of their pleasure-grounds. His advice in this delightful department of art being eventually much sought after, he was induced to adopt it as a lucrative branch of his profession. And it is not too much to say that to his suggestions and plans, and to the principles he promulgated, much of the beauty of some of the finest park scenery of Scotland is to be attributed. In the improvement of his native city he was at all times of his life much interested; and not a few of the most ingenious and beneficial changes in the street architecture of Edinburgh may be traced to his invention.

For many years he employed a considerable portion of his time in giving tuition in the principles and practice of his art; and from this source he derived a larger income than any teacher who has yet succeeded him. Most of the living landscape painters of Scotland may be said to have, in some measure, sprung from his school, although his peculiar manner is not to be traced in their works. He took an active interest in all the institutions established in Edinburgh for the promotion of art. He was one of the few distinguished members of the original Society of Scotish Artists; one of the first elected associates of the Royal Institution, to whose exhibitions he became a principal contributor; and although his great age, at the period of the union of the artists of that body with the Royal Scotish Academy, prevented his joining their institution, he allowed himself to be named as an honorary member, and ever continued to feel deeply interested in its prosperity. The fineness of his intellect, and the freshness of his fancy, continued unimpaired to the end of his labours. His last work of all was a touching little picture, entitled "Going Home." He died at Edinburgh, April 10, 1840, aged 83. Soon after his return from Italy he married the sister of Sir James Foulis of Woodhall, Colinton, by whom he had a large family, who have all inherited, in a greater or less degree, their father's skill and genius in the arts. Peter, the eldest son, is the subject of the succeeding notice. George and James, the two youngest of the family, are now the leading partners in the firm of Nasmyths, Gaskell, and Company, engineers, Patricroft, near Manchester.

NASMYTH, PETER, a distinguished painter, eldest son of the preceding,

was born at Edinburgh, in 1786. He early evinced an extraordinary capacity for art, and a no less ardent inclination to study it in the school of nature. Instead of attending to the lessons of his schoolmaster, the truant boy was frequently found with a pencil in his hand, drawing some old tree, or making out the anatomy of a hedge-flower. Finding it a vain effort to keep him to his books, his parents at last, after many attempts, allowed him to take his own course, and to follow out in his own way the dictates of his powerful genius. On one occasion, when going on a sketching excursion with his father, Peter had the misfortune to injure his right hand; but, nothing disheartened, with his left hand he made some admirable sketches, which are now eagerly sought after by collectors for their truth and fidelity. His ingenuity suggested many contrivances to facilitate the study of nature in the stormy atmosphere of his native mountains. One of these was a travelling tent, which is mentioned as having been more creditable to his enthusiasm than to his mechanical skill. At the age of twenty he proceeded to London, where his wonderful talents were soon appreciated, and his landscapes were universally acknowledged to be unrivalled by those of any contemporary artist in their peculiar and highly beautiful walk of rural and forest scenery. Possessing a character intensely English, many of them vie with the works of Ruysdael and Hobbima, who seem to have been his favourite masters. Without being a copyist of their manner, he may be said to have infused their spirit into his works, and he was honourably distinguished by the name of the English Hobbima. So high is the estimation in which his pictures are held, that many of them have sold for more than ten times the sum which the artist received for them, and there is scarcely a collection of any note in England that does not boast the possession of a landscape by Peter Nasmyth.

In his habits he is described as having been peculiar. From the age of seventeen, in consequence of sleeping in a damp bed, he had been afflicted with total deafness. Shut out, in consequence, in some measure from society, he was too apt to indulge, in his loneliness, in excesses which gradually undermined his constitution. Illness, when it came, found a frame unprepared to resist it. A short time previous to his death he was seized with a severe fit of influenza, from which he had not quite recovered when he went to Norwood to make a study of one of those picturesque scenes, in the execution of which he was unsurpassed. A severe cold was the consequence of this exposure. He was thrown back upon his bed, from which he never again rose. During a thunder-storm, when too weak to support himself upright, he wished the curtains to be drawn aside, and begged his sisters to lift him up, that he might register the splendour of its effects in his memory. And in that situation, so characteristic of his attachment to art, his spirit passed away. He died at South Lambeth, near London, August 17, 1831, aged 45.

NESBIT, or NISBET, ALEXANDER, an eminent antiquary and heraldic writer, the youngest son of Lord President Nesbit of Dirleton, was born at Edinburgh in 1672. He was educated for the law, but devoted his time almost exclusively to the study of antiquities. His first work, published at Edinburgh, in 1702, was entitled "Heraldical Essay on Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency; shewing the Ancient and Modern Practice of differencing Descendants." In 1718 he produced "An Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories;" and the same year appeared a work of a different description, being his collection of "Decisions of the Court of Session from 1655 to 1687," with his Law Doubts. His principal work, the "System of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical, with the true Art of Blazon, with Cuts," which is consi-

dered the best treatise on that subject in the English language, was published at Edinburgh, in two vols. folio, in 1722–42. A second edition appeared in 1804, price five guineas. He also wrote a vindication of Scotish antiquities, which remains in manuscript in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. He died at Dirleton, in 1725, aged 56.

NEWTON, Sir Adam, an accomplished scholar and courtier, was born in Scotland, and educated in France, where he governed the first class of the College of Saint Maixant, in Poitou, in the reign of Henry III. While in that situation he appears to have conformed to the Popish religion, but on his return to Scotland he professed himself a zealous Protestant. About 1600 he was nominated tutor to Prince Henry, eldest son of James VI., whom he accompanied to England; and, although not in orders, was, by command of the King, installed Dean of Durham, September 27, 1606. In 1610 he was appointed Secretary to the Prince, and after the death of his royal pupil, in 1612, was made Treasurer to Prince Charles. In April 1620 he was created a Baronet, as Sir Adam Newton of Charlton, in Kent, which manor was conferred on him by grant from the Crown. By desire of his Majesty, he translated into Latin the work which King James wrote against Conrade Vorstius, and also the first six books of "Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent;" and he has been much praised for the neatness and perspicuity of his Latin style. In September 1628 he succeeded Fulk Greville, Lord Brook, as secretary to the Marches of Wales, and died January 13, 1629. By his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he had five daughters and two sons, both of whom successively enjoyed the baronetcy, which became extinct in 1700.

NICOL, John, an enterprising mariner, was born in the village of Currie, near Edinburgh, in 1755. He served his time to the business of a cooper, but almost from his cradle he had a strong desire to see foreign countries; and, in 1776, he entered on board the tender then stationed in Leith Roads, from whence he was drafted to the Proteus of 20 guns. To this ship he was appointed cooper, and sailed for Canada. After remaining there for some time, the Proteus proceeded with a convoy to the West Indies, and afterwards to Newfoundland. He was next ordered on board the Surprise, 28-gun frigate, Captain Reeves commander, and in her was engaged in the short but severe action with the Jason of Boston, commanded by Captain Manley, of which he gives a very interesting account in his "Life and Adventures," published at Edinburgh in 1822. He next served in the Leviathan, Greenlander; and on his return to England went out to the West Indies in the Cotton Planter. In 1785 he sailed on a voyage of discovery round the world in the King George, Captain Portlock, in company with the Queen Charlotte, Captain Dixon. They remained a considerable time among the Sandwich Islands, especially at Owhyee, being the first ships that had arrived there after the murder of Captain Cook. His next remarkable voyage was in the Lady Julian, a vessel which carried out female convicts to New South Wales. Altogether he served in twelve different ships; twice he circumnavigated the globe; three times he was in China; twice in Egypt; and more than once he sailed along the whole landboard of America, from Nootka Sound to Cape Horn, which he twice doubled. In June 1794 he was impressed into the Edgar, 74, Captain Knowles, and was present in the action off Cape St Vincent, and also at the blockade of Cadiz, and at the battle of Aboukir. About 1801 he returned to Edinburgh, where he married and settled; but, in the latter years of his life, was reduced to great poverty, insomuch that he was obliged to wander through the streets to pick up a few coals to warm his

aged limbs. Speaking of his lonely and destitute condition, he says, in his interesting little narrative, "After I came home, I little thought I should ever require to apply for a pension, and, therefore, made no application until I really stood in need of it. I have been a wanderer and the child of chance all my days; and now only look for the time when I shall enter my last ship, and be anchored with a green turf upon my breast; and I care not how soon the command is given." He was found dead in his bed in October 1825, having, to all appearance, died without a struggle.

NICOLL, ALEXANDER, D.C.L., an eminent oriental scholar, was the youngest son of John Nicoll, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, where he was born, April 3, 1793. His parents belonged to the Scotish Episcopal Communion, in the principles of which he was strictly educated. He received the first rudiments of learning at a private seminary; and, after being for some time at the parish school, he was sent in 1805 to the Grammar School of Aberdeen. Having soon after obtained a small bursary, he attended the classes of Latin and Greek at the Marischal College of that city; and, at the close of his first Session at College, he gained the prize of the silver pen, bestowed on the best Greek scholar in the first class. In 1806 he entered the class of mathematics, then taught by Dr Hamilton, the celebrated writer on finance, and also attended the prelections of Professor Beattie in natural and civil history. In 1807 he went to Oxford, having been informed that there was a vacancy at Baliol College, in one of the exhibitions on Snell's foundation. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen to Dr Parsons, the Master of the College, and was at once elected to the vacant exhibition. For the next four years he prosecuted his studies with great diligence and success, and in 1811 obtained the degree of B.A. In 1813 he turned his attention to the Oriental languages, and of these soon acquired an extensive knowledge, on account of which he was appointed one of the Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian Library. In 1817 he received deacon's orders, and became curate of one of the churches in Oxford. He now applied himself to cataloguing the Oriental Manuscripts in the Bodleian, a very arduous task, when it is considered that these amounted to about thirty thousand. After preparing and publishing a Catalogue of the MSS. brought from the East by Dr E. D. Clarke, he set himself to complete the unfinished General Catalogue of the Eastern MSS., which had been begun about a hundred years before by Uri, the celebrated Hungarian. His first fasciculus of this great work made his name known throughout Europe. He had made himself master of so many of the modern languages, that it was commonly said of him that he could walk to the great wall of China without requiring an interpreter. In June 1822, on the promotion of Dr Richard Lawrence to the Archbishopric of Cashel, Nicoll was, without solicitation on his part, appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, to which chair was attached the Canonry of Christ Church. He soon after took the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He died of bronchitis, September 24, 1828, in the 36th year of his age. He was twice married, first to a Danish lady, who died in 1825; secondly to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, Editor of the Oxford Septuagint, who wrote a Memoir of Dr Nicoll, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his Sermons. By his second wife he had three daughters, who survived him.

NICOLL, ROBERT, one of the most precocious poets that has appeared of late years in Scotland, was born January 7, 1814, at Tullybeltane, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire. His parents were poor but virtuous cottagers, and unable to give their son even an ordinary education. At an early age he was sent to a neigh-

bouring farmer to tend cattle; and, amidst the romantic scenery of his native county, he laid the foundation of much that is excellent in his writings. When he was seventeen years old he was apprenticed to a grocer in Perth, and, on the expiry of his apprenticeship, he went to reside in Dundee, where he contrived to support himself by keeping a small circulating library. In 1835 he published a thin volume, entitled "Poems and Lyrics," which received from the periodicals of the day a degree of praise seldom bestowed upon the work of so young a man; for he was then only twenty-one years of age. The most elaborate notice of the volume appeared in Tait's Magazine, in which a high estimate is given of his poetical powers. In the summer of 1836 Mr Nicoll became Editor of a Newspaper published weekly at Leeds, called "The Leeds Times." At the time of his entering on this Journal its circulation was only a thousand, but, before he left the paper, it had increased to nearly four times that number, a fact which shows the characteristic force and vigour of his mind, and the untiring perseverance with which he followed out every undertaking in which his heart was engaged. We believe it was his close application to the duties of this paper which first undermined his health, and hastened the termination of his too brief career. At the urgent request of his friends in Edinburgh he resigned his situation and returned to Scotland, in the hope that his native air would in some measure aid in restoring him. With a kindness highly honourable to him, Mr John Johnstone, printer, Edinburgh, received him into his house, and every means which the best medical skill could suggest was tried for his benefit, but in vain. He gradually declined, and breathed his last, December 9, 1837. His remains were interred in North Leith burying-ground. In private life Mr Nicoll was universally respected. His talents were of a very high order, and his writings full of promise. His disposition was frank, social, and kindly; his feelings warm and generous, and his friendships lasting. A volume of his Poems is now in the press for behoof of his bereaved mother, with a Memoir by his steady and affectionate friend, Mrs Johnstone, authoress of "Clan Albyn," "Elizabeth de Bruce," &c.

NIMMO, ALEXANDER, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, in 1783. His father was originally a watchmaker, but latterly kept a hardware shop. From the Grammar School of his native town, Alexander was sent for two years to the College of St Andrews, and finally completed his education at the University of Edinburgh. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and the bent of his mind was early directed towards the higher branches of mathematics and algebra. At the age of nineteen he was appointed Rector of the Inverness Academy by the unanimous vote of the proprietors, after a severe competition with other candidates, during an examination which lasted three days. Whilst in this situation he was, at the recommendation of Mr Telford, first employed in a public capacity by the Parliamentary Commissioners for fixing and determining the boundaries of the Scotish Counties; and his services in this undertaking, which were performed during the vacations, gave great satisfaction to his employers. His report on the occasion, which is of considerable length, is one of the most interesting documents of the kind ever published. Soon after he was again recommended by Mr Telford to the Commissioners for reclaiming the Bogs of Ireland. In this situation he became well acquainted with the habits and wants of the Irish peasantry; and his reports and maps of the Irish bogs were in the highest degree creditable to him. After completing the bog surveys, he visited France, Germany, and Holland, and personally inspected the great public works of those nations. On his return he

was employed in the construction of Dunmore harbour—a work of immense magnitude and utility, on a shore much exposed to the roll of the Atlantic, and where the depth of water at the extremity of the pier exceeds that of the Plymouth Breakwater. He was also engaged by the Fishery Board in making surveys of the harbours of Ireland, and constructing harbours and piers; and by the Ballast Board to make a chart of the whole coast, which was executed with great skill and accuracy. Besides these labours he compiled a book of sailing directions of St George's Channel and the Irish coast. During the great distress of 1822, he was appointed engineer to the Western District of Ireland; and, between that year and 1830, he caused, by the improvement of land and the formation of what may be termed new settlements, an increase of revenue in that district to the amount of not less than L.106,000 per annum. Mr Nimmo's engagements, in extent and variety, were surprisingly great. Upwards of thirty piers or harbours on the Irish coast were built under his direction; also Perth Cawl in South Wales. He designed the Wellesley Bridge and Docks at Limerick; and latterly was engaged in Lancashire projecting a railway from Liverpool to Leeds, and also the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Railway. He was Consulting Engineer to the Duchy of Lancaster, the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, the St Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway, the Preston and Wigan Railway, and Birkenhead and Chester Railway. In addition to his classical and mathematical attainments, he was well versed in modern languages, particularly French, German, Dutch, and Italian. He was also thoroughly acquainted with practical astronomy, chemistry, and geology. To the latter science, in particular, he was much attached, and wrote an excellent paper, showing how it might become available in navigation, which was published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was a member. He was likewise a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mr Nimmo was the author of the article on Inland Navigation in Dr Brewster's Encyclopædia; also, in conjunction with Mr Telford, of that on Bridges, and, with Mr Nicholson, of that on Carpentry. Besides these, he wrote several papers for various periodicals. His evidence on the trial between the Corporation of Liverpool and the Mersey Company is highly interesting to engineers and practical mathematicians. On this occasion he was cross-examined by Mr now Lord Brougham, and he was undoubtedly the only engineer of the age who could at all have competed with the learned counsel's knowledge of the higher mathematics and natural philosophy, on which the whole subject in dispute depended. Mr Nimmo died at Dublin, January 20, 1832, aged 49.

NISBET, Charles, D.D., the first President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, was born at Haddington in 1736. He received his education at Edinburgh, and having studied for the church, officiated for several years as Minister of Montrose. In 1783, when Dickinson College was instituted, he was invited to America to become its President; and in 1785 he entered upon the duties of that station, which he continued to fulfil until his death, January 17, 1804, in the sixtieth year of his age. Dr Nisbet is described as having been an admirable classical scholar, and particularly conversant with Greek. He had such a retentive memory, that at one period of his life he could repeat the whole of the Æneid and of Young's Night Thoughts. He possessed genuine wit, with occasionally a dash of sarcasm. As a preacher he was powerful and impressive, and his disposition is represented as having been sincere, benevolent, and humane.

NISBET, John, of Hardhill, a martyr of the Covenant, was born about 1627. He was lineally descend-

ed from Murdoch Nisbet of Hardhill, in the parish of Loudon, Ayrshire, one of those who, about 1500, were styled the Lollards of Kyle. He spent his youth in military service on the Continent, but returning to Scotland in 1650, he was present at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, and swore the Covenants at the same time that that profligate monarch subscribed them. He soon after married, and went to reside at Hardhill. He was a man of a bold, decided, and straightforward character, and a fine specimen of the Covenanters of his class. In 1664 he incurred the displeasure of the Episcopalian incumbent of his parish, for having had a child baptized by one of the ejected ministers; and in consequence of his attachment to Presbyterianism, he was much exposed to the persecutions of those tyrannical times. In 1666 he joined in renewing the Covenant at Lanark, and in the engagement at Pentland Hills, November 28, where he behaved with great courage and resolution, he was so severely wounded that he was left for dead among the slain. On his recovery he returned home, but was not allowed to remain long in peace, and again taking up arms, he distinguished himself at Drumclog and Bothwell Brig, where he had the rank of Captain. After the defeat and dispersion of the Covenanters, he was denounced as a rebel, and a reward of three hundred merks was offered for his apprehension. Lieutenant Nisbet, a cousin of his own, with a party of Colonel Buchan's dragoons, surprised him and three others in a house called Midland, in the parish of Fenwick, upon a Sabbath morning, in the month of November 1685. His companions were killed upon the spot, but Nisbet was preserved for the sake of the reward. He was carried first to Ayr, and then to Edinburgh, where he was examined before the Privy Council, and finally condemned to be hanged. He behaved with much consistent firmness both during his confinement and at his trial, and he met his death with the utmost fortitude. His execution took place at Edinburgh, December 4, 1685. By his wife, Margaret Law, he had several children, but only three sons survived him, namely, Hugh, James, and Alexander. The second of these was author of the "Private Life of the Persecuted, or Memoirs of the first years of one of the Scottish Covenanters," published from the original MS., at Edinburgh, in 1827.

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OGILBY, JOHN, a poet, critic, and geographer, was born at or near Edinburgh in November 1600. In his youth he removed with his parents to London, where his father, a gentleman of a respectable family, having spent his patrimony, was thrown into the King's Bench Prison for debt, in consequence of which his son's education was much neglected. Being of a diligent and inquiring turn, however, young Ogilby managed to pick up a knowledge not only of the English language, but even of the rudiments of Latin. He afterwards bound himself apprentice to a dancing-master, and acquired considerable proficiency in the art. With the pupils he became so great a favourite, that they furnished him with money sufficient to buy up his indentures, and having established himself as a teacher of dancing, he was soon acknowledged at the head of his profession in the metropolis. While dancing at a masque given by the Duke of Buckingham, by a false step he unfortunately sprained his ankle, and was thereby render-

ed lame for life. In 1633, when the unfortunate Earl of Strafford went over to Ireland as Lord-Deputy, he took Ogilby along with him as teacher of dancing to his children. He also acted occasionally as his Lordship's amanuensis, and became one of the Earl's troop of guards. Having composed poetical versions of some of Æsop's Fables, and a humorous piece, entitled "The Character of a Trooper," the Earl was so much pleased with these productions, that he made him Deputy-Master of the Revels. He now erected a little theatre in Dublin, where he exhibited dramatic entertainments with considerable success and reputation. The breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641 put an end to his prospects in Ireland, and after losing all his property, and being exposed to many vicissitudes, he quitted that country about 1646, but was shipwrecked on his passage to England, and reached London in a most destitute condition.

Soon after he proceeded on foot to Cambridge, where he was patronised by many of the scholars, and contrived to support himself creditably, most probably by the teaching of his old profession of dancing. At the same time, having devoted his attention to classical studies, he became a complete master of the Latin language, and in 1649 published a translation of the works of Virgil, a second edition of which appeared in 1654, with splendid embellishments. In 1651 he had produced "The Fables of Æsop, paraphrased in verse," in one vol. quarto, with recommendatory verses prefixed by Sir William Davenant and James Shirley, the dramatic poet. The success of these works enabled him to remove to London, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of Greek, in 1660 he published a magnificent version of Homer's Iliad, dedicated to Charles II., with engravings by Hollar and other artists, and annotations by Shirley. The same year he published at Cambridge, with the assistance of Dr John Worthington, and other learned men, a superb edition of the "English Bible," embellished with illustrative maps and engravings. A copy of this work was presented to the King, and another to the House of Commons, and from the latter he received a gratuity of L.50.

On the coronation of Charles II. in 1661, Ogilby was employed to supply the Commissioners for managing that ceremony with the poetical part, including the speeches, emblems, mottoes, and inscriptions. He accordingly wrote "The Relation of his Majesty's Entertainment passing through the City of London to his Coronation, with a description of the Triumphal Arches and Solemnity," in ten sheets folio. This work was afterwards, by his Majesty's command, published in an extended form in a large folio volume on royal paper, with five engravings, and is said to have been found useful in succeeding coronations.

In 1662 Ogilby obtained the patent of Master of the Revels in Ireland, when he again went to Dublin, and built a larger theatre than his former one in that metropolis. He soon after returned to England, and in 1665 published a second volume of Translations from Æsop, with some Fables of his own. The same year he produced a translation of the Odyssey, with notes and embellishments.

Though Ogilby's poetry was of inferior merit, he contrived to get rid of his different works as they were published, by means of a lottery, which he prosecuted with such success, opening an office for the same, as to acquire large sums of money. But first the plague, and then the great fire of London, caused a serious interruption to his lottery speculations. In the latter visitation, his house in Whitefriars, with all that it contained, was burnt to the ground. Besides his whole stock of published works, there perished in the flames three unpublished poems of his own, two of them heroic poems, entitled "The Ephesian Matron" and "The

Roman Slave", and the third an Epic, in twelve books, styled "The Carolics," in honour of Charles I. He immediately set about reprinting all his former publications, and revived his lottery scheme, whereby he obtained money to the amount of L.4210, which enabled him to set up a printing office, for the purpose of bringing out works of a geographical nature, to which he had now turned his attention. By his interest at Court he received the appointment of Cosmographer and Geographic Printer to the King, and in this capacity he projected a General Atlas of the World, of which the following parts were all that he lived to complete :—"An Embassy from New Batavia to the Emperor of China," 1669; "Description of Africa," 1670; "Description of America," 1671; "Atlas Japanensis," 1670; "Atlas Chinensis," 1671; "Asia, the first part, being an accurate Description of Persia," 1673–4; and "Britannia, an Historical and Geographical Description of Britain, &c. Part I." These he either compiled himself, or employed assistants to do it for him. He also produced several minor works, illustrative of the topography of England, one of which, entitled "The Traveller's Guide, or a most exact Description of the Roads of England," from his own actual survey, first appeared in 1674, and was afterwards reprinted in octavo, under the title of "Mr Ogilby's and Mr William Morgan's Pocket-Book of the Roads," Morgan being his grandson, and successor as Royal Cosmographer. Besides these works, he issued several Maps of London. Ogilby died September 4, 1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, D.D., a poet of considerable genius, was the son of the Rev. Mr Ogilvie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, where he was born, about 1733. He was educated at the Marischal College, which afterwards honoured him with the degree of Doctor in Divinity. Having been duly licensed for the Church, he was appointed, in 1759, Minister of Midmar, where he continued till his death, in 1814. His life was devoted to literary pursuits, and the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties; and his personal history was only varied by the publication of his numerous works, and an occasional visit to London, where he became acquainted with Dr Johnson, by whom he was much esteemed. In 1758 he published "The Day of Judgement, a Poem;" a second edition of which appeared in 1759, with several odes additional, and a paraphrase of the third chapter of Habakkuk. In 1762 he produced "Poems, on several Subjects," with an Essay prefixed on the Lyric Poetry of the Ancients; in 1763, "Providence, an Allegorical Poem," in three books; in 1765, "Solitude, or the Elysium of the Poets, a Vision," considered the best of his minor pieces; in 1769, "Paradise, a Poem," and two volumes of Poems on several Subjects; in 1777, "Rona, a Poem;" and in 1801, "Britannia, an Epic Poem, in twenty books," to which was prefixed a Critical Dissertation on Epic Machinery. His prose works consist of, "Philosophical and Critical Observations on the Nature, Characters, and various Species of Composition," published in 1774; "An Enquiry into the Causes of the Infidelity and Scepticism of the Times," 1783; "The Theology of Plato, compared with the Principles of the Oriental and Grecian Philosophy," 1793; and "An Examination of the Evidence from Prophecy, in behalf of the Christian Religion," 1802. Scarcely one of Dr Ogilvie's works is known to the general reader, even by name, at the present day. "The truth is," says the writer of his memoir, in the Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, "Ogilvie, with powers far above the common order, did not know how to use them with effect. He was an able man lost. His intellectual wealth and industry were wasted in huge and unhappy speculations. Of all his books, there is not one which, as a whole, can be expected to please the general reader. Noble sentiments, brilliant concep-

tions, and poetic graces, may be culled in profusion from the mass; but there is no one production in which they so predominate, if we except some of his minor pieces, as to induce it to be selected for a happier fate than the rest. Had the same talent which Ogilvie threw away on a number of objects been concentrated on one, and that one chosen with judgment and taste, he might have rivalled in popularity the most renowned of his contemporaries."

ORR, Hugh, an ingenious and enterprising mechanic, was born at Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, January 13, 1717, and was bred to the trade of a gunsmith and door-lock filer. At the age of twenty he went to America, and at first resided for a year at Easton, Massachusetts. He then removed to Bridgewater, where he built a shop, and set up the first tilt-hammer in that part of the country. For several years he was the only maker in that quarter of edge-tools, of which he manufactured many sorts. In 1748 he made five hundred muskets for the province of Massachusetts Bay; and during the revolutionary war, he commenced anew the manufacture of arms. In conjunction with a French gentleman, he established a foundry for the casting of cannon. These were cast solid, and bored. Most of them were iron, but a few were brass. At the same furnace was also cast a great quantity of cannon-shot; which, with the cannon, formed a valuable acquisition to the American patriots, then struggling for independence. Besides spreading the manufacture of edge-tools through various parts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, Mr Orr originated the business of exporting flax-seed from the part of the country in which he resided, and probably gave the first impulse to the manufacturing of cotton. For several years he was elected a senator for the county of Plymouth, and enjoyed the intimacy and confidence of Governor Bowdoin. In private life, his exemplary conduct caused him to be much esteemed, and his attachment to his adopted country was pure and ardent. He died in December 1798, in the 82d year of his age.

OSWALD, John, better known by his assumed name of *Sylvester Otway*, a poet and political writer of most eccentric disposition, was a native of Edinburgh, where his father or mother, it is uncertain which, kept a coffeehouse, celebrated in its day, under the name of John's Coffeehouse. He served an apprenticeship to a jeweller, and followed that occupation till a relation of his died, and left him a considerable legacy. With this money he purchased a commission in the 42d Highlanders, and accompanied his regiment to the East Indies, with the rank of Lieutenant. After remaining there for some time, he quitted the army, and returned to England in 1783. He had obtained a knowledge of Latin and Greek without the assistance of a master; and, during his residence in India, he made himself acquainted with the Arabic. In politics he was a violent Radical; and, soon after his arrival in London, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Review of the Constitution of Great Britain," which, though displaying some ability, is said to have been "full of crude notions, absurd principles, and dangerous speculations." In his habits, Oswald was very singular, and, in imitation of the Brahmins, some of whose opinions he had adopted, he rigidly abstained from animal food. Although a married man, with two sons and a daughter, his poetical effusions were mostly of an amatory cast, and some of them received the approbation of Burns. In 1786 he published a burlesque piece, entitled "Ranæ Comicæ Evangelizantes; or, the Comic Frogs turned Methodists." In 1787 he wrote for a periodical publication called "The British Mercury." The same year he brought out "The Alarming Progress of French Politics," a pamphlet occasioned by the commercial treaty with France. In

1788 he produced "Euphrosyne, an Ode to Beauty;" and in 1789, "Poems," with "The Humours of John Bull, an Operatical Farce." These two appeared under the pseudonym of Sylvester Otway. His last work in London was "The Cry of Nature, or an Appeal on behalf of the Persecuted Animals," 1791.

On the breaking out of the French Revolution, Oswald went to Paris, where, in 1792, he published a new edition of his pamphlet, translated, with considerable additions, which at once gained him admission into the Jacobin Club. With that ferocious body he soon acquired so much influence as to be acknowledged the first of Anglo-Jacobins. He took a leading part in all its transactions, and was nominated by the Revolutionary government to the command of a regiment of infantry, raised from the refuse of Paris and the departments. Being joined by his two sons, on the true principle of equality, he made them both drummers! His severe system of discipline rendered him very unpopular with his men; and having attempted to substitute for the musket in his regiment a pike of superior construction, to render them fit to make or withstand a charge, the soldiers mutinied, and flatly refused to be trained to its use. Colonel Oswald's corps was one of the first of those employed against the Royalists in La Vendee, where he was killed in battle. It is said that his men took advantage of the occasion to rid themselves of their obnoxious commander, and to dispatch also his two sons, and another English gentleman who was serving in his regiment.

OSWALD, Sir John, of Dunnikier, in Fifeshire, a distinguished officer, entered the army when very young, and was engaged in active service for nearly fifty-three years. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 7th foot in March 1789; and, in July 1790, he embarked for Gibraltar. In January 1791 he was appointed captain in an independent company; and, two months after, was transferred to the 3d foot. In July 1793 he was nominated Brigade-Major to General Leland, which situation he resigned upon the grenadier company he commanded being ordered for foreign service. He joined the second battalion of Grenadiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Cradock in November 1793; and, embarking for the West Indies with his battalion, which formed a part of the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, was present at the capture of the Islands of Martinique, St Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and personally engaged in the various actions and sieges of that arduous service. From thence he proceeded to St Domingo, where he remained in garrison till his company was drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers returned to England. In April 1797 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 35th foot, and in 1799 he embarked in the expedition to Holland. He was wounded in the action of September 19, and obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health. For his conduct on this occasion he was particularly thanked by the Duke of Gloucester, then Prince William, to whose brigade he belonged.

In February 1800 he embarked for the Mediterranean with the corps under General Pigot. He landed in Minorca, and thence proceeded to the blockade of Malta, at the capture of which island he was present. He remained there till the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens. On the recommencement of hostilities in 1804, he rejoined his regiment, which he commanded till May 1805, when he was compelled to return to England on account of private affairs, but remained for three months only. In October of the same year he had the brevet of Colonel; and, in February 1806, he joined the army under Sir James Craig. On the troops landing in Sicily he was appointed commandant of Melazzo. In June the same year he commanded the advance destined to cover the disembarkation of

the troops under Sir James Stuart in St Eufemia Bay; on which occasion he defeated a considerable body of the enemy, who attacked his force. He was next appointed to the third brigade of that army, and commanded the same at the battle of Maida. Two days after the action, he marched with the same brigade into Lower Calabria, captured about three hundred French prisoners at Monteleone, with all the enemy's depot, and pushed forward, by forced marches, to the investment of Scylla Castle, the siege of which was confided to him. After a resistance of twenty days, he succeeded in subduing it. He then returned to Sicily with the army; and was, in November, honoured by General Fox with the appointment of Brigadier-General, but this nomination was cancelled by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

In February 1807 he accompanied the corps under Major-General Fraser to Egypt; and was entrusted with the command of the party selected for assaulting the forts in Alexandria, when he stormed and carried the western lines and forts, taking a considerable quantity of artillery, and driving the Turks, who defended them, within the walls. The place capitulated two days after, and Colonel Oswald proceeded as second in command in the second (unsuccessful) expedition against Rosetta. Upon the return of the troops he was appointed Commandant of Alexandria. When the army withdrew to Sicily, he was made Commandant of Augusta by Sir John Moore; and in June 1808 appointed Brigadier-General in the Mediterranean. In October following he returned to Melazzo, where he was second in command of a large force, the charge of disciplining which in a great measure devolved upon him. In 1809 he had the command of the reserve of the army destined for Naples, and on the surrender of Procida, was appointed Commandant of that place. In September the same year he commanded the force employed to expel the enemy from certain of the Ionian Islands. Among these, Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, surrendered to the troops under his orders, whereby nearly 1500 of the enemy were taken or dispersed, and several valuable possessions added to the British dominions. In March 1810 he collected a force, amounting to about 2000 men, and proceeded against Santa Maura, where he landed on the 23d, and at the head of his troops drove the enemy from the town, and stormed the intrenchment. On the 16th April, after eight days open trenches, the fortress capitulated. In this command, in addition to his military duties, General Oswald was charged with the whole civil administration of the different islands. He perfected the organization of the civil and military local government of each; established an advantageous intercourse with the neighbouring Turkish Pachas, and by his firm and equitable sway confirmed the favourable prepossessions which the Greeks generally entertained towards the British name and control. In February 1811 General Oswald was appointed Colonel of the Greek Light Infantry, a corps he had formed and disciplined chiefly from the prisoners of that nation. Upon quitting the Ionian Isles, he received from their respective inhabitants addresses expressive of their sense of the benefits which they had derived from his administration, with an appropriate gift from each. In June 1811 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; and in November of the same year was placed on the Staff of the Western District of England. During that command he succeeded in re-establishing the peace of Bristol, which had been endangered by the fury of a mob stimulated to mischief by seditious harangues.

In August following General Oswald was nominated to the Peninsular Staff. He joined the army under the Marquis of Wellington, October 22, and accompanied it during the severe

cavalry affair of the 23d and 24th. He was placed in command of the fifth division of the army, vacant in consequence of General Leith being wounded, and took the direction of the left of the army, at the moment when warmly engaged, both at Villa Morilla and Palencia. He continued to conduct that division during the remainder of the arduous retreat; and after placing it, with little comparative loss, in cantonments on the Douro, he returned for a short time to Britain.

In May 1812 he rejoined the army on taking the field, when he resumed the command of the fifth division, forming a portion of the left column under the orders of General Sir Thomas Graham, now Lord Lynedoch. He directed that division during the masterly march through the North of Portugal, and the Spanish provinces of Zamora, Leon, and Palencia, till it crossed the Ebro. At the battle of Vittoria he had the command of all the troops composing the advance of the left column, with which he attacked and drove the enemy from the heights. He held the same command during the blockade of St Sebastian, until the return of Sir James Leith on the 30th August, when he continued his services as a volunteer, and accompanied the Lieutenant-General to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. On General Leith being again wounded, the command of the fifth division once more devolved upon General Oswald; but family affairs soon after obliged him to return to Britain.

This distinguished officer was twice honoured with his Sovereign's gracious acknowledgment of services, in which he held chief command; and three times for those in which he held a subordinate situation. Twice by name he obtained the thanks of Parliament; and he bore three medals, one for Maida, one for Vittoria, and one for the siege of St Sebastian. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the Order in 1815; was advanced to the grade of Grand Cross, February 25, 1824, and was invested at Carlton House 9th June following. In July 1818 he obtained the Colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade. In August 1819 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-General, and the 9th October following was removed from the Rifle Brigade to the Colonelcy of the 35th foot. In politics Sir John Oswald was a zealous Conservative, but highly esteemed by all parties. He died at Dunnikier, June 8, 1840. He was twice married; first, in January 1812, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley, uncle to the Duke of Atholl, and that lady having died, February 22, 1827, he married, secondly, in October 1829, her cousin, Emily Jane, daughter of Lord Henry Murray, who survived him.

P.

PANTHER, or PANITER, DAVID, a statesman and prelate of great learning, belonged to an ancient family in Forfarshire, and was Prior of St Mary's Isle, in Galloway, towards the middle of the sixteenth century. He was also Vicar of the church of Carstairs, in the diocese of Glasgow, and Commendator of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. For a considerable time previous to 1545, he was Principal Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor. In that year he was elected to the Bishopric of Ross, but not then consecrated, having been appointed Ambassador from Scotland to the Court of France, where he resided for seven years, and during all that period

he regularly received the revenues of the See. On his return he was consecrated Bishop at Jedburgh, in the presence of the Regent Arran and a splendid company of the nobility. At the request of the King of France he induced the Earl of Arran to resign the regency into the hands of the Queen Dowager, and as a reward for this service, the French Monarch conferred on him an abbey in Poictou. He was one of the Commissioners sent from the Scotish Parliament to England, in 1550, to conclude a peace with that country. When Queen Mary was married to the Dauphin, Panther and several other eminent men went over to Paris to be witnesses of the royal nuptials. This prelate, who is represented as having been a man of the most immoral habits, died at Stirling, October 1, 1558. His official letters, written in elegant Latin, were published by Ruddiman, in two volumes, in 1722–24. The whole of the second volume was composed by the Bishop, the first being the production of his uncle, Patrick Panther, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of St Andrews, and author of a Latin poem, entitled "Valliados," in praise of the heroic exploits of Sir William Wallace.

PARK, Mungo, an enterprising traveller, was the third son and seventh child of a respectable farmer, and was born at Fowlshiels, a farm on the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch, near Selkirk, September 10, 1771. He received the rudiments of his education in his father's family, and was afterwards sent to the Grammar School of Selkirk, where he distinguished himself by his application and proficiency. He was originally intended for the Church, but, preferring the medical profession, at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Mr Thomas Anderson, a respectable surgeon in Selkirk, with whom he resided three years. In 1789 he removed to the University of Edinburgh, where for three successive sessions he attended the customary medical classes. His favourite study at this time was the science of botany, to prosecute his researches in which he made a tour through the Highlands with his brother-in-law, Mr James Dickson, who had settled in London as a nurseryman and seedsman. On leaving college Park repaired to London, and was introduced by Mr Dickson to Sir Joseph Banks, by whose recommendation he obtained the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon to the Worcester, East Indiaman. In February 1792 he sailed for Bencoolen, in the Island of Sumatra, where he collected a variety of specimens in natural history. He returned the following year, and, November 4, 1794, he communicated to the Linnæan Society a paper containing a description of eight new species of fishes from the waters of Sumatra, which was printed in the third volume of their Transactions. Soon after, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, he offered his services to the African Association, and engaged to go out on an expedition to the interior of Africa, for the purpose of exploring the source of the Niger. He sailed from Portsmouth, May 22, 1795, on board the Endeavour, an African Trader, and reached Pisania, a British factory, about 200 miles up the Gambia, July 5. Here he remained five months, learning the Mandingo language, and collecting information as to the habits and customs of the countries in his route. He left Pisania on the 2d of the ensuing December, and reached Yarra, a frontier town of Ludamar, then governed by the chief of a predatory horde of nomade Moors, Feb. 8, 1796. Ali, the Moorish chief, detained him a captive till July 1, when he made his escape. At this time he had been deprived by the Moors of every thing but a horse, with its accoutrements, a few articles of clothing, and a pocket-compass, which he had saved by concealing it in the sand. Undismayed by the hardships and dangers which surrounded him, he travelled on to the Joliba, or Niger, which he reached at Sego, after a journey of

fifteen days. He explored the stream downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bammakoe, then crossed a mountainous country to Kamalia, a Mandingo town, which he reached September 14. Here, five hundred miles from the nearest European settlement, his health at length gave way, and for upwards of a month his strength and energies were entirely prostrated by a fever. After his recovery he was detained in the same place five months more before he obtained the means of journeying to the coast. At last, on June 10, 1797, he returned to Pisania, and was received by the British residents there "as one restored from the dead."

After an absence from England of two years and seven months, Mr Park arrived at Falmouth, December 22, 1797, and reached London before daylight on the morning of the 25th. An Abstract of his Expedition, drawn up by Mr Bryan Edwards, Secretary to the African Association, from materials furnished by Mr Park, was immediately printed for the use of the members. In June 1798 Mr Park went to reside at his mother's house at Fowlshiels, where he spent the summer and autumn in preparing his volume of Travels. His simple but interesting narrative was published in 1799, with an Appendix, containing Geographical Illustrations of Africa, by Major Rennell; and, on its appearance, it was received with uncommon avidity, and has ever since continued a standard work.

Having resolved to settle in Scotland, Mr Park married, August 2, 1799, a daughter of Mr Anderson, of Selkirk, with whom he had served his apprenticeship. In October 1801 he commenced practising at Peebles as a surgeon. In the autumn of 1803 a proposal was made to him by Government, to undertake a second expedition to Africa; and, in December of that year, he quitted Scotland for London. Owing to changes in the ministry, however, and other unavoidable causes, the expedition was delayed till January 30, 1805, when, every thing being arranged, he once more left the shores of England for the deadly and inhospitable regions of Central Africa. He was empowered to enlist at Goree any number of the garrison under forty-five, and to draw for any sum not exceeding L.5000. From Goree he was directed to proceed up the River Gambia, and thence, crossing over to the Senegal, to travel by such routes as he should find most eligible to the banks of the Niger. In his first journey he had traced its easterly course, but he had not been able to follow it down to its mouth. His object now was to cross the country from the western coast, enter Bambara, construct two boats, and, embarking on the river, endeavour to reach the ocean.

On March 28 Mr Park arrived at Goree, from whence he proceeded to Kayee, a small town on the Gambia, a little below Pisania, where he engaged a Mandingo priest named Isaaco, who was also a travelling merchant, to be his guide. Here he remained for some days arranging matters for the expedition, and here commences Mr Park's interesting Journal of his last mission, which includes regular memoranda of his progress and adventures to November 16 of the same year. On the morning of April 27 the Expedition set out from Kayee. It consisted of Mr Park himself, with the brevet commission of a Captain in Africa, his brother-in-law, Mr Alexander Anderson, surgeon, with a similar commission of Lieutenant, and Mr George Scott, draughtsman, five artificers from the Royal Dock Yards, Isaaco the guide, and Lieut. Martyn and thirty-five men of the Royal African Corps, as their military escort. In two days they arrived at Pisania, which they quitted on May 4, and on the 11th reached Madina, the capital of the kingdom of Woolli. On the 15th they arrived at Kussai, on the banks of the Gambia, and about this time one of the soldiers died of epilepsy. Park's hopes of completing

the objects of his mission in safety depended entirely on his reaching the Niger before the commencement of the rainy season, the effects of which are always fatal to Europeans. The half of his journey, however, had not been finished when the wet season set in, and, in a few days, twelve of the men were seriously ill, and others were soon affected in a greater or less degree by the climate. On the morning of June 13, when they departed from Dindikoo, the sick occupied all the horses and spare asses, and by the 15th some were delirious. On the 18th they arrived at Toniba, from whence they ascended the mountains south of that place; and, having attained the summit of the ridge which separates the Niger from the remote branches of the Senegal, Mr Park had the satisfaction of once more seeing the Niger rolling its immense stream along the plains. But this pleasure was attended with the mortifying reflection, that, of the party that had set out with him from the coast, there survived only six soldiers and one carpenter, with Lieut. Martyn, Mr Anderson, and the guide. Mr Scott, the draughtsman, who had been left behind at Koomikoomi, on account of sickness, died without reaching the Niger. On August 21 Mr Park and the few survivors embarked in a canoe, and on the 23d they arrived at Maraboo. Isaaco was immediately dispatched to Sego, the capital of Bambara, to negotiate with Mansong, the Sovereign, for permission and materials to build a boat for the purpose of proceeding down the Niger. Whilst waiting for his return Mr Park was seized with a severe attack of dysentery, but, by the aid of medicine and a good constitution, he soon recovered. After many delays, Mansong sent a messenger to conduct the traveller towards Sego. The King and his chiefs were much gratified by the presents which they received from Mr Park, who, on September 26, proceeded to Sansanding. It was with difficulty, however, that he procured from Mansong, in return for his presents, two old canoes, wherewith he constructed, with his own hands, and some assistance from one of the surviving soldiers, a flat-bottomed boat, to which he gave the title of his Majesty's schooner, the Joliba. In the meantime he was informed of the death of Mr Scott, and he now had to lament the loss of his friend Mr Anderson, who died, after a lingering illness, October 26. On November 16 every thing was ready for the voyage, and, during the succeeding days, previous to his embarkation, which was on the 19th, Mr Park wrote several letters to his friends in Great Britain, with which Isaaco the guide was sent back to the British settlements on the Gambia.

Some time elapsed without any further intelligence being received of Mr Park and his companions; but in the course of 1806 various unfavourable reports became current regarding their fate. Information was brought down to the coast by the native traders from the interior of Africa, to the effect that Mr Park and those with him had been killed during their progress down the river. Lieutenant-General Maxwell, the Governor of Senegal, in consequence, engaged Isaaco, Mr Park's former guide, to proceed to the Niger, to ascertain the truth of these rumours, and in January 1810 he left Senegal on this mission. He returned on September 1, 1811, bringing a full confirmation of the reports of Mr Park's death; and delivered to the Governor a Journal from Amadi Fatouma, the guide who had accompanied Park from Sansanding down the Niger, which, after being translated from Arabic into English, was transmitted by him to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. From the information procured by Isaaco, it appeared that the expedition proceeded from Sansanding to Silla, from whence Mr Park, Lieutenant Martyn, three other white men, three slaves, and Amadi, as guide and interpreter, nine in num-

ber, sailed down the Niger; and in the course of their voyage were repeatedly attacked by the natives, whom they as often repulsed with much slaughter. At length having passed Kaffo and Gourmon, and supplied themselves with provisions, they entered the country of Haoussa. Park had delivered some presents to the Chief of Yaouri, a village in this district, to be transmitted to the King, who lived at a little distance. The Chief, having learnt that Park was not to return, treacherously appropriated them to himself, and sent a message to the King that the white man had departed without giving them any presents. At Yaouri, Amadi's engagement with Park terminated, and on going to pay his respects to the King he was put in prison, and an armed force was sent to a village called Boussa, near the river side, to intercept Park's progress. This force was posted on the top of a rock, which stretches across the whole breadth of the river, and in which there was a large cleft or opening through which the water flowed in a strong current. When Mr Park arrived at this opening, and attempted to pass, he was attacked by the natives with lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. For some time he resolutely defended himself; but at length, overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and unable to keep the canoe against the current, he laid hold of one of the white men and jumped into the water. Lieutenant Martyn did the same, and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape. One slave was left, and they took him and the canoe, and carried them to the King. After having been kept in prison for three months, Amadi was released; and obtained information from the surviving slave, concerning the manner in which Mr Park and his companions had died. Nothing was left in the canoe but a sword belt, of which the King had made a girth for his horse, and this belt Isaaco afterwards recovered. Captain Clapperton in his Second Expedition received accounts confirming this statement, and visited the spot where the travellers perished. He was likewise told that the Chief of Yaouri had some of Park's papers, which he was willing to give up to him, if he would go to see him. The Landers also visited the place, and were shown by the Chief one of Park's books which had fallen into his hands.

Mr Park's death is supposed to have taken place about four months after his departure from Sansanding. Of his enterprising spirit, indefatigable vigilance, calm fortitude, and unshaken perseverance, he has left permanent memorials in the Narrative of his Travels, and in his Journal and Correspondence, published in 1815, with his Life prefixed by Mr Wishaw. His widow, who was left with three children, died in February 1840. It is contemplated to erect a monument to the memory of this celebrated traveller at Selkirk.

PATERSON, WILLIAM, the projector of the Banks of England and Scotland, and of the Darien Expedition, was born at Skipmyre, in the parish of Tinwald, Dumfries-shire, in 1660. In the absence of any authentic information relative to his early life, various have been the conjectures regarding his pursuits. He is stated by one account to have been educated for the church, and by another to have more than once sat for Dumfries in the Scots Parliament. He went out to the West Indies with the view, it is said, of converting the natives to Christianity; and while there, he is represented as having cultivated the acquaintance of some of the old Buccaneers, from whom he derived a knowledge of the natural advantages of the Isthmus of Darien. Having devised a bold and original scheme for settling a trading colony on a spot so favourable for commerce, he returned to Europe; and on his arrival in London, with the view of commending himself to the capitalists of that metropolis, he projected the Bank of

England, taking, it is said, the Bank of St George, in Genoa, for his model. The idea was eagerly adopted by the principal English merchants, and he was admitted one of the first Directors of that great national establishment. No sooner, however, had his richer associates obtained possession of his plan than they treated him with so much neglect, that he was soon compelled to withdraw from the undertaking. He next proceeded to the Continent, and offered his project of a colony to the merchants of Hamburg, to the Dutch, and to the Elector of Brandenburg, who all declined entertaining it. On his return to London, he formed a friendship with that ardent patriot, Mr Fletcher of Saltoun, who, taking him down to Scotland, introduced him to the Marquis of Tweeddale, then Scots Minister, and persuaded him to adopt the project. Lord Stair and Mr Johnston, the two Secretaries of State, with Sir James Stuart, the Lord Advocate, also gave their sanction to the scheme; and in June 1695 a statute was passed in Parliament, followed by a charter from the crown, for creating a trading company to Africa and America, with power to plant colonies, in places not possessed by other European nations.

Paterson's plan was to form an emporium on each side of the Isthmus of Darien, for the trade of the opposite Continents. The manufactures of Europe were to be sent to the Gulf of Darien, and thence conveyed by land across the ridge of mountains that intersects the Isthmus, where they were to be exchanged for the produce of South America and of Asia; and thus, to use his own emphatic language, he would wrest the keys of the world from Spain. This magnificent project was ruined through the infamous partiality of William III., who was mainly indebted for his crown to the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the mean jealousy of the English nation. The alarm was first excited by the East India Company, and the West India merchants. The Houses of Parliament, on December 13, 1695, concurred in a joint address to the King, remarkable for its absurd, narrow, and illiberal views, against the establishment of the Darien Company. Paterson, however, was not easily intimidated, and the Scots people, indignant at the opposition which the scheme had met with in England, avowedly because it would be beneficial to Scotland, immediately subscribed L.400,000, although at that time there was not above L.800,000 of cash in the kingdom. So great was the national enthusiasm, that young women threw their little fortunes into the stock, and widows sold their jointures to get the command of money for the same purpose. The sum of L.300,000 was also subscribed in England, and L.200,000 more in Holland and Hamburg. In the latter city the English resident presented a memorial to the Senate, disowning the Company, and warning them against all connection with it. But though the assembly of merchants transmitted a spirited reply in return, they soon withdrew their subscriptions, and the Dutch and English followed their example.

In July 1698 five large vessels laden with merchandise, military stores, and provisions, with a colony of 1200 persons, sailed from Leith for the Isthmus of Darien. On the arrival of the Colonists, they purchased lands from the natives, and very judiciously established their settlement at Acta, a place about midway between Porto Bello and Carthagena, having a secure and capacious harbour, formed by a peninsula, which they fortified, and named Fort St Andrew. The settlement itself they called New Caledonia; and on the suggestion of Paterson, their first public act was to publish a declaration of freedom of trade and religion to all nations.

The infant colony was soon attacked by the Spaniards, and in consequence of orders sent from England, the Governors of the Colonies in the

West Indies and America issued proclamations, prohibiting any succour being given to the Scots at Darien, on the weak pretext that their settlement there was an infringement of the alliance between England and Spain. But in the papers of the Darien Council, preserved in the Advocates' Library, it is averred that previous to the Colony leaving Scotland, the right of the Company was debated before King William, in presence of the Spanish Ambassador; and that, during the time the subscriptions were in course of being collected, Spain had made no complaints against the formation of the Company. Besides this, that part of the country where the Colony settled was a territory never possessed by the Spaniards at all, and was inhabited by a people continually at war with them. To add to the misfortunes of the settlers, their provisions were soon exhausted, and they were indebted to the hunting and fishing of the natives for the scanty supplies they received. At the end of eight months those who survived were compelled, by disease and famine, to abandon the settlement, and return to Europe.

In the meantime, two other expeditions had sailed from Scotland. When the second arrived, they found the huts burned, and the forts demolished. After being joined by the third party that went out, they were attacked by the Spaniards from Panama, but having stormed the enemy's camp, they repulsed the Spanish force with great slaughter. At last a larger force arrived from Carthagena, and, after a siege of nearly six weeks, they were obliged to capitulate, on condition that they should be allowed to embark with their effects for Europe. Of the three expeditions not more than thirty persons survived to carry to their native country the disastrous intelligence of the utter ruin of the Colony.

An interesting description of the rise, progress, and failure of this well-conceived, but ill-fated, undertaking will be found in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland. Paterson, on his passage home, was seized with fever, and was for some time in a state of helpless insanity, but recovered. His spirit was still ardent and unbroken, and shortly after his arrival in Scotland, he projected a new plan, admitting England to a large share in the advantages of the settlement, which he presented to the Darien Company, but it was not entertained. He survived many years, pitied and respected by his countrymen, but totally neglected. To his enterprising spirit the trade and prosperity of his country were much indebted, though he himself derived no personal benefit from any of his schemes. He was the original projector of the Bank of Scotland in 1695, as he had been that of the Bank of England the year previous. After the Union he applied for reparation of his losses from the Darien Equivalent money, but without success.

PATON, JOHN, a distinguished leader of the Covenanters, was born at Meadowhead, in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. In his youth he was engaged in rustic occupations; but, having enlisted as a volunteer, he went abroad to the wars in Germany, where, owing to his valour and good conduct, he was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. Other accounts state that he accompanied the Scots army to England in January 1644, and fought at the battle of Marston-Moor. On his return he seems to have resumed his country labours. In 1645 he was summoned from the plough to oppose Montrose's insurrection, and in the capacity of Captain, behaved with much gallantry among the Covenanters, particularly on their defeat by Montrose, at Kilsyth, July 15 of that year. After Montrose's disaster at Philiphaugh, in the subsequent September, Captain Paton again returned home; and in 1646, when a small party

of the Covenanters were attacked at Mauchline, by General Middleton, on the Monday after the celebration of the Lord's Supper, he and all those present who carried arms made a stout resistance, and Paton himself is said to have that day killed eighteen of the enemy with his own hand. He served as an officer in the King's army which marched into England in 1651, and after the discomfiture of the Royalists at Worcester, he settled on the farm of Meadowhead, where he married, and appears to have remained unmolested for several years. In 1666, when General Turner's cruelties in the south and west caused the people, in self-defence, to have recourse to arms, Captain Paton, with a party of horse from Loudon, Fenwick, and the adjacent parishes, joined the Covenanters, and behaved with his usual courage and resolution till their defeat at Pentland; after which he was forced to lurk in concealment, sometimes at home, and at other times in different parts of the country. During this period of persecution, he married a second wife, by whom he had six children. When the Covenanters again rose in 1679, he joined them at Kilbride, June 5, with a body of horse from Fenwick and Galston. In the divisions which unfortunately broke out among them, he adhered to the Protesting party. At the battle of Bothwell Brig he is said to have borne the rank of Major, or, according to some accounts, of Colonel. On the defeat of the Covenanters, he was duly proclaimed a rebel, and a large sum was offered for his head. After many signal deliverances, he was at last, in August 1684, apprehended by Cornet Lewis Lauder, and five soldiers, at the house of Robert Howie of Floack, in the parish of Mearns, and carried first to Kilmarnock, where his eldest daughter, then about fourteen years old, got access to see him, and subsequently to Ayr, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. His trial took place soon after, when, having been found guilty of being with the rebels at Bothwell, he was condemned to be hanged at the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, a sentence which was carried into effect May 9, 1685. It is said that General Dalziel obtained a reprieve for him from the King, but that, falling into the hands of Bishop Paterson, it was kept up till Paton was executed.

PATRICK, St, the patron saint of Ireland, was born in 373 at a village called Bonaven Taberniæ, supposed to be the town of Kilpatrick, on the Clyde, between Dumbarton and Glasgow. Jones, in his "Historical Account of the Welsh Bards," states his birth-place to have been the Vale of Rhos, Pembrokeshire. He is also said by some to have been a native of Cornwall, and by others of Brittany. All the information recorded of him is founded on conjecture, except what may be traced in his own writings, his "Confession," and a letter which he addressed to Corotic, a Welsh Prince. He styles himself both a Briton and a Roman, and says his father was of a good family, named Calphurnius, who appears to have come to Scotland in a civil capacity with the Roman troops. His mother's name was Concha, or Conchessa, the niece of St Martin, Bishop of Tours. In his sixteenth year he was carried captive to Ireland by a band of the wild Irish, who had made an excursion into Scotland. After passing six years in keeping sheep he made his escape to France, and by his mother's uncle at Tours was ordained a Canon Regular of his church. At the age of sixty, being moved by visions, and other signs, to undertake the conversion of the pagan Irish, he repaired to Rome to receive the Pope's sanction and authority for this holy purpose. His original name is stated to have been Saccuthus, or (according to Nennius, Abbot of Bangor) Maur; that of Patricius being given to him by Pope Celestine, when he consecrated him a Bishop, and sent him into Ireland in 433. The greatest success is said to have attended his missionary efforts.

He converted and baptized the Kings of Ulster and Munster, and the seven sons of the King of Connaught. He fixed his metropolitan See at Armagh, and founded monasteries, established schools, planted churches, and ordained priests in various parts of the country. Several miracles are attributed to him. He died at Down in Ulster, according to Usher, in 493, to Tillemont, about 455, and to Nennius, in 464. His works, or at least those attributed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware in 1658.

PEDEN, ALEXANDER, famed for his piety and zeal, and supposed powers of prophecy, was born in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, in 1626. After having obtained a regular university education, he was for some time employed as Schoolmaster, Precentor, and Session-Clerk, in the parish of Tarbolton. According to Wodrow, he was also at one period precentor at Fenwick. Shortly before the Restoration, he was settled Minister of New-Luce, in Galloway, where, however, he only continued three years; being in 1662 ejected from his charge, with the majority of the Scots Presbyterian clergy. On quitting his parish, he preached a farewell sermon to his people, who, during its delivery, were deeply affected, especially when he told them that they should never see his face again in that pulpit. On the conclusion of the service, which lasted till night, he closed the pulpit door, and knocked three times on it with his Bible, saying as often, "I arrest thee in my Master's name, that none ever enter thee but such as come in by the door as I have done." It so happened, that none of the Indulged or Episcopal ministers ever officiated in the pulpit of New-Luce Church, which was not again opened till the Revolution restored it to the Presbyterians. This remarkable circumstance, with several striking coincidences of a similar kind, procured for Peden the credit of possessing, in a high degree, the gift of foreseeing and foretelling future events, relating to himself and the oppressed Church of Scotland.

After his ejection he lurked in various retired parts of the country, and had frequent narrow escapes from his persecutors. In 1666 a proclamation was issued against him and several of the ejected ministers, for having, contrary to law, continued to exercise their ministerial functions; and as Peden disregarded a summons to appear before the Privy Council, he was declared a rebel, and forfeited in both life and fortune. For greater safety, he occasionally passed some time in Ireland. At length, in 1673, he was apprehended by Major Cockburn, in the house of Hugh Ferguson of Knockdow, in Carrick, who was fined in 1000 merks for harbouring him. Being carried prisoner to Edinburgh, Peden was, after examination, sent to the Bass, where he was kept in close confinement till 1678. In December of that year he was, with sixty others, removed to Edinburgh, and condemned to be transported to Virginia, not to return to Scotland under pain of death. After this sentence was passed, Peden frequently exclaimed, "That the ship was not yet built which should take him and his fellow-prisoners to America!" They were sent by sea to London, and on their arrival there, the captain of the vessel that was engaged to convey them to Virginia, finding that they were pious Christians, who were banished for their Presbyterian principles, and not thieves and robbers, as he had been given to understand, indignantly refused to be the instrument of carrying their iniquitous sentence into execution, and they were in consequence soon set at liberty. Peden spent some time in London and other places in England, and ventured to return to Scotland in 1679, but during the remainder of his life was forced to lurk, as before, in different places of concealment. He sometimes found a retreat in Ireland, sometimes in Scotland, till January 1686, when death

put a period to his sufferings and dangers, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was interred in the churchyard of Auchinleck; but forty days afterwards his body was lifted by a troop of dragoons, who carried it two miles to the village of Old Cumnock, and as a mark of ignominy, buried it at the foot of the gallows. "The place," says Mr M'Gavin, "is now the common burying-ground for Cumnock parish." What are styled "The Prophecies of Alexander Peden" were, some time after his death, collected into a small tract, which forms one of the publications most highly prized by the peasantry of Scotland.

PENNECUIK, ALEXANDER, M.D., an eminent physician and poet, was born at Newhall, near Edinburgh, in 1652. His father, of the same name, served as a surgeon in the Swedish army, during the Thirty Years' War, and was afterwards Surgeon-General to the Auxiliary Scots army sent into England in 1644. He was proprietor of the estates of Newhall in the county of Edinburgh, and Romanno in Peebles-shire, and is said by his son to have lived to be "the oldest Æsculapius of the age." After receiving his education, which he completed on the Continent, Alexander went to reside with his father on the family property, which he inherited at the old gentleman's death. There he continued to practise as a physician, and to cultivate poetry and science. He wrote a "Description of Tweeddale," esteemed for the antiquarian and botanical information it contains, which, with his miscellaneous poems, was published in 1715. His poetical pieces are chiefly descriptive of rural manners. He died in 1722, leaving two married daughters, to the eldest of whom he gave, as a dower, the estate of Newhall, and to the youngest he left, at his death, the lands of Romanno. A new edition of his works, with a life of the author, appeared at Leith in 1815, exactly a century after their first publication. Dr Pennecuik is traditionally said to have furnished Allan Ramsay with the plot of "The Gentle Shepherd;" but like many other tales handed down by tradition, there seems no foundation for the statement.

There was another Alexander Pennecuik, a poet, and burgess of Edinburgh, the author of "Streams from Helicon," published in 1720; and "Flowers from Parnassus," in 1726. He wrote also an historical account of "The Blue Blanket, or Craftsman's Banner;" and shortly before his death, he commenced a periodical, under the title of "Entertainment for the Curious." In his poetry he imitated Allan Ramsay. His life was dissipated, and he is said to have died of starvation in the streets.

PERRY, JAMES, an able political writer and journalist, the son of an eminent builder, was born at Aberdeen, October 30, 1756. He received the rudiments of his education at Chapel of Garioch, under the Rev. W. Farquhar, the minister of that parish, father of Sir Walter Farquhar, and was afterwards removed to the Grammar School of his native city. In 1771 he entered Marischal College, and after completing his studies there, he was placed under Dr Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, with the view of following the profession of the law. His father having become unsuccessful in business, young Perry left Aberdeen in 1774, and proceeded to Edinburgh. After long and ineffectual attempts to procure employment there, he went to Manchester, where he was for two years engaged as clerk to Mr Dinwiddie, a respectable manufacturer. While he continued in this situation, he improved his mind by the study of the best authors, and cultivated the friendship of several of the principal gentlemen of the town, by the display of his talents in a Society established there for the purpose of moral and philosophical discussion, as well as by the production of several literary essays. In the beginning of 1777 he quitted Manchester for London, but

did not at first succeed in obtaining employment. To amuse his leisure hours, he occasionally occupied himself in writing essays and fugitive verses for an opposition paper called the "General Advertiser," which he dropped into the editor's box, and they were always inserted. Calling one day at the shop of Messrs Richardson and Urquhart, booksellers, to inquire, as was his custom, whether they knew of any situation that would suit him, the latter, laying down the Advertiser, which he had been reading, replied in the negative, but pointing to a particular article in the paper, said, "If you could write such articles as this, you might obtain immediate employment." It happened to be a humorous essay written by Mr Perry himself. On intimating this fact to Mr Urquhart, he expressed great satisfaction at the discovery, and, as he was one of the principal proprietors, he got him next day engaged on the paper at a salary of a guinea a week, with an additional half guinea for contributing to the London Evening Post, belonging to the same parties. On the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, he, for six successive weeks, by his individual efforts, managed to transmit daily, from Portsmouth, eight columns of a report of the proceedings, taken by him in court, a circumstance which raised the sale of the Advertiser several thousands a day. Besides his contributions to the two papers on which he was engaged, he found time to publish, anonymously, several occasional political pamphlets and poems on subjects of temporary interest. In 1782 he projected and was the first editor of the "European Magazine;" but after conducting it for about a year, he was appointed Editor of the "Gazetteer," at a salary of four guineas a week, and accepted the situation on the express condition that he should be left to the free exercise of his own political opinions, which were those of the Whig party.

In the latter journal he had the merit of introducing an important improvement in the manner of giving the Parliamentary debates, namely, full reports by a succession of shorthand writers, instead of mere hasty abstracts by one man's unassisted efforts, in each House of Parliament, as had been till then the practice. For several years he acted as Editor of Debrett's Parliamentary Debates. He afterwards purchased the "Morning Chronicle," and for a few months carried it on in conjunction with his friend Mr Gray, after whose death he conducted it himself as sole editor and proprietor. Under his management that paper became the organ of the Whig opposition; and it is mentioned, as a proof of the ability and judicious care with which he conducted it, that in the course of forty years he was only twice prosecuted under *ex officio* informations. The first time was for printing in it the "Resolutions of the Derby Meeting," and the second for inserting a paragraph, copied from the Examiner, regarding the prospective popularity of the Prince of Wales, if he adopted a liberal policy on succeeding to the throne. On the former occasion he was defended by Lord Erskine; on the latter he pleaded his own cause in person with great tact and ability, and in both instances was honourably acquitted. He had twice an opportunity of entering the House of Commons, having been solicited by Mr Pitt, and afterwards by Lord Shelburne, to accept of a seat in Parliament; but firm to the cause he had espoused, he declined both offers.

In 1798 he married Miss Anne Hull, by whom he had eight children, one of whom died young. For a considerable time previous to his decease, his declining health compelled him to relinquish the management of the Chronicle; and during the four last months of his life he resided at Brighton, where he died, December 4, 1821, in his 65th year. Having, by a long course of useful industry and

active exertion, amassed a considerable fortune, he had the happiness to maintain his aged parents in comfort, and bring up the orphan family of his sister by her first marriage. She was afterwards married, for the second time, to the celebrated Professor Porson, and died in 1796.

PICKEN, ANDREW, a talented miscellaneous writer, was born in Paisley in 1788. His father, an eminent manufacturer in that town, educated him for the mercantile profession. At an early age he went to the West Indies, but, being disappointed in his prospects there, he returned to Europe, and obtained a confidential situation in the Bank of Ireland. He subsequently removed to Glasgow, and entered into business in that city. He first came before the world as an author in 1824, by publishing "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland," a work which had great local success. In this volume appeared his popular and pathetic story of "Mary Ogilvie;" and among the Sketches was one "On the Changes in the West of Scotland during the last Half Century," which contained much playful satire, but some of the remarks unfortunately gave offence to the citizens of Glasgow; and this, with other circumstances, induced Mr Picken to quit that place. He removed to Liverpool, where he established himself as a bookseller. In 1826, when the mania for speculation raged like an epidemic in the world of business, Picken joined in some of the hazardous projects of the time and lost his all. When his books were inspected, however, his creditors, with one voice, bore honourable testimony to his integrity, and expressed their sorrow for his misfortunes. They would readily have assisted him to commence business anew, but he preferred following the precarious profession of an author; and he repaired to London with the manuscript of a Novel, the composition of which had been the amusement of his leisure hours. The "Sectarian," as this Novel was called, was published in 1828, and excited considerable interest on its first appearance. It showed great skill in what may be termed the morbid anatomy of the mind; but, owing in a great degree to the nature of the subject, it did not meet with the success which its merits deserved. It had the effect, however, of making the author known to the editors of the principal periodicals; and, from this time, Mr Picken became a regular contributor to the leading Magazines and Reviews. The publication of "The Dominie's Legacy" in 1830 finally established his fame as the delineator of Scotish humble life. When Colburn's "Juvenile Library" was projected, Mr Picken undertook to supply "The Lives of Eminent Missionaries;" but, before he had finished his part of the contents, the work was discontinued. The "Lives" were, however, published in 1830 by Kidd, under the title of "Travels and Researches of Eminent English Missionaries," and two large impressions were sold.

His next publication was "The Club Book," to which several of the most popular living writers contributed. The tales written by the editor were in his happiest style. The story entitled "The Three Kearneys," founded on circumstances which he had witnessed during his residence in Ireland, showed that the author had thoroughly investigated the mixed character of the Irish peasantry. The "Deer-Stalkers," also a tale of great interest, was dramatized, and acted at the Queen's Theatre with much success. Soon after, in the summer of 1832, he produced a work on the Canadas, professedly a compilation, the information it contained being condensed from original documents furnished by his friend Mr Galt, to whom the volume is dedicated. To Leitch Ritchie's "Library of Romance" he contributed "Waltham, a Tale," which, though not very favourably received, displayed high powers of thought and sentiment.

In the course of 1833 he published

"Traditionary Stories of Old Families," in 2 volumes, intended as the first part of a series, which would embrace the legendary history of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The project excited considerable interest, and many members of the Aristocracy offered to aid the author by giving him access to their family papers. But he was not destined to finish the work, or avail himself of the ample stores thus opened to him. On November 10, 1833, while conversing with his son, he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy. He was conveyed home insensible, but in the course of a few days seemed to be recovering, when a second stroke caused his death on the 23d of the same month. He left a widow and six children. A Novel, which he had completed shortly before his last illness, and which he himself regarded as the best of his productions, was published after his death under the title of "The Black Watch;" the original name of the gallant 42d Regiment.

PINKERTON, JOHN, F.S.A., an eminent antiquary, and industrious but eccentric miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh February 13, 1758. He was the third and youngest son of James Pinkerton, a dealer in hair, descended of a respectable family, originally settled at a village of the same name, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. He acquired the rudiments of his education at a small school in the suburbs of his native city, and was in 1764 removed to the Grammar School of Lanark, kept by Mr Thomson, the brother-in-law of the poet of the Seasons, where he remained for six years. He was afterwards apprenticed to a respectable Writer to the Signet, in whose office he served five years. In 1776 he published an Elegy, called "Craigmillar Castle," which he dedicated to Dr Beattie. He also wrote one or two Tragedies, but these were never printed. On the death of his father in 1780 he visited London, principally with the view of procuring copies of rare books, which he could not obtain in Edinburgh, and in the end of the following year was induced to settle there altogether. In 1781 he published an 8vo volume of miscellaneous poetry, under the affected title of "Rimes," with dissertations prefixed "On the Oral Tradition of Poetry," and "On the Tragic Ballad," which reached a second edition. In 1782 he produced "Two Dithyrambic Odes on Enthusiasm, and to Laughter," in a sixpenny quarto pamphlet, and soon after "Tales in Verse." In 1783 appeared his "Select Scotish Ballads," in 2 volumes; most of the pretended ancient pieces in which were fabrications of his own. A fondness for collecting medals, and other curiosities, first caused by his having, while a boy, received from a lady a rare coin of the Emperor Constantine, on his Sarmatian victory, which she had taken as a farthing, drew his attention to the defective state of all the books published on the subject, and led him to prepare a manual and tables for his own use, which he eventually enlarged, and, in 1784, published under the name of an "Essay on Medals," in 2 vols. In compiling this excellent work he was materially assisted by the late Mr Southgate of the British Museum, and Mr Douce. In 1785, under the assumed name of Robert Heron, the surname of his mother, he published a singular work, entitled "Letters of Literature," which was unfortunately ascribed to the ill-fated author of that name, then rising into notice. This work is remarkable for his dogmatic depreciation of the Greek and Roman authors, and his recommendation of a new system of orthography much more outre than that proposed by Elphinstone. The book, however, obtained for him an introduction to Horace Walpole, through whom he became acquainted with Gibbon the Historian, and by the latter he was recommended to the booksellers as a fit person to translate a projected work called "The English Monkish Historians," which, however, was dropped

from want of encouragement. After the death of the Earl of Orford, a collection of his remarks, witticisms, and letters, sold by Pinkerton to the proprietors of the "Monthly Magazine," was published in two small volumes, with a portrait, under the title of "Walpoliana."

In 1786 Mr Pinkerton published a selection of "Ancient Scotish Poems, never before in print," with notes and a glossary, being chiefly taken from the manuscript of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, in which work, in a "List of all the Scotish Poets, with brief remarks," he coolly confesses the forgery of several pieces in the previous collection. In 1787 he brought out, under the feigned name of H. Bennet, M.A., "The Treasury of Wit," being a selection of Apophthegms and Jests, from books in several languages, accompanied by a discourse on wit and humour, considered under four different heads. The same year he produced, in one volume, his celebrated "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths, being an Introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe," in which those singular prejudices against everything relating to the Celtic name or nations, which pervade all his historical and antiquarian disquisitions, were first fully displayed. In 1789 he edited a collection of "Ancient Latin Lives of the Scotish Saints," only one hundred copies of which were printed, a work which tended to illustrate the early history of his native country. This was soon after followed by a new and greatly enlarged edition of his "Essay on Medals," which has become a standard work for information in numismatics. In the same year he published an edition of Barbour's old Scots poem of "The Bruce, or the History of Robert, King of Scotland." In 1790 appeared another numismatic work, entitled "The Medallic History of England, to the Revolution." Shortly after he brought out "An Inquiry into the History of Scotland preceding the Reign of Malcolm III., including the authentic History of that period," which, from the many rare and curious documents it contains, is of great value to the student of Scotish antiquities. In 1792 he edited three octavo volumes of "Scotish Poems, reprinted from scarce editions."

In 1793 Mr Pinkerton married Miss Burgess of Odiham, Hants, sister to the Bishop of Salisbury; but the union was not a happy one, and a separation soon took place. In 1797 he issued another work of laborious research and great importance, in spite of the distorted style in which it is written, entitled "The History of Scotland, from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary," 2 vols. 4to, embellished with a portrait of the author, with "spectacles on's nose." Soon after he published "Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, with Biographical Notes;" and in 1799 another similar work, entitled "The Scotish Gallery, or Portraits of Eminent Persons of Scotland, with their Characters." He next turned his attention to geography, and in 1802 issued a standard work in two vols. 4to, entitled "The Modern Geography, Digested on a New Plan;" a second edition of which, in three vols., was published in 1807. An abridgment also appeared in one volume 8vo.

In 1806 he visited the French capital, and on his return published his observations, under the title of "Recollections of Paris," in two volumes 8vo. Subsequently he was employed in superintending "A General Collection of Voyages and Travels," extending to seventeen volumes 4to; and a "New Modern Atlas," in parts, the former of which was commenced in 1808, and the latter in 1809. He also edited for a short time "The Critical Review," with but indifferent success. His last original work was "Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks," which

appeared in 1811. In 1814 he republished in two volumes 8vo, his "Inquiry into the History of Scotland," along with his "Dissertation on the Scythians or Goths." In his latter years he resided almost entirely at Paris, where he died, in reduced circumstances, March 10, 1826.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician and ingenious poet, was born at Edinburgh, December 25, 1652. His father, Alexander Pitcairne, who was engaged in trade, and became one of the magistrates of that city, was a descendant of the ancient family of Pitcairne of Pitcairne, in Fifeshire, and his mother, whose name was Sydserf, belonged to a good family in the county of Haddington, descended from Sydserf of Ruthlaw. He commenced his classical education at the school of Dalkeith, and from thence removed in 1668 to the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained in 1671 his degree of M.A. He studied first divinity, and then the civil law, the latter of which he pursued with so much ardour as to injure his health. He was, in consequence, advised by his physicians to proceed to the south of France; but by the time he reached Paris he found himself much recovered, and resolved to attend the law classes at the University there. Meeting, however, with some of his countrymen, who were medical students, he was induced to abandon the study of the law, and for several months attended the hospitals with them. On his return to Edinburgh he became acquainted with Dr David Gregory, the celebrated Professor of Mathematics, and directing his attention to the exact sciences, he soon attained to such proficiency as to make some improvements in the method of infinite series, then lately invented. Believing, with many learned men of his time, that there was some necessary connection between mathematics and medicine, and hoping to reduce the healing art to geometrical precision, he finally fixed on physic as a profession. There being, however, in Edinburgh at this period, no other medical school than the sick-chamber and the drug-shop, he returned to Paris about 1675, where he prosecuted his medical studies with diligence and enthusiasm. In August 1680 he received from the Faculty of Rheims the degree of M.D., which in August 1699 was likewise conferred on him by the University of Aberdeen. After making himself master of the science of medicine from the earliest periods, he returned to Edinburgh, with the firm resolution to reform and improve it in practice. In November 1681 the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was incorporated, and his name, as one of the first members, graced the original patent from the crown. He settled as a physician in his native city, and ere long rose to the highest eminence in his profession.

Soon after establishing himself in Edinburgh, he married Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Hay of Pitfour, who died, after bearing him a son and a daughter, when he wrote an elegiac poem to her memory. The children, also, were soon removed by death. In 1688 he published his "Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus," in vindication of Harvey's claim to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. In consequence of his high reputation, he was invited, in 1692, by the Curators of the University of Leyden, to fill the chair of Physic there, at that time vacant. His well-known Jacobite principles excluding him from all public employments at home, he accepted the invitation, and delivered his inaugural oration the 26th of April of that year. During his residence at Leyden, where among his pupils was the celebrated Boerhaave, he published several dissertations, chiefly with the view of showing the utility of mathematics in the study of medicine. In little more than a year after he returned to Scotland to fulfil a matrimonial engagement with Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, one of the King's Physi-

cians at Edinburgh. This lady he married in 1693, and as her friends were unwilling that she should leave her native place, he resigned his chair at Leyden, and once more settled in practice in Edinburgh. His great success, however, as well as his powers of satire, soon raised around him a host of enemies, and he was attacked in various publications of the period, particularly in a sarcastic little volume, entitled "Apollo Mathematicus," the production of Doctor, afterwards Sir Edward, Eyzat. Sir Robert Sibbald having published a treatise in ridicule of the new method of applying geometry to physic, Dr Pitcairne published an answer in 1696, under the title of "Dissertatio de Legibus Historiæ Naturalis." The opposition to him was shown even within the College of Physicians itself. Having, on November 18, 1695, tendered a protest against the admission of certain Fellows, one of whom was Dr Eyzat, on account of its having been conducted in an irregular manner, the matter was referred to a committee, who, on the 22d, delivered in a report that Dr Pitcairne's protestation was "a calumnious, scandalous, false, and arrogant paper." The meeting approving of this report, did thereupon suspend him "from voting in the College, or sitting in any meeting thereof;" nay, it was even proposed to prohibit him from the practice of physic. After a violent and protracted contention, during which various attempts at reconciliation were made, the President, Dr Dundas, on January 4, 1704, proposed an act of oblivion, which was unanimously agreed to, and Dr Pitcairne resumed his seat in the College.

In October 1701 the College of Surgeons admitted him a Fellow, an honour which had never been bestowed upon any other physician. He appears to have held, also, the nominal appointment of Medical Professor in the University of Edinburgh. During the year last mentioned he republished his Medical Treatises, with some new ones, at Rotterdam, in one volume 4to, under the title of "Dissertationes Medicæ," dedicating the work to Lorenzo Bellini, professor at Piza, who had inscribed his "Opuscula" to him. A more correct edition of the same appeared a few months before his death.

Dr Pitcairne died at Edinburgh, October 20, 1713, and was interred in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. By his second wife he had a son and four daughters, one of whom, Janet, was, in October 1731, married to the Earl of Kelly. His chief work was published in 1718, under the title of "Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematica," being his lectures at Leyden. An edition of his whole works appeared at Venice in 1733, and at Leyden in 1737. He was universally considered as the first physician of his time. He is said to have had one of the best private libraries of that day, which, after his decease, was purchased by the Czar of Russia. His Latin poems, collected after his death, were, with others, published by Ruddiman, in 1727, in a small volume, entitled "Selecta Poemata Archibaldi Pitcairnii et aliorum;" and, according to Lord Woodhouselee, they comprise almost all that are of any value in that publication. He was also the author of a comedy called "The Assembly," printed at London in 1722, which Mr George Chalmers says is "personal and political, sarcastic and profane, and never could have been acted on any stage."

It may be noticed, before concluding this biographical sketch, that Dr Pitcairne, at the solicitation of his literary and political friends, was in the habit of printing for private circulation the numerous *jeux d'esprit* which he composed from time to time with extraordinary facility. These were generally on single leaves or sheets of writing paper, and many of them were distinguished for their brilliancy and elegant Latinity; but, from this ephemeral way of distributing them, few of them, it is supposed,

have been preserved. The late Archibald Constable, Esq., the well-known bookseller, and the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who was named after Dr Pitcairne, had formed a very large and valuable collection of these pieces, with numerous manuscript effusions in prose and verse. These Mr Constable had intended to publish, with the rest of his miscellaneous poetry, accompanied by a Life of Pitcairne, for which he had amassed extensive materials. A large folio volume of printed and MS. pieces, being part of these collections, appeared in a London catalogue a few years ago, and was priced at L.10, 10s.; but it cannot now be traced into whose possession it has been transferred.

A small atheistical pamphlet, attributed to Dr Pitcairne, entitled "Epistola Archimedis ad regem Gelonem Albæ Græcæ, reperta anno æræ Christianæ," 1688, was made the subject of the inaugural oration of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton, Professor of Divinity in the University of St Andrews in 1710, which was published at Edinburgh in 1714, under the title of "Natural Religion insufficient, and Revealed necessary to Man's Happiness." Dr Pitcairne has been generally represented as a professed unbeliever, and it must be admitted that his profane jests but too much exposed him to the character of a scoffer at religion. But, as remarked by the writer of his life in the Encyclopædia Britannica, whatever doubts might be entertained as to the soundness of his creed, they are completely removed by his verses written on Christmas Day; and Dr Drummond has stated, that, during his last illness, he continued in the greatest tranquillity of mind, and evinced just apprehensions of God and religion.

A pleasing specimen of this eminent physician's poetical powers, being a poem "On the King and Queen of Fairy," in two versions, Latin and English, will be found in Donaldson's Collection, under the assumed name of Walter Denestone. An account of the Life and Writings of Dr Pitcairne, by Charles Webster, M.D., was published at Edinburgh in 1781.

Dr Pitcairne was likewise author of "Babell, or the Assembly, a Poem, M.DC.XCII." Like the comedy of "The Assembly," this satirical poem was written in ridicule of the proceedings of the General Assembly, in the year 1692; but until 1830 it remained in MS., when it was presented to the members of the Maitland Club, under the editorial care of George R. Kinloch, Esq. That gentleman made use of two MSS., one in the possession of Dr Keith of Edinburgh, the other in the library of Mr Dundas of Arniston, which had formerly belonged to the well-known Scotish collector, Robert Milne of Edinburgh.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born March 10, 1748, at Benvie in Forfarshire, being the eldest son of the Rev. James Playfair, minister of the united parishes of Liff and Benvie. He received the rudimentary part of his education at home; and, at the age of fourteen, was sent to the University of St Andrews, where he soon became distinguished for his love of study, and especially for the rapid progress which he made in mathematical learning. Such was his early proficiency, that, while yet a mere student, he was usually selected by Dr Wilkie, author of "The Epigoniad," then Professor of Natural Philosophy, to deliver the lectures to his class during his own absence from indisposition. In 1766, when only eighteen years old, he became a candidate for the Professorship of Mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, when, after a lengthened and very strict examination, only two out of six rival competitors were judged to have excelled him, namely, Dr Trail, who was appointed to the chair, and Dr Hamilton, who subsequently succeeded to it. In 1769 he went to reside at Edinburgh; and on the death of Dr Wilkie, in 1772, he offered himself as his successor, but was again unsuc-

cessful. The same year his father died; and the care of providing for the support of his mother and her young family having in consequence devolved upon him, he considered it his duty to enter upon the ministry, for which he had been educated, notwithstanding his strong predilection for scientific pursuits. He accordingly applied to Lord Gray, the joint patron with the Crown, for the vacant living of Liff and Benvie, and his request was at once complied with; but his Lordship's right of presentation being disputed, he did not obtain induction till August 1773.

During the nine following years his time was chiefly occupied with his pastoral duties, and the superintendence of the education of his brothers. He did not neglect, however, the prosecution of his own philosophical researches. In 1774 he visited Schiehallion, in Perthshire, to witness the experiments of Dr Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, on the attraction of the mountains in that district, on which occasion he formed a permanent friendship with that celebrated philosopher. His earliest contribution to science was a paper communicated to the Royal Society of London, and inserted in their Transactions for 1779, "On the Arithmetic of Impossible Quantities," which is said to exhibit a greater taste for purely analytical investigation than had been shown by any of the British mathematicians of that period.

In 1782 he was induced, by an advantageous offer made to him by Mr Ferguson of Raith, to resign his charge, and to become the tutor of his two sons, the late Mr Robert Ferguson, M.P., and his brother, afterwards Sir Ronald. In consequence of this arrangement, he removed to Edinburgh with his pupils, and having soon after paid a visit to London, he was gratified in being introduced to several of the most eminent men of science in that metropolis.

In 1785, when Dr Adam Ferguson exchanged his chair of Moral Philosophy for that of Mathematics, taught by Mr Dugald Stewart, and, in consequence of declining health, retired from the duties of the professorship, Mr Playfair was admitted into the University of Edinburgh as his assistant, being appointed joint Professor of Mathematics. On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1783, he became one of its original Fellows, and in subsequent years he contributed many valuable papers to its Transactions. In the volume for 1786 appeared from his pen a memoir "On the Causes which affect the Accuracy of Barometrical Measurements," and a Life of Dr Mathew Stewart, formerly Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1789 he communicated his "Remarks on the Astronomy of the Brahmins," which excited considerable attention both in Europe and India, and gave rise to much speculation and controversial discussion. The same year he succeeded Dr Gregory as secretary to the physical class of the society; and, owing to the illness of Dr Robison, the duties of General Secretary, with the arrangement of the Society's Memoirs for publication, were for many years chiefly performed by him. In 1792 he communicated to the Society's Transactions a learned treatise "On the Origin and Investigation of Porisms," in which he gives a clear and beautiful philosophical analysis of this class of geometrical propositions.

In 1795 he published his "Elements of Geometry," for the use of the pupils attending his class, a work which has gone through numerous editions. In 1797 he communicated to the Royal Society his "Observations on the Trigonometrical Tables of the Brahmins," and, some time after, his "Investigation of certain Theorems relative to the Figure of the Earth." In 1802 he published his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," in one vol. 8vo, a work on which he had been engaged for five years, and in which he powerfully, and with all the arguments that he could

derive from reason, science, and philosophy, effectively supports the geological system of his friend Dr James Hutton, an admirable biographical account of whom he communicated in 1803 to the Transactions of the Royal Society.

On the death of Dr Robison in 1805, Mr Playfair succeeded him as General Secretary to the Royal Society, and also as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He resigned, in consequence, his former chair of Mathematics, on which occasion his class presented him with a valuable astronomical circle, now in the Observatory of the Astronomical Institution at Edinburgh. The opposition of the clergy to the appointment of Mr Leslie as his successor in the vacant chair, induced Mr Playfair to come forward in his vindication, which he did, first, in a Letter to the Lord Provost, and afterwards in a strongly-written pamphlet, published in 1806, neither of which have been reprinted in the collection of his works.

In 1807 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and soon afterwards communicated to that learned body his "Lithological Survey of Schiehallion," which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions for 1811. In 1809 he contributed to the Edinburgh Transactions an excellent paper "On the Solids of greatest Attraction," and in 1812 another "On the Progress of Heat in Spherical Bodies."

In 1814 appeared, in two vols. 8vo, his "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," being the heads of lectures delivered to his class, an elementary work of great value. In 1815 he drew up for the Royal Society of Edinburgh a very interesting memoir of his distinguished predecessor, Dr John Robison, which was published in their Transactions. To the Supplement of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" he contributed an Introductory Dissertation on "The Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science since the Revival of Letters in Europe;" which masterly production comprises not only a succinct history of the Sciences, but also gives comprehensive biographical sketches of those persons by whom they have been principally cultivated in this and other countries. For the same work he also wrote the valuable biographical account of Æpinus, and the learned article on "Physical Astronomy."

Having planned a greatly enlarged edition of his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory," he had at different times made excursions to various parts of Scotland and England, for the purpose of extending his geological inquiries, besides deriving materials for his intended republication, from the most approved works on geology; but he had no opportunity of visiting the Continent till the general Peace of 1815 threw it open to travellers from Britain. At the age of sixty-eight he undertook a long journey through France and Switzerland into Italy, and spent a considerable time in exploring the mineralogical and geological phenomena of the Alps. On his return, after eighteen months' absence, other occupations unfortunately prevented him from maturing for publication the vast body of valuable materials he had collected for the proposed second edition of his Illustrations. For some time before his death he suffered much from a severe attack of disease in the bladder, which occasionally interrupted his literary labours, and of which at last he died on the morning of July 19, 1819, in the 72d year of his age.

From 1804 he was a frequent contributor to the Edinburgh Review, the majority of his articles being of a scientific nature. The most celebrated of these is his admirable analysis of the "*Mecanique Celeste*" of Laplace, and his masterly review of "Leslie's Geometry." In general literature he wrote for the same periodical an able and interesting paper on Madame de Stael's "Corinne." The whole of his articles are reprinted in

the fourth volume of the collected edition of his works published at Edinburgh in 1822, in four vols. 8vo, with a Life prefixed by his nephew, Dr James G. Playfair. An unfinished Memoir of John Clerk of Eldin, the inventor of the Naval Tactics, left by him in manuscript, was published, after his death, in the 9th volume of the Edinburgh Transactions. An interesting account of the character and merits of this illustrious mathematician, from the pen of Mr, now Lord Jeffrey, has been inserted in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and in the Memoir prefixed to his works by his nephew. A monument to his memory has been erected on the Calton Hill of Edinburgh.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, an ingenious mechanic and miscellaneous writer, brother of the preceding, was born in 1759. His father dying when he was still very young, his education and support devolved on his brother. He early discovered a strong predilection for mechanical science, and when of sufficient age was apprenticed for a short period to a millwright of the name of Meikle, in Dundee, where he had for his fellow-apprentice John Rennie, the celebrated engineer. He subsequently went to Birmingham, and was engaged, in 1780, as a draughtsman, at the Soho Works, in the employment of Mr James Watt. Being ambitious to be known as an author, he turned his attention to politics and political economy, and published a great variety of pamphlets connected therewith, which are now forgotten. During the early period of his literary career, however, he did not altogether neglect his mechanical pursuits, having successively obtained five patents for various inventions. He also invented a machine to complete the ornamental part or fretwork of silver tea-boards and sugar-tongs, which had hitherto been executed by the hand only. The same machine was applicable to the manufacture of coach ornaments, buckles, and even horse shoes.

After residing some time at Birmingham he went to London, where he opened a silversmith's shop for the sale of plate of his own manufacture; but this he soon relinquished, and proceeded to Paris, where he entered on some mechanical speculations, particularly a rolling-mill on a new plan, for the manufacture of which he obtained an exclusive privilege. One of the most important of his discoveries was that of the plan of the telegraph, then in constant use in France, which, with an alphabet invented by himself, he communicated to the British Government; though the great service he thus rendered to his country was not only totally unrewarded, but was even very tardily acknowledged. He happened to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, when a Member of the Parliament of Bordeaux arrived at the same inn, and described to him a telegraph which had been erected on the mountain of Belville. Having at once comprehended the plan, in the course of the next day he executed two working models of the instrument, which he sent to the Duke of York; "and hence," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "the plan and alphabet of the machine came to England."

While residing in Paris, Mr Playfair became acquainted with Mr Joel Barlow, who had been sent to France as agent for the sale of about three millions of acres of land, on the banks of the Scioto, a river falling into the Ohio, which had been purchased by a company at New York, to be disposed of in lots to intending emigrants. As Mr Barlow was without connections in Paris, and unacquainted with the French language, Playfair undertook the management of the business. The lands were to be sold at five shillings per acre, one-half to be paid on signing the act of sale, and the other half to remain on mortgage to the United States, to be paid within two years after taking possession. In November 1789 he opened an office in a street contiguous to the Palais Royal, and in less than two months fifty

thousand acres of land were disposed of. Two vessels sailed from Havre laden with the first settlers in the colony of Scioto, which was thus formed by Mr Playfair. Having soon after unfortunately expressed himself in an unguarded manner concerning the French Revolution, he incurred the hostility of Barrere, the President of the National Convention, who obtained an order for his arrest. Being, however, seasonably apprized of his danger, he succeeded in escaping into Holland, and thence returned into England. On his arrival in London, he projected a Bank, under the name of the Security Bank, which was opened in Cornhill. Its object was to divide large securities, so as to facilitate the negotiation of small loans; but sufficient attention not being paid to the nature of the securities, bankruptcy ensued. He now devoted himself more closely than ever to literary pursuits, and his life, like that of most authors, was henceforth much chequered. His pamphlets and other publications, which are chiefly on subjects of temporary interest, amount to nearly a hundred distinct works. In politics he was a firm supporter of Government, and able vindicator of its measures towards France. His most important publications are a "History of Jacobinism," published in 1795; "Enquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of Wealthy and Powerful Nations," in 1805; an edition of "Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Notes and Supplementary Chapters," in 1806; "British Family Antiquity," 9 vols. 4to, 1809-11; "France as it is, not Lady Morgan's," 1820; "The Political and Commercial Atlas of Great Britain;" and "The Statistical Breviary, showing, on a principle entirely new, the Resources of every State and Kingdom of Europe." The latter two works, which were among his first productions, display considerable ingenuity in simplifying statistical details by means of geometrical lines and figures.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, he went again to Paris, and was for some time editor of Galignani's Messenger, until obliged to quit France by a prosecution for libel. From that period he picked up a precarious living in London by essay-writing and translating. He died February 11, 1823, in the 64th year of his age; leaving a widow, two sons, and two daughters, one of the latter being unfortunately blind.

POLLOK, Robert, M.A., author of "The Course of Time," was born in 1799, of respectable parents, at Muirhouse, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire. After acquiring the rudiments of education in the country, he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he passed through a regular course of literary and philosophical study. Being intended for the ministry in the United Secession Church, he was, after the usual previous Presbyterial examinations, admitted to the Divinity Hall, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr Dick of Glasgow, at that time sole Professor of Theology in that communion. In the spring of 1827 he was, by the United Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh, licensed to preach the gospel. A short time previously, that is, in the beginning of the same year, his celebrated poem, "The Course of Time," was published by Blackwood of Edinburgh, and immediately took a foremost place in his country's literature. It is in blank verse, extending to ten books, and throughout displays a strong original genius, with frequently a power and enthusiasm most extraordinary in so young a man. It treats of the most solemn of all subjects, that of religion, and the style, always expressive and glowing, is often scriptural and intensely poetical. "The Course of Time" is almost universally read, and has already passed through sixteen editions. The labour of revising and preparing this poem for publication appears to have fatally impaired his constitution, which was originally vigorous. Soon after receiving his licence he was attack-

ed with pulmonary disease, and he spent the greater part of the summer of 1827 with the late Rev. Dr Belfrage of Slateford, under whose hospitable roof he enjoyed every advantage which medical skill and the anxious attentions of affectionate friends could afford.

As the malady under which he suffered seemed to gain ground, he was advised, by Dr Abercrombie, and other eminent physicians, to remove to a more genial climate during the approaching winter. It was, therefore, determined that he should set out for Italy, and the means for prosecuting such a journey were readily supplied by the admirers of his genius. In the commencement of autumn he left Edinburgh, accompanied by his sister, and travelled by a steam-vessel to London. During the short time he remained in that city he resided at Camberwell with John Pirie, Esq., the eminent ship-broker and alderman, at present (1842) Lord Mayor of London, to whom he had been introduced by a mutual friend, and who, with characteristic generosity, made every exertion to contribute to his comfort.

After arrangements had been made for his voyage to Italy, his medical advisers in London, fearing that he would never reach that country, recommended his immediate removal to the south-west of England, and the neighbourhood of Southampton was selected as a suitable situation. On his arrival there, he took up his residence on Shirly Common. His disease, however, had made too much progress to be arrested, and in the course of a few weeks he died of consumption, September 15, 1827. He lies buried in the churchyard of Millbrook, the parish in which Shirly Common is situated. An obelisk of Peterhead granite has been erected over his grave, bearing, with the dates of his birth and death, the following simple inscription:—"The Grave of Robert Pollok, A.M., Author of 'The Course of Time.' His immortal Poem is his Monument."

The materials of Pollok's personal history are very scanty. It was the intention of his friends, immediately after his death, to publish a Memoir of his Life, with such poetical remains as he might have left behind him; but this design has been abandoned. He was also the author of three small juvenile tales, which, under the title of "Tales of the Covenanters," were published anonymously; but since his death they have been reprinted with his name. An edition of these was published by W. Oliphant of Edinburgh, in 1833, with a portrait and a Life of the Author, to which we have been mainly indebted for the materials of this brief notice.

We are informed that the only time Pollok ever preached was in the former chapel of Dr John Brown, in Rose Street, Edinburgh. His father died in the course of 1841. A brother of his is, we believe, a preacher of the United Associate Synod, and his cousin, the Rev. Robert Pollok, is a minister in the same communion at Buckhaven, in Fife.

PONT, Robert, an eminent churchman, judge, and miscellaneous writer, generally called, in his younger years, Kynpont or Kylpont, was born at Culross about 1524. Dr Andrew Crichton, in a note to his Life of the Rev. John Blackadder, says that he was the son of John du Pont, an illustrious Venetian, who, being banished his country for professing the Reformed religion, came to Scotland in the train of Mary of Guise, Queen of James V.; and that Nicholas du Pont, or da Ponte, father of the said John du Pont, was elected Doge of Venice in 1578. Queen Mary of Guise, however, did not arrive in Scotland till 1538, which is inconsistent with the date of Robert Pont's birth, and the probability is that his parents, like himself, were natives of Scotland; where the surname of Pont is stated to have been known long before the Reformation. He received the rudiments of his education at Culross

school, and in 1543 went to the University of St Andrews, where, after finishing the philosophical curriculum, he entered on the study of theology. It is conjectured that he afterwards studied law at one of the Continental Universities. In 1559 his name appears as an elder in the Kirk-Session record of St Andrews, and he was sent as one of the Commissioners from that place to the first General Assembly, by which he was, with twenty others, declared fully qualified for the ministry.

In 1562 Pont was appointed to preach till the next Assembly at Dunblane, and in the following December he was named minister of Dunkeld. In 1563 he was put upon the leet with Bishop Alexander Gordon for the office of Superintendent of Galloway, but was not elected, and by the Assembly of the same year he was appointed Commissioner to visit the Diocese of Moray. Being deeply skilled in the Canon and Civil Laws, and highly esteemed for his prudence, zeal, and learning, he took an active and influential part in all the ecclesiastical transactions of that period. In 1566 the Assembly approved of his "Translation and Interpretation of the (latter) Helvetian Confession," and ordered it to be printed. In 1570 he was chosen Moderator of the Assembly, an office to which he was four times elected afterwards. In January 1571 he was appointed Provost of Trinity College, Edinburgh; and in the same year he was proposed by the Regent as a Senator of the College of Justice. This dignity he did not deem himself at liberty to accept until he had obtained the sanction of the General Assembly, which he accordingly received on January 12, 1572. The following year he was charged with neglect of duty in non-residence and not visiting the churches in Moray; and for his excuse alleged want of leisure in consequence of his judicial duties. In November of the same year (1573) he received a pension from the King of 300 merks, on account of having no ecclesiastical living "quhairupon he may commodiously leif." In the Assembly of February 1574 he resigned his office of Commissioner of Moray; and in that year was appointed colleague to William Harlaw, minister of St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh; and, December 29, 1584, was presented to the vicarage of St Cuthbert's, vacant by Harlaw's decease.

In July 1574 he was, with others, appointed by the Assembly to revise all books that were printed and published. About the same period he drew up the Calendar, and framed the rules for understanding it, for Arbuthnot and Bassandyne's edition of the Bible. He had also a considerable share in the preparation of the Second Book of Discipline. In 1582 he became, on invitation, minister of St Andrews, but did not remain there above a year. In 1584 he publicly protested, with Mr Walter Balcanquell and Mr James Lawson, ministers, in name of the clergy and people of Scotland, against the Acts of Parliament concerning the church, commonly called "The Black Acts," on their proclamation at the market-cross of Edinburgh; and, having been deprived of his seat as a Lord of Session, he fled to England with many of his brethren; but in a few months he returned to Scotland with the Earl of Angus, and the other Protestant Lords. He now resumed his ministerial duties at St Cuthbert's, and in 1587 was nominated by the King to the temporality of the Bishopric of Caithness, but the Assembly refused to ratify the appointment. In 1591 he was directed by the Assembly to write against sacrilege, and his three sermons on that subject, after being approved of by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, were printed in 1599. In 1594 he published "A New Treatise of the Right Reckoning of Yeares and Ages of the World," with the view of showing that the year 1600 was erroneously supposed to be the year of Jubilee. In 1600 he and two others were chosen Com-

missioners to visit Orkney and Caithness; and in 1601 the Assembly appointed him to revise the Psalms. In 1604 he published a Latin treatise on the Union of the Two Kingdoms. He died May 8, 1606.

A second edition of his work on the Jubilee Year was published in quarto in 1619, in which year appeared also his "De Sabbaticorum annorum periodis." His "Chronologia de Sabbatis" was published at London in 1626. He left several works in manuscript, which, however, have not been preserved.

He was twice married, first to Catherine, daughter of Masterton of Grange, and, secondly, to Margaret Smith, who survived him. One of his daughters by the first marriage, Helen Pont, married Adam Blackadder of Blairhall, the grandfather of the Rev. John Blackadder. Of his eldest son, Timothy, a brief notice follows. His second son, Zachary, obtained, in October 1590, a full licence, under the Privy Seal, as chief printer within the realm. He married Margaret, a daughter of John Knox by his second wife, and is mentioned as minister of Boar, in Caithness, in 1605. Dr M'Crie, in his Life of Knox, however, states that it was Robert Pont, the father, who married Knox's daughter.

PONT, TIMOTHY, a celebrated topographer, eldest son of the preceding, is styled, in the Books of Assignation 1601–8, "Minister of Dwnet." Very little is known of his personal history, and the precise date of his death has not been recorded. According to Sibbald, he undertook, in 1608, a pedestrian expedition to explore the more remote parts of Scotland. Bishop Nicholson describes him as "a complete mathematician, and the first projector of a Scotch Atlas, for which great purpose he personally surveyed all the several counties and isles of the kingdom." The originals of his maps are preserved in the Advocates' Library. They were ordered by King James to be purchased from his heirs; and Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet afterwards prevailed upon Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch to prepare them for publication. Their revision was continued by his son, Mr James Gordon, parson of Rothiemay, with whose corrections and amendments they were published in Bleau's Atlas, under the title of "Theatrum Scotiæ."

PRINGLE, SIR JOHN, Bart., an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was the youngest son of Sir John Pringle, Bart., and Magdalen, sister of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, Bart., and was born at Stitchel House, Roxburghshire, April 10, 1707. He received his grammatical education at home under a private tutor, and afterwards entered a student at the University of St Andrews, where a relative of his father, Mr Francis Pringle, was at that time Professor of Greek. In October 1727 he removed to Edinburgh to study medicine, with the view of following the profession of a physician. In the following year he proceeded to Leyden, at that period the most celebrated medical school in Europe; and, July 20, 1730, took the degree of M. D. in the University there, where he was the pupil of the illustrious Boerhaave. He completed his medical studies at Paris, after which he settled as a physician at Edinburgh. In March 1734 he was appointed by the Magistrates and Town Council assistant and successor to Mr Scott, in the chair of Moral Philosophy in that University. In 1742 he was nominated physician to the Earl of Stair, then Commander-in-Chief of the British army; and, through the interest of this nobleman, he was constituted, in August of the same year, Physician to the Military Hospital in Flanders. During his absence from the University, Messrs Muirhead and Cleghorn were appointed to teach the moral philosophy class in his stead. At the battle of Dettingen, fought June 26, 1743, Dr Pringle was present in a coach with Lord Carteret, and at one period of the engage-

ment was exposed to great danger. Through his exertions a convention was entered into in the early part of the campaign of that year between Lord Stair and Marshal Noailles, for the mutual protection of the hospitals of the contending armies, which was faithfully adhered to by both generals.

After the retirement of Lord Stair Dr Pringle attended the army in Flanders throughout the campaign of 1744. Having by his diligence and ability recommended himself to the Duke of Cumberland, he was in the following spring appointed Physician-General to his Majesty's forces in the Netherlands, and also Physician to the Royal Hospitals there. He now resigned his professorship in the University of Edinburgh. In the end of 1745 he was recalled from Flanders to attend the forces under the Duke of Cumberland ordered against the rebels in Scotland. At this time he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. He remained with the royal troops till after the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, and in the two succeeding years he again served with the army on the Continent. On peace being concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, he embarked with the forces on his return to England. From this time he principally resided in London, and in 1749 he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Duke of Cumberland. In 1750 he published "Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever." The same year he communicated to the Royal Society his famous "Experiments upon Septic and Antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relating to their Use in the Theory of Medicine," which were comprehended in several papers, for which he received the Copley medal. Many of his papers after this period appear in the Philosophical Transactions; and, besides these communications, he wrote in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, volume fifth, "An Account of the Success of the Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii." In 1752 he published his celebrated work "On the Diseases of the Army," which has passed through numerous editions, and has been translated into the French, German, Italian, and other languages. In 1753 he was elected one of the Council of the Royal Society. In 1758, on relinquishing his appointment in the army, he was admitted a licentiate of the London College of Physicians.

Soon after the accession of George III. he was, in 1761, appointed Physician to the Queen's Household, and in 1763 Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. The same year he was chosen a Member of the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem, and Fellow of the College of Physicians, London; and in 1764 he succeeded Dr Wollaston as Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. In 1766 the King was pleased to testify his sense of his long services, as well as of his abilities and merit, by raising him to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain. In 1772 he was elected President of the Royal Society, and in 1774 was appointed Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty. In 1776 he became a Member of the Academy of Sciences at Madrid, and most of the other learned bodies of Europe at different periods enrolled his name in the list of their members. In 1778 he succeeded Linnæus as one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and in 1781 he became a Fellow of the then recently instituted Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

His declining health induced him, at the close of 1778, to resign the Presidency of the Royal Society. The discourses which he delivered as President, six in number, were published the year after his death, by his friend Dr Kippis, in one volume 8vo. Hoping to derive benefit from the air of his native country, he spent the summer of 1780 in Scotland, residing chiefly in Edinburgh, and formed the design of fixing his residence altogether in that city. With this view, in 1781 he disposed of his house in

Pall Mall, with the greater part of his library, and removed to Edinburgh; but the keenness of the climate induced him to return to London in the beginning of the following September. On quitting the capital of the north, he presented the Edinburgh College of Medicine with ten manuscript folio volumes of Medical and Physical Observations, on the singular condition that they should never be printed, nor lent out of the Library of the College. He died January 18, 1782, in the 75th year of his age, and, on February 7, his body was deposited in a vault in St James' Church. A monument to his memory, by Nollekins, was afterwards erected in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of his nephew. He had married in 1752 the second daughter of Dr Oliver of Bath, but his wife died, without children, in less than three years; and the baronetcy conferred on him became extinct at his death.

PRINGLE, Thomas, a highly esteemed poet and miscellaneous writer, the son of a farmer, was born on the farm of Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, January 5, 1789. Owing to an accident which he met with in the nurse's arms, when only a few months old, by which his right limb was dislocated at the hip-joint, he was unfortunately rendered lame for life. He learnt the rudiments of Latin at the Grammar School of Kelso, and completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh. He afterwards became a clerk in the Register Office, in the service of his Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of Scotland. In 1811, in conjunction with a friend, he published a satirical poem, called the "Institute," which, though it was received with considerable praise, did not sell, and is now forgotten. In 1816 he contributed a descriptive poem to the "Poetic Mirror," which was the means of introducing him to the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott. Soon after he projected the "Edinburgh Monthly Magazine," the first number of which appeared early in 1817, and contained an article by Pringle on the Gipsies, the materials for which were chiefly furnished by Scott. To enable him to devote his undivided attention to this periodical, which, soon falling into the hands of new proprietors, became "Blackwood's Magazine," he had relinquished his situation in the Register Office; and about the same time he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Star" newspaper. He also became joint-editor of Constable's "Scots Magazine."

Owing to some dispute with Mr Blackwood, he soon retired from all connection with his Magazine, a circumstance which drew down upon him the abuse of some of his former coadjutors. Previous to this separation he had married Margaret, daughter of Mr William Brown, an East Lothian farmer of great respectability. In January 1819, having relinquished the editorship of the "Star," he resumed his former occupation of copying old records in the Register Office; and in the same year he published the "Autumnal Excursion, or Sketches in Teviotdale, with other Poems." His earnings being totally inadequate to the support of his family, and circumstances compelling the other members of his father's house to have recourse to emigration, he applied, through his friend Scott, to Lord Melville, for an allotment of land in Southern Africa for his father and brother, and readily obtained a grant of eleven hundred acres of the unoccupied territory at the Cape. The little band of emigrants, consisting of twelve men, including three farm servants, six women, and six children, his wife, her sister, and himself, being of the number, sailed from London in February 1820, and arrived at Algoa Bay on the 15th May, where they disembarked. On reaching their place of settlement, they called it Glen-Lynden, which is now the official name of the river, and the whole of the valley, conferred in compliment to Pringle by General Bourke, when Lieutenant-Governor. In this

remote location Pringle acted as the physician and surgeon of the party, there being no other within a hundred miles; and was at the same time the civil and military chief of the settlement, and the religious instructor and officiating minister. In June 1821 he obtained from Sir Rufane Donkin, the acting Governor, an extension of the location, which put his party in possession of twenty thousand acres of land.

Through the interest of Sir Walter Scott, and others of his friends at the Colonial Department, he was appointed Librarian of the Government Library at Cape Town; and in September 1822, with his wife and her sister, he commenced a residence there of nearly three years. His salary being only L.75 a-year, he at first received pupils for private instruction, and then, in conjunction with a Dutch clergyman of the town, made arrangements for publishing a periodical in both the English and Dutch languages. The Governor, however, Lord Charles Somerset, withheld his sanction from the latter project, and it did not make its appearance till some time afterwards, when, having obtained the approval of the Government at home, it was at last published, under the name of the "South African Journal." Previous to this he had been joined by Mr John Fairbairn from Edinburgh, with whom he organised a private academy on an extensive scale, which succeeded to his utmost wishes; and soon after the appearance of his "Journal," he was appointed Joint-Editor of the "South African Commercial Advertiser," a paper recently started by Mr Greig, a printer. A dispute with the Governor, however, arising from an attempted censorship of the press, to which Pringle would not submit, soon led to the discontinuance of both publications, the ruin of his academy, and the resignation of his office of Government Librarian. From October 1824 to April 1826 he was diligently employed in making himself acquainted with the true condition of the Colony, and more especially of the frontier where his own relatives were located. During the greater part of 1825 he was in correspondence with the Commissioners of Inquiry, not only respecting his own case, but on the subject of various abuses in the local administration, the treatment of the coloured race, and the defence of the frontier. He was one of the originators of the second great measure next to the political emancipation of the Hottentots, namely, their establishment as independent occupiers of land. A paper, given in by him to the Commissioners in 1823, was entitled "Hints of a Plan for defending the Eastern Frontier of the Colony by a Settlement of Hottentots." He also acted as Secretary to the Society for the Relief of the Distressed Settlers in Albany, in which capacity he sent a pamphlet for publication to London, entitled "Some Account of the Present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa," which had the effect of procuring contributions to the relief fund of L.7000 from England and India, besides L.3000 raised in the Colony.

After visiting his relatives at Glen-Lynden, he returned to London in July 1826, and immediately applied to the Colonial Government for compensation for his losses at the Cape, but his claims were disallowed. An article, however, in the New Monthly Magazine, on the State of Slavery in the Colony, which he had transmitted to England previous to his departure from Cape Town, led to his acquaintance with Mr, now Sir, Fowell Buxton and Mr Zachary Macaulay, and eventually to his being engaged, in 1827, as Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, a situation which he held until the object of that body was accomplished. To the cause of abolition he devoted the energies of his body and mind, discharging the duties of his office in a way that showed his whole heart to be in the cause of jus-

tice and humanity. He soon after became editor of "Friendship's Offering," a well-known annual, which he conducted for seven or eight years with sound judgment and correct taste. In 1828 he published his "Ephemerides," being a collection of his juvenile poems, songs, and sonnets, and miscellaneous pieces, most of which are distinguished by their elegance and beauty, and all being rich in evidences of the truly benevolent and Christian spirit that actuated the author throughout his life. In 1834 those of his poems which relate to South Africa were reprinted in a volume, entitled "African Sketches," in which his interesting prose "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa" appeared for the first time. After the author's death, it was republished in a separate form, with a Memoir prefixed from the pen of Mr Josiah Conder.

On the 28th June 1834, the very day after his official announcement to the public of the Abolition of Slavery, he was seized with his last illness. The symptoms of consumption having soon become distinctly apparent, he was advised by his physician to remove to a warmer climate before the approach of winter. He, therefore, turned his thoughts towards Southern Africa; and after a fruitless application to Government for an appointment at the Cape, or for an advance of money to assist him on his return, the necessary preparations were hastily completed, and the passage for himself, his wife, and her sister, actually engaged. Three days, however, before the time appointed for sailing, he was attacked with a diarrhœa, which his already enfeebled constitution could not resist, and he died December 5, 1834. His remains were interred in Bunhill Fields burying-ground, where a simple stone bears an elegant tribute to his memory, composed by William Kennedy. In 1839 a collection of his poetical works, with a sketch of his life by Leitch Ritchie, which has furnished the materials of this notice, was published by Moxon for the benefit of his widow.

R.

RAEBURN, Sir Henry, a distinguished portrait painter, the younger son of Mr William Raeburn, manufacturer at Stockbridge, a suburb of Edinburgh, was born there March 4, 1756. He lost both his parents while yet young, and received his education from his brother William, who had succeeded to his father's business, and by whom, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a goldsmith in Edinburgh. Soon after, he began to amuse himself by drawing miniatures, which, although he had never received any lessons, and had scarcely ever seen a picture, were finished in such a superior manner as to excite attention. His master, astonished at his performances, took him to see the paintings of David Martin, then the principal portrait painter in the Scotish metropolis, the view of which left a lasting impression on his mind. Being thus encouraged to proceed, he continued to paint miniatures, for which there was soon a general demand, and he usually finished two in the week. As this employment necessarily withdrew his time from trade, an arrangement was entered into with his master, whereby the latter, on receiving part of his earnings, dispensed with the young painter's attendance. In the course of his apprenticeship he began to paint in oil, and on a large scale, a style which he soon adopted in preference to miniature painting.

When the expiration of his appren-

ticeship rendered him free, he became professionally a portrait painter. At the age of twenty-two, he married Ann, daughter of Peter Edgar, Esq. of Bridgelands, with whom he received a handsome fortune. He had fallen in love with this young lady while sitting to him for her portrait. With the view of improving himself in his art, he repaired to London, where he was introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds. That artist, struck with the genius displayed in his works, advised him to enlarge his ideas by a visit to Italy, and even offered to supply him with money for the purpose, which, however, Raeburn did not need. He accordingly set out for Rome, accompanied by his wife, and well furnished with letters of introduction from Sir Joshua to the most eminent artists and men of science in that capital. He spent two years in Italy, diligently engaged in studying the most celebrated works of art. Returning to Edinburgh in 1787, he established himself in George Street, where he soon rose to the head of his profession in Scotland, an eminence which he maintained to the end of his life.

In 1795 he built a large house in York Place, the upper part of which was lighted from the roof, and fitted up as a gallery for exhibition, while the lower was divided into convenient painting rooms. His dwelling-house was at St Bernard's, near Stockbridge, on the banks of the Water of Leith. The history of his life is limited to his professional pursuits. He painted the portraits of many of the most eminent of his contemporaries in Scotland, and his likenesses are universally regarded as most striking and exact, while they are executed with a freedom, vigour, and dignity, in which he was excelled by none. His style was free and bold; his drawing critically correct; his colouring rich, deep, and harmonious; the accessories, whether drapery, furniture, or landscape, were always appropriate; and he had a peculiar power of rendering the head of his figure bold, prominent, and imposing. His equestrian pieces, in particular, are universally admired. The most interesting of his later works are a series of half-length portraits of his literary and scientific friends, which he painted solely for his own private gratification. A great number of his portraits have been engraved. Constantly employed as a portrait painter, he devoted no part of his attention either to historical or landscape painting. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy of Florence, and of the New York and South Carolina Academies. On November 2, 1812, or, as stated by some, in 1814, the Royal Academy of London elected him an Associate, and, on February 10, 1815, he was chosen an Academician.

In 1822, when George IV. visited Edinburgh, his Majesty, as a compliment to the fine arts in Scotland, conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr Raeburn, a dignity which was wholly unexpected on his part. A few weeks thereafter his brother artists, as a mark of their respect, invited him to a public dinner. Soon after, he was nominated Portrait Painter to his Majesty for Scotland, an appointment which, however, was not announced to him till the very day when he was seized with the illness which terminated in his death. The last pictures on which he was engaged were two portraits of Sir Walter Scott, one for himself, and the other for Lord Montague. He died after a short illness, arising from general decay, July 8, 1823. At a meeting of the Royal Academy of London, on the 16th of the same month, Sir Thomas Lawrence lamented the melancholy task which had devolved upon him of announcing officially to his colleagues the death of one of their most distinguished associates, Sir Henry Raeburn. His loss, Sir Thomas said, had left a blank in the Royal Academy, as well as in his own country, which could not be filled up. His widow survived him ten years.

By her he had two sons, Peter, who died at nineteen, and Henry, who, with his wife and family, lived under the same roof with his father, and to whose children he left the bulk of his fortune, consisting of houses and ground-rents on his property at St Bernard's, which, in his latter years, he had occupied his leisure in planning out into elegant villas and streets.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, next to Burns the most distinguished of the national poets of Scotland, was born October 15, 1686, at Leadhills, in the parish of Crawfordmuir, in Lanarkshire. He was great-grandson of Captain John Ramsay, a son of Ramsay of Cockpen, a branch of the family of Ramsay of Dalhousie. His father, John Ramsay, was superintendent of Lord Hopetoun's mines at Leadhills, and his mother, Alice Bower, was the daughter of a gentleman of Derbyshire. All the education which he ever received was obtained at the parish school. He lost his father at the early age of twenty-five, and his mother soon after married Mr Crichton, a small landholder of Lanarkshire, by whom she had several children. In 1700 his mother died, and in the following year his stepfather took him into Edinburgh, and bound him apprentice to a wigmaker, an occupation which most of his biographers are very anxious to distinguish from a barber. Allan himself, it would seem, was not ashamed of his trade, but continued in it long after his apprenticeship had terminated. The earliest of his poems which can now be traced is an epistle addressed, in 1712, "To the most Nappy Members of the Easy Club," a convivial society which, in 1715, appointed him their poet laureate; but it was soon after broken up by the Rebellion. In 1716, while still a wigmaker, Ramsay published an edition of James the First's poem of "Christ's Kirk on the Green," with a second Canto by himself, to which, two years after, he added a third. From the imprint of this latter edition, it appears that he had shortly before abandoned his original occupation, and commenced the more congenial business of a bookseller. His first shop was "at the sign of the Mercury, opposite to Niddry's Wynd." In 1720 he published a collection of his poems, in one volume 4to, which was so liberally subscribed for, that he is said to have cleared four hundred guineas by it. The greater part of the pieces in this volume had previously appeared at different times in the detached form of sheets or half-sheets, at one penny each, and so popular had his name become, that it was quite customary for the citizens of Edinburgh to send their children, with a penny, for "Allan Ramsay's last piece." In 1724 he published the first volume of "The Tea-Table Miscellany," a collection of Songs, Scotish and English, which was speedily followed by a second; a third volume appeared in 1727, and a fourth after another interval. This publication went through no less than twelve editions in a few years. The rapid sale of the first volume induced him in the same year (1724) to bring out "The Evergreen, being a Collection of Scots Poems, wrote by the Ingenious before 1600." It professed to be chiefly selected from the Bannatyne MS., and was equally successful. Ramsay, who was a Jacobite in principle, inserted in this publication a poem of affected antiquity, under an assumed name, entitled "The Vision," having reference to the Pretender. His next publication at once established his fame upon a permanent foundation. In 1725 appeared "The Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, in five acts—the best poem of its kind, perhaps, in any language. In 1721 he had published an eclogue, under the title of "Patie and Roger," and in 1723 a sequel under that of "Jenny and Maggie." The public approbation of these detached scenes encouraged him to make them the groundwork of the complete drama called "The Gentle Shepherd," the success of which was instantaneous

and unprecedented. Edition rapidly followed edition, and in a few years it was known to every admirer of poetry in the three kingdoms, and had secured a welcome place in almost every cottage in Scotland. The great popularity of Gay's "Beggar's Opera," not long after, induced Ramsay to print a new edition of "The Gentle Shepherd," with songs abundantly interspersed, adapted to popular Scotish airs, and these it has ever since retained.

In 1726 he removed to a house at the east end of the Luckenbooths, and instead of Mercury, adopted for his sign the heads of Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden, afterwards occupied by Creech the bookseller. Ramsay is said to have been the first who established a circulating library in Scotland. After his death, it passed into the hands of Mr Sibbald, and subsequently into those of Mr Mackay, by whose respective additions it was rendered the most extensive establishment of the kind, perhaps, in Britain.

In 1728 a second quarto volume of his poems appeared, and was reprinted in 8vo during the same year. In 1730 he published his "Thirty Fables," undoubtedly the best of his minor productions. Among them is "The Monk and the Miller's Wife," a story which, though previously told by Dunbar, "would of itself," as a competent critic has remarked, "be Ramsay's passport to immortality as a poet." With these he seems to have concluded his poetic labours. "I e'en gave over in good time," he says in a letter to Smibert, the painter, "before the coolness of fancy that attends advanced years should make me risk the reputation I have acquired." His fame had now extended beyond the limits of his native country. An edition of his poems was published by the London booksellers in 1731, and another appeared at Dublin in 1733. His acquaintance was courted by the rich and the noble, and his shop was the usual resort of the literary characters and wits of Edinburgh. His intercourse with contemporary poets was pretty extensive. Hamilton of Bangour, Hamilton of Gilbertfield, Gay, and others, were among the number of his friends, and he addressed verses to Pope and Somerville, author of "The Chase," the latter of whom returned his poetical greetings in two epistles.

In 1736 his passion for the drama and enterprising spirit prompted him to erect a new theatre in Carrubber's Close; but in the ensuing year the act for licensing the stage was passed, and the magistrates ordered the house to be shut up. By this speculation he lost a good deal of money; and it is remarked by his biographers, that this was, perhaps, the only unfortunate project in which he ever engaged. In 1743 he lost his wife, Christian Ross, daughter of a writer in Edinburgh, whom he had married in 1712, and who left him a son and three grown-up daughters, out of seven children she had borne to him. Soon after her death, with the view of spending his days in dignified retirement, he erected a house on the north side of the Castlehill, at the head of what is at present the Mound, commanding a magnificent view, though now intercepted by the houses of the New Town of Edinburgh. The mansion itself, however, is built in rather a whimsical style of architecture. Here he spent the last twelve years of his life, although he did not give up his shop until 1755, three years before his decease. He died January 7, 1758, aged 72, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, where a monument was, after the lapse of more than half a century, erected to his memory.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, an eminent portrait painter, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1713. Having shown an early attachment to art, after receiving some instructions in London, he went to Italy, where he studied under artists of great celebrity. On his return he practised for

some time in Edinburgh, but afterwards resided chiefly in London, where he acquired considerable reputation as a portrait painter. By the interest of Lord Bute he was introduced to George III., when Prince of Wales, whose portrait he painted both in whole length and in profile, the former being engraved by Ryland and the latter by Woollett. Several mezzotinto prints were also published after portraits by him, of several of the most distinguished of his own countrymen. In March 1767 he was appointed principal painter to the King; a situation which he retained till his death, though he retired from practice about 1775, in consequence of having injured his arm by an accident. He visited Rome at four different times, and on the last occasion he spent several years in Italy. Finding his health decline he returned to England, but died, a few days after landing, at Dover, August 10, 1784. His portraits are celebrated for their resemblance to nature, and their unstudied simplicity; and he himself is described as having contributed to improve the style of portrait painting in Great Britain.

Ramsay possessed considerable literary taste, and was the founder of the "Select Society" of Edinburgh in 1754, of which all the eminently learned men of that capital were members. He was the author of some able pamphlets on history, politics, and criticism, published at different times, but afterwards collected into a volume, entitled "The Investigator." He also wrote a pamphlet on the subject of Elizabeth Canning. He was an excellent classical scholar; spoke the Italian and German languages fluently, and, like Cato, learned Greek in his old age. He is frequently mentioned by Boswell as being of Dr Johnson's parties. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, Baronet, a niece of Lord Mansfield, by whom he had a son, John, who attained the rank of Major-General in the army, and two daughters, Amelia, married to Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverness, and Charlotte, who became the wife of Colonel Malcolm of Ford Farm, Surrey.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, better known as the Chevalier de Ramsay, was born at Ayr, June 9, 1686. He was the son of a baker, in good circumstances, and received a liberal education, first at the school of his native place, and afterwards at the University of Edinburgh. He was subsequently appointed tutor to the two sons of the Earl of Wemyss. Becoming unsettled in his religious principles, he repaired to the Continent, and at the University of Leyden he made the acquaintance of M. Poiret, a mystic divine, who induced him to adopt the doctrines of that system of theology. In 1710 he visited the celebrated Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, who had imbibed the fundamental principles of mysticism; and by that amiable prelate he was persuaded to become a Roman Catholic. Fenelon's influence procured him the appointment of preceptor to the Duke de Chateau-Thiery and the Prince de Turenne, when he was made a Knight of the Order of St Lazarus. He was subsequently engaged by the Pretender to superintend the education of his two sons, Prince Charles Edward and Henry, afterwards Cardinal de York; and for this purpose he removed to Rome in 1724; but, on his arrival there, he found so many intrigues and dissensions that he soon requested leave to return to Paris. Some time after he visited Scotland, and was kindly received by the Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, in whose family he resided some years, and employed his leisure in writing several of his works. In 1730 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., having been admitted for this purpose of St Mary's Hall in April of that year. While in his native country he offered to settle an annuity on his relations, but they indignantly refused to accept it, on the ground of his having renounced the Protestant religion.

After his return to France he resided some time at Pontoise, a seat of the Prince de Turenne, Duke de Bouillon, in whose family he continued in the capacity of intendant till his death, which happened at St Germain-en-Laye, May 6, 1743. He was the author of several works, the principal of which are "La Vie de M. Fenelon," of which there is an English translation; "Les Voyages de Cyrus," in French and English, the only work of his much known in this country, a professed imitation of Telemachus, and once very popular; "L'Histoire de M. Turenne," in French and English; "A Plan of Education for a Young Prince," 1732; and a posthumous work published at Glasgow in 1749, entitled "Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion."

RAMSAY, JAMES, an eminent philanthropist, and one of the first who wrote against the Slave Trade, was born at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, July 25, 1733. After receiving his grammatical education, he was apprenticed to Dr Findlay, a medical practitioner in his native town, and in 1750 entered as a student of King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained one of the principal bursaries. In 1755 he repaired to London, and studied surgery and pharmacy under Dr Macauly, in whose family he lived for two years. He afterwards obtained an appointment as surgeon in the Royal Navy, in which he served for several years. While on board the Arundel he unfortunately fell on the deck and broke his thigh bone, by which he was confined for ten months, and rendered lame for life. This accident determined him to quit the navy, and turn his thoughts towards becoming a minister of the Church of England. Accordingly, while the Arundel lay at St Christopher's, he obtained, from some of the principal inhabitants, strong recommendations to the Bishop of London, by whom, on his coming to England, he was admitted into holy orders. Returning to St Christopher's, he was presented by the Governor to two rectories, valued at L.700 a year. In 1763 he married Rebecca Akers, the daughter of a planter of high respectability.

On his first settlement in the West Indies he made some public attempts to instruct the slaves; which, however, were misunderstood and misrepresented; and, in addition to his clerical duties, he took the charge of several plantations in the capacity of medical adviser. In 1777 he returned to Britain, and visited his native place. In the following year he was appointed Chaplain to Admiral Barrington, then about to proceed to the West Indies. He resigned his pastoral charge in the Island of St Christopher's, and returned to England with his wife and family in the end of 1781. On his arrival he was, through the interest of his friend Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, presented to the livings of Teston and Nettlestead in Kent. In 1785 he published an "Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies," which involved him in a controversy on the Slave Trade that embittered his latter years. He died at London, July 20, 1789. He was also the author of a volume of "Twelve Sermons for the Use of the Royal Navy," preached on board his Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, published in 1782; "A Manual for African Slaves," in 1787; a "Treatise on Signals;" an "Essay on the Duty and Qualifications of a Sea Officer," the profits of three editions of which latter work he appropriated to benevolent societies; and various pamphlets in answer to his opponents on the slave question.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, the nephew of King Robert the Bruce, companion of his victories, and some time Regent of Scotland, during the minority of his son David II., died at Musselburgh, July 20, 1332. The house in which he lived is said to be still pointed out in that burgh.

REID, THOMAS, a philosopher and Latin poet of considerable reputation in his time, the son of James Reid, the first minister, after the Reformation, of Banchory-Ternan, in Kincardineshire, flourished in the seventeenth century. He studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and afterwards travelled through the greater part of Europe. Having maintained public disputations in several of the foreign Universities, he collected into a volume the Theses he defended. His Latin poems are preserved in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum." On his return to Britain, he was appointed Latin Secretary to James I. of England. While on the Continent he had purchased the best editions of all the classics which were printed from the time of Aldus Manutius until 1615, also several curious manuscripts, particularly a Hebrew Bible, of most beautiful writing, supposed to have been the work of the twelfth century, all of which he bequeathed to the Marischal College, Aberdeen, with a considerable sum of money as a fund for a yearly salary to a librarian. He belonged to the family from which the celebrated philosopher, Dr Thomas Reid, was descended.

Alexander Reid, the brother of the Latin Secretary, was an eminent physician, and the first, it is said, who read physical lectures to the Company of Barber-Chirurgeons at London. In 1620 he was created Doctor of Physic at Oxford by royal mandate. He was afterwards Physician to Charles I., and died about 1680. He published a "Manual of Anatomy," and other medical works, which, though often reprinted, have long since been consigned to oblivion.

REID, THOMAS, a distinguished moral philosopher, was born, April 26, 1710, at the manse of Strachan, Kincardineshire, a parish situated about twenty-three miles from Aberdeen, on the north side of the Grampian Mountains. His father, the Rev. Lewis Reid, was minister of that parish for fifty years, and his mother, the daughter of Mr Gregory of Kinnairdie, was sister to David, James, and Charles Gregory, the celebrated Professors. After two years spent at the parish school of Kincardine-O'Neil, young Reid was sent to Aberdeen for his classical education. About the age of twelve or thirteen, being intended for the Church, he was entered as a student in Marischal College, where his instructor in philosophy, for three years, was Dr George Turnbull, who afterwards attracted some notice as an author, particularly by a book, entitled "Principles of Moral Philosophy," and by a voluminous "Treatise on Ancient Painting," published in 1741, but long ago forgotten. It does not appear that he gave any early indications of future eminence, although his industry and modesty were conspicuous from his childhood. At College, however, he excelled the other students in mathematics, for which he soon showed a decided predilection. He continued longer than usual at the University, in consequence of having been appointed to the office of Librarian, which had been endowed by his ancestor, the subject of the previous notice. During this period he formed an intimacy with John Stewart, afterwards Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College, and author of a Commentary on Newton's Quadrature of Curves. In 1736 he resigned the librarianship, and accompanied Mr Stewart on an excursion to England, when they visited London, Oxford, and Cambridge. His uncle, Dr David Gregory, procured him a ready access to Martin Folkes, at whose house he met many of the most eminent men in literature and science in the metropolis. At Cambridge he saw the vain and erudite Dr Bentley, and enjoyed repeated conversations with Sanderson, the blind mathematician, who presented a phenomenon in the history of the human mind, to which Dr Reid has more than once referred in his philosophical speculations.

In 1737 he was preferred, by the King's College, Aberdeen, to the living of New Machar, in the same county; but so great was the aversion of the people to the law of patronage, that his settlement not only met with most violent opposition, but he himself was exposed to personal danger. His unwearied attention, however, to the duties of his office, with the mildness and forbearance of his temper, soon overcame all prejudices, and in a few years afterwards, when called to a different situation, he was followed by the tears and benedictions of the very same people who would formerly have rejected him.

During his residence at New Machar, the greater part of his time was spent in intense study, more particularly in a careful examination of the laws of external perception, and of the other principles which form the groundwork of human knowledge. His chief relaxations were gardening and botany, to both of which pursuits he retained his attachment in old age. In 1740 he married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr George Reid, physician in London.

In 1748 he communicated to the Transactions of the Royal Society "An Essay on Quantity, occasioned by reading a Treatise, in which Simple and Compound Ratios are applied to Virtue and Merit." In 1752 he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in King's College, Old Aberdeen. Soon after his removal there, in conjunction with his friend, Dr John Gregory, he projected a literary Society, which subsisted for many years, meeting once a-week for the discussion of philosophical subjects, and it numbered among its members the illustrious names of Reid, Gregory, Campbell, Beattie, and Gerard. In 1764 he published his celebrated "Inquiry into the Human Mind, on the Principles of Common Sense," one of the most original and profound works which appeared about that period. As its professed object was the refutation of Mr Hume's Sceptical Theory, with the view of avoiding any misconstruction of the historian's meaning, he submitted, through Dr Blair, some detached parts of the work to Mr Hume for his perusal. With these the latter was so much pleased, that he at once addressed a letter to the author, expressing his satisfaction at the perspicuous and philosophical manner in which he had replied to his reasonings. Soon after the publication of the "Inquiry," he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen. A short time previous, the University of Glasgow had invited him to the chair of Moral Philosophy, then vacant by the resignation of Dr Adam Smith, the superior advantages of which professorship induced him to accept of it, and, accordingly, he entered upon its duties in 1764. In the class-room, Dr Reid was careful to divest his lectures of all metaphysical and merely scholastic terms and theories, teaching moral science on the sound principles of inductive philosophy, as inculcated by Bacon. Although there was nothing attractive in his elocution or mode of instruction, his style was so simple and perspicuous, his character so full of gravity and authority, and his students felt such an interest in the doctrines which he taught, that he was uniformly heard with the most respectful attention.

In 1781, while his health and faculties were yet entire, though he was at this period upwards of seventy years of age, he withdrew from his public labours, in order to devote himself wholly to philosophical investigation. In 1785 he published his "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man;" and in 1788, those on "The Active Powers," which are generally republished together, under the title of "Essays on the Powers of the Human Mind." These works, with his "Inquiry," the "Essay on Quantity," already mentioned, and a short but masterly analysis of Aristotle's Logic, which forms an Appendix to the third volume of Lord Kames' "Sketches,"

published in 1773, comprehend the whole of Dr Reid's published writings. At different times he read some essays before a Philosophical Society, of which he was a member, among which were "An Examination of Dr Priestley's Opinions concerning Matter and Mind," "Observations on the Utopia of Sir Thomas More," and "Physiological Reflections on Muscular Motion." He outlived his wife and a numerous family of children, save one daughter, married to Patrick Carmichael, M.D. During the summer of 1796 he was prevailed upon by Dr Gregory to pass a few weeks at Edinburgh. He returned to Glasgow in his usual health and spirits; but about the end of September of that year he was seized with his last illness. After a severe struggle, attended with repeated attacks of palsy, he died on the 7th of October following, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His works were collected by Mr Dugald Stewart, and published in four volumes in 1803, with his Life prefixed, on which all the biographical accounts of Dr Reid are founded. A French translation of this great philosopher's writings, by Jouffroy, with an Introductory Essay and Notes by Royard-Collard, appeared at Paris in 1828.

RENNIE, GEORGE, an eminent agriculturist, was born on the farm of Phantassie, in the county of Haddington, in 1749. His father, James Rennie, a respectable farmer, was one of the most active promoters of agricultural improvements in his day, and his brother, John Rennie, was the celebrated Civil Engineer, of whom a short notice follows. He early exhibited indications of that activity, penetration, and intelligence, for which he was remarkable in after years. When scarcely sixteen, his father sent him to Tweedside to make a survey of the state of agriculture in that part of the country, where several gentlemen, among whom were Lord Kames, Hume of Ninewells, Renton of Lammerton, Fordyce of Ayton, and others, had commenced a system of extensive improvement of their own estates; and here his powers of observation enabled him to obtain much of that practical knowledge which afterwards rendered him so distinguished. In 1765 he was entrusted with the superintendence of a brewery, erected by his father on the ground now occupied by the Linton distillery; but Mr Rennie, senior, dying the following year, the establishment was relinquished, and in 1770 was let to a tenant. In 1783 he again undertook the management of the works, and commenced the business of distilling on a large scale. The distillery remained in his hands until 1797, when the whole work was let in lease. His reputation as a successful agriculturist soon became known over Scotland, and while the admirable arrangements of his farm were a theme of praise in the country at large, they formed an incentive to emulation among the most intelligent of the farmers in his immediate neighbourhood.

In 1787, Mr Meikle having invented the Drum Thrashing Machine, one of the most important discoveries which the agricultural art owes to mechanical genius, Mr Rennie exerted himself warmly in his behalf, and caused him to erect the first machine in the county worked with horses, on the Phantassie property, the only previous one being that of the inventor himself, at Knowsmill, near Tyningham, which was impelled by water. The merit of this useful discovery being disputed by several persons, Mr Rennie came forward in vindication of his friend Meikle, who was then between eighty and ninety years of age, and completely established his claim to the invention, in a letter originally inserted in a pamphlet by Mr Sheriff, entitled "A Reply to an Address to the Public, but more particularly to the Landed Interest of Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of the Thrashing Machine," and afterwards copied by the editor into the forty-eighth number of the Far-

mer's Magazine. Mr Rennie, after a long life of regularity and usefulness, died October 6, 1828.

RENNIE, JOHN, a celebrated engineer, brother of the preceding, was born on the farm of Phantassie, in East Lothian, June 7, 1761. After acquiring the rudiments of his education at the parish school, he was placed under Mr Andrew Meikle, an eminent millwright, with whom he continued two years. He then spent two years at the school of Dunbar, and on the promotion of the master to Perth Academy, the latter recommended him as his successor; but, preferring mechanical employment, he soon resumed his labours in the workshop of Mr Meikle. He subsequently attended the course of lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, given by Drs Robison and Black in the University of Edinburgh. After acting for a short time on his own account, in 1783, he was induced to remove to London, and soon after was employed by Messrs Boulton and Watt in the construction of two steam engines, and the machinery connected therewith, at the Albion Flour Mills, near Blackfriars Bridge; which in 1791 were unfortunately destroyed by wilful fire. He was next engaged in superintending the construction of the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his reputation. Having commenced business for himself as a civil engineer, from 1794 he was regarded as standing at the head of the profession in Great Britain, and was connected with every public work of magnitude in the Kingdom. Canals, bridges, harbours, wet docks, and machines of every description, were extensively executed from his designs, and under his direction. Among his principal works may be mentioned Ramsgate Harbour; Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, London; the London Docks, and the East and West India Docks, at Blackwall; the Prince's Dock at Liverpool; the Docks at Hull, Dublin, Greenock, and Leith, and the Breakwater at Plymouth, with several similar structures, where submarine masonry was carried to the utmost perfection. The greatest effort of his genius is generally considered to be the Bell Rock Lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that on the Eddystone rocks, erected by Smeaton. He built the stone bridges at Kelso, Musselburgh, and other places in Scotland, and the iron bridge over the Witham in Lincolnshire, and superintended the formation of the Grand Western Canal, and the execution of the Aberdeen Canal which unites the Dee and the Don, as well as other canals in different parts of the country. Before his death he had given plans for improving the docks at Sheerness, which were afterwards executed by his sons, George and John, now Sir John Rennie. He also furnished the designs for the new London Bridge, the charge of the construction of which was entrusted to Sir John Rennie, who, in 1831, finished that magnificent structure.

Mr Rennie was remarkable for his steady resolution and perseverance, and for his indefatigable industry. On going to France for a short time in 1816, he declared it to be the first relaxation he had taken for nearly thirty years. He married in 1789, and by his lady, whom he survived, he had four sons and two daughters. He died of inflammation of the liver, October 16, 1821, and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral.

RENWICK, JAMES, a celebrated field-preacher, and the last martyr for the Covenanted Work of Reformation in Scotland, was born in the parish of Glencairn, in Nithsdale, February 15, 1662. He was the son of Andrew Renwick, a weaver, by his wife Elizabeth Corsan. From his childhood he evinced a pious disposition, and even at two years of age was observed to be aiming at prayer. His parents, being in very poor circumstances, with difficulty kept him at school, and during the time he attend-

ed the University of Edinburgh, he supported himself chiefly by assisting some gentlemen's sons in their education. On the conclusion of his academical course, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, he was denied laureation, but, with two others, afterwards received it privately at Edinburgh, where, for some time, he remained prosecuting his studies. He subsequently attached himself to the persecuted Presbyterians, and attended their secret meetings, taking an active part in all their proceedings. Having been present at the martyrdom of Mr Donald Cargill, July 27, 1681, he determined to embark with the small remnant that adhered to his principles; and when the more zealous of the Covenanters agreed to publish the Lanark Declaration, Renwick was employed to proclaim it, which he did January 12, 1682, although he had no hand in its composition, and disapproved of some of its expressions.

Finding it impossible, in the then circumstances of the times, to obtain licence in his own country, he was, by his party, sent over to Holland, in December 1682, when he entered a student at the University of Groningen. In six months he was found qualified for the ministry, and accordingly received ordination there. He commenced his ministerial labours in his native land, his first public sermon being preached November 23, 1683, in a moss at Darmead, in the parish of Cambusnethan; when, in vindication of himself, and for the information of his hearers, he gave an account of his call to the ministry, and declared his firm adherence to the persecuted Church of Scotland. At the same time he fully explained his mind as to the various religious questions then in agitation, and described particularly the class of preachers and professors he was resolved to hold no communion with. This gave great offence to some of the indulged ministers and false brethren, who had been led away by the defections of the times, and exposed him to much calumnious misrepresentation. His fame and success as a field-preacher attracted the notice of the Council, by whom he was publicly proclaimed a traitor, and all his adherents were treated as abettors of rebellion. In 1684 his difficulties and discouragements began still more to thicken around him; nevertheless, he continued to preach wherever and whenever he could find opportunity. During that year his enemies became more vigilant in their search after him, and letters of intercommuning were issued against him and his followers, which led to their publishing, at the market-cross and church doors of several towns, their famous Apologetical Declaration, November 8, 1684. After this, the unhappy fugitives were hunted, like beasts of prey, through the mosses, muirs, and mountains of their native land, having often no place of refuge or retirement but a desert glen, or wild cavern of the earth. Renwick himself was often hotly pursued by the sanguinary soldiery, and had many signal escapes and remarkable deliverances.

On the accession of James VII. to the throne, Renwick, and about two hundred men, went to Sanquhar, May 28, 1685, and published a protest against his succession, and renouncing their allegiance to him, which was afterwards called the Sanquhar Declaration. In October 1687 a reward of one hundred pounds sterling was offered for his apprehension; and having gone to Edinburgh in January 1688, to deliver to the Synod of Indulged Ministers a protestation against the toleration they had accepted, which he lodged in the hands of Mr Hugh Kennedy, their Moderator, he was discovered, and after a short resistance, seized, on February 1, and committed close prisoner to the Tolbooth. On the 8th he was tried before the High Court of Justiciary on an indictment which charged him with disowning the King's authority, refusing to pay the cess, and maintaining

the lawfulness of defensive arms. He was found guilty, on his own confession, and was accordingly executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, on the 17th, being then only twenty-six years and two days old. His life was written by a contemporary field-preacher, Mr Alexander Shields; and in 1777 appeared at Glasgow, "A Choice Collection of very valuable Prefaces, Lectures, and Sermons, Preached upon the Mountains and Muirs of Scotland, in the hottest time of the Persecution," by Mr James Renwick; to which are added, by the same author, the Form and Order of Ruling Elders, a Reply to Mr Langlan's Letter to Gavin Wotherspoon, &c., which work has been several times reprinted.

RICHARD, Abbot of St Victor, in the twelfth century, a celebrated theologian, was a native of Scotland. After studying polite literature, the sacred Scriptures and mathematics at home, he went to Paris, attracted by the fame of Hugh, Abbot of St Victor, into which monastery he retired. At the regular periods he took the habit, and was admitted into holy orders. On the death of Hugh, in 1164, he was unanimously chosen Prior of the Monastery, in which station he remained till his death, March 10, 1173. He composed various treatises on subjects of practical divinity, and on Scripture criticism, particularly on the description of Solomon's Temple, and on the apparent contradictions in the books of Kings and Chronicles, respecting the reigns of the Kings of Judah and Israel; which were all published in two volumes folio, at Paris, in 1518 and 1540; at Venice in 1592, at Cologne in 1621, and at Rouen in 1650, the latter being accounted the best edition.

RICHARDSON, William, an accomplished scholar and elegant miscellaneous writer, was the son of the Rev. James Richardson, minister of Aberfoyle, where he was born, October 1, 1743. He was educated at the parish school, and in his fourteenth year became a student at the University of Glasgow. Being intended for the church, after finishing his literary and philosophical curriculum, he entered on the study of divinity; but, before he had completed his theological course, he was appointed tutor to the two sons of Lord Cathcart, whom he accompanied to Eton, where he remained for two years. In 1768 he went with his pupils to St Petersburgh, their father having been nominated Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Empress of Russia; and, during his residence there, he acted as Secretary to Lord Cathcart. In 1772 he returned with his only surviving pupil to Glasgow, and soon after, through the interest of Lord Cathcart, then Lord Rector of the University there, he was chosen Professor of Humanity, having succeeded Professor Muirhead in that chair. He died November 3, 1814. He was the author of "Poems, chiefly Rural," published in 1774; "Philosophical Analysis and Illustration of some of Shakspeare's Remarkable Characters," the first of which appeared in 1774, the second in 1784, and the third in 1797, when the whole were collected into one volume; "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," 1784; "The Indians, a Tragedy," 1790; "The Maid of Lochlin, a Lyrical Drama, with other Poems," 1801; and "The Philanthrope," a periodical Essayist, which came out at London in 1797. He was also a contributor to Gilbert Stuart's Edinburgh Magazine and Review, and to the Mirror and Lounger; and wrote the Life of Professor Arthur, prefixed to his works, and "An Essay on Celtic Superstitions," appended to Dr Graham's "Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian." He left in manuscript "An Essay on Figurative Language," and some other papers.

RIDDELL, Robert, of Glenriddell, an eminent antiquarian, was descended from an ancient family, and, having distinguished himself by his researches concerning the antiquities of his native country, was elected a Member

of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, and a Fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh and London. He published, in the Archæologia, "An Account of the Ancient Lordship of Galloway, from the Earliest Period to 1455, when it was annexed to the Crown of Scotland;" "Remarks on the Title of Thane and Abthane;" a Dissertation "On the Ancient Modes of Fortification in Scotland;" also one "On Vitrified Fortifications in Galloway;" and "An Account of a Symbol of Ancient Investiture in Scotland;" with some other papers. He was an early patron and correspondent of Burns, the poet, and died April 21, 1794.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM, LL.D., a distinguished self-taught philosopher of the present century, was originally educated for the Church of Scotland, in which he was licensed to preach the gospel. He became Rector of the Royal Academy of Tain, in Rossshire, where he contrived, by extreme frugality, to save from his small annual stipend a sum sufficient to enable him to attend a course of the lectures of Messrs Thenard, Gay-Lussac, and Biot, at Paris, and also to pay a substitute for the performance of his duties during his temporary absence from Scotland. His skill and originality in devising and performing experiments with the most simple materials, in illustration of various disputed points of natural philosophy, attracted the attention of the celebrated philosophers whose occasional pupil he had become. He had also communicated to the Royal Society, through Sir John Herschell, who took a strong interest in his fortunes, papers "On a New Photometer; "On a New Form of the Differential Thermometer;" and "On the Permeability of Transparent Screens of extreme Tenuity by Radiant Heat," which led to his appointment, on the recommendation of Major Sabine, to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, where he delivered a course of probationary lectures in the spring of 1829. From this time he became a permanent resident in London, and was appointed to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at the London University in 1832. In the following year he published a small introductory work, entitled "Principles of Geometry Familiarly Illustrated," designed for the instruction of the young; and in 1836 he brought out another elementary work, under the name of "Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, applied to a Variety of useful Purposes." He subsequently communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a Fellow, papers "On the Elasticity of Threads of Glass, and the Application of this Property to Torsion Balances;" and also various experimental researches on the electric and chemical theories of galvanism, on electro-magnetism, and voltaic electricity. Shortly before his death he was engaged in experiments, on an extensive scale, on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes, for the examination of the results of which a commission was appointed by the Government, with a view to their further prosecution by a public grant of money, or by affording increased facilities of experiment by a relaxation of the regulations of the Excise.

Dr Ritchie died, in the prime of life, September 15, 1837. At the first Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, held after his death, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his address as President, gave a short sketch of his life, and summed up his character in the following terms: "Though the traces of an imperfect and irregular education are but too manifest in most of Dr Ritchie's theoretical researches, yet he must always be regarded as an experimenter of great ingenuity and merit; and as a remarkable example of the acquisition of a very extensive knowledge of philosophy, under difficulties and privations which would have arrested the progress of any person of less ardour

and determination of character." He was highly appreciated as a lecturer, on account of the extent and value of the information he communicated. The clearness of his arrangement and delivery gave universal satisfaction to his English auditors, in spite of his accent, in which the Scotish tone more than usually predominated.

ROBERT I., see BRUCE, ROBERT THE.

ROBERT II., the first of the House of Stuart who wore the Crown, was born March 2, 1316. He was the only child of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, by his wife Marjory, daughter of King Robert the Bruce, and succeeded to the throne on the death of David II., February 22, 1371. His reign was undistinguished by any event of importance. He died at his castle of Dundonald, in Kyle, April 19, 1390. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, all born before marriage; and, secondly, to Euphemia Ross, a daughter of the Earl of Ross, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Besides these, he had a numerous illegitimate progeny by various women. He was popularly designated "Blear-Eye," from the breaking out of an inflammation in his eyelids, which deformed his originally handsome countenance. According to a tradition, which Lord Hailes has been at pains to refute, his mother was killed by being thrown from her horse when pregnant with him; and, being cut out of her side, by the Cæsarean operation, he received a wound in one of his eyes from the surgeon's knife, which left there an unseemly mark ever afterwards.

ROBERT III., eldest son of Robert II., by Elizabeth Mure, was born about 1340, and, during his father's reign, bore the title of the Earl of Carrick. His original name was John, but he changed it to Robert on succeeding to the throne. He married Annabella, a daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, by whom he had several children. During the greater part of his reign, the kingdom was disturbed by the feuds and dissensions of a rude and turbulent nobility. In his youth the King had received a kick from a horse, which rendered him lame, and as he was of an indolent and pacific disposition, the administration of affairs, in a great measure, devolved on his eldest son, the Duke of Rothesay. That ill-fated Prince was, however, in 1402, cruelly murdered by his uncle, the Duke of Albany, in the Castle of Falkland, being then in his twenty-fourth year. Albany, too powerful to be brought to punishment, was, after Rothesay's death, allowed by the feeble Monarch to wield at will the reins of government; until, roused to a strong suspicion of his ambitious designs, he resolved to send his only surviving son James, then in his eleventh year, to France for safety. On the passage the young Prince was seized by the English, March 30, 1405, and detained a prisoner in the Tower of London, an event which is supposed to have hastened the King's death, at Rothesay Castle, Isle of Bute, April 4, 1406.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, of Struan, an eminent Jacobite chief and poet, the second son of the Laird of Struan, in Perthshire, by Marion, daughter of General Baillie of Letham, was born about 1670. Being destined for the church, he was educated at the University of St Andrews; but his father and elder brother dying within a few months of each other, he succeeded to the family inheritance in 1688. In the following year he joined Lord Dundee, when he appeared in arms in the Highlands for the cause of King James; but though he does not appear to have been at Killiecrankie, he was attainted for his share in this rising, and his estates forfeited to the Crown. He retired, in consequence, to the court of the exiled Monarch at St Germains, where he lived for several years, and served one or two campaigns in the French army. In 1703 he ventured to return to Scot-

land, and resided unmolested on his estates till 1715, when he joined the Earl of Mar with about 500 of his clan. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Sheriffmuir, but was rescued. Soon after, however, he fell into the hands of a party of soldiers in the Highlands, and was ordered to be conducted to Edinburgh; but contrived to make his escape on the way. He again took refuge in France, and remained in exile till 1726, when he was allowed to return home, and in 1731 had his attainder reversed. In 1745 he once more "marshalled his clan" in behalf of the Pretender; but his age preventing him from personally taking any active part in the Rebellion, his name was passed over in the list of proscriptions that followed that rash and unfortunate enterprise. He died in his own house of Carie, in Rannoch, April 18, 1749, in the 81st year of his age. A volume of his Poems was published after his death, but they are of no great merit, many of them being grossly licentious.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, an eminent grammarian of the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, and received his education at the University of Edinburgh. After taking his degree of M.A., he settled at London, about 1650, as a teacher of Hebrew. One of his pupils was Lady Ranelagh, sister of Mr Boyle, to whom he dedicated his "First and Second Gates to the Holy Tongue;" the former of these, printed in 1653, being a Grammar, and the latter, in 1654, a compendious Lexicon, admirably adapted for assisting learners in acquiring a knowledge of the Hebrew language without a master. In 1656 he published "The Hebrew Text of the Psalms and Lamentations," without points, 12mo; and a valuable "Key to the Hebrew Bible." After the Restoration he went to Cambridge, where he published "Phraseologia Generalis, or a full, large, and general Phrase-book, Latin and English;" and some other useful works. He died about 1690.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., a distinguished historian, the son of the Rev. William Robertson, minister of Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian, was born in the manse of that parish, in 1721. His mother was Eleanor Pitcairn, daughter of David Pitcairn, Esq. of Dreghorn, and by his father's side he was descended from the Robertsons of Gladney in Fifeshire, a branch of the Robertsons of Struan. He received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Dalkeith, under Mr Leslie, then a teacher of high reputation. His father having been appointed minister of the Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, he removed, in 1733, with the family to that city, and towards the close of the same year he entered on his course of academical study at the University there. From this period until 1759, when the publication of his "History of Scotland" commenced a new era in the literary annals of his country, the habits and occurrences of his life offer but few materials for biography.

In 1741, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dalkeith; and, in 1743, he was presented by the Earl of Hopetoun to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian. Not long after, his father and mother died, within a few hours of each other, leaving six daughters, and a younger son, Mr Patrick Robertson, afterwards a jeweller in Edinburgh, almost entirely dependent on him for subsistence. Though his stipend was small, not exceeding sixty pounds a-year, he at once took his father's family to Gladsmuir, and continued to educate and support his sisters until they were all respectably settled in the world. One of them, Mrs Syme, was the grandmother of Lord Brougham.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1745, he was induced, by the critical circumstances of the times, to lay aside his clerical character, and hasten to Edinburgh, where he joined the volunteers collected for the defence of the city. When, however, it

was resolved to surrender the capital to the Highlanders, he was one of a small band who repaired to Haddington and offered their services to General Cope, who declined receiving them, on account of their not being properly disciplined. He then returned to the duties of his parish, by the faithful discharge of which he in a short time acquired the veneration and attachment of his people. He also soon became distinguished for his eloquence and good taste as a preacher, and made himself known as a powerful speaker in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. His great talents for public business soon obtained for him an ascendancy in ecclesiastical matters, and he was for a long time the leader of the Moderate party in the Church. In 1757 he ably defended his friend Mr Home, the author of the tragedy of "Douglas," in the proceedings adopted against him in the Church Courts, and contributed greatly, by his persuasive eloquence, to the mildness of that sentence in which the prosecution at last terminated.

The earliest of Dr Robertson's publications was a Sermon preached in 1755 before the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, which affords a sufficient proof of the eminence he might have attained in that species of composition, if his genius had not inclined him more strongly to other studies. This sermon, the only one he ever published, passed through several editions, and was translated into the German language. In 1758 he received a call to the charge of Lady Yester's Church in Edinburgh, to which he was translated the same year. In February 1759 he published at London his "History of Scotland, during the Reigns of Queen Mary and James VI.," in two vols. quarto, which was received with such general approbation, that, before the end of the month, he was desired by his publisher to prepare for a second edition. He is said to have cleared by this work the sum of L.600; and he was gratified by receiving congratulatory letters from the most eminent men of the time; among others, from David Hume, between whom and Dr Robertson, notwithstanding religious and political differences, an uninterrupted friendship was maintained through life.

From this period the whole complexion of his fortunes was changed. The distinction which he acquired by the publication of his "History of Scotland" led to his immediate preferment. In the same year he was appointed Chaplain of Stirling Castle, and in the following year one of the King's Chaplains for Scotland. In 1761, on the death of Principal Goldie, he was elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and translated to the Greyfriars' Church. Two years afterwards the office of Historiographer for Scotland was revived, and conferred upon him by the King, with a salary of L.200 per annum.

In 1769 appeared his "History of the Reign of Charles V.," in three vols. 4to, which fully maintained and extended his already high reputation. For the copyright of this work he received no less than L.4500, the largest sum then known to have ever been paid for a single book. It was translated into French by M. Suard, afterwards an eminent member of the French Academy. In 1777 he published, in two volumes 4to, his "History of America," which was received with the same success as his former works. On its publication he was elected, August 8, 1777, an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, one of its members being at the same time appointed to translate the work into Spanish; an undertaking, however, which was interdicted by the Spanish government. In 1780 Dr Robertson retired from the business of the Church Courts, but still continued his pastoral duties. In 1781 he was elected one of the Foreign Members of the Academy of Sciences at Padua, and in

1783 one of the Foreign Members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Petersburgh. His last work came out in 1791, in quarto, under the title of "Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, and the Progress of Trade with that Country, prior to the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope;" which took its rise, as he himself informs us, from the perusal of Major Rennell's Memoir for illustrating his Map of Hindostan. It was commenced in the 68th year of his age, and concluded in less than a twelvemonth.

Towards the end of 1791, Dr Robertson's health began to decline. Strong symptoms of jaundice suddenly displayed themselves, and laid the foundation of a lingering and fatal illness; in the concluding stage of which he removed to Grange House, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, for the advantage of the free air and sequestered scenes of the country. While he was able to walk abroad, he usually passed a part of the day in a small garden, enjoying the simple gratifications which it afforded with all his wonted relish. He died June 11, 1793, in the seventy-first year of his age. He married, in 1751, his cousin Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr Nisbet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and left behind him three sons and two daughters. The eldest son was bred to the law, and became a Lord of Session. He retired some years ago from the Bench, and died in 1835. His two younger sons entered the army; one of them, Lieutenant-General James Robertson, distinguished himself under Lord Cornwallis in India; and the other, having married the heiress of Kinloch-Moidart, retired to reside almost entirely on his estate. The eldest daughter married Patrick Brydone, Esq. of Lennel House, author of a "Tour through Sicily and Malta;" and the youngest became the wife of the late John Russell, Esq., Writer to the Signet. The Empress Catherine of Russia was so much pleased with Dr Robertson's works that she presented him, through Dr Rogerson, with a handsome gold enamelled snuff-box, richly set with diamonds, which is still in the possession of the family.

ROBISON, JOHN, LL.D., a distinguished mechanical philosopher, was born at Boghall, Stirlingshire, in 1739. His father, of the same name, a respectable merchant in Glasgow, had acquired some fortune in business, and purchased the estate of Boghall, where he resided during the latter period of his life. Young Robison received his education at the Grammar School and University of Glasgow, and completed his academical studies before he was nineteen. He was originally intended for the church, but early manifested a peculiar predilection for the mathematical sciences. In 1758 he went to London, with the view of applying for the situation of mathematical instructor to the young Duke of York, at that time intended for the navy; but being disappointed, as his Royal Highness was not going to sea, he accepted the office of tutor to Mr Knowles, son of Admiral Knowles, who, as midshipman, was then about to accompany the expedition under General Wolfe, for the reduction of Quebec. Besides instructing his pupil in mathematics and navigation, he was employed in making surveys of the coasts and harbours on the river St Lawrence, having been rated as a midshipman on board the Royal William, in which his pupil was soon made a Lieutenant. After quitting that situation, he was, by Admiral Knowles, recommended to Lord Anson, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1762 was appointed by the Board of Longitude to proceed to Jamaica on a trial voyage, to take charge of the chronometer recently completed by Mr Harrison, the celebrated horologist. On his return, finding no prospect of promotion in the navy, in 1763 he went back to Glasgow, and resumed his studies, de-

voting himself more particularly to mechanical philosophy. At this period he formed an intimacy with the celebrated James Watt, then employed in perfecting the steam-engine. In 1766, when Dr Black was called to Edinburgh, Mr Robison was, on his recommendation, appointed by the University of Glasgow to succeed him as Lecturer on Chemistry, without the appointment of a Professor, and for about four years he accordingly read lectures on that science. In 1770 his friend Admiral Knowles having been recommended by the British Government to the Empress of Russia as a fit person to superintend the improvement of her navy, was appointed President of the Russian Board of Admiralty, and invited Mr Robison to accompany him to St Petersburgh as his Private Secretary, with a salary of L.250 a-year. This situation he accepted, and in 1772 was appointed by the Empress Inspector-General of the Marine Cadet Corps of Nobles at Cronstadt, with the rank of Colonel. He relinquished that office in 1773, on being offered by the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh the vacant chair of Natural Philosophy in that city. The Empress parted with him reluctantly, and requested that he would undertake the charge of two or three of the Cadets, promising him for his care of them a pension of 400 rubles, or L.80 a-year. During three years that the young men resided in Edinburgh, the pension was regularly paid, but after their departure it was discontinued.

In the winter of 1774 he commenced the duties of his professorship at Edinburgh. His lectures were universally allowed to be distinguished for the extent and value of the information communicated, rather than for perspicuity of style or liveliness of illustration. In 1783, when the Royal Society of Edinburgh was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dr Robison was elected the General Secretary, and discharged the functions to their entire satisfaction. A few years before his death, bad health obliged him to resign the situation. To the Transactions of that learned body he contributed several very interesting papers. In 1797 he published a political pamphlet, entitled "Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe," in which he attributes the convulsion of society consequent on the French Revolution, and all the outrages of that event, to free masonry. This curious publication soon passed through four editions, but is long since forgotten. In 1798 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of New Jersey, America; and in 1799 the University of Glasgow conferred on him a similar honour. After the death of Dr Black, he published in 1799 the lectures of that great chemical discoverer, with notes, a copy of which he sent to the Emperor of Russia, and received in return a box set in diamonds, with a letter of thanks. In 1804 he brought out the first volume of "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," designed to comprise his lectures on that science, and to extend to four or five volumes, but he did not live to complete the work. He died January 30, 1805. He had contributed a considerable number of articles to the third edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica and the Supplement. A collected edition of his works, with additions and annotations, was published in 1822, in 4 vols. 8vo, edited by Dr Brewster.

ROLLOCK, Robert, an eminent scholar and divine, descended by the mother's side from the ancient family of Livingston, was born not far from Stirling in 1555. His father, David Rollock of Powis, sent him to the Grammar School of Stirling, where he commenced his education under Thomas Buchanan, the nephew of the historian. From this seminary he was removed to St Salvador's College, St Andrews, where he went through the regular course of four years' study, and so eminently distinguished himself, that he had no sooner

taken the degree of M.A. than he was chosen Regent of Philosophy in that College. During the four years that he discharged the duties of this office his reputation was greater than that of any of his contemporaries. In 1582, while still under twenty-eight years of age, he was chosen by the Magistrates of Edinburgh the first teacher of the University lately founded by James VI. in that city; and for some time was the sole Professor in that now flourishing institution. In the winter of 1583 he entered upon his new duties, and his high character soon attracted numerous students to the infant University. In February 1585 he was created Principal, and after the first laureation had taken place, was also appointed Professor of Theology, for which, and preaching every Sunday morning in the High Church, he was allowed four hundred merks yearly.

In the settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of the period, Principal Rollock was thought to be too complying, and is styled by Calderwood "a man simple in Church matters." In 1597 he was chosen Moderator of the Assembly held at Dundee, which passed several acts favourable to Episcopacy. He wrote several commentaries in Latin on different portions of the Scripture, which were published between 1602 and 1610. Though tinged with the scholastic theology of the times, they discover great natural acuteness, with very extensive learning. His Analysis of the Epistles to the Romans and the Hebrews, with respect to Effectual Calling, contains an outline of his lectures on Theology. He also published some Sermons and devotional Treatises, which were once held in high estimation. All his works, except his sermons, were written in Latin. He died January 8, 1599, in the 43d year of his age. His elder brother, Hercules Rollock, was for a short time one of the Professors of King's College, Old Aberdeen. His Latin poems, published in his lifetime, are preserved in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum," edited by Dr Arthur Johnston, at the expense of Scott of Scotstarvet, in 1637. He also wrote several epitaphs on the Principal, his brother, which will be found in the same collection.

ROSE, GEORGE, RIGHT HONOURABLE, an eminent statesman, the son of the Rev. David Rose, an Episcopal clergyman at Lethnot in Forfarshire, was born at Brechin, June 11, 1744. His mother was the daughter of Donald Rose of Waterclunie, and was descended from the Roses of Kilravock, or Kilraak, an ancient family in Nairnshire. Owing to the poverty of his father, George, when little more than five years of age, was sent to the care of an uncle, who kept an academy near Hampstead, where he obtained his education. He was early apprenticed to a surgeon in that village, but, not liking the profession, he went into the navy, and soon obtained the situation of purser. His father having become tutor to Lord Polwarth, eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont, young Rose was induced to retire from the sea, and through the interest of the latter nobleman, he was made Deputy-Chamberlain of the Tally Court of the Exchequer. Soon after he was appointed Keeper of the Public Records, which he found in a state of great confusion, and in consequence arranged and classed them in alphabetical order. His punctuality, dispatch, and aptitude for business, having recommended him to the notice of Lord North, then Premier, in 1767, he was selected to superintend the completion of the Journals of the House of Lords, in thirty-one folio volumes; for which he was liberally remunerated. From this period he was constantly employed by nearly all succeeding Ministers, except Mr Fox.

When the Pitt and Dundas administration came into power, he was appointed, in 1784, Joint-Secretary to the Treasury, and readily obtained a seat in Parliament as Member for

Christ-Church, in Hampshire. In all matters connected with the trade of the country, he was allowed to possess great practical information, and he gave the most important assistance to Mr Pitt in all his financial measures. In 1801, on the elevation of Mr Addington to the Premiership, he retired with Mr Pitt, and became an active Member of the Opposition. When Mr Pitt returned once more to power, he was admitted into the Privy Council, and in consequence became entitled to be addressed as Right Honourable. He was likewise nominated first Vice-President, and afterwards President, of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

After the death of Mr Pitt in 1806, Mr Rose was again for a short time forced into the Opposition, but when the coalition ministry of Lord Grenville and Mr Fox retired, he resumed his former office, which he retained during the remainder of his life. To enumerate all the speeches made, and the various occasions on which he came before the notice of the public, in the course of his political career, would be to detail all the important occurrences in Parliament for nearly forty years. He was a great encourager of Friendly Societies and Savings Banks, and introduced laws for the protection of the property of such associations. He published several pamphlets, principally on commercial and financial subjects; and the manuscript translation of a History of Poland, which he presented to the King, is now in the Royal Library. In 1767, when the House of Lords passed a vote for publishing a superb engraved edition of "Domesday Book," Mr Rose was appointed to superintend this great national work, and executed his task with due care and undeviating fidelity. In 1809 he produced his "Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox; with a Narrative of the Events which occurred in the Enterprise of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685; by Sir Patrick Hume." Mr Rose died at his seat of Cuffnels, near Lyndhurst, in Hampshire, January 13, 1818, in the 75th year of his age. He married a lady belonging to the Island of Dominica, by whom he had several children. On his eldest son devolved the lucrative reversionary office of Clerk of the Parliament, which he himself had enjoyed for many years.

ROSE, J. A., one of the most extraordinary actors in the first French Revolution, was born in Scotland in 1757, and went early to Paris. Named Usher of the National Assembly, Rose, by his conduct, raised himself above his position, and became the friend of the most distinguished men of that eventful epoch. Mirabeau was particularly attached to him, and when dying appointed him, by will, to execute his wishes. On the eve of the 10th of August 1792, he found means to warn the unfortunate Louis XVI. of the evils which threatened him. During the time the King's trial lasted, Rose paid every attention to the Monarch, and he rendered the same services to the Queen on her arraignment. Those good actions, as well as many others, were unknown to the world. The friends of Rose alone were acquainted with the number of persons whose lives he had saved. Rabaut St Etienne owed his life to him, but lost it at a later period. The Duke de Montesquieu, more fortunate, awaited the end of "the reign of terror" in the asylum which Rose had procured for him. As Usher of the Convention, it was Rose who arrested Robespierre. Having then gone with Courvoi to carry the decree of accusation to the Commune, he was pursued by a furious multitude, and was only indebted for his safety to his physical strength and his intrepidity. This circumstance made an impression upon him which was never effaced. "It was this fist," he used to say with strong emotion, at the same time holding up his large hand, "it was this fist which arrested the monster." He preserved his func-

tions at the Council of Ancients, who voted him a sword of honour for the firmness he displayed during a stormy debate.

In 1814 M. de Semonville attached him to the Chamber of Peers. The Duke de Choiseul having met Rose in the lobby of the Chamber, threw himself on his neck, exclaiming, "This is one of the happiest days of my life." He only resigned his situation when weighed down by the infirmities of old age. From that period he led a retired life, devoted to literature and the practice of all Christian virtues. He was a Protestant by religion. He died at Paris, March 19, 1841, at the age of 84. The Abbe Coquerel accompanied his remains to the grave, and in an eloquent oration recapitulated the principal events of his history. He died, he said, with the tranquil conscience of a man who had concluded a well-spent life.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a voluminous miscellaneous writer, the author of about thirty different works, in prose and poetry, most of which are now forgotten, was born at Aberdeen, in 1590. After being episcopally ordained, he left Scotland some time in the reign of Charles I., and was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains, and master of the free school of Southampton. He retired from the latter a short time before his death, and passed the remainder of his days in the family of the Henleys of Hampshire, to whom he left his library and a sum of money concealed among his books. Very little is recorded concerning him, except that, notwithstanding the troubles of the times, he contrived to accumulate much wealth, and died in 1654, leaving, among numerous other benefactions, L.200 to the Town Council of Aberdeen, for the foundation of two bursaries, L.50 to the poor of Southampton, L.50 to the poor of the parish of All-Saints, and L.50 to the Bodleian Library. Ross appears to have enjoyed considerable reputation in his day, and is alluded to by Butler, in his Hudibras, in the well-known lines :—

"There was an ancient sage Philosopher,
And he had read Alexander Ross over."

Among his publications are, "Virgilii Evangelizantis Christiadus," 1634, a work much admired by his contemporaries, being a Cento on the Life of Christ, collected from Virgil; "A Continuation of Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World," 1652; and a "View of all the Religions in the World," which went through various editions, the sixth in 1683.

There was another Alexander Ross, an episcopal divine at Aberdeen, and author of "A Consolatorie Sermon, preached, Aprill 15, 1635, upon the Death of Patrick Forbes, late Bishop of Aberdene," who is frequently confounded with the preceding. He was the son of James Ross, minister of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and afterwards at Aberdeen. He is supposed to have been born between 1570 and 1580, and was minister first of Insch, then, in 1631, of Footdee, and lastly, in 1636, of St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. He died August 11, 1639.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, an eminent poet, the son of a farmer in the parish of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, was born there, April 13, 1699. He studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he obtained a bursary, and took the degree of M. A. in 1718. Soon after he was engaged as tutor in the family of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Baronet, and, on quitting this situation, he became for some time teacher first at the parish school of Aboyne, and subsequently at that of Laurencekirk. In 1726 he married Jane Cattanach, the daughter of a farmer in Aberdeenshire, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1732, through the interest of Mr Garden of Troup, he was appointed schoolmaster of Lochlee, in Forfarshire, where he spent the remainder of his simple and unvaried life in the discharge of the duties of his humble office. His beautiful pastoral poem, entitled "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," was published at Aberdeen in 1768, together with a few Scotish

songs, among which are the favourite ditties of "Woo'd and Married and a';" "The Rock and the wee Pickle Tow;" "The Bride's Breast Knot;" "To the Begging we will go," &c. A second edition appeared in 1778, dedicated to the Duchess of Gordon, and the work has since been frequently reprinted. A fifth edition of "The Fortunate Shepherdess" was published at Dundee in 1812, with a Life of the author, prefixed by his grandson, the Rev. Alexander Thomson, minister of Lentrathen, in Forfarshire. On the first publication of the poem, a letter, highly laudatory of it, appeared in the Aberdeen Journal, under the fictitious signature of Oliver Old Style, accompanied by an epistle in verse to the author, from the pen, it is understood, of Dr Beattie, being the latter's only attempt in the Scots vernacular. In the North of Scotland, where the Buchan dialect is spoken, "The Fortunate Shepherdess" continues to be as popular as the productions of Burns or Ramsay. Ross died May 20, 1784. He left in manuscript eight small volumes of poems and other compositions, an account of which is given in Campbell's Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland.

ROW, JOHN, a celebrated Reformer, and the first Protestant minister of Perth, was born in the neighbourhood of Stirling, about 1525. At that period there were in Scotland several families of the name, supposed to have come originally from England, but to which of them he belonged is not known. His parents were in good circumstances, and he received a liberal education. After being taught Latin at the Grammar School of Stirling, he was sent to the University of St Andrews, where he particularly addicted himself to the study of the Civil and Canon Laws. Soon after taking the degree of M.A., he entered as an advocate in the diocesan court of St Andrews, in which he is supposed to have commenced practising about two years before the death of Cardinal Beaton. In 1550, his reputation as a pleader, and superior knowledge of the canon law, induced the Scotish Popish clergy to send him to Rome as their agent and representative there; and on his arrival in the Papal city, he was graciously received by Pope Julius III. While he remained in Italy, his most intimate friend was Guido Ascanius Sforza, created by Paul III. Cardinal of Sancta Flora, at the early age of fifteen; and, at his desire, Mr Row took the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Padua, of which the youthful Cardinal was Chancellor. He returned to Scotland in September 1558, in the character of Nuncio or Legate from the then reigning Pontiff, Paul IV., with the view of opposing the progress of the Reformation. A wicked fraud practised by the Popish priests on the credulity of the populace, whereby they pretended to have restored the sight of a supposed blind boy at Our Lady's Chapel of Loretto, Musselburgh, in the beginning of 1559, was the means of directing Mr Row's mind to an impartial consideration of the new doctrines, the result of which, and his attending the preaching of John Knox, led to his conversion soon after to the Reformed religion, of which he became a zealous and influential minister.

For some time, like the rest of the Protestant clergy, he visited different parts of the country as an itinerant preacher, but especially Perth and the neighbourhood. In April 1560 he was one of the six ministers appointed to compile the old Confession of Faith, and the First Book of Discipline. In July of the same year he was nominated by the Committee of Parliament minister of Perth, where he was finally settled, after officiating for some time at Kilconquhar, in Fife. As minister of Perth, he was present in the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which met at Edinburgh, December 20, 1560. After this he took a prominent part in all the ecclesiastical transactions of the period, being almost constantly elected a

member of the Assembly, and was at least four times chosen its Moderator.

In July 1568 Mr Row was appointed by the Assembly Commissioner or Ecclesiastical Superintendent of Galloway; and in August 1569 he received from the Regent Murray the first foundation charter of King James VI.'s Hospital at Perth.

On the arrival of Andrew Melvill from Geneva, in July 1575, a debate, of two days' continuance, took place in a Committee of the Assembly, on a question proposed by Mr John Durie, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, as to "whether Bishops, as now allowed in Scotland, had their function from the word of God," when Mr Row was chosen, with three others, to argue on the side of Episcopacy. On the point being decided against him, however, he, with all that took part with him in the argument, yielded, and afterwards, says his manuscript history, "he preached down prelacy all his days." That he fully approved of Presbyterianism is sufficiently evident, as is shrewdly remarked by Mr James Scott, in his History of the Lives of the Reformers, from his being one of the compilers of the Second Book of Discipline, the eleventh chapter of which decidedly condemns the office of Bishops. He died October 16, 1580. He is said to have been the first who introduced the study of the Hebrew language into Scotland, a knowledge of which he had acquired on the Continent. He married, about 1560, a lady belonging to one of the Fifeshire families of Beaton, and by her he is said to have had eight sons and two daughters. Three of the sons became eminent ministers of the Church of Scotland. One of these, Mr John Row, minister of Carnock, who was born in January 1568-9, was partly author of "The Historie of the Kirk of Scotland from the year 1558, to August in anno 1637," which had been commenced by his father-in-law, the Rev. David Fergusson, minister of Dunfermline, two copies of which are preserved in manuscript in the Advocates' Library—a work now in course of publication by the Wodrow Society. In 1592 he was settled minister of Carnock, where he continued till his death, June 26, 1646.

The eldest son, James Row, born in 1562, was, in 1587, ordained minister of Kilspindy, in the Presbytery of Perth, and died suddenly in bed, December 29, 1614. Of another son, William Row, a separate notice is subsequently given.

ROW, JOHN, a learned and eminent divine, grandson of John Row the Reformer, and second son of the minister of Carnock, was born about the end of the sixteenth century. After receiving his education, he became tutor to George Hay, afterwards second Earl of Kinnoul, and was subsequently for some time master of the Grammar School at Kirkaldy. On the recommendation of the father of his pupil, who was then Lord Chancellor of Scotland, he was, in 1632, appointed Rector of the Grammar School of Perth. In 1634 he published the first edition of his Hebrew Grammar, to which were prefixed some commendatory verses from Alexander Henderson, Samuel Rutherford, and others of his friends. In 1641 he was persuaded by the celebrated Andrew Cant to remove to Aberdeen, and become one of the ministers of that city. In 1643 he published a vocabulary of the Hebrew language, which he dedicated to the Town Council of Aberdeen, for which he received, "for his paines, four hundredth merk Scotts money." In 1644 he brought out, at Glasgow, the second edition of his Hebrew Grammar, under the title of "Hebreæ Linguæ Institutiones Compendiosissimæ," &c.; the work being dedicated to George Earl of Kinnoul. About the same period he wrote some other books, relating chiefly to the political controversies of the times. In 1645, on the approach to Aberdeen of the Marquis of Montrose with the royalist forces, Row, with Cant, and others of the Presbyterian party, took refuge in the Castle of Dunottar. In 1651 he was appointed Principal of

King's College, Old Aberdeen, in the room of Dr Guild, deposed by Monk's military commission for his opposition to the Covenants. Being held in high estimation by the party then in authority, on October 8, 1656, Principal Row preached before the Parliament in Westminster Abbey, on a day appointed for a public thanksgiving, and his sermon on the occasion was ordered to be printed.

At the Restoration, with the view of ingratiating himself with the new authorities, he published at Aberdeen, in small quarto, a poetical address in Latin to the King, which was no less laudatory of his Majesty than abusive of Cromwell, whom he characterized as "Trux vilis virmes," being the anagram of "O vile cruel worm," (Oliver Cromwell,) latinised. This truckling, however, did not save him, as some of his works, which reflected severely on the Royal Family, were taken from the College and burnt at the Cross of Aberdeen, by the common hangman. In 1661 he resigned his office of Principal, and removed to New Aberdeen, where he endeavoured to maintain himself by keeping a school, being occasionally assisted by donations from charitable persons. In his latter years he took up his residence with a son-in-law and daughter in the parish of Kinellar, where he died. He enlarged his father's and maternal grandfather's History of the Church, commonly called Row's Manuscript, already referred to; his continuation bearing the following quaint title: "Supplement to the Historie of the Kirk of Scotland, from August, anno 1637, and thenceforward to July 1639; or ane Handfull of Goate's Haire for the furthering of the Building of the Tabernacle: a Short Table of Principall Things for the promoving of the most excellent Historie of this late blessed work of Reformation; written by John Row, Minister at Aberdene." His younger brother, James Row, minister of Monivaird and Strowan, in Perthshire, was the author of the famous "Pockmanty Sermon," preached in St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, on the last Sunday of July 1638, first printed at London in 1642, as "The Red-Shanke's Sermon," and reprinted from an original manuscript in the Library of David Laing, Esq., in 1828, under the title of "A Cupp of Bon Accord," with, prefixed, "Memorials of the Family of Row," taken from a manuscript account by Robert Milne, jun., a descendant of the family.

ROW, WILLIAM, an eminent clergyman, second son of John Row the Reformer, is supposed to have been born at Perth, about 1563, although his name does not appear in the parish register. About 1590 he was appointed minister of Forgandenny in the Presbytery of Perth, in which he succeeded a person of the same name with his father, probably a relative of the family. Some writers state that he was at one time minister of Strathmiglo, in Fife; but this is evidently a mistake. For his declared disbelief of the truth of the Gowrie Conspiracy, in 1600, he was prosecuted by the King. In 1606 he joined, with his brother James and some other ministers, in a remonstrance to Parliament against Bishops; and in Calderwood's History will be found related at length his intrepid behaviour in a meeting of the Synod of Perth in April 1607, in opposition to the King's wish for a constant Moderator; for which he was summoned to take his trial; but, not appearing, was put to the horn, and obliged for a time to keep himself concealed. By the favour of Alexander Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld, patron of his parish, his son William was, June 29, 1624, ordained his assistant and successor in Forgandenny. He died in the beginning of October 1634. William, his son and successor, distinguished himself in the time of the Civil Wars, as a zealous Covenanter, and attended the Scots army into England as one of its chaplains. He died in 1660.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Underwood, in the parish of Craigie,

Ayrshire, June 29, 1759. After receiving the usual education at the parish school, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes; and, before he was eighteen years of age, was appointed surgeon's mate on board of an East Indiaman. In this vessel he made two voyages to the East, after which he was induced to settle at Madras. Having early directed his attention to the study of botany, he communicated several interesting papers, on subjects in natural history, to the Royal Society, which were inserted in their Transactions; and occasionally transmitted to England some curious seeds and other productions of Asia, suspending the finer specimens in a mucilage of gum-arabic, to preserve them from the effects of the heat and moisture. In 1781 he was stationed at Samulcottah, where he paid particular attention to the cultivation of pepper, and various other plants, and also endeavoured to introduce the culture of silk, as well as to improve the manufacture of sugar. Some large collections of plants which he had made in the Carnatic he had the misfortune to lose, with his books and papers, in an inundation at Ingeram; but, with characteristic ardour, he recommenced making a fresh collection, and the Court of Directors sent him out a present of botanical books. In the autumn of 1793 he was appointed by the government of Bengal superintendent of the botanical garden recently established at Calcutta. On the formation of the Asiatic Society, he became one of its original members, and contributed several papers to their Researches; particularly one on the colouring matter of the lacca insect. In 1797 he visited England, on which occasion he married his first wife, and took his degree of M.D.

On his return to Calcutta, he sent several valuable communications to the Society for the Promotion of Arts, particularly as to the cultivation of hemp in Bengal, the growth of trees in India, &c., for which he received at different times, three gold medals from that Society. He also wrote several dissertations on the Hindoo method of cultivating the sugar cane, which, together with remarks on the copper coins of the northern circars, were afterwards published in Dalrymple's Oriental Repertory. During the time that he held the office of superintendent, he had made three different voyages for the benefit of his health, once to the Cape, and twice to Europe. In the summer of 1813 he left India for the last time, and, after some stay in London, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he died, April 10, 1815, in the 57th year of his age. He was twice married, and had children by both his wives. His collection of drawings of Indian plants, amounting to nearly 3000, was sent to the Court of Directors, and published under the title of "Plants of the Coast of Coromandel," London, 1795, 1802, 2 vols. folio. His general descriptive work of the plants of India, called "Flora Indica," did not appear till some years after his death. A complete edition, in three volumes, was published by his sons in 1832. He also wrote "A Botanical Description of a new Species of Swieteniæ, or Mahogany;" as well as an "Essay on the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ," and transmitted a variety of communications to the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member.

ROY, Rob, that is, "Robert the Red," a celebrated Highland Chief, was born about 1660. His true name was Robert Macgregor; but on account of the proscription of his clan by the Scots Parliament in 1662, he assumed that of Campbell. He was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, said to have been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of James II. of England, by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon. Rob Roy himself married Helen, a Campbell of Glenfalloch. His own designation was of Inversnaid, but he seems to have acquired a right to the

property of Craig Royston, a domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomond. Like many other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle previous to 1715, in which year he joined the forces of the Pretender. On the suppression of the Rebellion, the Duke of Montrose, in consequence of a previous quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estates. To indemnify himself, Rob Roy commenced a war of reprisals upon his Grace's property, and for some time continued successfully to levy blackmail. Although an English garrison was stationed at Inversnaid, near Aberfoyle, Rob Roy's residence, his activity and courage continually saved him from the hands of his enemies. The year of his death is uncertain, but it is supposed to be 1743. He died at an advanced age, in his bed, in his own house at Balquhidder. In the introduction to the popular Romance of "Rob Roy," Sir Walter Scott has given an interesting account of this famous Highland Chieftain. His eldest son, also named Rob Roy, the subject of the old Scots song, beginning "Rob Roy from the Highlands cam'," was executed at Edinburgh in February 1753, for the abduction and rape of Jane Key, heiress of Edinbellie. He had previously, in 1736, been outlawed by the High Court of Justiciary, for not appearing to stand trial for the murder of a man of the name of Maclaren. His brother, James Macgregor, was also tried capitally for assisting him in the former crime, but escaping from prison before sentence, he was outlawed, and some years afterwards obtained a pardon. The account of their trial is given at length in "Maclaurin's Criminal Trials."

ROY, William, Major-General, an eminent antiquarian, was a native of Scotland, but the precise year and place of his birth are not known. In the winter of 1746, while Colonel of Artillery, he and his engineers, under Colonel Watson, made an actual survey of Scotland on a very large scale, and the result of their labours is now known as the "Duke of Cumberland's Map," the original of which is in the Ordnance Office. This map, on which the sites of all the Roman Camps and other remarkable objects are accurately pointed out, he afterwards reduced to a smaller size, and had a few engraved as presents to his friends. He contributed many important papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society; and for one of these, being a curious account of the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, he obtained the Copley medal. A short time before his death, he had completed, by command of his Majesty, a most elaborate set of trigonometrical experiments and observations, to determine the exact latitude and longitude of the royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris, according to a mode proposed by himself in some of his papers in the Philosophical Transactions. They were illustrated by tables computed by actual measurements, to enable him to take which his Majesty had furnished him with some very expensive trigonometrical instruments. He had drawn up and presented to the Royal Society an account of these experiments, the printing of which he was engaged superintending for their Transactions, when he was seized with an illness of which he died in two hours, July 1, 1790. At the time of his death, besides being a Major-General in the army, he was Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Colonel of the 30th foot, Surveyor-General of the Coasts, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the Society of Antiquaries. His valuable work, entitled "Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," was published at the expense of the Antiquarian Society of London, in 1793.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, an eminent grammarian and scholar, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire, in October 1674. He received the grammatical part of his education at the

parish school, and, in November 1690, he obtained, by his superior knowledge of Latin, the first bursary in King's College, Aberdeen. In June 1694 he took the degree of M. A., and soon after was engaged by Mr Robert Young, of Auldbar, as tutor to his son. In February 1695 he was appointed schoolmaster of Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, where he remained about three years and a half. About the end of 1699, the celebrated Dr Pitcairn being detained for a night by bad weather at the village inn, sent for the schoolmaster to partake of his dinner, and spend the evening with him, when he was so much pleased with his conversation and attainments, that he invited him to Edinburgh, with the promise of his patronage. Ruddiman accordingly repaired to the metropolis about the beginning of 1700, and on his arrival Dr Pitcairn procured him employment in the Advocates' Library. In 1701 he married Barbara Scollay, the daughter of a gentleman of Orkney, and May 2, 1702, he was formally appointed assistant librarian in the Advocates' Library, with the insignificant salary of L.8, 6s. 8d. sterling per annum. He contrived to assist his income, however, by copying chronicles and chartularies for the University of Glasgow, and revising and editing works for the booksellers. His first publication of this kind was Sir Robert Sibbald's "Introductio ad Historiam Rerum a Romanis Gestarum in ea Boreali Britanniæ parte quæ ultra Murum Picticumest;" and he next revised "The Practiques of the Laws of Scotland," by Sir Robert Spotiswoode. In 1707 he published an edition of the "Animi Tranquillitate Dialogus," by Volusenus, or Wilson, with a new preface, and a sketch of the author's life. The same year he commenced practising as a book auctioneer, confining himself principally to the sale of learned works and school-books. In 1709 he published a new edition, with notes, of "Johnstoni Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica," which he dedicated to Dr Pitcairn. To an edition of the translation of Virgil's Æneid, by Gavin Douglas, published in 1710, Mr Ruddiman added a glossary, explanatory of the difficult words, and serving for a dictionary to the old Scotish language. A vacancy happening soon after in the Grammar School of Dundee, the Magistrates invited him to fill the office of Rector, but the Faculty of Advocates voluntarily increased his salary, and he declined the offer. In 1711 he aided in preparing for publication a new edition of the works of Drummond of Hawthornden, and assisted Abercromby in publishing the first volume of his "Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation." In 1713 he published a new and improved edition of the Latin Vocabulary of John Forrest; and, on the death of his friend, Dr Pitcairn, the same year, in his character of auctioneer he managed the sale of his library, which was purchased by Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia.

In 1714 Ruddiman published his well-known "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," which at once superseded every work of a similar nature, and continues to be the standard elementary class-book for the Latin language in the schools of Scotland. In 1715 appeared his accurate and valuable edition of the works of Buchanan, with notes, in two volumes folio; but his free strictures on Buchanan's character and political principles involved him in a lengthened controversy with various persons. In the same year, (1715,) he commenced printer, in partnership with his brother Walter, who had been brought up to the business, and the first production of their press was the second volume of "Abercromby's Martial Achievements." In 1725 he published the first part of his "Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones," and the second part appeared in 1732.

In 1724 he began to print "The Caledonian Mercury;" and in 1729 he acquired the whole property of that newspaper, which continued in his family

till 1772, when it was sold by the trustees of his grandchildren. In 1728 he was nominated, conjunctly with James Davidson, Printer to the University; and in 1730, on the death of Mr John Spottiswood, he was appointed principal keeper of the Advocates' Library. In 1739 he edited the "Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ," a work left incomplete by the death of the author, Mr James Anderson, to which he prefixed an admirable introduction. In 1745 he published a "Vindication of Buchanan's Version of the Psalms," in opposition to an English gentleman of the name of Benson, who had preferred the version of Dr Arthur Johnston. During the summer of that year he retired from the disturbed scenes of Edinburgh to the sequestered quiet of the country, where he wrote, but without any view to publication, "Critical Observations on Burman's Commentary upon Lucan's Pharsalia," which that eminent scholar had published at Leyden in 1740. He afterwards issued several small treatises on disputed parts of Scotish history, to which he was impelled by the abusive attacks of his adversaries. He contributed his assistance to various other works than those mentioned, and also printed many of the classics, which are still sought after.

In 1751, at the age of 77, his eyesight began to fail, a misfortune, however, which did not prevent him from continuing his correspondence with his friends, or pursuing his studies, with his accustomed ardour; and, in the course of the same year, he brought out at Edinburgh his edition of Livy, in four volumes 12mo, which Harwood declares is one of the most accurate ever published. He resigned his charge of Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, January 7, 1752, and was succeeded by David Hume. Ruddiman died at Edinburgh January 19, 1757, aged 83, and was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard, where a monument was in 1806 erected to his memory.

RUNCIMAN, Alexander, a celebrated painter, the son of an architect, was born at Edinburgh in 1736. He early evinced a decided taste for drawing, and while yet a mere boy employed himself almost constantly in sketching landscapes. In 1750 he was sent as an apprentice to Messrs John and Robert Norrie, house-painters, and under the instructions of the former, whose mantle-piece decorations were much admired at the time, he made rapid improvement. After studying as a pupil in the Academy of the brothers Foulis at Glasgow, he began, about 1755, to paint landscapes professionally, and this department of art he pursued for about five years with increasing reputation, but with little profit. In 1760 he was induced to commence historical painting, a branch in which he found greater encouragement than in pourtraying rural scenery. In 1766 he set out for Italy, to study the works of the great masters; and, while in that country, he made such a good use of his opportunities as to excel many of his contemporaries, particularly in the rich yet chastened style of colouring of the Venetian School. He returned to Scotland in 1771, and the same year was appointed by the Trustees for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures master of the Academy established at Edinburgh for the study of drawing, with a salary of L.120. His principal work, of which the design was entirely his own, was the paintings in the Hall of Ossian at Penicuik, the seat of Sir James Clerk, Baronet. To this great undertaking he devoted himself so closely as seriously to injure his health, and he never recovered from the effects of it. These paintings, with the picture of "The Ascension" on the ceiling above the altar of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh; his "King Lear;" his "Andromeda;" and his "Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus," fully established his fame as an historical painter. He executed several other pieces, of most of which engravings were published. He died

October 21, 1785, dropping down suddenly on the street, when about to enter his lodgings. His brother, John Runciman, was also a painter of some eminence in his day.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and naturalist, the son of a lawyer of great respectability, was born in Edinburgh, where he received his education. He studied for the medical profession in the University of his native city, and having taken his degree of M.D. he repaired about 1734 to London. Shortly after he sailed for Aleppo, and in 1740 was appointed Physician to the English factory there. He soon acquired a high reputation, and became the principal practitioner in the place, being honoured by the particular regard and confidence of the Pasha. He returned to England in 1754, and in 1756 he published his "Natural History of Aleppo," containing an interesting description of the city and principal natural productions in its neighbourhood; with an account of the climate, inhabitants, and diseases, and a diary of the progress of the plague in 1742-3-4. In 1759, a vacancy occurring in St Thomas' Hospital, Dr Russell was elected physician to that institution, which office he retained till his death, which took place at London, November 25, 1768. Besides his work on Aleppo, a second edition of which, much enlarged, and illustrated with notes, by his brother, Patrick Russell, appeared in 2 vols. in 1793, he contributed several papers to the Royal and Medical Societies, which will be found in their Transactions,

RUSSELL, PATRICK, M.D., a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1726. After completing his medical studies at the University of that city, he went out to Aleppo, where he resided with his brother, whom he succeeded, in 1754, as physician to the British factory. During his residence there, the great plague of 1760 and the two following years broke out in Syria; and his quarto Treatise on the subject, published in 1791, some years after his return to England, contains an historical and medical account of the disease in all its varieties. He also superintended the publication of an enlarged edition of his brother's "Natural History of Aleppo," which has been translated into several European languages; and in 1796 published an account of the Indian serpents collected on the coast of Coromandel, comprising descriptions and drawings of each species. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed various articles to the Transactions of that body. He died July 2, 1805.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, an able historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, eldest son of Alexander Russell, and Christian Ballantyne, was born in 1741 at Windydoors, a farm-house in Selkirkshire. At the neighbouring school of Innerleithen he acquired a slender knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; and, in 1756, he was removed to Edinburgh to be instructed in writing and arithmetic. Soon after he was bound apprentice to the bookselling and printing business. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he published "A Collection of Modern Poems," printed at Edinburgh about 1763, which seems to have attracted some temporary notice. In the year just mentioned, while employed as a journeyman printer, he became a member of the Miscellaneous Society, a literary association, composed chiefly of young men; and about the same period he made an attempt to adapt Crebillon's "Rhadamisthe et Zenobie" to the English stage. His manuscript of this tragedy was offered to Mr Garrick, then manager of Drury Lane Theatre; but as Murphy's Zenobia was at that time in rehearsal, it was at once rejected. In 1765 Lord Elibank, to whom his talents had recommended him, invited him to his seat in East Lothian, and he spent there the greater part of the autumn. He now relinquished his original employment, and went to reside with his father,

at whose house he continued to prosecute his studies, particularly in the departments of history and polite literature.

In May 1767 Russell set out for London; but, disappointed in his views of preferment through the influence of Lord Elibank and others of his friends, he was under the necessity of engaging himself as corrector of the press to Mr William Strahan, afterwards printer to his Majesty. In 1769 he was appointed overseer of the printing office of Brown and Adlard; and during the same year he published an "Ode to Fortitude," which was immediately reprinted at Edinburgh by his former masters, Martin and Wotherspoon. In 1770 appeared his "Sentimental Tales," and from this time he contributed various essays in prose and verse to the periodicals of the day. In 1772 he brought out a "Collection of Fables, Moral and Sentimental, in verse;" and an "Essay on the Character, Manners, and Genius of Women," translated from the French of M. Thomas. In 1774 he published "Julia, a poetical Romance," founded on the "Nouvelle Heloise" of Rousseau. His "History of America," which came out in numbers, was completed in 1779. In the course of the same year he also published the first and second volumes of his "History of Modern Europe," the work by which he is best known.

In 1780 he embarked for Jamaica to recover some money due to him as heir to his brother James, who had died in that island. On his return to London he resumed his historical labours, which were occasionally interrupted by his addiction to poetry. In 1783 he published "The Tragic Muse," a poem addressed to Mrs Siddons. The three volumes which complete "The History of Modern Europe" made their appearance in 1784. The work, which the author injudiciously represented as being written in a series of letters from a nobleman to his son, has often been reprinted, and still maintains its popularity. An able continuation, by Dr Charles Coote, appeared in 1810.

In 1787 Russell married a Miss Scott, and went to reside at Knottyholm, a farm belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, near the town of Langholm in Dumfries-shire. In 1792 the University of St Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Encouraged by the reception of his "Modern Europe," he had begun to prepare "The History of Ancient Europe," two volumes of which appeared in 1793, "With a View of the Revolutions in Asia and Africa; in a Series of Letters to a young Nobleman." The greater portion of these two volumes relates to the history of Greece, a subject which has since been ably treated by Dr Gillies and Mr Mitford. Dr Russell was prevented from completing the work by a stroke of palsy, of which he died suddenly on Christmas day 1793, and was interred in the churchyard of Westerkirk. He left a widow and one daughter. Among his manuscripts were two complete tragedies, an "Analysis of Bryant's Mythology," and several unfinished poems and other pieces.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, an eminent chemical philosopher, and professor of botany, the son of Dr John Rutherford, grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, by his second wife, Miss Mackay, was born at Edinburgh, November 3, 1749. He studied at the University of his native place for the medical profession, and in 1772 took the degree of M.D. For his thesis on this occasion he chose a chemical subject, being "De Aëre Mephitico," which, from the originality of its views, obtained the highest encomiums of Dr Black and other distinguished chemists of the time. In this dissertation he demonstrated the existence, though without explaining its properties, of a peculiar air, or new gaseous fluid, to which some eminent modern philosophers have given the name of azote, and others of nitrogen. That Dr Rutherford first discovered this gas is now generally admitted, and, as

remarked by Bower in his History of the University of Edinburgh, the reputation of his discovery being speedily spread through Europe, his character as a chemist of the first eminence was firmly established.

On completing his academical course, Dr Rutherford visited London, France, and Italy, with the view of prosecuting his professional studies. After passing about three years abroad he returned to Edinburgh, and immediately entered upon practice as a physician. In 1776 he became a licentiate, and, in May 1777, was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there. He was also elected a member of the Philosophical Society, afterwards incorporated by charter under the name of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and to that body he furnished, in 1778, an interesting paper, containing some valuable and original suggestions on nitre or nitrate of potass. In December 1786, on the death of Dr John Hope, Dr Rutherford was elected his successor as Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and nominated a member of the faculty of medicine in that Institution. He was, at the same time, appointed King's Botanist for Scotland, in consequence of which he was entrusted with the charge of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh. In 1791 he succeeded Dr Henry Cullen as one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the Royal Infirmary. From his boyhood he had been afflicted with hereditary gout, both his father and grandfather being subject to this disease at very early periods of life; and he died suddenly, December 15, 1819, in the 71st year of his age. It was somewhat remarkable that one of his sisters died two days after him, on the 17th, and another, the excellent mother of Sir Walter Scott, expired within seven days of the latter, viz., on the 24th of the same month, and that none of the three knew of the death of the other. Dr Rutherford married, in December 1786, Harriet, youngest daughter of John Mitchelson, Esq., of Middleton, by whom he had several children.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN, a learned physician, and one of the founders of the medical shool of Edinburgh, the son of the Rev. Mr Rutherford, minister of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, was born August 1, 1695. He received his classical education at the school of Selkirk, and after going through the usual course of literary and philosophical study at the University of Edinburgh, he became apprentice to Mr Alexander Nesbit, a respectable surgeon of that city. In 1716 he repaired to London, where he "walked the hospitals," and attended lectures on anatomy, surgery, and materia medica. He next proceeded to Leyden, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave. In 1719 he went to France, and, about the end of July of that year, he was admitted to the degree of M.D. in the University of Rheims. In 1721 he returned to Edinburgh, and commenced practising there as a physician. In 1725 he and Drs Sinclair, Plummer, and Innes, were made joint medical professors in that University, where the elder Monro had been for some years lecturing on anatomy. On the death of Dr Innes, soon after, Dr Plummer was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Dr Sinclair of the Institutes of Physic, and Dr Rutherford of the Practice of Medicine. As long as he continued in that chair, he lectured to his class in Latin, using as a text-book a work of his old master, Boerhaave. About 1748 he began to deliver clinical lectures in the Infirmary, being the first to introduce a practice which is now an essential part of medical education. In 1765 he resigned his professorship, and was succeeded by Dr John Gregory.

Dr Rutherford died at Edinburgh in 1779, in the 84th year of his age. He was twice married, first to a daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton, and secondly to Miss Mackay, and had children by both his wives. His daughter by the first marriage, Anne Ru-

therford, became the wife of Mr Walter Scott, writer to the signet, and was the mother of the Author of Waverley.

RUTHERFORD, Samuel, a celebrated reformer and divine, was born about 1600 in the parish of Nisbet, now annexed to Crailing, in the Presbytery of Jedburgh. Of his parentage there is no certain information, but his father is believed to have been a farmer. The editor of the first edition of his Letters, which appeared in 1664, states, that he was "a gentleman by extraction;" while Wodrow says, that he was sprung of mean but honest parents in Teviotdale. He is supposed to have received his early education in the school of Jedburgh. In 1617 he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where, four years later, he took the degree of M.A. His attainments at college, particularly in classical literature, were so great that, in 1623, after a comparative trial, he was elected Professor of Humanity there, in preference to three other candidates. Two years afterwards, however, some reports connected with his marriage having been raised to his prejudice, for which there does not appear to have been any foundation, he resigned his professorship, and devoted himself to the study of theology. Where or when he obtained licence to preach is not known, but about 1627 he was settled as parish minister of Anwoth, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, an appointment which he obtained through Gordon of Kenmure, who was soon after raised to the peerage. Prelacy being at that period in the ascendant in Scotland, no minister could be inducted into a parish without declaring his submission to the Bishop of the diocese. Mr Rutherford, however, was allowed to enter upon his charge "without coming under any engagement to the Bishop." While he was at Anwoth, we are told, it was his custom to rise every morning at three o'clock, and after dedicating the early part of the day to study or private devotion, he spent the remainder of it in visiting and instructing his people. His reputation being soon spread throughout the country, multitudes came from all quarters to hear him preach. His unwearied zeal in the discharge of his ministerial duties was the occasion of his being summoned, in June 1630, before the High Court of Commission at Edinburgh; but the Archbishop of St Andrews was prevented by tempestuous weather from attending, and the diet against him was in consequence deserted. About the same time he lost his first wife, Eupham Hamilton, after a protracted illness of thirteen months, while he himself suffered severely for thirteen weeks under a tertian fever. About ten years afterwards he married a second wife, by whom he had only one child alive at the time of his own death.

Rutherford's elaborate work in Latin on the Arminian Controversy, entitled "Exercitationes Apologeticæ pro Divina Gratia," was first published at Amsterdam in 1636. In consequence of this publication, he was accused by Thomas Sydserff, Bishop of Galloway, of non-conformity, before a High Commission Court held the same year at Wigton, and deprived of his ministerial office. To obtain a confirmation of this sentence, Sydserff cited him before a similar Court at Edinburgh. On his appearance he declined the jurisdiction of the Court; but after a lengthened examination of the charges against him, which lasted for three days, he was, July 27, 1636, deposed from his pastoral charge, and sentenced to confine himself to the town of Aberdeen, there to remain during the King's pleasure.

During his residence in that city, which was then noted for its strong attachment to episcopacy, he wrote most of his celebrated Letters, of which there have been numerous editions; the latest of which, in two vols., with a life of the author annexed, appeared at London in 1836, edited by the Rev. Charles Thomson of North Shields, who has judiciously modern-

ized the language. These Letters have long formed one of the most cherished books of the peasantry of Scotland, especially in the southern districts.

In February 1638, when the King's arbitrary enforcement of prelacy had roused the people of Scotland to the most determined resistance, Rutherford ventured to return to his flock at Anwoth. He was a member of the famous Assembly which met at Glasgow in November of that year, and which has become memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of Scotland for the abolition of episcopacy, and the re-establishment of presbyterianism. Two months after he was elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh, but the Commission of the Assembly appointed him, in preference, Professor of Divinity in the New College of St Andrews, and colleague to Mr Robert Blair, the minister of that town. In 1642 he published his "Peaceable Plea for Paul's Presbytery." In 1643 he was chosen one of the Commissioners from the Church of Scotland to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. On this occasion he remained in London for four years. By his talents and learning he acquired considerable influence in that venerable Synod, and took an important share in the business before them.

While in London he preached several times before Parliament, and published various theological treatises, some of them controversial, and others of a practical nature, and also his celebrated "Lex Rex," or, the Law and the King, which appeared in 1644, intended as a reply to a book published by John Maxwell, the excommunicated Bishop of Ross, in support of absolute monarchy. At length, in October 1647, the principal business of the Westminster Assembly being concluded, he returned to St Andrews, and, in January 1649, he was appointed Principal of the New Collage; and, a few months thereafter, Rector of the University. About the same time he received an invitation to fill the chair of Divinity and Hebrew in the then newly established University of Harderwyck, in Holland, which, with a similar application from Utrecht, in May 1651, he declined, having no desire to leave his native land in the midst of her troubles.

In 1648 he had published a controversial work against the Antinomians, entitled "Survey of the Spiritual Antichrist;" and, the year following, he produced his "Free Disputation against Pretended Liberty of Conscience," directed against the Independents. On the death of his patron, Lord Kenmure, he wrote, in Latin, an elegiac poem to his memory, and, in 1649, he published "The Last and Heavenly Speeches, and Glorious Departure of John, Viscount Kenmure," a work in which he gives a detailed account of the spiritual conferences which he had held with that nobleman. With Lady Kenmure he continued to maintain a frequent correspondence on religious subjects throughout the whole of his life, and one of the last letters he ever wrote was to that lady. In 1650 appeared his "Disputatio Scholastica de Divina Providentia," in opposition to the Jesuits, the Arminians, and the Socinians. His last work was his "Influences of the Life of Grace," published in 1659. At the Restoration, he was one of the first marked out for persecution by the government. His work "Lex Rex" was ordered to be burnt at the Cross of Edinburgh by the hands of the common hangman, an indignity to which it was also subjected at the gates of the New College of St Andrews. He himself was deprived of his stipend and his offices both in the University and the Church, and cited to appear before the ensuing parliament on a charge of high treason, a summons which he did not live to obey. His health had long been declining, and, when he received the citation, he was on his deathbed. Sensible that he was dying, he emitted, in February 1661, a Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ, and to the Covenanted Work of Reformation in

Great Britain and Ireland. He died March 19, 1661, about five o'clock in the morning, the exact hour which he himself had foretold. Among his posthumous works are, his Letters, and several Discourses and occasional Sermons. A list of his writings is given in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, and in Reid's Memoirs of the Lives of the Westminster Divines, vol. 2.

RYMER, THOMAS, of Ercildoune, otherwise called Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas Learmonth, which is erroneously supposed to be his family name, was a poet or romancer of high traditional reputation, who flourished about the close of the thirteenth century. Sir Walter Scott, who styles him the earliest Scotish poet, conjectures that he was born between 1226 and 1229. The family to which he belonged seems to have taken its territorial title from Ercildoune, or, according to the modern name, Earlstoun, a village in Berwickshire. He himself resided in a tower at the western extremity of this village, the ruins of which are still pointed out; and on a stone yet preserved in the front wall of the Church of that place is the inscription :—

"Auld Rymer's Race
Lies in this Place."

Among his countrymen he is celebrated as a prophet as well as a poet, and many of the popular rhymes ascribed to him will be found in the second volume of "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." "The Prophecies of Thomas the Rhymer" were published in Latin and English, at Edinburgh, in 1691, and have been repeatedly reprinted. He is mentioned by Fordun, Barbour, Wintoun, Henry the Minstrel, and other early Scotish historians; and Robert de Brunne, an English poet who was contemporary with him, commemorates him as the author of a metrical Romance, entitled "Sir Tristrem," which was considered to be lost, till a copy of it was discovered among the Auchinleck manuscripts in the Advocates' Library, and published in 1804, with an introduction and notes, by Sir Walter Scott. The day previously to the death of Alexander III. in 1286, Thomas the Rhymer foretold that event so disastrous to Scotland. He is supposed to have died before 1299.

S.

SAGE, JOHN, a learned episcopalian divine, the son of Captain Sage, a royalist officer of merit, was born in the parish of Creich, Fifeshire, in 1562. He received his education at the University of St Andrews, and obtained the degree of M. A. about 1672. He was afterwards appointed Schoolmaster of Bingry in his native county, and subsequently of Tippermuir in Perthshire. In 1684 he was admitted into priest's orders by the Archbishop of Glasgow, when he became minister of one of the Churches in that city, and soon after he was appointed clerk of the diocesan Synod. At the Revolution, when the episcopalian clergy were deprived of their charges, he went to Edinburgh, where he employed himself in writing some of his controversial works. As he occasionally preached in the episcopalian chapels of that city, he was summoned before the Privy Council to take the oath of allegiance; but refusing to comply, he was prohibited from exercising his ministerial functions within the city and suburbs, and formally banished from the metropolis. He found a refuge at Kinross, in the house of Sir William Bruce, Sheriff of that county, and in 1696,

when that gentleman was imprisoned, on suspicion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the exiled monarch, an order was issued for Mr Sage's apprehension; but he escaped to the Grampians, where, under the name of Jackson, he lurked in concealment for several months. He afterwards became chaplain to the Countess of Callendar, and tutor to her son, the Earl of Linlithgow, and subsequently accepted the invitation of Sir John Stuart of Grandtully, in Perthshire, to reside in his family as chaplain. He was consecrated a Bishop, January 25, 1705, by the titular Bishops of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dumblane. In 1709 he proceeded to Bath, for the recovery of his health, which had been long declining, and after visiting London, he returned to Scotland in 1710. He died at Edinburgh, June 7, 1711.

Bishop Sage was the author of the second and third letters concerning the persecution of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, published at London in 1689; the Rev. Thomas Morer having written the first, and Professor Monro the fourth. His other principal works are, "The Case of the Afflicted Clergy in Scotland," 1690; "The Fundamental Charter of Presbytery examined," 1695; "The Principles of the Cyprianic Age asserted," 1695; in which he warmly defends the episcopal form of church government; "A Vindication" of the same appeared in 1701; "The Reasonableness of a Toleration," 1705; "The Life of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld," prefixed to Ruddiman's edition of Douglas' Virgil, 1710; and an Introduction to Drummond's History of Scotland, under the first five Jameses, 1711. He left in manuscript several treatises on various subjects.

SALMON, CHARLES, an unfortunate poet, was born at Edinburgh between 1745 and 1750. His parents filled some supernumerary situation about the theatre; but though in humble circumstances, they contrived to give their son a good education. He was bred a printer, in the office of Walter Ruddiman, in whose Weekly Magazine appeared his first juvenile attempts in verse. Being, unfortunately, an excellent singer and possessing superior conversational powers, his company was courted not only by many gay young men of his own station, but even by persons above his rank in life; and among the most intimate of his associates was Robert Fergusson the poet, who, at a subsequent period, walked all the way to Dumfries to visit him. Salmon inherited from his parents a strong attachment to the Pretender, after whom he was named, while a brother of his was baptized Stewart Salmon; and having been elected the poet laureate of a Jacobite Society at Edinburgh, styled the Royal Oak Club, a song written by him, called "The Royal Oak Tree," was sung on all their great occasions. He wrote some other Jacobite songs, which were popular among his companions. Finding that the pay of a journeyman printer was little calculated to support his dissipated mode of life, in company with Mr George Fulton, afterwards an eminent teacher in Edinburgh, Salmon quitted that city and proceeded to Dumfries, where a printing concern, the first of the kind in that town, had been commenced by a Mr Jackson, by whom they were both immediately engaged. But again giving way to irregular habits, in a fit of intoxication he soon after enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders. In the memorable mutiny which some time afterwards broke out in this regiment at Edinburgh, when they seized possession of Arthur's Seat, and set the authorities at defiance, the superior address of Salmon is said to have pointed him out as a fit person to manage for his comrades the negotiation which ensued for their return to duty. His corps was ultimately embarked for India, and poor Salmon was heard of no more. While at Dumfries he had issued proposals for publishing by subscrip-

tion a collection of "Poems by a Printer," but the book never appeared. Most of his pieces were inserted in Ruddiman's Magazine, and in the Dumfries Weekly Magazine, a periodical established by Mr Jackson.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, the founder of a minor sect called Sandemanians, a branch of the Glasites, was born at Perth in 1723 Being intended for one of the learned professions, he studied for two years at the University of Edinburgh, but afterwards engaged in the linen trade, first in his native city, and subsequently at Dundee and Edinburgh. He married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Glas, founder of the Glasites, and became an elder in his congregation. In 1757 he published a series of letters on the Rev. James Hervey's "Theron and Aspasia," the object of which was to show that a justifying faith means nothing more than a simple assent to the divine mission of Christ, a doctrine which led to considerable controversy. In 1758 he commenced a correspondence with Mr Samuel Pike, an Independent Minister of London, who adopted his views, and in 1760 he himself removed to London, where he attracted much notice by his preaching. In 1764 he accepted an invitation to New England, where he died, April 2, 1771. His followers received the name of Sandemanians, which they still retain. The Sect, which has never been very numerous, has more congregations in America than in Great Britain. For an account of their tenets and practices, see the third volume of Wilson's "History and Antiquities of the Dissenting Churches," or Evans' "Sketch of all Denominations." Besides his Letters on "Theron and Aspasia," Mr Sandeman published "Thoughts on Christianity;" "The Sign of the Prophet Jonah;" "The Honour of Marriage opposed to all Impurities;" a tract "On Solomon's Song;" and his "Correspondence with Mr Pike."

SANDERS, ROBERT, a literary compiler, was born in Scotland in 1727. He was by trade a painter, which calling he relinquished for that of a writer for the press. Having travelled over a great part of the country, he published, under the name of Spencer, a folio work, entitled "The Complete English Traveller," which passed through many editions. In 1764 he produced, in six volumes 8vo, the far-famed "Newgate Calendar." He was at one time employed as an amanuensis by Lord Lyttleton, and assisted his lordship in preparing for publication his "History of Henry II." He was engaged on a treatise on General Chronology when he died of an asthma in March 1783. The only works of his own worth noticing are a "Roman History, in a Series of Letters," in 2 vols.; and "Gaffer Greybeard," a novel, in 4 vols., being a satire upon several dissenting divines. He was also the compiler of Notes on the Bible, published under the name of Dr Henry Southwell.

SANDFORD, SIR DANIEL KEYTE, D.C.L. an accomplished Greek scholar, was the second son of the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, Episcopal Bishop of Edinburgh, in which city he was born February 3, 1798. After receiving the rudiments of his education under the superintendence of his father, who died in January 1830, he was sent to the High School, and afterwards to the University, of his native town, where he distinguished himself by his progress in classical learning. In 1813 he was placed under the care and tuition of his god-father, Mr Keyte, at Runcorn, in Cheshire, and remained there for two or three years, pursuing his studies with enthusiasm and success. In 1817 he was entered as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford. At the public examination in Easter term, 1820, he was placed in the first class *in Literis Humanioribus*, and October 20, the same year, he took his degree of B.A. In 1821 he gained the Chancellor's prize for an English Essay on "The Study of Modern History;" and May 25, 1825, he proceeded to the degree of

M.A., as a Grand Compounder. The Greek Chair in the University of Glasgow having become vacant, by the death of Professor Young, Mr Sandford, although an Episcopalian, was, on the recommendation of men of all parties, elected his successor in September 1821, at the early age of 23. In the beginning of the Session of that year he entered on the duties, and by his unrivalled skill as a teacher, and the enthusiasm of his classic genius, he soon awakened a love for the study of Greek literature, not only in the University of Glasgow, but throughout Scotland.

During the Catholic Emancipation struggle, Professor Sandford hastened to Oxford, and gave his vote, as a member of that University, for Sir Robert Peel; and, in 1830, the honour of Knighthood was conferred on him by King William IV., in consideration of his literary eminence. Ambitious of political distinction, Sir Daniel took a prominent part in the numerous meetings for parliamentary reform which were held in Glasgow in 1831 and 1832, and attained great popularity as a public speaker. On the first election under the Reform Bill of members for Glasgow, he was one of six candidates for the representation of that city, on which occasion he was defeated, his name being third on the poll. In 1834 he was elected member for Paisley; and in June that year he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. After sitting one session in parliament, ill health induced him to resign his seat, and in the beginning of the following winter he resumed his academic duties. He died of typhus fever, at Glasgow, February 4, 1838, in the 40th year of his age, and in conformity with his own wish, was buried in the High Church burying-ground of Rothesay. By his lady, Miss Charnock, whom he married in 1824, he left a numerous family.

Sir Daniel published several elementary works for the use of his class, such as, a translation from the German of Thiersch's Greek Grammar; Greek Extracts; Introduction to the Writing of Greek; Exercises in Homeric and Attic Greek, &c. He also contributed various articles to the Edinburgh Review and Blackwood's Magazine. In the latter periodical appeared some of his occasional translations of Greek poetry, as well as several eloquent and interesting papers from his pen, entitled "Alcibiades." His most finished production, however, was an "Essay on the Rise and Progress of Literature," written for the "Popular Encyclopædia, or Conversations Lexicon," published by Blackie and Son of Glasgow.

SCHANK, JOHN, a brave and scientific naval officer, was born at Castlerig, in Fifeshire, in 1740. He entered the merchant service when very young, and subsequently joined the navy. After serving for many years, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and shortly after was appointed, first, superintendent, and then senior officer of the naval department of St John's, North America. The force under his command consisted of four different flotillas, which he rendered very effective in annoying the enemy, during the American War. His exertions and great merit called forth the highest encomiums from the admiral commanding on the station, particularly on account of the wonderful expedition with which he constructed a ship of above 300 tons, named the Inflexible; which ship he built, rigged, and completed, and with it fought and beat the enemy, all in less than six weeks from the time that she was originally put on the stocks at Quebec! Besides fitting out various armaments to be employed on the Lakes of Canada, he had the direction of four different dockyards at the same time. His services were also of great use to the army under General Burgoyne, which he attended in the capacity of Engineer, and constructed several floating bridges and rafts for the progress of the troops over rivers,

&c. At the peace he returned home, and, in 1783, was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain. Thereafter, he occupied his leisure with plans for the improvement of ship-building. In 1793 he published a treatise on an ingenious invention of his own, relative to the construction of vessels for sailing in shallow water, by means of sliding keels, worked by mechanism. He was one of the original members of the Society for Improving Naval Architecture, and wrote several valuable papers for that Institution. In 1799 he was appointed to superintend the transport service connected with the expedition to Holland; and, on the establishment of the Transport Board, he was nominated one of the Commissioners. He retired from that office in 1802, in consequence of a disorder in one of his eyes. In 1805 he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1810 to that of Vice-Admiral, and, in July 1821, to that of Admiral of the Blue. He died at Dawlish, in Devonshire, March 6, 1823. He married Miss Grant, sister of Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, by whom he had issue.

SCOT, ALEXANDER, an accomplished poet, flourished during the reign of the unfortunate Mary, to whom he addressed "A New Year's Gift, when she came first hame, 1562." In this poem he styles himself her "simple servant, Sanders Scot," and strongly recommends the Reformed religion to her Majesty's protection. He appears to have been totally neglected by the Court, and in a beautiful little fable, entitled "The Eagle and Robin Redbreast," he feelingly laments his own hard fate in being obliged to sing without reward or notice. His poems, which are chiefly amatory, display a delicacy of sentiment, and an ease and elegance of versification, not exceeded by any production of the sixteenth century. The best of his pieces are, "The Flower of Womanheid;" an address "To his Heart;" and "The Rondel of Love." In Allan Ramsay's Evergreen, and in the collections of Hailes, Sibbald, and Pinkerton, will be found some pleasing specimens of his poetry.

SCOT, DAVID, M.D., an eminent oriental scholar, was born in the parish of Pennicuik, where his father occupied a small farm. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the ministry; but, after being licensed, having no immediate prospect of a church, he became a student of medicine, and obtained the degree of M.D. His favourite study, however, was the attainment of languages, and especially the cultivation of oriental literature. Having acquired a knowledge of most of the Eastern languages, both ancient and modern, he applied himself to the teaching and preparing young men intending to go out to India; a department in which he was eminently successful. In 1814, on a vacancy occurring, he was presented to the Church of Corstorphine, in which he continued to labour for nineteen years. About 1832 he was elected Professor of Hebrew in St Mary's College, St Andrews; but his career there lasted only for two sessions. He had visited Edinburgh to be present at the meeting of the British Association, but was seized with a dropsical complaint; and after two or three days' illness, died September 18, 1834. Dr Scot edited Dr Murray's History of the European Languages; and published Essays on Belles Lettres; Lives of some of the Scotish Poets: a Key to the Hebrew Pentateuch; another to the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon. He also published a Hebrew Grammar for the use of his own class, and a volume of sermons.

SCOTT, DAVID, author of a History of Scotland, was born near Haddington, in 1675, and became a lawyer in Edinburgh. After the Revolution, he was for some time imprisoned for his Jacobite principles. His History was published in 1727 in folio, but is now little known. He died at Haddington in 1742.

SCOTT, HELENUS, M.D., an able

physician, the son of a clergyman, was born at Dundee, and received his grammatical education there. He studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh for the medical profession, and, after visiting London, travelled as far as Venice, with the intention of proceeding overland to Bombay; but the want of money compelled him to return to England, where he married. Shortly after he obtained an appointment in the East Indies, and having written an entertaining Romance, styled "The Adventures of a Rupee," he sent it to a friend in London, and it was published in one small volume in 1782. During his residence in India, he acquired a considerable fortune by his practice. He died on his voyage to New South Wales, November 16, 1821.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a celebrated philosopher of the thirteenth century, whose knowledge of the more abstruse branches of learning acquired for him the reputation of a magician, was born about 1214, at his paternal estate of Balwearie, in the parish of Kirkaldy, Fifeshire. He early addicted himself to the study of the occult sciences, and, after visiting Oxford, proceeded to the University of Paris, where he resided for some years, being styled Michael the Mathematician, and for his attainments in theology, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He subsequently repaired to the University of Padua, and resided for some time at Toledo in Spain. While there he translated into Latin, from the Arabic, the History of Animals by the famous Physician Avicenna, which recommended him to the notice of the Emperor Frederick II. of Germany, who invited him to his Court, and appointed him Royal Astrologer. At that monarch's desire he translated the greater part of the works of Aristotle, an undertaking in which he was assisted by one Andrew, a Jew. After quitting Germany he proceeded to England, and was received with great favour by Edward II. He returned to Scotland some time previous to the death of Alexander III., by whom he is said to have been knighted; and, in 1290, was appointed one of the Ambassadors sent to Norway to bring over the infant queen, Margaret, styled the Maiden of Norway. He died at an advanced age in 1292, and his magical books are said to have been buried with him in Melrose Abbey. Some curious traditionary notices of this "wizard of dreaded fame" will be found in the notes appended to "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." His own productions are, "De Procreatione, et Hominis Phisionomia," also printed under the title of "De Secretis Naturæ;" a chemical tract on the transmutation of metals into gold, styled "De Natura Solis et Lunæ;" and "Mensa Philosophica," a treatise relating to the visionary sciences of chiromancy and astrology.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, author of "Tom Cringle's Log," was born in Glasgow, on 30th October 1789, and received his education at the High School and University of that city. In 1806 he went to Jamaica, where he remained till 1817, when he returned to Scotland. In 1818 he married, and went back to Jamaica. In 1822 he finally settled in Scotland. There he engaged in commercial speculations; and, during his leisure, composed the popular and entertaining sketches, which first appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, under the title of "Tom Cringle's Log," and which have since been collected, and published in two volumes, and also in one volume, forming part of the series of Blackwood's Standard Novels. Notwithstanding the great interest and curiosity which this series of papers excited, Mr Scott preserved his incognito to the last. He died in his native city on 7th November 1835; and it was not till after his death that the sons of Mr Blackwood were aware of the name of one who had so long and so successfully contributed to their celebrated Magazine.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, Bart., a

distinguished poet, and the most celebrated novelist of his day, was a younger son of Mr Walter Scott, writer to the signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr John Rutherford, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in which city he was born, August 15, 1771. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton, in Berwickshire, and through his father he was remotely descended from the Scotts of Harden, both ancient Border families. While yet a child he was removed, on account of his delicate health, from the confinement of his father's house in the College Wynd of Edinburgh, to the farm of his paternal grandfather called Sandy-Knowe, situated near the bottom of Leader Water, among the romantic hills of Roxburghshire; in the neighbourhood of which stood the deserted and ruined Border fort of Smailholm Tower. In the fourth year of his age he was taken to Bath for the benefit of his health, where he spent about a twelvemonth, and acquired the rudiments of reading at a day-school kept by an old dame. He then returned to Edinburgh, and thereafter went back to Sandy-Knowe, where he chiefly resided till his eighth year, and where he stored his mind with much of that traditionary lore which he afterwards introduced with such admirable effect into his writings. After receiving some private lessons at home in 1779 he was sent to the second class of the High School of Edinburgh, at that time superintended by Mr Luke Fraser, and two years afterwards was transferred to the Rector's class, then taught by Dr Alexander Adam, but he never was in any way remarkable for his proficiency as a scholar. He quitted the High School in 1783, and at that early period of his life, he had a strong desire to enter the army, but this his lameness prevented, the malady which afflicted his early years having had the effect of contracting his right leg, so that he could hardly walk erect. Before going to college he spent half a year with an aunt at Kelso, where he attended the grammar-school, and had for school-fellows James and John Ballantyne, the printers.

In November 1783 he entered the University of Edinburgh; but the precarious state of his health interfered much with his academical studies. He appears to have attended only the Greek and Latin classes for two seasons, and that of logic one season. At the age of fifteen, the rupture of a blood-vessel caused him to be confined for some time to his bed. During this illness, he had recourse for amusement to the books contained in the circulating library founded by Allan Ramsay, and he read nearly all the old romances, old plays, and epic poetry, which the library contained. After his sixteenth year his health gradually improved, and being designed for the bar, he attended the lectures on Civil and Municipal Law in the University, as well as those on History; and, May 15, 1786, he was apprenticed to his father as a writer to the signet, to enable him to acquire a technical knowledge of his profession. About this period he applied himself to the study of foreign languages, and soon made a considerable proficiency in Italian, French, and especially German. He passed Advocate July 10, 1792, and in the course of time obtained a tolerable practice at the bar.

In 1796 his first publication, a thin quarto, made its appearance, being a translation of two of Bürger's Ballads, entitled "Leonore," and "The Wild Huntsman." The success of this work was by no means flattering, the translator having distributed so many copies among his friends as materially to injure the sale. In the spring of 1797 his loyal feelings were gratified by his being made Quarter-master-general of the Edinburgh Corps of Volunteer Cavalry. In December of that year he married Miss Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, a young French lady of good parentage and some fortune, daughter of a gentleman of Ly-

ons, whom he had accidentally met in the preceding autumn, while on an excursion to Gilsland Wells in Cumberland. Early in 1799 he published at London "Goetz of Berlichingen," a tragedy, translated from the German of Goëthe. The ballad called "Glenfinlas" was his first original poem. His next was "The Eve of St John," the scene of which was at Smailholm Tower. Having, on his marriage, taken up his residence at Lasswade, a village south of Edinburgh, he was accustomed occasionally to make what he called "raids" into Liddesdale, for the purpose of collecting the ballad poetry of that romantic district. He not only visited many of the scenes alluded to in the metrical narratives, but gathered all the local anecdotes and legends preserved by tradition among the peasantry; and of the extraordinary retentiveness of his memory at this period several interesting proofs have been recorded. In December 1799 he obtained, through the influence of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Crown appointment of Sheriff-Depute of Selkirkshire, to which was attached a salary of L.300 a year, when he removed to Ashestiel, on the banks of the Tweed. His first publication of any note was "The Minstrelsy of the Scotish Border," consisting of his Liddesdale collections, and various other contributions; which work issued from the printing press of Mr James Ballantyne of Kelso, in 1802, in two volumes 8vo. In the ensuing year he added a third volume, consisting chiefly of original ballads, by himself and others. In 1804 he published the ancient minstrel tale of "Sir Tristrem," composed by Thomas the Rhymer in the 13th century, the notes to which showed the extent of his acquirements in metrical antiquities.

In 1805 appeared his first decidedly original poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel;" the poetical beauty and descriptive power of which, with the singular construction of the verse, at once attracted public attention, and secured for the work an extensive popularity.

In the spring of 1806, on the retirement of Mr George Home, he obtained the reversionary appointment of Principal Clerk in the Court of Session, the duties of which he performed without salary till the death of his predecessor in 1812, when he became entitled to the full emoluments, which usually amounted to L.1200 a year. In 1808 he brought out his second considerable poem, "Marmion," for which he received from Constable a thousand pounds, a sum required by the author, it is said, for "the special purpose of assisting a friend who was then distressed." A few weeks thereafter he produced, in eighteen volumes, "The Works of John Dryden; illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author." In the same year he edited "Captain George Carleton's Memoirs;" Strutt's "Queen Hoo Hall," a romance left unfinished by the death of the author; and "Ancient Times," a drama. In 1809 he assisted the late Mr Clifford in editing "The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler," in two vols. 4to, with a life and historical notes. In the same year he contributed similar assistance to a new edition of Lord Somers's Collection of Tracts, which appeared in twelve volumes 4to, and also edited "The Memoirs of Sir Robert Cary." Mr Ballantyne having removed to Edinburgh, commenced printer on a large scale, in partnership, as has been proved by subsequent disclosures, with Scott, who had become concerned with the prose works above mentioned from his connection with Ballantyne. He now engaged as a contributor to the Edinburgh Annual Register, started by Mr Southey, the first volume of which for 1808 appeared in 1810 in two parts. It was conducted in a spirited manner for a few years, but not meeting with adequate support, was eventually discontinued.

In June 1810 he published his "Lady of the Lake," suggested by the deep impressions which had been left

on his mind by the romantic scenery of Perthshire. This poem, which is certainly one of the finest specimens of his poetical genius, met with extraordinary success. In 1811 appeared "The Vision of Don Roderick," and in 1813 "Rokeby," the reception of which was decidedly unfavourable. To retrieve his laurels, he published, in 1814, "The Lord of the Isles;" the sale of which was by no means encouraging. The public, become familiar with his style, had ceased to be captivated by it, and, with proverbial fickleness, had transferred their homage to the more impassioned muse of Byron, now rising into the ascendant. To test his popularity, he published two poems anonymously, entitled "Harold the Dauntless," and "The Bridal of Triermain," and the reception of these pieces convinced him that his reputation as a poet was on the wane.

The success of Miss Edgeworth's delineations of Irish life had induced him, about 1805, to commence a prose romance, descriptive of the passing manners and customs of Scotland, which circumstances prevented him from completing till 1814, when it was published anonymously, under the title of "Waverley, or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since." The appearance of this memorable romance makes an epoch in the history of modern literature. Its progress at the outset was slow, but after two or three months it made its way to a high place in public estimation, and in a short time the sale amounted to about twelve thousand copies. Some time previously he had removed with his family to a small estate which he had purchased near the ruins of Melrose Abbey, and to which he gave the name of Abbotsford, instead of Cartley-Hole, which it formerly possessed. Here he erected a mansion-house, and employed his leisure in the improvement of his property by planting and farming. Viewing the character of a proprietor of land as more worthy of attainment than that of a mere author, however successful, it was the great object of his ambition to be able to leave an estate to his descendants; and for this purpose he laboured incessantly on those delightful fictions which now followed each other in rapid succession from the press. To Waverley succeeded, in 1815, "Guy Mannering;" in 1816, "The Antiquary," and the first series of "The Tales of My Landlord," containing "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality;" in 1818, "Rob Roy," and the second series of "The Tales of My Landlord," containing "The Heart of Mid-Lothian;" and in 1819 the third series of "The Tales of My Landlord," comprising "The Bride of Lammermoor," and "A Legend of Montrose." In 1820 he published his chivalric romance of "Ivanhoe," and in the course of the same year appeared "The Monastery" and "The Abbot," the latter being a sequel to the former, and both relating to the period of Scotish history comprising the reign of the unfortunate Mary, and the regency of her brother, the Earl of Murray. In only one instance had the author permitted his own prejudices to jar upon the feelings of his countrymen, by giving, in the tale of "Old Mortality," a somewhat harshly drawn, and highly unjust, delineation of the Covenanters. This led to an admirable series of papers by Dr M'Crie in the Edinburgh Christian Instructor, which were afterwards collected and published in the form of a pamphlet. Sir Walter, though the child of Presbyterian parents, was himself an Episcopalian.

On the accession of George IV., Mr Scott was, March 1820, created a baronet. In the beginning of 1821 appeared his romance of English history, entitled "Kenilworth," which completed the number of twelve volumes, all published, if not entirely written, within a year. In 1822 he produced "The Pirate," and "The Fortunes of Nigel;" in 1823 "Peveril of the Peak," and "Quentin Durward;" in 1824 "St Ronan's Well," and "Redgauntlet;" in 1825 "Tales

of the Crusaders;" in 1826 "Woodstock;" in 1827 "Chronicles of the Canongate," first series; the second series of which appeared in the following year; in 1829 "Anne of Gierstein;" and in 1831 a fourth series of "Tales of My Landlord," containing "Count Robert of Paris," and "Castle Dangerous." The whole number of his novels extended to seventy-four volumes; and, besides contributing to the Edinburgh Review, during the first years of its existence, and afterwards to the Quarterly Review, he wrote for the Supplement of the sixth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica the articles Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama. In 1814 he edited the works of Swift, in 19 vols., with a Life of the Author, and furnished an elaborate introductory essay to the "Border Antiquities," a work in two vols. quarto In 1815 he made a tour of France and Belgium, and, on his return, published "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and a poem styled "The Field of Waterloo," which he had visited in his route. In the same year he joined Mr Robert Jameson and Mr Henry Weber in composing a quarto volume on Icelandic antiquities. In 1818 he wrote one or two prose articles for "The Sale-Room," a short-lived periodical started by his friend Mr John Ballantyne. In 1819 he published an account of the Regalia of Scotland, and furnished the letter-press to the work entitled "Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland." His dramatic poem of "Halidon Hill" appeared in 1822; and, in the succeeding year, he contributed a smaller piece, under the title of "MacDuff's Cross," to a collection of Joanna Baillie. His last attempts in this species of composition, "The Doom of Devorgoil," and "The Auchindrane Tragedy," were brought out in one volume in 1830.

On George the Fourth's arrival in Scotland in 1822, Sir Walter was commissioned by the ladies of Scotland to present an elegant jewelled cross of St Andrew to his Majesty, as a token of welcome; and in the whole proceedings connected with that auspicious event he was a prominent actor. In 1825 he visited Ireland, where he was received with every mark of distinction. The freedom of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin was conferred on him, and soon after he was presented by the University with the honorary degree of LL.D.

In January 1826 the publishing house of Constable and Co. were announced to be bankrupt, which led to the insolvency of Ballantyne and Co., with both of which Sir Walter was connected. It then became known that, by bill transactions and other liabilities, he had rendered himself responsible for debts to the amount of L.120,000, of which not above one-half were actually incurred on his own account. This unexpected, and to any other man, overwhelming disaster he encountered with dignified and manly intrepidity. On meeting the creditors he declared his determination, if life and health were granted him, of paying off every shilling, and asked only for time to enable him to do so. He insured his life in favour of his creditors for L.22,000; sold his town house and furniture, and signed a trust-deed over his own effects at Abbotsford, including an obligation to pay in cash a certain sum yearly until the debts were liquidated. On the marriage of his eldest son to Miss Jobson of Lochore, Abbotsford itself had been secured in reversion to his son. On the 15th of the subsequent May, Lady Scott died; and on Sir Walter's return to Edinburgh, in the end of that month, he established himself in a third rate lodging in St David Street. He then set himself calmly down to the stupendous task of reducing, by his own unaided exertions, the enormous load of debt for which he had become responsible. Several disinterested offers of assistance were made to him by various persons, but these he steadily declined. The political letters which in the spring of this year he published under the signature of Sir Malachi

Malagrowther, were the means of averting from Scotland that change in the monetary system which had such a disastrous effect upon England; and this is not the least of the benefits which his writings conferred upon his native country. The exposure of Constable's affairs rendered indispensable the divulgement of the secret of the authorship of Waverley, if secret it could still be called; and the announcement was accordingly made by "the Great Unknown" himself, at the first anniversary dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Association, in February 1827.

At the time of the bankruptcy Sir Walter was engaged on a "Life of Napoleon;" and in the autumn of 1826, accompanied by his youngest daughter Anne, he visited Paris, to obtain certain materials for the work, of an historical and local nature, which he could only procure in the French capital. On this occasion he was received with distinguished kindness by the reigning monarch, Charles X. "The Life of Napoleon" appeared in nine volumes in the summer of 1827, and is said to have produced to its author about L.12,000. This, with sums derived from other sources, enabled him to pay a dividend of 6s. 8d. to his creditors. About the same time the copyright of all his past novels was bought, at public auction, by Mr Robert Cadell, at L.8400, for the purpose of being republished in a cheap and uniform series of volumes, illustrated by notes and prefaces from the pen of the author. For his literary aid Sir Walter was to have half the profits. The new edition began to appear in 1829, and the sale soon reached an average of 23,000 copies. A popular edition, at a very cheap rate, is now (1842) in course of publication. The most splendid edition of Scott's novels yet printed has been announced for publication by Cadell, under the endearing title of "The Abbotsford Edition."

In November 1828 Sir Walter published the first part of his Juvenile History of Scotland, under the title of "Tales of a Grandfather," being addressed to his grandson, John Hugh Lockhart, under the name of Hugh Littlejohn, Esq. In the following year appeared the second, and in 1830 the third and concluding series of this work. In the latter year he also contributed a "History of Scotland," in 2 vols. to "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia;" and "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," to the Family Library. In 1831 he added to his "Tales of a Grandfather" a uniform series on French history. In the same year two sermons, which he had written for a young clerical friend, were published in London, and met with an extensive sale. The profits of these various publications enabled him to pay a farther dividend of 3s. in the pound, which, but for the vast accumulation of interest, would have reduced his debts to nearly one-half. Of L.54,000 which had now been paid, all except about L.7000 had been produced by his own literary exertions. He had, besides, paid up the premium of the policy upon his life; and to mark their high sense of his honourable conduct, his creditors presented him with the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, at Abbotsford, which had once been his own.

In November 1830 he retired from his office of Principal Clerk of Session, with the superannuation allowance usually given after twenty-three years' service. Earl Grey, the then Prime Minister, offered to grant him the full salary; but he declined to accept of such a favour from one to whom he was opposed in politics. During the succeeding winter he was attacked by the symptoms of gradual paralysis, a disease hereditary in his family. His contracted limb became weaker and more painful, and his utterance began to be affected. During the summer of 1831 he grew gradually worse. It was now obvious that he had overtasked his strength, and his physicians forbade all mental exertion, but he could not be restrained altogether

from his literary labours. In the autumn a visit to Italy was recommended; and through the kind offices of Captain Basil Hall, a passage to Malta was readily obtained for him in his Majesty's ship the Barham, then fitting out for that port He was with difficulty prevailed on to leave Scotland, but yielded at length to the entreaties of his friends, and, accompanied by his eldest son and his daughter Anne, he embarked at Portsmouth on the 27th October. His health seemed to be improved by the voyage, and on the 27th December he landed at Naples, where he was received by the King and his Court with the most flattering honours. In April he proceeded to Rome, and afterwards visited Tivoli, Albani, and Frescati. His fast decaying strength, however, warned him to return to his native land, and he hurried rapidly homewards. During the journey he sustained another serious attack of apoplexy, and arrived in London in nearly the last stage of physical and mental prostration. After remaining there three weeks, in accordance with his own earnest desire, he was conveyed by the steam packet to Newhaven; and on July 11, 1832, he reached once more his favourite residence of Abbotsford. Mr Lockhart relates, that as the carriage descended the vale of the Gala, he roused himself to a momentary consciousness, and by degrees recognised the features of that familiar landscape. After lingering in a state of insensibility till mortification had commenced in different parts of his mortal frame, he expired without a struggle, September 21, 1832, and was interred amidst the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey. He left a family of two sons and two daughters; the only surviving of whom is the eldest son, the present Sir Walter Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, who has no children. The younger son, Charles, a clerk in the Foreign Office, was attached to Sir John M'Neill's embassy in Persia, and died at Teheran, in November 1841. The eldest daughter, Sophia, was married in 1820 to Mr John Gibson Lockhart, Advocate, Editor of the Quarterly Review, and died in May 1837; the younger, Anne, did not long survive her father, dying, unmarried, in June 1833. The Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott, in 7 vols. 8vo, by his son in-law, Mr Lockhart, were published in 1837-8. A monument to his memory has been erected in George's Square, Glasgow, and a magnificent one, from a design by Mr George Kemp, is now (1842) in progress for Edinburgh, in Prince's Street, for which collections have been made in all parts of the country.

SCOUGAL, HENRY, an eminent divine, the second son of Patrick Scougal, parson of Saltoun, in East Lothian, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, was born at the former place in June 1650. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where, at the early age of nineteen, he became Professor of Philosophy. In 1673 he was admitted into holy orders, and presented to the parish of Auchterless, in Aberdeenshire; but in the following year he was elected to the Chair of Theology at King's College. He was the author of an eloquent and able work of practical piety, entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," first published, with a preface by Bishop Burnet, in 1677, and several times reprinted; and also of "Nine Discourses," published in 1726, with a sermon preached at his funeral by Dr George Gairden.

He is said to have died of consumption, June 27, 1678, aged only 28. Pinkerton, however, in his own sarcastic way, quotes a tradition which affirms that Scougal had unfortunately become attached to a married lady at Aberdeen, and "died in the struggles of virtue and passion." He was buried in the chapel of King's College, where a tablet of black marble, with an inscription in Latin, was erected to his memory. He left several manuscripts in Latin, particularly "A Short System of Moral Philosophy;" "A Pre-

servative against the Artifices of the Romish Missionaries," and an unfinished Treatise "on the Pastoral Cure;" besides some "Occasional Meditations," which were not published till 1740. He bequeathed his library to King's College, with five thousand merks to increase the salary of the Professor of Divinity in that University.

SCRIMGER, or SCRIMZEOUR, HENRY, one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Dundee in 1506. He was the son of Walter Scrimger of Glasswell, a descendant of the family of Dudhope, of that name, Constables of Dundee, and Hereditary Standard-bearers of Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of his native place, from which he removed to the University of St Andrews, and afterwards to that of Paris and Bourges, where he studied the civil law. He subsequently went to Italy in the capacity of private secretary to the Bishop of Rennes, who was employed on a diplomatic mission, and he was at Padua at the time of the death of Francis Spira, the apostate, a narrative of whose history he wrote in the Latin language. On his return from Italy, he was invited to commence the public teaching of philosophy at Geneva, but had not been long there before he lost all his property by an accidental fire. He then went to Augsburg, where he resided with Ulrich Fugger, who employed him to form his library. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, for the purpose of printing some of his treatises at the press of Henry Stephen, when he resumed his lectures on philosophy, and also became the first professor of civil law in that city. He died at Geneva about the end of 1572. His works consist chiefly of annotations on the Greek authors, most of which still remain in manuscript. His Greek translation of Justinian's Novella was printed at Paris in 1558, and has been highly praised for its purity of language and accuracy. His notes upon Athenæus and Strabo were published by Isaac Casaubon, the former in 1600, the latter in 1620.

SELKIRK, or SELCRAIG, a sailor, who passed some years alone on the Island of Juan Fernandez, was the seventh son of a shoemaker and tanner in good circumstances, at Largo, in Fifeshire, where he was born in 1676. In his youth he displayed a restless and quarrelsome disposition, and went to sea about his twentieth year. He seems to have early engaged in the Buccaneer expeditions to the South Seas; and in 1703 he joined the Cinque Ports galley, in the capacity of sailing master. While lying off the coast of Brazil, Selkirk had a remarkable dream, in which he was forewarned of the total failure of the expedition, and the wreck of his ship; and having soon after had a quarrel with his commander, Captain Stradling, he was, in October 1704, with his own consent, put ashore on the uninhabited Island of Juan Fernandez, with his sea chest, a few books, including his Bible, his nautical instruments, some tobacco, a gun, with a pound of gunpowder, and some balls, a knife, a kettle, an axe, a flip-can, &c. Before the boat quitted the beach he changed his mind, but the Captain would not allow him to return on board, and after four years and four months' solitary residence, he was taken off the Island by Captain Woodes Rogers, in January 1709. Rogers made him his mate, and a few weeks thereafter appointed him to the command of a prize, which was fitted out as a privateer, in which situation he conducted himself with great vigour, steadiness, and prudence. After going on a privateering expedition across the Pacific, in October 1711, they returned to England, from which Selkirk had been absent upwards of eight years. Of the sum of L.107,000 which Rogers had realized by plundering the enemy, Selkirk seems to have shared to the amount of about L.800. In the spring of 1712 he once more set foot in Largo, and having formed an attach-

ment with a country girl, named Sophia Bruce, whom he met in his solitary walks, he suddenly eloped with her, and never returned. He went to sea again in 1717, and died in the situation of Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship Weymouth, in 1723. His widow, a second wife, named Frances Candis, claimed and received his property in his native village. His history is supposed to have suggested to Defoe the groundwork of his matchless narrative of Robinson Crusoe. Selkirk's Life and Adventures, written by John Howell, author of an "Essay on the War Galleys of the Ancients," was published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, in 1829.

SHARP, JAMES, a prelate whose memory is execrated in Scotland on account of his treachery and cruelty, was born in the castle of Banff, May 4, 1618. He was the son of William Sharp, Sheriff-Clerk of Banffshire, whose father, David Sharp, had been a merchant in Aberdeen. His mother was Isobel Lesly, daughter of Lesly of Kininvy, a near relative of the Earl of Rothes. Being early destined for the ministry, he was placed at Marischal College, Aberdeen, on quitting which he proceeded into England, and visited the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. On the recommendation of the celebrated Alexander Henderson, he subsequently obtained the professorship of Philosophy in the University of St Andrews. Soon after he was presented by the Earl of Crawford to the church and parish of Crail, on which he resigned his chair. As he pretended to great zeal for Presbyterianism, he enjoyed the full confidence, and took part in all the councils of the leaders of the church. In August 1651 he and a number of other ministers, with some of the nobility, were surprised by a party of the English in Fifeshire, and being put on board a ship at Broughty Ferry, were carried prisoners to England; but he seems, by his usual craft, to have obtained the favour of Cromwell, who set him at liberty, while he retained the rest for some time in confinement. When the unhappy division took place among the Presbyterians of Resolutioners and Protesters, Sharp joined the former, and in 1657 was sent by his party to London to plead their cause with Cromwell, in opposition to Messrs James Guthrie, Patrick Gillespie, and the other Commissioners from the Protesters. In January 1660, on the prospect of the Restoration, he was again dispatched to London by the leading ministers on the side of the Resolutioners, to watch over the interests of the Church. He remained in London till May 4, when he was sent by Monk to Breda, to procure the sanction of Charles II. to the proposed settlement of the Ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland. He returned to London, May 26, and appears to have continued there till about the middle of August, being all the time in close communication with the principal leading persons and parties of the day, maintaining, at the same time, an active correspondence with the Presbyterian Clergy of Scotland, who placed their entire confidence in him. A full abstract of his letters on the occasion, which are preserved in the library of the University of Glasgow, will be found in Wodrow's History.

When he returned to Scotland, he delivered to Mr Robert Douglas a letter from the King, to be communicated to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in which his Majesty declared his resolution to protect and preserve the government of the Church of Scotland, as "settled by law;" a phrase which completely blinded the clergy to the designs of Charles, and their perfidious representative, Sharp, for the introduction of Prelacy. On the subversion by Parliament of the Presbyterian Church in August 1661, the royal pledge was thus at once transferred to the support of that Episcopacy which had been overthrown in 1638, and which the people of Scotland could never be prevailed upon to recognise as the national religion.

During his absence in England, Sharp had been elected Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews. He was also appointed his Majesty's Chaplain for Scotland, with a salary of L.200 per annum. Having, on the rising of Parliament, again gone up to London, as a reward for his apostacy he was nominated Archbishop of St Andrews, and he and three others were consecrated with great pomp at Westminster, December 15, 1661. The unrelenting persecution of the faithful adherents of the Covenant which followed his elevation to the primacy, increased the general odium in which his character was held. On Saturday, July 9, 1668, he narrowly escaped assassination, by being shot at with a pistol as he was entering his carriage in the High Street of Edinburgh, by Mr James Mitchell, who was not apprehended till five years afterwards, and who was executed, in 1678, in violation of a solemn promise to the contrary. In the following year occurred that memorable act of vengeance which has been differently represented by different historians. On Saturday, May 3, 1679, while travelling with his eldest daughter from Kennoway to St Andrews, the Primate's carriage was met on Magus Moor, within three miles of that city, by nine of the more zealous of the persecuted Presbyterians, while waiting there to intercept Carmichael, Sheriff of Fife, an active and unscrupulous servant of the Archbishop. Having dragged him from his coach, they put him to death with numerous wounds, inflicted both by their fire-arms and swords. The spot is still marked by a stone erected to the memory of Andrew Guillan, a weaver lad, one of the only two of the party who were executed for the deed, the other being Hackston of Rathillet, neither of whom, it is remarkable, had any actual participation in the murder. By his wife, Helen Moncreiff, daughter of the Laird of Randerston, Archbishop Sharp left a son, Sir William Sharp, and two daughters, both of whom were married, the youngest, Margaret, to William, eleventh Lord Saltoun. A magnificent marble monument was erected by his son over the place where his remains were interred in the parish church of St Andrews.

SHORT, James, an eminent optician and constructor of reflecting telescopes, the son of William Short, a joiner in Edinburgh, was born in that city, June 10, 1710. On the death of both his parents, he was at the age of ten admitted into Heriot's Hospital, and two years afterwards was placed at the High School, where he showed a considerable proficiency in classical learning. In 1726 he was entered a student of the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. A. At the earnest solicitation of his grandmother, he attended the Divinity Hall, and passed his trials, with the view of becoming a minister, but finding the clerical profession little suited to his genius for mechanics, he relinquished it, without being licensed. His taste for mathematics having attracted the notice of the celebrated Maclaurin, whose class he attended, he kindly permitted him the use of his rooms in the College for his apparatus, where he commenced the practice of his art, and, under the superintendence of that eminent professor, he made great proficiency, especially in the casting and polishing of the metallic specula of reflecting telescopes. In 1736 he was appointed, by Queen Caroline, mathematical tutor to William Duke of Cumberland. On his removal to London, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and became a contributor of many excellent papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1739 he accompanied the Earl of Morton, by whom and the Earl of Macclesfield he was much patronized, to make a survey of the Orkney Islands. On his return to London, he established himself there as an optician, and obtained a high reputation for his skill in the construction of telescopes, and other mathema-

tical instruments. He died at Newington Butts, near London, June 15, 1768, leaving a fortune of about L.20,000, acquired by his own exertions.

SHORT, THOMAS, a physician and voluminous medical writer, was born in Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and early in life settled at Sheffield, where he obtained considerable practice. In 1732 he married Mary, daughter of Mr Parkins of Mortimley, near Sheffield, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. On the death of his wife in 1762, he retired to Rotherham, where he died at an advanced age, November 28, 1772. He was the author of various publications relating to chemistry, meteorology, and medicine, which will be found enumerated in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica. His principal work was his "Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England, and several Countries Abroad," &c., published by subscription in 1767.

SIBBALD, JAMES, an eminent bookseller and literary antiquarian, the son of a farmer, was born at Whitlaw in Roxburghshire, about the end of 1747. He was educated at the grammar school of Selkirk; and afterwards took a lease of the farm of Newton from Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs. While engaged in agricultural pursuits, he did not neglect his studies, and directed his attention particularly to botany. Not succeeding in his farming speculation, in May 1779 he disposed of his stock by auction, and with about one hundred pounds in his pocket went to Edinburgh, where he found employment in the shop of Mr Charles Elliot, the publisher. About 1781 he purchased the circulating library which had belonged to Allan Ramsay, and commenced business as a bookseller in the Parliament Square. In 1783 he started a monthly literary miscellany under the name of "The Edinburgh Magazine," illustrated with engravings, the principal papers in which were written by himself, being chiefly articles on the antiquities of Scotland. This publication, to which Lord Hailes and other eminent literary men of Edinburgh occasionally contributed, he conducted for several years with considerable success. About the beginning of 1791 he made an arrangement with Messrs Lawrie and Symington, to take the management of his business, and allow him a yearly sum out of the profits of the stock and magazine. In 1792 he became the editor of a new paper called "The Edinburgh Herald," which, however, was soon discontinued. He subsequently repaired to London, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits; and, while residing there, he wrote his "Record of the Public Ministry of Jesus Christ; with Preliminary Observations," which was published in 1798, some time after his return to Edinburgh. In 1797 he edited a work, entitled "The Vocal Magazine, a Selection of the most esteemed English, Scots, and Irish Airs, ancient and modern, adapted for the Harpsicord or Violin." In 1799 he entered upon a new agreement with Mr Lawrie, but soon after resumed his business as bookseller and circulating librarian; and in 1802 produced his principal work, in four volumes 4to, entitled "Chronicle of the Poetry of Scotland, from the earliest authentic Periods down to the Union of the two Crowns, with a general Glossary of the Scotish Language." He died at his lodgings in Leith Walk, in April 1803.

SIBBALD, SIR ROBERT, an eminent physician, naturalist, and antiquary, was a descendant of the Sibbalds of Balgonie, an ancient family in Fife. He received his education in philosophy and the languages at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, then the most celebrated medical school in Europe. He took his Doctor's degree there in 1661, his inaugural dissertation on the occasion being published under the title of "De Variis Tabis

Speciebus." Soon after he returned to his native country, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh; frequently retiring to a rural retreat in the neighbourhood, where he pursued the study of botany, and cultivated many rare native and exotic plants. His high reputation obtained for him the honour of Knighthood from Charles II., who also appointed him his physician, natural historian, and geographer royal. Having received the King's command to write a general description of the whole kingdom, with a particular history of the different counties of Scotland, he entered upon his task; but only completed the "History of Fife," which was published in 1710. In 1681, on the incorporation of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, he became one of the original members. In 1684 he published his principal work in folio, entitled "Scotia Illustrata, sive Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ," a second edition of which appeared in 1695. To a rare species of plant discovered by him among the indigenous plants of Scotland, Linnæus subsequently gave the name of Sibbaldia. In 1694 Sir Robert published an interesting zoological work, entitled "Phalainologia Nova, or Observations on some Animals of the Whale Genus lately thrown on the Shores of Scotland;" in 1704 he produced a political work in three parts, under the name of "The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland, asserted from ancient Records;" and in 1710 appeared his "Miscellanea quædam Eruditæ Antiquitatis." He also contributed various essays to the Royal Society, chiefly on subjects connected with Scotish antiquities, which were collected after his death, and published at Edinburgh in 1739, under the title of "A Collection of several Treatises in Folio, concerning Scotland." He was the author of several other works, most of which exhibit deep antiquarian research, extensive observation, and judicious inquiry into the actual state of his native country, in his own time. It is related of him, that he was persuaded by the Earl of Perth, when Chancellor of Scotland, to become a convert to the Romish religion, but that, disgusted with the rigid discipline and extreme fastings of his new creed, he soon after returned to the Protestant Church, of which he died a member. A new edition of his "History of Fife," with an accurate list of his writings, was published at Cupar in 1803. Sir Robert Sibbald died about 1712.

SIMPSON, JOHN, LL.D., a teacher of high reputation, who, for more than forty years, conducted an Academy at Worcester, was born in the parish of Rothes, Morayshire, in 1755. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and afterwards became tutor in a respectable family in Buchan. In 1780 he went to London, and subsequently settled at Worcester, and till the year 1826 was assiduously engaged in the highly useful and honourable task of educating youth, in which he was eminently successful. He was a liberal contributor to all the charitable and scientific institutions of Worcester, where he died, unmarried, December 26, 1840; leaving the munificent sum of L.10,000 to King's College, Aberdeen, and L.500 each to the parishes of Keith and Rothes, the interest of the latter to be given to the respective parochial teachers.

SIMSON, ROBERT, M.D., an eminent mathematician, the eldest son of Mr John Simson of Kirktownhill, Ayrshire, was born there, October 14, 1687. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, being at first destined for the church, and such was his progress in learning, that, at an early age, during the illness of the professor, he taught the class of Oriental Languages. While attending the Divinity Hall, he took a fancy for mathematics, and became so much attached to the study, that, abandoning theology, he determined to make the exact sciences the profession of his life. He devoted himself chiefly to the ancient method

of pure geometry, preferring it to the modern analytical system. On finishing his academical course, he visited London; and, in 1711, when a vacancy occurred in the Mathematical Chair in the University of Glasgow, he was unanimously elected, after giving a specimen of his skill in mathematics and algebra. He discharged the duties of a professor for more than half a century, always using in his lectures the geometry of Euclid. In 1735 he published a work on "Conic Sections," intended as an introduction to the study of Apollonius. By the advice of Dr Halley, he directed his efforts to the restoration of the ancient geometers. His first task was to restore the Porisms of Euclid; his next was the "Loci Plani" of Apollonius, which he completed in 1738, but after this work was printed, he was far from satisfied that he had given the identical propositions of that author, and he did not venture to publish it till 1746. He afterwards recalled all the copies in the hands of his bookseller, and kept the impression beside him for several years. He subsequently revised and corrected this work, which greatly extended his reputation. The restoration of the Elements of Euclid was the great object of his care, and along with the data, he published this valuable work in 1750. He also bestowed great labour and pains on the "Sectio Determinata" of Apollonius, which, however, did not appear till after his death, when it was printed, along with the Porisms of Euclid, and published at the expense of Earl Stanhope. Dr Simson died, unmarried, December 1, 1768, leaving to the College of Glasgow his valuable collection of mathematical books and manuscripts. His Life, by Dr William Trail, was published at London in 1822.

SINCLAIR, GEORGE, a distinguished mathematical writer of the seventeenth century, of whose early history little is known, was admitted Professor of Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, April 18, 1654. In 1661 he published his first work, "Tyrocinia Mathematica, in novem Tractatus," &c. In 1662 he was ejected from his chair, for declining to comply with the Episcopal form of Church Government then forced upon Scotland. He afterwards pursued, with some success, the business of a mineral surveyor and practical engineer. In 1669 he published, at Rotterdam, "Ars Nova et Magna Gravitatis et Levitatis," 4to. About 1670 he was employed by the magistrates of Edinburgh to superintend the introduction of water into that city. In 1672 he published a quarto, entitled "Hydrostaticks; or, the Force, Weight, and Pressure of Fluid Bodies, made evident by Physical and Sensible Experiments, together with a short History of Coal;" and, in 1680, a similar work in 8vo, under the title of "Hydrostatical Experiments, with Miscellany Observations, and a Relation of an Evil Spirit; also a Discourse concerning Coal." This latter strange compound of science and superstition contained an account of the Witches of Glenluce; the ingenious author being, like many other learned men of his time, a firm believer in the black art. His Hydrostatics were attacked in a curious pamphlet, entitled "The Art of Weighing Vanity," by Professor James Gregory, under the assumed name of Patrick Mather, Archbeadle of the University of St Andrews. An unpublished answer by Sinclair, quaintly styled "Cacus pulled out of his Den by the Heels," remains in manuscript in the library of the University of Glasgow, to which it was presented by the author in 1692. Sinclair is said to have been among the first in Great Britain who attempted to measure the heights of mountains by the barometer. His best known work is his "Satan's Invisible World Discovered," published about 1685, and frequently reprinted. In 1688 he published at Edinburgh the "Principles of Astronomy and Navigation," 12mo. At the Revolution he was recalled to his Chair of Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and on March 3, 1691, he

was transferred to the Professorship of Mathematics, on its revival by the Faculty of the College. He died in 1696.

SINCLAIR, Sir John, Baronet, a distinguished agricultural writer and general statist, was the son of George Sinclair, of Ulbster, and Lady Janet Sutherland, daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, and was born at Thurso Castle, May 10, 1754. He obtained the elements of his classical education at the High School of Edinburgh, and studied consecutively at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford. In 1775 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and was afterwards called to the English bar, but he did not follow out the profession of the law. In 1780 he was elected member of Parliament for the county of Caithness, where his estates were situated, and was re-elected in 1790, 1802, and 1807. But as that county was only alternately represented in Parliament, he was in 1784, chosen for Lostwithiel in Cornwall, and in 1796 for Petersfield in Hampshire. He thus continued, with the exception of a very short interval, a member of the House of Commons, till July 1811, being a space of more than thirty years. In 1782 he published two political tracts, the one entitled "Lucubrations during a short Recess; with some Thoughts on the Means of Improving the Representation of the People;" and the other, "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of the British Empire, in Answer to the late Lord Mulgrave, one of the Lords of the Admiralty." About the same period he pressed on the attention of the Ministry the propriety of establishing a militia force, and published his "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," and some of his suggestions were afterwards adopted. In 1783 he brought out his "Hints on the State of our Finances," with the view of dispelling the gloomy ideas which began to be entertained by the public on this subject, towards the conclusion of the American War. In 1784 he applied to Mr Pitt for the grant of a baronetage, to which he had a claim, as heir and representative of Sir George Sinclair of Clyth; and, in February 1785, his claim was acceded to, by his being created a Baronet of Great Britain, with remainder to the heirs-male of his daughters.

In the latter year he made an extensive tour through the northern countries of Europe, with the view of inquiring into their political and commercial condition. In the course of this journey he travelled above 7500 miles; but it was not till 1830, when he published two large volumes of his correspondence, that a digest of the valuable observations made on the occasion on the political, commercial, agricultural, moral, and religious state of the countries he visited, was submitted to the public. On his return to his native country in 1787, he commenced those improvements on his own estate which have tended, in a considerable measure, to give a new aspect to the county of Caithness, and to which the great increase of the population of that county, which subsequently took place, is mainly to be attributed. In 1788 he was created a Doctor of Laws by the University of Glasgow. Having directed his attention about this time to the improvement of British wool, he published several papers on the subject, and procured the establishment of a society at Edinburgh for the encouragement of valuable breeds of sheep, of which he was chosen the President.

In 1790 he began to entertain the idea of that great national undertaking which is associated with his name, the Statistical Account of Scotland; and, being a lay member of the General Assembly, it occurred to him that he might be able to prevail on a great proportion of the clergy to furnish the requisite information. His original plan was to draw up a general statistical view of Scotland, without reference to parochial districts; but such a mass of useful facts and observations was contained in the commu-

nications sent to him, that he resolved upon preparing the work for press in the extended form in which it was published. After unwearied exertions he succeeded in bringing out the first volume of this great work in May 1791. But, although backed by a recommendation from the General Assembly, and supported by the active exertions of some of the leading members of the Church, he had to contend with many difficulties before he could complete the undertaking. Determined to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion, he engaged five statistical missionaries, to whom he allotted different divisions of the country; and by their means the accounts of no less than twenty-five parishes, which must otherwise have been wanting, were accurately obtained. The work was at length completed on the 1st of January 1798, seven years and a half after its commencement. It was comprised in twenty thick 8vo volumes, to which another was subsequently added. The profits of the publication were given to the Society instituted for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy; and for the same benevolent purpose Sir John obtained a grant of L.2000 from Government. A New Statistical Account of Scotland is at present (1842) in the course of publication.

In May 1793 Sir John printed and circulated a plan for establishing a Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement; and, on the 15th of the same month, he moved, in his place in Parliament, an address to the Crown in favour of the proposed establishment. After an animated and interesting debate, which was adjourned till the 17th, his motion was carried, on a division, by a majority of 75. Soon after the Board was appointed, and received a charter from the Crown, in which Sir John Sinclair was nominated its first President.

In 1794 and 1795 he raised two battalions of one thousand men each, in the counties of Ross and Caithness, which were the first fencible regiments whose services were required beyond the limits of Scotland. Having, as early as 1783, acquired considerable reputation as a writer on finance, he was afterwards induced to follow out the subject in his "Review of the Financial Administration of the Right Hon. William Pitt," to which an appendix was added in 1789, and a third part in 1790. In 1803 the whole of his writings on these and collateral subjects were collected into an elaborate work, in three vols. 8vo, under the title of a "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire, containing an Account of the Public Income and Expenditure from the remotest periods recorded in History to Michaelmas 1802."

About 1797 he began to suffer from the effects of his over-exertions, and being led to the consideration of the subject of health in general, he published, in 1803, a quarto pamphlet, entitled "Hints on Longevity." In the same year he collected his Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects, and published them together in one volume 8vo. His plans for establishing experimental farms, and erecting cottages on the most advantageous system, with his other agricultural writings, having been circulated throughout Paris, Germany, and other countries of Europe, he was elected a member of most of the Agricultural Societies of the Continent. He was likewise a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Antiquarian Society of London, as also a member of the Cork Institution, and the Medical Society of Aberdeen. From the attention excited by his pamphlet on Longevity, he was induced to plan an extensive work on the general subject of health, in which he proposed to condense into a manageable form all the widely scattered materials to be found in ancient and modern authors. This was published in 1807, as a "Code of Health and Longevity," in 4 vols. 8vo, but afterwards abridged to one volume. In 1819 he published his "Code of Agriculture,"

which has gone through several editions, and been translated into the French, German, and Danish languages. It is considered as the standard work on the state of that science, and forms at once a comprehensive and succinct view of agricultural knowledge.

In 1810 he was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1811, under the administration of Mr Percival, he was appointed Cashier of Excise for Scotland, a situation which he held for some time. On retiring from Parliament, he was succeeded, as member for Caithness, by his eldest son, the present baronet. Early in 1815 Sir John was induced to visit the Netherlands, principally with the object of examining into the agricultural state of that country, and of ascertaining the relative prices of grain in Great Britain and the Continental corn countries, more especially Flanders and France. After his return he published a pamphlet, entitled "Hints on the Agricultural State of the Netherlands compared with that of Great Britain." Besides the works specified, he published a great variety of smaller pamphlets and tracts, all on subjects connected with agriculture or political economy, which our limits prevent us from enumerating. He died at Edinburgh, where he had resided for the last twenty years of his life, December 21, 1835.

Sir John Sinclair was twice married, first, in March 1776, to Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Maitland, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, by whom he had two daughters, Hannah, authoress of the letters "On the Principles of the Christian Faith;" and Janet, the widow of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart. His first wife dying in 1785, he married a second time in March 1788, Diana, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald, by whom he had thirteen children, seven of whom were sons, and six daughters. His eldest son is the present Sir George Sinclair, M.P. for Caithness. One of his daughters, Julia, married, in 1824, the Earl of Glasgow, and another, Catherine, has acquired considerable reputation as an authoress.

SKENE, ANDREW, an eminent advocate, and some time Solicitor General for Scotland, was the fourth son of the late Dr George Skene, a distinguished physician in Aberdeen, and Professor of Natural History in Marischal College of that city. Mr Skene was born there, February 26, 1784; and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school, completed his academical studies at Marischal College. He was originally destined by his friends for the practice of the law in his native place; but, preferring a higher field of exertion, he was removed to the metropolis, and entered as a student of law in the University of Edinburgh, in the winter session of 1803, when the Civil and Scotish Law Classes were taught by the late Lord Newton and Baron Hume. He was a diligent student, and prosecuted his legal researches with perseverance and industry. In June 1806 he was admitted advocate; and, for some time after, being called to the bar, he experienced much discouraging neglect. In the course of a few years, however, his great talents began to be appreciated, and, about the year 1815, he was fully established in respectable practice, with the character of a powerful writer and an acute and successful pleader. His reputation continued to increase until he reached a degree of distinction which placed him at the head of the Scotish Bar. His politics had always been decidedly liberal, and, in 1834, he was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland, succeeding Lord Cockburn in that office, when his Lordship was promoted to the Bench. He had not, however, held his appointment many days when a change of ministry occurred, on which he tendered his resignation. At the end of the winter session of 1835 he seemed in his usual health, and was following his ordinary occupations without in-

terruption, when he was suddenly seized with an alarming illness, which indicated an inflammatory affection of the brain. After a few days' illness he expired, April 2, 1835, at the age of 51. His professional character exhibited a union of the great qualities which form the accomplished advocate. His understanding, naturally of a high order, was distinguished alike by clearness and solidity, invigorated by cultivation, and enlarged by extensive reading. He excelled in every department of controversy, wielding the varied resources of his powerful mind with force, skill, and discrimination, and with an acute and intuitive readiness that has rarely been equalled in his time. An elegant monument to his memory, by that gifted artist, Mr Patrick Park, sculptor, has been erected by his sister in the New Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh, where he lies interred.

SKINNER, Rev. John, a popular song-writer and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Balfour, in the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire, October 3, 1721. He was the son of the schoolmaster of that parish, his mother being the widow of Donald Farquharson, Esq., of Balfour. At thirteen years of age he was sent to the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he obtained a bursary. On leaving the University he became assistant to the parish schoolmaster of Kemnay, and afterwards held the same situation at Monymusk. Through the kindness of the lady of Sir Archibald Grant he was allowed the use of the extensive library at Monymusk House. About this time he quitted the Presbyterian Church, in which he had been educated, for the Scotish Episcopal Communion, and thereafter directed his studies for the ministry. He subsequently went to Shetland as tutor to the son of Mr Sinclair of Scolloway, and while there he married the daughter of Mr Hunter, an Episcopalian clergyman. Having been ordained by Bishop Dunbar of Peterhead, he was appointed, in November 1742, to the charge of the Episcopal congregation at Longside, near that town, where he officiated for the long period of sixty-five years, residing all the time in a small cottage at Linshart. In 1746 he published a pamphlet, entitled "A Preservative against Presbytery;" and, in 1757, he brought out at London a "Dissertation on Job's Prophecy," which obtained the approbation of Bishop Sherlock. In 1767 he issued another pamphlet in vindication of the Scotish Episcopal Church. He is popularly known to his countrymen by his excellent songs of "Tullochgorum," styled by Burns "the best Scotch song Scotland ever saw;" "John of Badenyon;" "The Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn;" "O! why should Old Age so much wound us, O!" &c. In 1778 he published, in two volumes 8vo, his "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," with a dedication in elegant Latin to his son, Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen. In a letter to Burns, dated November 14, 1787, he states that he had attempted a Latin translation of "Christ's Kirk on the Green," which he had by heart ere he was twelve years of age. He also wrote a Latin version of Ramsay's tale of "The Monk and Miller's Wife." In 1799 he lost his wife, and, after the death of his daughter-in-law in the spring of 1807, he went to reside with his son at Aberdeen, but, twelve days after his arrival there, he was taken ill during dinner, and died almost immediately, June 16, 1807. He was buried in the churchyard of Longside, where his congregation erected a monument to his memory. His theological works were collected and published by his family in three volumes 8vo.

His son, Dr John Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, who died July 13, 1816, was the author of an octavo volume, entitled "Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated from Modern Misrepresentation," and of a more popular publication, entitled "A Layman's Account of his Faith and Practice as a Member of the Episcopal Church in Scotland." The youngest son of the

latter is at present titular Bishop of Aberdeen, and Primus.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, an eminent practitioner and lecturer on midwifery, was born in Scotland, where he practised for nineteen years as a surgeon, but afterwards settled in London. In 1741 he was living in Pall Mall, where Dr William Hunter resided with him. He was extensively employed as an accoucheur, and attained to high repute as a lecturer on the obstetrical art. He was the first to propose many of the practical improvements which modern experience has admitted into the practice of midwifery. By his mechanical skill he contributed materially to the improvement of the instruments employed to facilitate delivery in difficult cases, particularly the forceps, and he taught the present manual mode of using them. In 1752 he published the substance of his lectures, under the title of a "Treatise on Midwifery," 8vo, which he had been six years preparing for the press. This was followed, in 1754, by a volume of cases illustrative of his method of practice. In the latter year he likewise published a set of "Anatomical Tables," with explanations, and an abridgment of the practice of Midwifery. He ultimately retired to Lanark, where he spent the latter years of his life, and died at an advanced age in 1763.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a learned and ingenious printer and eminent naturalist, was born at Edinburgh in 1740, and received the first rudiments of his education at Duddingstone school, where, and at the High School of his native place, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the Latin language. His father, who followed the occupation of a master builder, and belonged to the sect of Reformed Presbyterians, originally intended to apprentice him to a staymaker, but some difference occurred as to the terms of the indenture, and, in October 1752, he was apprenticed for six years and a half to Hamilton, Balfour, and Neill, printers to the University. His diligence and regular conduct recommended him to his employers, who, after he had been four years with them, appointed him corrector of the press with a small increase of wages. His evenings he devoted to study, and in the latter part of his apprenticeship he was allowed to attend several of the classes in the University. In 1757 the Edinburgh Philosophical Society offered a prize for the most accurate edition of a Latin classic, on which occasion young Smellie produced an edition of Terence, in duodecimo, wholly set up and corrected by himself, which procured for his masters a silver medal. In 1758 he attended the Hebrew class, to enable him to superintend the printing of a Hebrew grammar edited by Professor Robertson. In September 1759, his apprenticeship having expired, he transferred his services to the office of Murray and Cochrane, printers, where, besides being corrector of the press, he was employed in making abstracts and collecting articles for the Scots Magazine. Having an ardent desire for learning, he not only attended the mathematical and philosophical classes at the University, but all the medical courses, including chemistry and botany. His studies, indeed, had been so regular and complete, that he was well qualified for any of the learned professions, and he was solicited by his friends either to enter the Church or become a physician, but he preferred remaining a printer. In 1763 he married Jane Robertson, daughter of an army agent in London, by whom he had several children. To the study of botany he devoted so much attention, that, in 1765, his Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants, in which he opposed the doctrines of Linnæus, gained the gold medal given by Dr Hope, the Botanical Professor, and was inserted in the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. While attending this class, the Professor, during an illness which confined him to the house, selected Smellie to continue the course of lectures in his absence.

In March 1765 he commenced business as a printer in partnership with Robert and William Auld, the former of whom was a solicitor, and to enable him to enter upon this connection, two of his friends, Drs Robertson and Hope, advanced him the sum of seventy pounds. Two years thereafter, on the retirement of Robert Auld, John Balfour, a bookseller, was admitted into the copartnery. They published the Weekly Journal, a newspaper conducted by Smellie, which being an unprofitable concern, led to disputes which terminated in a dissolution of the company in November 1771. He now carried on the business in connection with Balfour, and easily obtained from Lord Kames the favour of his becoming security to the Royal Bank for a cash account to the extent of about L.300. Their acquaintance had originated in a series of anonymous criticisms which Smellie had communicated to his Lordship when "The Elements of Criticism" were in course of being printed by Murray and Cochrane, on which the author requested the name of his unknown correspondent; and ever afterwards honoured him with various marks of his friendship. Balfour and Smellie were appointed printers to the University; and the latter's correct taste and complete knowledge of the Latin and English languages often proved very serviceable to authors in the passage of their works through the press. In particular, he afforded to Dr Buchan the most efficient aid in his "Domestic Medicine," first published in 1770, to such an extent, indeed, that the authorship of the entire work was confidently ascribed to him. The principal articles for the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which began to be printed in 1771, were written, designed, or compiled by Smellie, who prepared and superintended the entire publication, for which he was paid by Mr Bell, the principal proprietor, the sum of L.200. Of the second edition of this work he was offered a share conjointly with the editorship, but he unfortunately declined it, and thus lost all chance of obtaining any adequate reward for his immense labour. In October 1773, in conjunction with Dr Gilbert Stuart, he commenced "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review," edited by the latter, which only extended to five volumes, closing with the number for August 1776. Although conducted with great spirit and ability, the strong personalities indulged in by Dr Stuart led to its downfall. In 1775 Mr Smellie's friends urged him to become a candidate for the vacant chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, but the superior interest of Dr John Walker caused him to be chosen in preference. In 1781 Mr Smellie was elected Superintendent of the Museum of Natural History belonging to the Society of Scotish Antiquaries, of which he was an original member. In 1782 he published an "Account of the Institution and Progress of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland," to which he added a second part in 1784; and in 1793 he was elected the Secretary of that Society. At their desire he had, in 1781, drawn up the first regular plan for a Statistical Account of the Parishes of Scotland, which, although it attracted little attention at the time, had the merit of being the precursor of the scheme which Sir John Sinclair afterwards brought to maturity. His excellent translation of Buffon's "Natural History," in nine vols. 8vo, with numerous plates and occasional notes, appeared in 1781, and soon passed through five editions. On the dissolution of the firm of Balfour and Smellie, in 1782, he assumed as his partner, Creech the bookseller, who continued in connection with him till the close of 1789, after which Smellie carried on the business on his own account. In 1784 he published a tract "On the Nature, Powers, and Privileges of Juries," which, containing a clear and judicious exposition of legal principles, was quoted with much approbation by Lord Erskine, in his

famous speech in defence of Dr Shipley, Dean of St Asaph. He was the author of several other pamphlets, chiefly relating to local politics. In 1790 appeared the first volume of his principal work, "The Philosophy of Natural History," for which he received one thousand guineas from Mr Elliot, bookseller, Edinburgh. The second volume, which concluded the work, was published by his son in 1799, four years after the author's death. It was reprinted in Ireland and America, and translated into the German language. After a long illness, Mr Smellie died June 24, 1795, aged 65. He left a widow, with four sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter was married to Mr George Watson, an eminent portrait painter, of Edinburgh. His son, Mr Alexander Smellie, succeeded to the printing business. He had projected a series of the lives of men of literary eminence with whom he was personally acquainted; but he only lived to complete four of them,—namely, those of Lord Kames, Dr John Gregory, David Hume, and Dr Adam Smith, which were published by his son in 1800.

SMETON, Thomas, a learned divine of the Church of Scotland, was born at the village of Gask, near Perth, about 1536. He received the first part of his education at the school of Perth, and in 1553 was entered at St Salvator's College, St Andrews, where he prosecuted his studies with so much success, that he was chosen one of the Regents. When the Reformed doctrines gained ground in the University, he went to France, and studied for some time in the Jesuits' College at Paris. By the advise of Edmond Hay, the Jesuit, he next proceeded to Rome, where he began to entertain convictions of the truth of the Protestant doctrines; and, after residing there about a year and a half, he returned to Paris, in the University of which, and subsequently in the College of Clermont, according to Dempster, he taught humanity with great applause. During a visit to Geneva, he had an opportunity of conversing with the Reformers there, and the result decided him upon quitting the Church of Rome. At the time of the massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572, he took refuge in the house of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English Ambassador, with whom he soon after repaired to England; and having entirely renounced Popery, settled as a schoolmaster at Colchester, in Essex. In 1578 he returned to Scotland, and was appointed minister of Paisley. At the desire of Mr Andrew Melville, he wrote an answer to Mr Archibald Hamilton the Apostate's Book, "De Confusione Caluinianæ Sectæ apud Scotos" This answer, entitled "Responsio ad Hamiltonii Dialogum," was published at Edinburgh in 1579. In October 1578 he was nominated one of the Assessors to the Moderator of the General Assembly; and, in July 1579, was chosen Moderator. When Andrew Melville was removed to the New College of St Andrews, in January 1580, Smeton was appointed his successor as Principal of the University of Glasgow. He died of fever at Glasgow, December 13, 1583.

SMITH, Dr Adam, the distinguished author of the "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," was the only child of Adam Smith, Comptroller of the Customs at Kirkaldy, and of Margaret, daughter of Mr Douglas of Strathenry. He was born at Kirkaldy, June 5, 1723, a few months after the death of his father. When about three years old, he was stolen by gipsies, but was soon recovered by his uncle, who followed and overtook the vagrants in Leslie Wood. He received his early education at the grammar-school of his native place, and soon attracted notice by his fondness for books, and by his extraordinary powers of memory. His constitution, during his infancy and boyhood, was weak and sickly, which

prevented him from joining in the sports and pastimes of his school companions. Even at this early period he was remarkable for those habits which remained with him through life, of speaking to himself when alone, and of absence in company. In 1737 he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where his favourite studies were mathematics and philosophy. In 1740 he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, as an exhibitioner on Snell's Foundation, with the view of entering the Church of England; and, while there, he cultivated, with great success, the study of languages. After a residence at Oxford for seven years, not finding the ecclesiastical profession suitable to his taste, he returned to Kirkaldy, and for nearly two years remained at home with his mother. In 1748 he fixed his residence at Edinburgh, where, during that and the following years, he read lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres, under the patronage of Lord Kames. At what particular period his acquaintance with Hume the historian commenced does not appear, but it seems to have speedily ripened into a lasting friendship. In 1751 he was elected Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow; and the year following, on the death of Mr Thomas Craigie, the immediate successor of Dr Hutcheson, he was removed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the same University. In this situation he remained for thirteen years. In 1759 he published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," to the second edition of which he appended a treatise "On the Origin of Languages." He had previously contributed to the first Edinburgh Review, which was begun in 1755, but only two numbers of which were published, a Review of Dr Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and some general observations on the State of Literature in the different countries of Europe. In 1762 the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow unanimously conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Towards the close of 1763 he received an invitation from Mr Charles Townsend, who had married the Duchess of Buccleuch, to accompany her Grace's son, the young Duke, on his travels; when the liberal terms offered, with his strong desire to visit the Continent, induced him at once to resign his Professorship. He joined the Duke at London early in 1764, and in the month of March they set out for Paris. After a stay of ten or twelve days in that city, they proceeded to Toulouse, where they remained eighteen months; after which they journeyed through the southern provinces to Geneva. About Christmas 1765 they returned to Paris, where they remained for nearly a year. Among his acquaintances in the French capital were, Turgot, Quesnay, Necker, D'Alembert, Helvetius, the Duke de la Rochefoucault, Marmontel, Madame Riccaboni, and other eminent persons, to several of whom he had been recommended by David Hume.

In October 1766 he returned to London with his noble charge, and shortly after went to reside with his mother at Kirkaldy, where, for the next ten years, he spent his time in studious retirement, with the exception of a few occasional visits to Edinburgh and London. During this long interval he was engaged upon his great work on political economy, which was published in 1776, under the title of an "Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations," 2 vols. 4to. About two years afterwards, on the recommendation of the Duke of Buccleuch, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Customs in Scotland, in consequence of which he removed, in 1778, to Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was accompanied by his mother, who survived till 1784, and by his cousin, Miss Jane Douglas, who died in 1788. In 1787 Dr Smith was chosen Rector of the University of Glasgow,

and soon after his health began to decline. After a lingering and painful illness, arising from a chronic obstruction in his bowels, he died in July 1790. A few days before his death all his manuscripts were burnt by his orders, excepting some detached essays, which he entrusted to the care of Drs Black and Hutton, whom he appointed his executors, and who subsequently published six of them.

SMITH, JOHN GORDON, M.D., an eminent but eccentric physician, was born of respectable parents at Aberdeen, about 1788. He was educated at the Marischal College, and at an early age studied surgery and medicine. Being appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 12th Lancers, he served in that corps during the greater part of the Peninsular War, and was also present at Waterloo, where he was the means of saving the life of the gallant Colonel Ponsonby, when left for dead on the field of battle. On his return to England he was placed on half-pay, and became a contributor to various medical publications as also to others of a miscellaneous nature, particularly to the Military Register. He had previously obtained his degree of M.D., and began to give public lectures on anatomy. On the recommendation of Sir James M'Gregor he was appointed Domestic Physician and Librarian to the Marquis of Stafford, with a salary of L.200 a year and a table, with the privilege of lecturing at the Royal Institution. After being four years in his Lordship's house, he quitted it, and entered upon practice at Dorking, where, however, he does not appear to have long remained. Having devoted much of his attention to medical jurisprudence, in 1821 he published "The Principles of Forensic Medicine," 8vo, which has, in many important features, been the guide of the learned judges in criminal cases, and has passed through several editions. In 1825 appeared an "Analysis of Medical Evidence, comprising Directions for Practitioners in the view of becoming Witnesses in the Courts of Justice." In 1828, when the University of London was opened, he was appointed the first English Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1829 he published his introductory lecture on "The Claims of Forensic Medicine;" and the same year, "Hints for the Examination of Medical Witnesses." On the death of Mr Shelton, Coroner for the City of London, Dr Smith became a candidate for the office, but was unsuccessful, Mr Payne being elected. Shortly after, he resigned his chair in the London University, and lectured at his private residence in Foley Place. Notwithstanding his high reputation, his extensive knowledge, and his great abilities, he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, the consequence of his unsettled conduct and irregular habits, and died September 15, 1833, an unfortunate inmate of the Fleet Prison. Besides the works mentioned, he also published a volume on "The British Army in France," "Sketches of Santarem," &c.

SMOLLETT, DR TOBIAS GEORGE, a distinguished novelist and historian, was born in 1721, at Dalquhurn, in Dumbartonshire. His father dying while he was very young, his education was undertaken by Sir James Smollett, his grandfather, who was a Consistorial Judge, and a member of the Scotish Parliament. When the usual school routine was completed young Smollett was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he studied medicine, being at the same time articled as apprentice to a Mr John Gordon, a surgeon there. At the early age of eighteen, his capabilities for poetry began to manifest themselves; and, besides writing several keen and skilful satires, he composed "The Regicide," a tragedy, founded on the assassination of King James I. In 1740 his grandfather died, without leaving any provision either for the mother of Smollett or the family, and thus thrown upon his own resources, Smollett resolved to visit

London after the expiry of his apprenticeship, and endeavour to obtain employment in the army or navy. On his arrival there he presented his tragedy to the managers of the theatres, but meeting with no success in his endeavours to bring it on the stage, he published it, in 1749, with an angry preface. In 1741 he obtained the appointment of Surgeon's-Mate on board a man-of-war, and sailed in the unfortunate expedition to Cathagena. While the ship was in the West Indies he quitted the service, and, during his residence in Jamaica, he became attached to a Miss Anne Lascelles, whom he afterwards married. Returning to London in 1746, his feelings of patriotism led him to write the beautiful and spirited poem of "The Tears of Scotland." The same year he published "Advice, a Satire;" and about the same time composed the opera of "Alceste," which, however, was never acted, in consequence of some ill-timed satires on Rich the manager. He had expected L.3000 with his wife, but of this sum he obtained only a small part, and that after a very expensive law-suit regarding it. He was therefore obliged to have recourse to his pen for support, and in 1748 he published "The Adventures of Roderick Random," in two volumes, which soon became the most popular novel of the age. In 1750 he visited Paris, and on his return in 1751 he produced "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," in four volumes, 12mo, which had a rapid sale, and was soon translated into French. Having obtained the degree of M.D. he settled at Bath, with the view of entering upon medical practice; but, being disappointed in his design, he returned to London, and fixing his residence at Chelsea, became an author by profession. In 1753 he published the "Adventures of Count Fathom," and in 1755 his translation of "Don Quixote." About this time he visited his relations in Scotland, and on his return to London he undertook the editorship of "The Critical Review." In 1757 his farce of "The Reprisal, or the Tars of Old England," was performed at Drury Lane Theatre. Being convicted of a libel on Admiral Knowles, inserted in the "Critical Review," he was sentenced to pay a fine of L.100, and to be imprisoned in the King's Bench for three months. During his confinement, he composed the "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," a sort of English Quixote, in which the character of Theodore, King of Corsica, his fellow-prisoner, is beautifully delineated. His "Complete History of England, from the earliest times to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle," in four quarto volumes, appeared in 1758, and is said to have been written in the short space of fourteen months. The success of this work encouraged him to write a continuation of it to 1764. In June 1763 he visited the Continent, in the hope of dissipating the melancholy which preyed upon his mind in consequence of the death of his only daughter this year. On his return he published his "Travels through France and Italy," in two vols. Soon after, on account of declining health, he again went to Scotland, and on his return to London he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain from Government an appointment as Consul at some port in the Mediterranean. His health becoming again impaired, he set out early in 1770 for Italy, whence he never returned. During the journey he wrote his "Expedition of Humphrey Clinker," which, in the opinion of many, is his best novel. He died October 21, 1774, at a village called Monte Nuovo, near Leghorn, where he had taken up his abode. His widow, the Narcissa of "Roderick Random," was left nearly destitute in a foreign land; and March 3, 1784, a benefit was procured for her in the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, the proceeds, amounting, with private donations, to L.366, being remitted to her in Italy. By the "History of England," the most important of Smollett's productions, he is said to have

realised the sum of L.2000. The only work he published connected with his profession was a Treatise "On the External Use of Cold Water," a subject at the present moment occupying considerable attention in Germany. Besides the works enumerated, he wrote "Adventures of an Atom," published in 1769, and various other pieces. He also edited the works of Voltaire, with a compilation entitled "Present State of all Nations," and other publications. His "Ode to Leven Water," and his "Ode to Independence," with "The Tears of Scotland," contain much of the feeling and inspiration of real genius, and cause regret that he did not cultivate his talents for poetry. Three years after his death a column was erected to his memory on the banks of the Leven, near the house in which he was born.

SMYBERT, JOHN, an eminent artist, whose works are described as having had a powerful and lasting influence on the arts of design in America, was born at Edinburgh about 1684. He served his apprenticeship to a common house-painter in his native city; but, anxious to raise himself above that humble occupation, he repaired to London, where, for subsistence, he was at first obliged to work for coach-painters. He was subsequently employed in copying pictures for dealers, and obtained admittance into the Academy. After pursuing his studies there for some time, he found means to visit Italy, where he spent three years in copying Raphael, Titian, Vandyck, and Reubens, and became the fellow-traveller of the celebrated Dean Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland. While at Florence he was engaged by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to paint two or three Siberian Tartars presented to his Highness by the Czar of Russia. On his return to England, his improvement was so great that he soon obtained a large share of business.

In 1728, when his friend Dr Berkeley went to America to found a University in the Island of Bermuda, for the conversion of the American savages to Christianity, he took Smybert with him as Professor of Drawing, Painting, and Architecture, in his intended institution; and with this learned and philanthropic individual he resided for two years at Newport, Rhode Island. A large painting by Smybert, representing Berkeley and some of his family, with the artist himself, on their first landing in America, is shown at Yale College, being, it is believed, the first picture of more than a single figure ever painted in the United States.

Being disappointed in obtaining assistance from England, Berkeley abandoned his project of a University, and after his return to Britain, Smybert settled at Boston in New England, where he married a daughter of Dr Williams, the Latin schoolmaster of that town, by whom he had two children. He acquired considerable fortune and a high reputation by his art, and died in 1751. His son, Nathaniel, who died young, was also an artist of much promise. Some account of Smybert, who was an acquaintance and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, will be found in Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," and in Dunlap's valuable "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States."

SMYTH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, a distinguished physician, was born in Scotland in 1741, and studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, at the latter of which he took his degree. He afterwards commenced practice in London, but not meeting with success, he obtained a situation in the medical department of the army. In 1780 he had the charge of the French Prison Hospital at Winchester, where a very pestilential fever prevailed, to correct which he had recourse to the effect of nitrous acid vapour, which proved an efficacious preventive against contagion. Although his claim to the original merit of this valuable discovery was disputed by Dr James

Johnstone of Kidderminster, for his father, and by M. Chaptal of France, in behalf of Guyton-Morveau, Dr Smyth deservedly received in 1802 a remuneration for it from Parliament. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Physician Extraordinary to the King, and author of the following medical publications :—"An Account of the Effects of Swinging in Pulmonary Consumption," 8vo, 1787; "A Description of the Jail Distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish Prisoners at Winchester," 8vo, 1795; "The Effects of Nitrous Vapour, in Preventing and Destroying Contagion," 8vo, 1799; "Letter to Mr Wilberforce, on Dr Johnstone's Pamphlet," 8vo, 1805; "Treatise on Hydrocephalus," 8vo, 1814. He also published in 1788 an edition of Dr William Stork's Works. He died June 18, 1821.

SOMERVILLE, Thomas, D.D., an eminent divine and historian, was born in the spring of 1741, at Hawick, of which parish his father was minister. By the death of the latter, he and his two sisters were left orphans, their mother having died several years before; but his education was superintended by the Rev. Mr Cranstoun of Ancrum, and another member of the Presbytery of Jedburgh. Having received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Hawick, he was in due time sent to the University of Edinburgh; and in the autumn of 1762 he was regularly licensed as a preacher of the gospel. Shortly after, he was received into the family of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Minto, as tutor to his son, the first Lord Minto, afterwards Governor-General of India. In 1767, the church of Minto becoming vacant, he was presented by Sir Gilbert to that charge. In 1772, on the translation of Dr James Macknight to Edinburgh, Sir Gilbert's interest was successfully exerted to procure for him the vacant and more lucrative living of Jedburgh. On receiving the presentation, he unhesitatingly declared his acceptance of it, in direct opposition to the opinion of a great majority of the congregation; and after repeated protests against his settlement on the part of the parishioners, the Presbytery sustained the legality of the nomination. Soon after the commencement of the American Revolutionary War, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Candid Thoughts on American Independence," written in a spirit of determined hostility to the claims of the Colonists, which drew forth a reply from Mr Tod of Kirtlands, called "Consolatory Thoughts on American Independence, by a Merchant." In 1792 he produced his "History of the Political Transactions, and of Parties from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Death of King William," a work which displays considerable research. In the year following he published a small pamphlet "On the Constitution and State of Great Britain," which has been long out of print. About this period he was nominated one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty for Scotland, and also elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1798 he published a "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," dedicated by permission to George III.; and the author being, at the time of its publication, in London, was introduced at St James', and personally presented a copy of the work to his Sovereign. His strictly professional writings are not numerous. "Two Sermons communicated to the Scotch Preacher;" "A Collection of Sermons," published in 1815, and one "On the Nature and Obligation of an Oath," which appeared in the "Scottish Pulpit," at a later period, comprise nearly the whole of his works on religious subjects. He furnished the statistical survey of the parish of Jedburgh to Sir John Sinclair's work, and on the attempt to introduce the culture of the tobacco plant into Roxburghshire, he was amongst the first to afford it a fair trial. He died, after a few days' illness, at Jedburgh, May 16, 1830, in

the 90th year of his age, and 64th of his ministry. He retained complete possession of his faculties to the last, and, the Sunday preceding his death, preached and administered the sacrament to his congregation. He was the father of the Church of Scotland, having survived all his contemporaries of the ministry at the period of his ordination. By his wife, a daughter of Mr Charters, of the Board of Excise, he had a family of three sons and four daughters; his eldest son, William, became physician to Chelsea College.

SPALDING, John, author of "The Troubles and Memorable Transactions in Scotland and England," was commissary-clerk of Aberdeen in the reign of Charles I. His work was first printed in 1792 from the manuscript preserved in the Library of King's College, Aberdeen. In 1829 a new edition was published at Aberdeen in one volume 8vo, and in 1828 and 1829 a splendid edition, said to be the only correct one, was printed by the Bannatyne Club, under the editorship of Mr Skene of Rubislaw. The name of Spalding, of whose personal history scarcely anything is known, has been adopted as the designation of an Antiquarian Club instituted in Aberdeen in December 1839.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTTISWOOD, John, Superintendent of Lothian, descended from an ancient family of that name in the Merse, was born in 1510. His father, William Spotswood of that Ilk, was killed at the disastrous battle of Flodden, when he was only four years of age. In June 1534 he was entered a student at the University of Glasgow, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of divinity. Having imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation, perceiving the danger of professing them openly, he went to England in 1538, and at London was introduced to Archbishop Cranmer, who confirmed him in his new principles. In January 1543, on the return of the Scots nobles who had been taken prisoners at Solway Moss, he came back to Scotland, in company of the Earl of Glencairn, with whom he resided for several years. In 1544 he was employed by the young Earl of Lennox in a private mission to the English court, relative to his marriage with the Lady Margaret Douglas, niece of Henry VIII., in which he was successful. In 1547 he was presented to the parsonage of Calder, by Sir James Sandilands, afterwards the first Lord Torphichen, a zealous promoter of the Reformation. In 1558 he accompanied the Lord James Stewart, afterwards the Regent Murray, and the other Parliamentary Commissioners, to Paris, to witness the marriage of the young Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France. On the establishment of the Presbyterian Religion in Scotland, he was one of the six ministers appointed by the Lords of the Congregation to prepare the First Book of Discipline, and he also assisted in framing the old Confession of Faith. When ecclesiastical superintendents were, in July 1560, placed over the different districts, Mr Spotswood was appointed to superintend the counties of Lothian, Berwick, and Teviotdale; and to this office he was formally admitted in the following March. In all the public proceedings of the church he now bore an active part, and on the birth of James VI. in June 1566, he was sent by the General Assembly to congratulate Queen Mary on the auspicious event, and to desire that the Prince "might be baptized according to the form used in the Reformed Church." He was graciously received by her Majesty, who commanded that the child should be brought and placed in his arms, on which, kneeling down, he offered up a prayer for the young Prince's happiness and prosperity. Although the Queen was much touched by this affecting incident, she did not comply with the request of the Assembly. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, in May 1568, he published an admonition, addressed to all within

his bounds, declaring that that "wicked woman, whose iniquity, knowen and lawfully convict, deserveth more than ten deaths," had been most justly deposed, and denouncing and warning all Protestants against assisting her cause. He died December 5, 1585, leaving by his wife, Beatrix Crichton, daughter of Patrick Crichton of Lugton and Gilmerton, one daughter and two sons, John and James. Of the former a notice follows. The latter became Bishop of Clogher in Ireland, and died in 1664.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN, Archbishop of St Andrews, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1565. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he received his degree in his sixteenth year, and at eighteen succeeded his father as minister at Calder. In 1601, he attended Ludowick, Duke of Lennox, as chaplain in an embassy to France. Upon the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in 1603, he was among those who were appointed to attend his Majesty to his new dominions; and the same year he was advanced to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and sworn a member of the Privy Council in Scotland. He zealously promoted the designs of the court for the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland, and during his ministry he is supposed to have made no less than fifty journeys to London, chiefly on that account. In 1615 he was translated to the See of St Andrews, and in consequence became Primate of Scotland. He continued in high favour with James VI. during his whole reign, and was also held in much esteem by his son Charles I. who was crowned by him in 1633, in the Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse. In 1635, upon the death of the Earl of Kinnoul, he was made Chancellor of Scotland, but had scarcely filled that high post four years, when the national resistance to the introduction of the Liturgy burst out, and obliged him to retire into England. He died at London in 1639, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. He wrote a "History of the Church of Scotland, from the Year 203 to the Reign of James VI.," published at London in 1655. By his wife, a daughter of David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, he had several children.

SPOTSWOOD, SIR ROBERT, an eminent lawyer and judge, author of "The Practicks of the Law of Scotland," second son of the preceding, was born in 1596. He was educated at the grammar-school of Glasgow, and in 1609 was sent to the University of that city, where four years afterwards he took the degree of M.A. From Glasgow he removed to Exeter College, Oxford, and studied under the celebrated Dr Prideaux. On quitting Oxford he made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, studying the laws of those countries, as well as the civil and canon law, and theology, in which he was deeply versed. He is also said to have been well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic languages, and in most of the European tongues. While at Rome he recovered the famous "Black Book of Paisley," and other manuscripts and records of the Roman Catholic Church which had been carried abroad from Scotish monasteries at the time of the Reformation. On his return from the Continent, after an absence of nine years, he was graciously received at the English Court by James I., who appointed him one of the Extraordinary Judges of the Court of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord New-Abbey, from the barony of that name in Galloway, which had been conferred on him by the Archbishop his father. On the accession of Charles I. he was nominated an Ordinary Lord of Session, February 14, 1626, and on the death of Sir James Skene, in November 1633, he was chosen President of the Court. Having disposed of the estate of New-Abbey to King Charles, who bestowed it on the newly erected bishopric of Edinburgh, he assumed the name of Lord Dunipace, from an

estate he had purchased in Stirlingshire. In 1637, when the Scots nation commenced that resolute opposition to the oppressive measures of the King, which ended in the overthrow of Episcopacy, Sir Robert Spotswood, who, from his bigoted partizanship, had rendered himself obnoxious to his countrymen, was obliged to quit the kingdom, when he attached himself closely to the King's person. On Charles visiting Scotland in 1641, the Estates petitioned his Majesty to remove Sir Robert Spotswood from his person and councils, a request with which he was obliged to comply. In 1645, however, he was recalled by the King, and appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, in which capacity he signed the commission of the Marquis of Montrose, as Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland. Being himself the bearer of this commission, he embarked at the Island of Anglesey, and, landing in Lochaber, joined Montrose in Athole. He accompanied the army till its defeat at Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner. He was tried at St Andrews on a charge of high treason, and being found guilty, was beheaded in 1646. The axe is still preserved in the College Library, St Andrews. In 1629 he married Bathia, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange, one of the Lords of Session, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

STEEL, David, a poet who flourished in the fifteenth century, was the author of "The thrie Tales of the thrie Priests of Peblis; containing many notabill Examples and Sentences." It appears to have been written prior to the conquest of Grenada, 1491; for it mentions, that Maister Johne, one of the priests, had travelled in five kingdoms of Spain; four Christian and one Heathen. "The Ring of Roy Robert," a piece of no merit, stands ascribed to a Dean of this name in the Maitland collection, probably the same person.

STEPHENS, Alexander, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Elgin, in 1757, and studied at Aberdeen. He was afterwards entered at the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the English bar. Devoting himself to literary pursuits, he published, in 1803, "The History of the Wars of the French Revolution," in two volumes, large quarto; in 1813, "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke," 2 vols. 8vo; and edited Phillips' "Public Characters," and the Biographical Memoirs of the Houses of Lords and Commons. He also contributed to the Monthly Magazine, The Annual Obituary, &c. He died in 1821.

STEUART, Sir James Denham, Baronet, of Coltness, an eminent writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh, October 10, 1713. He was the son of Sir James Steuart, Bart. Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, President of the Court of Session. He received the first rudiments of his education at the school of North-Berwick, from which he was removed to the University of Edinburgh. He succeeded his father as Baronet in 1727, and in 1734 was admitted Advocate, but without any intention of prosecuting the law as a profession. Soon after, he set out on a tour to the Continent, and in 1740 returned to his native country. In October 1743 he married Lady Frances, eldest daughter of David Earl of Wemyss. Having while at Rome been introduced to Prince Charles Stuart, he was induced to offer his services to the young Adventurer on his arrival in Edinburgh, with his adherents, in 1745; and by the Prince he was dispatched on a mission to the French Court, where he was at the time of the battle of Culloden. Being among those who were excepted in the Act of Indemnity, he was forced to remain in exile for eighteen years, residing chiefly in the town of Angouleme, but visiting other parts of the Continent. In 1758 he published, at Frankfort, a vindication in French of Newton's Chronology, and the same year, while

settled at Tubingen in Suabia, he produced his "Treatise on German Coins," written in the German language. In 1761 appeared his "Dissertation on the Doctrine and Principles of Money, as applied to the German Coin." In 1763 he returned to Scotland, and was allowed to remain unmolested on his estates. In 1767 he published, in two quarto volumes, his "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," the first considerable work on this subject published in Great Britain. In 1771 he obtained a full pardon, and in 1772 he published, at the request of the East India Company, a treatise on "The Principles of Money as applied to the Coin of Bengal." He subsequently produced various other works. In 1773, on the death of Sir Archibald Steuart Denham, he succeeded to the baronetcy of Coltness, which became united in his person with that of Goodtrees. Sir James died of an inflammation in his toe, November 26, 1780. His works, complete in six volumes 8vo, with a memoir, were published, in 1805, by his son, the late baronet, who also published, in 1818, at Greenock, the Correspondence between his father and the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose acquaintance he had made at Venice in 1758.

STEWART, DAVID, of Garth, a major-general in the army, and popular writer on the Highlanders, was the second son of Robert Stewart, Esq. of Garth, in Perthshire, where he was born in 1772. In 1789 he entered the 42d regiment as an ensign, and in 1792 was appointed lieutenant. He served in the campaigns of the Duke of York in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Nieuport and the defence of Nimeguen. In October 1795, his regiment forming part of the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, he embarked for the West Indies, where he was actively engaged in a variety of operations against the enemy's settlements, particularly in the capture of St Lucia; and was afterwards employed for seven months in unremitting service in the woods against the Caribbs in St Vincent. In 1796 he was promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant, and in 1797 he served in the expedition against Porto Rico; after which he returned to England; but was almost immediately ordered to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Gibraltar. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition against Minorca; but was taken prisoner at sea, and after being detained for five months in Spain was exchanged. In December 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, a step which, like all his subsequent ones, was given him for his services alone. In 1801 he received orders to join Sir Ralph Abercromby in his memorable expedition against Egypt. At the landing in the Bay of Aboukir, on the morning of March 8, 1801, he was one of the first who leaped on shore from the boats; and by his gallant bearing he contributed greatly to the dislodging of the enemy from their position on the Sandhills. He also distinguished himself in the celebrated action of the 21st March, where he received a severe wound, which prevented him from taking part in the subsequent operations of the campaign.

Some time after his return from Egypt, he recruited, as was then the custom, for his majority, and such was his popularity among his countrymen, that, in less than three weeks, he raised his contingent of 125 men. He now, in 1804, entered the second battalion of the 78th or Ross-shire Highlanders, with the rank of major, and in September 1805 accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, where it continued to perform garrison duty till the ensuing May, when it embarked for Sicily, to join in the descent which General Sir John Stuart was then meditating on Calabria. At the battle of Maida, July 4, 1806, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was again severely wounded, which forced him to retire from the field, and ultimately to return to Britain. In April 1808 he was promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with a regimental appointment to the third West India Rangers, then in Trinidad. In 1810 he was present at the capture of Guadaloupe, for which service, and that at Maida, he was rewarded with a medal and one clasp, and was subsequently appointed a Companion of the Bath. In 1814 he became Colonel, and the year following retired upon half-pay.

In 1822 he published his well-known "Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present State of the Highlanders of Scotland, with Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments," a most interesting work, which added greatly to his reputation. A few months after, he succeeded to the patrimonial inheritance of his family, by the deaths, within a short period of each other, of his father and elder brother. The success of his "Sketches," and an ardent desire to do justice to the history and character of the Highland Clans, induced him to commence collecting materials for a history of the Rebellion of 1745; but the difficulties he encountered in obtaining accurate information soon caused him to abandon the task. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and soon after was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St Lucia, in the capture of which from the French he had formerly assisted. He died at St Lucia, of fever, December 18, 1829, while actively occupied with many important improvements which he had projected for the prosperity of the Island.

STEWART, Dugald, a distinguished writer on ethics and metaphysics, was born in the College of Edinburgh, November 22, 1753, being the son of Dr Mathew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in that University. At the age of seven he was sent to the High School, and, in October 1766, was entered a student at the College of his native city, where his studies were chiefly directed to history, logic, metaphysics, and morals. In 1771 he removed to the University of Glasgow, to attend the lectures of the celebrated Dr Reid; and during the session he composed his admirable Essay on Dreams, afterwards published in the first volume of the "Philosophy of the Human Mind." The declining state of his father's health compelled him, in the autumn of 1772, to return to Edinburgh, and officiate in his stead to the mathematical class in the University, a task for which, at the early age of nineteen, he was fully qualified. When he had completed his twenty-first year he was appointed assistant and successor to his father, on whose death, in 1785, he was nominated to the vacant chair. In 1778, during Dr Adam Ferguson's absence in America, he supplied his place in the Moral Philosophy class. In 1780 he received a number of pupils into his house, and, in 1783, he visited Paris in company with the Marquis of Lothian. On his return, in the autumn of the same year, he married Helen, daughter of Neil Bannatyne, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had one son. In 1785 he exchanged his chair for that of Moral Philosophy, to allow Dr Ferguson to retire on the salary of mathematical professor, and thenceforth devoted himself almost exclusively to the prosecution and culture of Intellectual Science. In 1787 he lost his wife, and, three years afterwards, he married Helen D'Arcy Cranstoun, a daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun. In 1792 he published the first volume of the "Philosophy of the Human Mind." In 1793 he read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh his Account of the Life and Writings of Dr Adam Smith, and the same year he published the "Outlines of Moral Philosophy," for the use of his students. In March, 1796, he communicated to the Royal Society his account of the Life and Writings of Dr Robertson, and, in 1802, that of the Life and Writings of Dr Reid. The Memoirs of Smith, Reid, and Robertson, were afterwards collected into one

volume, and published with additional notes. In 1796 he again took a number of pupils into his house, and, in 1800, he added a course of lectures on political economy to the usual course of his chair. So extensive were his acquirements, and so ready his talent for communicating knowledge, that his colleagues frequently availed themselves of his assistance in lecturing to their classes, in cases of illness or absence.

In 1806 he accompanied his friend, the Earl of Lauderdale, on a political mission to Paris. On the accession of the Whig administration, in that year, a sinecure office, that of gazette-writer for Scotland, was created for the express purpose of rewarding Mr Stewart, who enjoyed from it a salary of L.600 a-year. In 1810 he relinquished his professorship, and removed to Kinneil House, a seat belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, on the banks of the Frith of Forth, where he spent the remainder of his days in philosophic retirement. From this place he issued, in succession, his "Philosophical Essays," published in 1810; the second volume of the "Philosophy of the Human Mind," in 1813; the Preliminary Dissertation to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica, "On the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy;" the continuation of the second part of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, in 1827, and lastly, the third volume, in 1828, containing "The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man." He was a member of the Academies of Sciences at St Petersburgh and Philadelphia, and other learned bodies. He died at Edinburgh, June 11, 1828, and was buried in the Canongate Churchyard. A monument to his memory has been erected on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. He left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter, the former of whom, Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Stewart, has published an able pamphlet on Indian affairs. His widow, who holds a high place among the writers of Scotish song, survived her husband ten years, dying July 28, 1838. She was the sister of the late Countess Purgstall, the subject of Captain Basil Hall's "Schloss Hainfeld," and of Mr George Cranstoun, Advocate, afterwards Lord Corehouse.

STEWART, Dr Mathew, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, the son of the Rev. Dugald Stewart, Minister of Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, was born at that place in 1717. After receiving his elementary education at the grammar-school, being intended by his father for the Church, he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he was entered a student in 1734. He made great progress in mathematics, under the celebrated Dr Simson, whose predilection for the ancient geometry he fully adopted. In 1741 he went to Edinburgh to attend the University lectures there; and, after having been duly licensed, became minister of Roseneath. In 1746 he published his "General Theorems," which, although given without the demonstrations, are of considerable use in the higher parts of mathematics, and at once placed their discoverer among geometricians of the first rank. In September 1747 he was elected to the vacant chair of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. In this situation he still more systematically pursued the object which of all others he most ardently wished to obtain, namely, the application of geometry to such problems as the algebraic calculus alone had been thought able to resolve. His first specimen of this kind, the solution of Kepler's problem, appeared in the second volume of the "Essays of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh," for 1756; and in the first volume of the same collection are some other propositions by him. In 1761 he published his "Tracts, Physical and Mathematical," in farther prosecution of his plan of introducing into the higher branches of mixed mathematics the strict and

simple form of ancient demonstration. The transit of Venus, which took place the same year, led to his Essay on the "Distance of the Sun from the Earth," which he published in 1763; and although the correctness of his computation was disputed in some important points, he declined entering into any controversy on the subject. A few months previously he had produced his "Propositiones Geometricæ More Veterum Demonstratæ," consisting of a series of geometrical theorems, mostly new, and investigated by the analytical method of the ancient geometers. Soon after his health began to decline. In 1772 he retired to the country, where he spent the remainder of his life, pursuing his mathematical researches as an amusement; his duties in the University being performed by his son, the afterwards celebrated Dugald Stewart, who, in 1775, was associated with him in the professorship. Dr Stewart died January 23, 1785, at the age of 68.

STONE, EDMUND, an ingenious self-taught mathematician, was born in Scotland, but neither the place nor the time of his birth is known. He was the son of a gardener in the employment of the Duke of Argyle, at Inverary, and had reached his eighth year before he learned to read. He was taught the letters of the alphabet by a servant, and, with the assistance only of books, and no other guide than his own genius, he learned Latin and French, and the elements of mathematics. Before he was eighteen he had acquired a knowledge of geometry and analysis, and his proficiency becoming accidentally known to the Duke, in whose garden he was employed under his father, an occupation was procured for him which left him leisure for his favourite studies. Whether he went to London or remained in Argyleshire is uncertain; but in 1725 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. Besides several communications to the Philosophical Transactions, among which is an "Account of two Species of Lines of the Third Order not mentioned by Sir Isaac Newton or Mr Sterling," he published several useful mathematical works, partly original and partly translated. His principal work, "A New Mathematical Dictionary," in 8vo, was first printed in 1726. In his "Treatise on Fluxions," which appeared in 1730, the direct method is a translation from the Marquis de l'Hopital's "Analyse des Infiniments Petits," while the concise method was supplied by himself. In 1738 he published "The Elements of Euclid," in 2 vols. 8vo; in 1758, "The Construction and Principal uses of Mathematical Instruments," translated from the French of M. Bion; and, in 1766, "Some Reflections on the Uncertainty of the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth, and on the different Opinions of the most celebrated Astronomers." In 1742, or 1743, his name was withdrawn from the list of the Royal Society, and in his old age he appears to have been left to poverty and neglect. He died in March or April 1768.

STONE, JEROME, a self-taught scholar and poet, the son of a mariner, was born, in 1727, in the parish of Scoonie, in Fifeshire. His father died abroad when he was but three years of age, leaving his mother in very straitened circumstances, and he received such a common education as the parish school afforded. He was at first nothing more than a travelling chapman or pedlar, but afterwards his love of books induced him to become an itinerant bookseller, that he might have an opportunity of reading. He studied Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and, with scarcely any assistance, made himself proficient in them all. The Professors at St Andrews having heard of his remarkable acquirements, liberally allowed him free access to their lectures. He attended the Sessions regularly, and soon came to be distinguished among the students for his proficiency in almost every branch of learning. He subsequently obtained the situation of

assistant to the Rector of the grammar-school of Dunkeld, and, in three years after, the Rectorship itself. Having acquired a knowledge of the Gaelic language, he was so much charmed with the Gaelic poetry, that he translated several pieces into English, and sent his versions to the Scots Magazine, in which they appeared chiefly during the years 1752, 1755, and 1756. He now commenced a work of great labour and ingenuity, entitled "An Enquiry into the Origin of the Nation and Language of the ancient Scots, with Conjectures respecting the primitive State of the Celtic and other European Nations," which he did not live to complete. He died of a fever in 1757, in the thirtieth year of his age, leaving in manuscript an allegory, entitled "The Immortality of Authors," which was published after his death, and has often been reprinted.

STRAHAN, WILLIAM, an eminent printer, was born at Edinburgh in 1715. His father, who held a small appointment in the customs, gave his son the ordinary education obtained at the grammar-school. He served his apprenticeship to a printer in his native city, and on the expiry of his time he went to London, where he worked as a journeyman in the same office with Benjamin Franklin. He next set up for himself, and soon established a flourishing business. In 1770 he bought of Mr Eyre a share of the patent for King's Printer, and afterwards acquired great property and influence in the literary world, by purchasing the copyrights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time, frequently in conjunction with his friend, Alderman Cadell, the eminent publisher. In 1775 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Malmesbury, having Charles James Fox for his colleague, and in the next Parliament he was returned for Wotton Bassett. He lost his seat at the dissolution in 1784, and died July 9, 1785. He owed his rise entirely to his own talents and exertions, and was much esteemed by persons of rank and learning. He wrote a paper in "The Mirror," No. 94, and some other anonymous pieces. He excelled in the epistolary branch of writing, and several of his letters to the many men of eminence with whom he was acquainted have been printed in their lives or correspondence. Besides liberal bequests to various persons, he left one thousand pounds to the Stationers' Company for charitable purposes. He married in early life, and had several children, but was survived only by two of his three sons; namely, the Rev. Dr George Strahan, Prebendary of Rochester, who died May 18, 1824; and Andrew, his third son, who succeeded him as printer to his Majesty, and whose death took place August 25, 1831.

STRANG, DR JOHN, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was the son of Mr William Strang, minister of Irvine, in Ayrshire, where he was born in 1584. He lost his father while still very young, but his mother soon after married Mr Robert Wilkie, minister of Kilmarnock, under whose care he was educated at the public school of that town, where the famous Zachary Boyd was a fellow-scholar. At the age of twelve he was sent to study Greek and Philosophy at St Leonard's College, St Andrews, of which a kinsman of his step-father was the principal. His academical studies were pursued with so much diligence and success that, in his sixteenth year, he obtained the degree of M.A., and shortly after he was appointed one of the Regents of the College. In 1613 he was invited to become minister of Errol, in the Presbytery of Perth, and in the beginning of the following year he removed to that parish. In 1616, at the recommendation of James VI., he and several other persons were invested with the degree of D.D. at St Andrews, though at that time by no means a favourer of the measures of the Court. In 1618 he voted against the Five Articles of Perth, notwithstanding which he was appointed a

Member of the Court of High Commission, but never attended its meetings. In 1620 he was chosen one of the ministers of Edinburgh, but preferred remaining at Errol. In 1626 he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow, in place of Mr John Cameron, resigned. He rendered himself exceedingly unpopular with the more rigid Presbyterians by his temporising measures; and, among the papers of the King found after the battle of Naseby, were discovered a letter of his addressed to Dr Balcanquhal, with a Treatise, entitled "Reasons why all his Majesty's orthodox Subjects, and, namely, those who subscribed the late Covenant, should thankfully acquiesce to his Majesty's late Declaration and Proclamations, with an Answer to the Reasons objected in the late Protestation to the contrary." In 1650 he demitted his office of principal, and retired on an annuity allowed him by the visitors of the University. He died at Edinburgh June 20, 1654. He was the author of a treatise in Latin, "Of the Influence of the Will of God on Human Actions," printed by the Elzevirs at Amsterdam in 1657; and of another work, also in Latin, "Of the Sacred Scripture," published at Rotterdam in 1663. His correspondence with Principal Adamson is still preserved in the University of Edinburgh.

STRANGE, Sir Robert, an eminent engraver, was born in the Island of Pomona in Orkney, July 14, 1721. He was lineally descended from Sir David Strange, or Strang, a younger son of the family of Balcaskie in Fifeshire, who settled in Orkney at the time of the Reformation. After receiving a classical education at Kirkwall, he was intended for the law, but, disliking that profession, he went on board a man of war bound for the Mediterranean. On his return, some of his sketches were shown to Mr Richard Cooper, an engraver in Edinburgh, who took him as an apprentice, and he soon made rapid progress in the arts. When the rebel army entered Edinburgh in September 1745, he was unfortunately induced to join the service of the Pretender; and he continued to act as one of the Prince's Life-guards till his defeat at Culloden; after which he was obliged to conceal himself for several months in the Highlands. When the vigilance of the government was somewhat abated he returned to Edinburgh, where he contrived to maintain himself by the sale of the portraits of the rebel leaders, of which great numbers were sold at a guinea each. In 1747 he married Isabella, only daughter of William Lumisden, son of Bishop Lumisden; and soon after he went to Paris, where he prosecuted his studies, under the direction of the celebrated Le Bas, from whom he had the first hint of the use of the instrument called the *dry needle*, which he afterwards greatly improved by his own genius. In 1751 he removed to London, where he settled, and engraved several fine historical prints, which deservedly raised his reputation. As historical engraving had at this period made little progress in Britain, he may justly be considered the father of that difficult department of the art. In 1760 he set out for Italy, which, as the seat of the fine arts, he had long been anxious to visit. The drawings made by him in the course of this tour he afterwards engraved. While in Italy he was chosen a member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, and professor in the Royal Academy at Parma. He was likewise elected a member of the Royal Academy of Painting at Paris. He received the honour of Knighthood January 5, 1787; and died at London, July 5, 1792. He published, in 1769, "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures" selected by him on the Continent; with remarks on the present painters and their works; and, in 1775, "An Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy." An authentic list of his engravings is given,

with a sketch of his life, in Chambers' Biographical Dictionary, and in the Encyclopædia Britannica, seventh edition.

STUART, Dr Gilbert, an eminent historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1742. He was educated in the University of that city, where his father, Mr George Stuart, was Professor of Humanity, and was destined for the bar, but relinquished law for literature. In 1768 he published "An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution," the merit of which procured him the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. In 1772 he edited Sullivan's Lectures on the English Constitution, to which he prefixed a "Discourse on the Government and Laws of England." Being disappointed, principally through the influence of Dr Robertson exerted against him, in an attempt to obtain the Professorship of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh, he removed to London, and from 1768 to 1773 he was a contributor to the Monthly Review. In the latter year he returned to his native city, and, in conjunction with Mr Smellie and others, commenced the Edinburgh Magazine and Review; but his illiberal and virulent criticisms and coarse personalities ruined the character of the work, which was discontinued in 1776. In 1778 he published his "View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement," which became the most popular of his works. The year following appeared his "Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;" in 1780 "the History of the Reformation in Scotland;" and, in 1782, "The History of Scotland, from the establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," in 2 vols. His object in this publication was to vindicate the character of the Queen, and to expose the weakness of the proofs of her guilt, brought forward by Dr Robertson, whose writings he assailed throughout life with unrelenting animosity. In 1782 he again repaired to London, and engaged in the Political Herald and English Review; but habits of intemperance had undermined his constitution, and being attacked with dropsy, he returned to his father's house at Musselburgh, where he died, August 13, 1786.

STUART, James, Prior of St Andrews, and Earl of Murray, celebrated as "the Good Regent," was the natural son of James V. by Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of the fifth Earl of Mar, who afterwards married Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. He was born in 1533, and in his infancy was placed under the care of Buchanan. In 1538 he was constituted Prior of St Andrews, and from his earliest years he exhibited proofs of an extraordinary genius for state affairs. In 1548, though then only fifteen years of age, at the head of a little band of patriots he repulsed an English force which had made a descent on the coast of Fife. He accompanied his sister, the young Queen Mary, when she went to France for her education; and having, in addition to the priories of St Andrews and Pittenweem, acquired that of Mascon in France, he received, in 1555, a dispensation from the Pope to hold three benefices. Three years after, he was one of the Commissioners sent to France by the Parliament to be present at the marriage of the Queen to the Dauphin. At the commencement of the religious struggles in Scotland, he adhered at first to the party of the Queen Regent; but, disgusted with her insincerity and disregard of treaties, he joined the Lords of the Congregation in 1559; and by his sagacity and penetration, as well as his boldness in defence of the Reformed doctrines, he soon became the leader of his party. During all the transactions which followed, he continued to direct their counsels with great wisdom, prudence, and ability; and, next to John Knox, it may be said that to him it was principally owing

that the Reformation made so great progress in Scotland. Soon after the death of the Queen Regent, in June 1560, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Articles; and, in 1561, he was sent by the Convention of Estates to France, to invite Mary to return home. On her arrival in Scotland, he became her Prime Minister and adviser. To him and to Maitland of Lethington was committed the chief direction of affairs, and by their prudent advice she conducted herself for some time with great moderation. As the Queen's lieutenant he dispersed a numerous band of moss-troopers which infested the Borders, and brought the leaders of them to condign punishment. In February 1561-2 he was created Earl of Mar, and he soon after married the Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of the Earl Marischal, by whom he had two daughters. His Earldom, having been claimed by Lord Erskine, was restored to that nobleman, and the Lord James was created Earl of Murray instead, by which title he is best known in history.

The Earl of Huntly, the leader of the Popish party, having, with his two sons, appeared in arms in the north, Murray, with an inferior force, immediately marched against him, and by his steady courage and prudent conduct entirely defeated the rebels, at Corrichie, October 28, 1562, Huntly himself being slain, and his two sons taken prisoners. Murray continued to direct the counsels of the Queen till her nuptials with Darnley in July 1565. He warmly opposed the marriage, and finding that Bothwell and others of his declared enemies were openly received and encouraged by the Queen, he withdrew from court, and declined to attend a convention which was ordered to meet at Perth. Three days after the marriage he was summoned to court by the Queen, and refusing to appear, was proclaimed an outlaw, and, in self-defence, with others of the nobility, was compelled to have recourse to arms. Being pursued, however, from place to place, by Mary, in person, at the head of a superior force, with his adherents, he was at last obliged to take refuge in England.

The day after the assassination of Rizzio, March 10, 1566, Murray and the banished Lords returned to Edinburgh, having been invited home by the conspirators against the unfortunate Secretary. Murray was graciously received both by Mary and her husband, and he and the Protestant nobles soon after obtained a full pardon. Perceiving, however, that he had not regained the confidence of her Majesty, and disapproving of her conduct, he declined taking any active part in public affairs, and appeared very seldom at court. After the murder of Darnley he obtained her Majesty's permission to leave the kingdom, and, in April 1567, went to France, where he remained till recalled by a message from the confederated Lords. He arrived in Edinburgh about August 10 of the same year, when he found that Mary, then a prisoner in Lochleven, had subscribed the instruments by which she resigned the Crown, and appointed him Regent. He was formally invested with the Regency, August 22, 1567, and, as soon as he was confirmed in the Government, he exerted himself with great zeal and prudence to secure the peace of the kingdom, and to settle the affairs of the Church. He was actively occupied in restoring tranquillity and confidence to the nation, and in receiving the submission of many of the Queen's faction, when, on May 2, 1568, Mary escaped from Lochleven, and the discontented nobles immediately joined her standard. At this critical juncture the genius and prudence of the Regent were eminently displayed. He was at Glasgow at the time, holding a court of justice; and, while he amused the Queen for some days with negotiations, he employed himself with the utmost industry in drawing together his adherents from different parts of

the kingdom. As soon as he was in a condition to take the field, he broke off the negotiation, and determined to hazard a battle. Mary, whose interest it was to avoid a contest, imprudently attacked his army in an advantageous position at Langside, May 19, 1568, and, being completely defeated, fled to England, and threw herself on the generosity of Elizabeth. In October of the same year, the English Queen having procured herself to be chosen umpire between the two parties, he went with other Commissioners to England, and, at the Conference held at Westminster, in vindication of his own conduct, he openly charged Mary not only with having consented to the murder of Darnley, but with being accessory to its contrivance and execution. He returned to Scotland in February 1569, and, by his prompt and vigorous measures, broke the party of the Queen, under the Duke of Chatelherault, whom he committed prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. The partizans of Mary now resolved to cut him off by private means. During the year 1568, two persons were employed to assassinate him, but the design was discovered and prevented. He at last fell a victim to the resentment and party feelings of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, one of the prisoners taken at Langside, who, after being tried, condemned, and brought out to execution, had his life and liberty granted to him by the Regent. Unfortunately, a forfeited estate of his had been bestowed on one of the Regent's favourites, and his wife was turned out naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before morning, she became furiously mad. Hamilton, therefore, resolved on the most signal vengeance. By this man the Regent was shot through the body by a musket-ball at Linlithgow, January 21, 1570, and died the same evening, in the 37th year of his age.

STUART, JOHN, third Earl of Bute, a statesman and patron of literature, was born in the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, May 25, 1713. He succeeded his father in 1723, and in 1737 was chosen one of the representative Peers of Scotland, being rechosen at the general election of 1761, 1768, and 1774. On the landing of the Pretender in Scotland in 1745, he went to London, and offered his services to the Government. At an exhibition of private theatricals, he attracted the notice of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in consequence of which he was invited to Court, and, in October 1750, was appointed by his Royal Highness a Lord of his Bedchamber. After the death of the Prince, he was, in 1756, nominated by the widowed Princess Groom of the Stole to her son, the young heir-apparent. Possessing more influence with the Princess of Wales than the tutors of her son, the Earl of Harcourt and the Bishop of Norwich, they resigned their offices, and their successors, Lord Waldegrave and the Bishop of Lincoln, also opposed him unsuccessfully. Two days after the accession of George III., he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and, in March 1761, on the dismissal of the Whig ministry, he became one of the Principal Secretaries of State. The same year, on the resignation of the Princess Amelia, he was appointed Ranger and Keeper of Richmond Park, and invested with the Order of the Garter; and, May 29, 1762, he was constituted First Lord of the Treasury. He signalised his administration by the patronage which he extended to literature, and it was by his recommendation that a pension was conferred on Dr Johnson. His principal measure, as Prime Minister, was the conclusion of a treaty of peace with France after a sanguinary and expensive war; but the nation, intoxicated with the successes which had crowned the British arms, disapproved of the Treaty, and the Minister became so unpopular that he and his country were attacked in the most scurrilous terms by Wilkes and other party writers through the medium of the

"North Briton," and similar unprincipled publications. In April 1763 he was induced to retire from office; and although he never afterwards openly interfered with public business, he was always suspected as exerting a secret influence over the royal counsels. He was even blamed as the author of the Stamp Act, which kindled the first flame of discord between Great Britain and her North American colonies.

The remainder of his life was spent chiefly at his seat of Luton, in Bedfordshire, in the cultivation of literature and science. His favourite study was botany, and he wrote, in nine volumes 4to, a botanical work, which contained all the different kinds of plants in Great Britain, and only sixteen copies of which were printed, though the expense exceeded one thousand pounds. In 1765 his Lordship was elected one of the Trustees of the British Museum. He also held the office of Chancellor of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and on the institution of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1780, he was chosen their President. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and to him the university of that city was indebted for its Botanic Garden. He died at London, March 10, 1792. By his wife, the only daughter of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom he married in 1738, he had eleven children. His fourth son, Sir Charles Stuart, a distinguished General, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in January 1799 for his conquest of Minorca in November of the preceding year, and died in May 1801. The eldest son of the latter, for his diplomatic services, was, in January 1828, created Baron Stuart de Rothesay.

STUART, MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. See MARY STUART.

SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER, the author of several interesting works of fiction, and of a History of the Knights of Malta, was descended from a respectable family in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire, and was born September 13, 1794, at Claverhouse, near Dundee, where his parents resided for a short time at that period. When yet a boy he was appointed to a commission in the Forfarshire regiment of Militia, in which corps his father was then Lieutenant, with the view of exchanging into the line, when he should be old enough for the more active and severe duties of a military life. He passed several years in Scotland, England, and Ireland, occupied with the usual routine of garrison duty; but upon the termination of the war he abandoned all idea of the army as a profession, and turned his attention exclusively to the cultivation of literature, for which he had from childhood evinced a decided predilection. His first work, "Redmond the Rebel," a Tale of Waterloo, was written before he had reached his twenty-third year, and the favourable reception it met with encouraged him to produce successively "St Kathleen," "Macrimmon," and "Cospatrick," each of which served in its turn to increase his rising reputation. From 1818 to 1824 he devoted himself to literary pursuits, his residence being a cottage on the banks of the Dee, in Aberdeenshire; but at the end of that period he removed to Edinburgh, having been induced to undertake the editorship of the Edinburgh Observer, a Journal then advocating moderate Conservative principles, a considerable portion of the columns of which was appropriated to literary criticism. This publication he continued to conduct till his death, and of the manner in which he discharged the duties, the Edinburgh Weekly Journal of July 5, 1831, thus truly speaks:—"His politics were those of a high-minded, conscientious, and entirely independent man, and what is signally honourable to his memory, there was scarcely any class of writers who did not accord this first of distinctions to their brother. The opinions he delivered

were always influential and useful, for they were seen to be the production of a vigorous and widely instructed mind, and to emanate from an elevation and purity of moral taste and integrity which no inducement could warp or turn aside." Notwithstanding his editorial avocations, he still found leisure for the labours of authorship, and prepared for Constable's Miscellany a "History of the Achievements of the Knights of Malta" which appeared in two vols. in 1831; a work which will always be read with interest and advantage. He subsequently produced the "Tales of a Pilgrim;" "A Summer Ramble in the North Highlands," and other minor productions.

For some time before his death the state of his health had occasioned considerable uneasiness to his family and friends, the effect, as was believed, of too close application to study, and it was hoped that a few weeks' relaxation and change of air would effectually remove all unfavourable symptoms, but such hopes were destined never to be realized. He died suddenly at Montrose, June 30, 1831. He was buried in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, Edinburgh, where a tombstone was erected to his memory bearing the following inscription:—"This Tablet, sacred to the memory of Alexander Sutherland, is erected near the spot where his ashes repose, as a tribute to the worth and talents of one who, in all the relations of life, exhibited every endearing quality, and who, by the diligent exercise of a cultivated intellect, delicate taste, and graceful fancy, attained an honourable reputation as a public writer. A few of his personal friends share a melancholy consolation in inscribing with his name this memorial of their affection." In 1826 Mr Sutherland married his cousin-german, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Alexander Sutherland of the 30th regiment. By her he had several children, of whom there now survives only one daughter, born a few hours after the intelligence of his untimely death had been received by his family.

SUTHERLAND, James, an early promoter of the study of botany in Scotland, was by profession a gardener, and "by his own industry," says Sir Robert Sibbald, "attained to great knowledge of plants and of medals." Of his personal history little is known. In September 1676 he was appointed superintendent of the Physic Gardens at Edinburgh, which were established principally through the exertions of Sibbald. In 1683 he published "Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis; or, a Catalogue of the Plants in the Physic Gardens at Edinburgh, containing their most proper Latin and English Names," dedicated to the Lord Provost. He is supposed to have died in 1705. His valuable collection of Greek, Roman, Scotish, Saxon, and English coins and medals, was purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, and is still preserved in their Library.

T.

TANNAHILL, Robert, a popular song writer, was born in Paisley, June 3, 1774. His father was a hand-loom weaver, and both his parents were respected for their intelligence and worth. After receiving the most ordinary school education, he was apprenticed to the weaving business. As he was in the habit of composing verses while at work, he attached a sort of writing desk to his loom, by which he was enabled, in the midst of his labours, to jot down the lines as they occurred to him. In this way

some of his best songs are said to have been composed. About 1800 he went to England, accompanied by a younger brother, whom he left at Preston, while he himself proceeded to Bolton, where he found constant employment. Two years afterwards the brothers returned home, on receiving the intelligence of the last illness of their father; and on his death they remained in Paisley. The poet having had the good fortune to become acquainted with R. A. Smith, well known as a composer, the latter set to music and arranged some of his finest songs. The first edition of his poems appeared in 1807, and was very favourably received. The songs attained an extensive popularity, and were sung from one end of Scotland to the other; among them, "Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane," "The Braes o' Balquither," "Gloomy Winter's now awa'," "The Lass o' Aranteenie," "Loudoun's Bonnie Woods and Braes," and several others, continue to be special favourites. His acquaintance was now courted by many who were his superiors in station; but his mind was naturally prone to despondency, and, despairing of ever being able to raise himself above the obscurity of his original condition, he soon gave way to a confirmed melancholy. The refusal of Mr Constable, to publish a second edition of his poems, added to the depression of his spirits; and having resolved to destroy everything which he had written, he burnt all his manuscripts, including many songs which had never been printed. Amongst others who visited him about this time was the Ettrick Shepherd. After a night spent in the most delightful communion of sentiment, Hogg took his departure, Tannahill mournfully exclaiming, "Farewell, we shall never meet again!" The day previous to his death he went to Glasgow, where he displayed such unequivocal proofs of mental derangement, that one of his friends considered it necessary to accompany him back to Paisley. On being apprised of the state of his mind, his brothers hastened to their mother's house, where they found that Robert had gone to bed, and was apparently asleep. About an hour afterwards it was discovered that he had risen from his bed, and gone out. Search was made in every direction, and next morning his body was discovered in a pool in the vicinity of Paisley, where he had evidently drowned himself. This melancholy event took place May 17, 1810, when he had only reached his 36th year. In 1838 an enlarged edition of his poems and songs, with memoirs of the author and of his friend, R. A. Smith, by Mr Philip A. Ramsay, was published at Glasgow.

Tannahill's friend, ROBERT ARCHIBALD SMITH, to whom Scotish melody is so much indebted, was a native of England, but spent the greater part of his life in Scotland. He was born at Reading, in Berkshire, November 16, 1780, being the son of Robert Smith, a native of East Kilbride, near Glasgow, who had been a silk-weaver in Paisley, but had removed to England. At an early age he gave indications of his genius for music; and he was in a great measure self-taught, having never had the benefit of a regular musical education. As he grew up he became a member of a church choir in Reading, and likewise joined the band of a regiment of volunteers. When very young he was placed at the loom, and on the return of his father with the family to Paisley, in 1800, he for some time followed the trade of a weaver, but never liked the occupation. In 1802 he was married, and soon after he commenced the teaching of music. A congeniality of sentiment brought him acquainted with Tannahill, and during the life of the unfortunate bard, he composed original music for many of his songs, while various others he adapted and fitted with piano-forte accompaniments. Through one of these, "Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane," the name of R. A. Smith first be-

came known as a musical composer. In 1807, chiefly on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr Boog, senior minister of the Abbey parish of Paisley, he was appointed precentor of that church, a situation which he filled with great credit for sixteen years. In August 1823 he removed to Edinburgh, having been appointed to conduct the music in St George's Church of that city, under the auspices of the late Dr Andrew Thomson, whose own musical attainments were of a very high order. Smith's publications are of great value. Among these are "Devotional Music, original and select," published in 1807, which contains no less than twenty-one original pieces; "Anthems, in four vocal parts, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-forte," 1819; and "Select Melodies," 1827. His great work, "The Scottish Minstrel," comprising every Scotish melody worth preserving, with a great number of original pieces by the editor, appeared in six volumes, at intervals, from 1821 to 1824. He afterwards published a similar work, comprising the melodies of the sister island, entitled "The Irish Minstrel." Besides these, he prepared and arranged the following: —"Sacred Music, for the use of St George's Church, Edinburgh;" "The Sacred Harmony of the Church of Scotland;" "Sacred Music, consisting of Tunes, Sanctuses, Doxologies, Thanksgivings, &c., sung in St George's Church;" and composed a number of anthems for the anniversary of George Heriot's day. His detached pieces are very numerous. Smith died at Edinburgh, January 3, 1829, universally lamented, leaving a widow and five children.

TASSIE, JAMES, a celebrated modeller, was born of obscure parents in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, at what particular period is not known, and began life in the humble condition of a country stone-mason. On a visit to Glasgow during the fair, he obtained a view of the collection of paintings formed by the brothers Foulis, the eminent printers. With the design of acquiring a knowlege of drawing, he soon after removed to Glasgow, where he constantly attended the infant academy, as often as he could spare time from his occupation of stone-cutting, by which he maintained himself. Repairing afterwards to Dublin in search of employment, he became known to Dr Quin, a physician, who amused his leisure by attempting to imitate precious stones with coloured pastes, and to take off impressions of the antique sculptured gems, an art practised in France and Italy with great secresy. The Doctor, finding that Tassie possessed all the necessary qualifications, took him as his assistant, and when they had succeeded in their experiments, he generously enabled him to proceed to London, and try the art, as a profession, for his own benefit. Tassie, accordingly, went to London in 1766, where, from his excessive modesty, he long struggled with difficulties, which would have discouraged most people in his circumstances. These, however, with patience and perseverance, he ultimately surmounted, and, emerging from obscurity, acquired both fortune and reputation. His name at length became so much respected, that the first cabinets in Europe were open to his use. A catalogue of his gems, ancient and modern, appeared in 1775, in 8vo; but so great was his progress in the art, that an enlarged edition was published in 1791, in two volumes, 4to. Many of his pastes were sold on the Continent for real gems; and several years before his death he executed a commission for the Empress of Russia, consisting of fifteen thousand engravings, which he afterwards increased to twenty thousand. He likewise practised modelling portraits in wax, which he moulded and cast in paste. In private life he was universally esteemed for the modesty, benevolence, and simplicity of his character. He died in 1799.

TAYLOR, JAMES, understood to be the first person who applied the power of steam in inland navigation, was born on May 3, 1758, at the village of Leadhills, in Lanarkshire. He received the rudiments of his education at the academy of Closeburn, and after qualifying himself for the medical profession, he was engaged in 1785 by Mr Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, as tutor to his two sons, then attending the University of Edinburgh. Mr Miller was in the habit of amusing his leisure hours with mechanical pursuits; and being at that period occupied with a series of operations for using paddle-wheels in the propelling of vessels, chiefly with the view of extricating them from dangerous situations, he availed himself of Mr Taylor's scientific acquirements in the furtherance of his project. He accordingly assisted in the construction of a double vessel, sixty feet in length, with intermediate paddles, driven by a capstan, worked by manual labour, which was tried in the Frith of Forth with success in the spring of 1787, having easily distanced a custom-house wherry with which it contended in sailing. On this occasion, Mr Taylor, though fully satisfied of the utility of paddles, was convinced that a superior mechanical power was wanting to render the invention extensively useful; and having communicated his opinion to Mr Miller, that gentleman, by letter, expressed his approval of his views, and requested him to endeavour to suggest a plan calculated to accomplish the purpose. After having tried all the known mechanical powers without effect, he began to entertain the idea of the application of steam, and soon convinced himself of its practicability. Mr Miller at first started many objections to the feasibility of the scheme, but at length consented to be at the expense of an experiment, to be superintended by Mr Taylor. A young engineer named Symington, then residing in Edinburgh, was employed by Mr Taylor to construct an engine for the purpose, and on October 14, 1788, the first trial was made at Dalswinton, in the presence of Mr Miller and a number of spectators. The boat was a double one, and the engine, which had a four-inch cylinder, was placed in a frame upon the deck. The experiment was successful, the vessel moving at the rate of five miles an hour, and was several times repeated. An account of this event by Mr Taylor was inserted in the Dumfries Journal, and it was also noticed in the Scots Magazine. In the summer of 1789 a larger vessel was fitted up, under the superintendence of Mr Taylor, at the Carron Foundry, having an engine, of which the cylinder measured eighteen inches in diameter. With this vessel two trials were made on the Forth and Clyde Canal, with complete success; and an account of the latter experiments, written by Mr, afterwards Lord, Cullen, was inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers of February 1790. Deterred, however, by the expense, and subsequently much occupied with the improvement of his estate, Mr Miller declined proceeding farther with the project, and Mr Taylor was unable of himself to prosecute a scheme which had commenced so auspiciously. He was afterwards engaged for some time in superintending the workings of coal, lime, and other minerals, on the estate of the Earl of Dumfries. In 1801 a small experimental steam-vessel was fitted up by Mr Symington, who had commenced business in Falkirk, and tried on the Forth and Clyde Canal. This vessel was, some time after, inspected by Mr Fulton from the United States, accompanied by Mr Henry Bell of Glasgow, the two individuals who were the first to use the steam-engine for the purposes of general navigation—Mr Fulton having in 1807 launched a steam-vessel on the Hudson, and Mr Bell one on the Clyde in 1812. Finding the credit of this important invention, which undoubtedly belonged to him,

given to others, Mr Taylor lost no opportunity of asserting his claims; and in 1824 he addressed a printed statement of his concern in the invention of steam navigation to Sir Henry Parnell, Chairman of a Select Committee on Steam-boats, in the hope that Government would grant him some reward for his services; but in this he was disappointed. He died September 18, 1825, in the 68th year of his age. An interesting sketch of his life, drawn up from family papers, is inserted in the supplement to Mr Robert Chambers' "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," to which we have been indebted for these particulars.

TELFORD, THOMAS, a distinguished civil engineer, was born of parents in humble life, in the pastoral valley of Eskdale, in Dumfries-shire, in 1757. He received a limited education at the parish school of Westerkirk, but afterwards taught himself Latin, French, and German. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to an eminent builder in his native parish, where he for some years worked as a stone-mason. After the expiry of his time he went to Edinburgh, where he studied the principles of architecture, and in 1782 proceeded to London, and obtained employment under Sir William Chambers, in the building of Somerset House. Here his great merit became conspicuous, and he was subsequently engaged in superintending some works belonging to Government in Portsmouth Dock-yard. In 1787 he was appointed Surveyor of Public Works in the county of Salop, a situation which he held till his death. In 1790 he was employed by the British Fishery Society to inspect the harbours at their respective stations, and he devised the plan for the extensive establishment at Wick, in the county of Caithness, which is now known by the name of Pulteneytown. In the years 1803 and 1804 the Parliamentary Commissioners for making Roads and building Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, appointed him their engineer; and, under his directions, eleven hundred bridges were built, and eight hundred and sixty miles of new road constructed. The Caledonian Canal was also completed according to his plans. In these and various other works which he executed in different districts of England, Scotland, and Wales, his extraordinary skill enabled him to surmount difficulties of the greatest magnitude. The most stupendous undertaking in which he was engaged, and the most imperishable monument of his fame, is the Menai Suspension Bridge over the Bangour Ferry, one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world. In Sir Henry Parnell's "Treatise on Roads" will be found many details of his public works, which are too numerous to be enumerated here.

In 1808 he was employed by the Swedish government to survey the ground, and lay out an inland navigation through the central part of the kingdom, with the view of forming a direct communication by water between the North Sea and the Baltic. In 1813 he again visited Sweden, and the gigantic undertaking has since been fully accomplished according to his plans.

His genius was not confined to his profession. In early life he contributed several poetical pieces of merit to "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine," under the signature of "Eskdale Tam," and he addressed an epistle in rhyme to Burns, a portion of which is given in Dr Currie's Life of the poet. But though he soon relinquished the unprofitable trade of mere rhyme-stringing, he remained a poet all his life. "The poetry of his mind," it has been finely remarked, "was too mighty and lofty to dwell in words and metaphors; it displayed itself by laying the sublime and the beautiful under contribution to the useful, for the service of man. His Caledonian Canal, his Highland Roads, his London and Holyhead

Road, are poems of the most exalted character, divided into numerous cantos, of which the Menai Bridge is a most magnificent one. What grand ideas can words raise in the mind to compare with a glance at that stupendous production of human imagination?" He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and, from its commencement in 1818, was annually elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His gradual rise to the very summit of his profession is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and his persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life. He died unmarried, at his house in Abingdon Street, Westminster, September 2, 1834, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

THOMSON, ANDREW, D.D., an eminent modern divine, was born at Sanquhar, in Dumfries-shire, July 11, 1779. He was the son of Dr John Thomson, at that time minister of Sanquhar, subsequently of Markinch in Fife, and afterwards one of the ministers of Edinburgh. From his earliest years he was remarkable for intelligence and vivacity, and especially for that free, open, and manly character which distinguished him through life. Having duly studied for the ministry, in the beginning of 1802 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Kelso, and in March of the same year was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, within the bounds of the same presbytery. He early began to take a considerable share in the business of the ecclesiastical courts; and, ever anxious to promote the religious interests of his people, he published a Catechism on the Lord's Supper, for the benefit of the young among them, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1808, he was removed to the East Church, Perth, of which town his brother, Dr William Thomson, was, and continues to be, one of the ministers. In the spring of 1810 he received a presentation from the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh to the New Greyfriars' Church in that city; and, accordingly, entered upon a sphere of duty better adapted to his talents, and to the active character of his mind, than had been either of his preceding charges. A few months thereafter, with the assistance of several of his clerical brethren, he commenced the publication of "The Christian Instructor," a periodical work which he edited for many years, and which has been the means of doing much good to the cause of religion. To the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, conducted by Dr Brewster, he also, about this time, contributed various valuable articles. In 1814, on the opening of St George's Church, Edinburgh, Dr Thomson was fixed upon as the individual best qualified to be minister of that important charge, to which he was admitted June 16 of that year. "He entered on this charge," says Dr M'Crie, "with a deep sense of the importance of the station, as one of the largest parishes of the metropolis, containing a population of the most highly educated class of society, and not without the knowledge that there was, in the minds of a part of those among whom he was called to labour, a prepossession against the peculiar doctrines which had always held a prominent place in his public ministrations. But he had not long occupied that pulpit, when, in spite of the delicate situation in which he was placed by more than one public event, which obliged him to give a practical testimony, (displeasing to many in high places,) in favour of the purity of Presbyterian worship, and the independence of the Church of Scotland, he disappointed those who had foreboded his ill success, and exceeded the expectations of such of his friends as had the greatest confidence in his talents. By the ability and eloquence of his discourses, by the assiduity and prudence of his more private ministrations, and

by the affectionate solicitude which he evinced for the spiritual interests of those committed to his care, he not only dissipated every unfavourable impression, but seated himself so firmly in the hearts of his people, that, long before his lamented death, no clergyman in the city, established or dissenting, was more cordially revered and beloved by his congregation;" or, it may be added, was held in higher estimation by the religious public of Edinburgh.

For many years after entering on his new charge, he employed the interval between the forenoon and afternoon services on Sunday in catechising the young belonging to his congregation. He also established a week-day school, compiled suitable books for the different classes, and spent entire days in teaching the children of the poor in his parish the elementary principles of education and religion. Having an exquisite ear for music, he likewise set about improving the psalmody of his church, and drew up a collection of the most approved psalm tunes, all of which he carefully revised, and added to them several original compositions, and a few of great beauty of his own. In the Church Courts his capacity for business, and his singular expertness and eloquence in debate, as well as the high estimation in which he was held by his brethren, pointed him out to the evangelical party in the Church as one peculiarly fitted to be their leader, and he was spontaneously recognised by them in that character. In the General Assembly he particularly distinguished himself as the fearless and uncompromising champion of the freedom and independence of the Church, and of the rights and privileges of the Christian people. With his characteristic energy and zeal, he engaged in the discussions connected with the memorable "Apocryphal Question," and in the latter years of his life spent much of his time in defence of the pure circulation of the Scriptures, and in exposing the misrepresentations of those of the adherents of the British and Foreign Bible Society who approved of the conduct of that body, in printing and circulating the Bible containing the Apocrypha, in opposition to its own leading principle. It is supposed that the personal tone which the controversy assumed in the hands of his opponents, combined with the labours and anxieties which the part he had undertaken imposed on him, had the effect of seriously impairing his constitution. The last great public question in which he made a prominent appearance, was that of the abolition of slavery in our West India Colonies, when he came forward as the advocate of immediate emancipation, and made many powerful and effective displays of oratory for the promotion of this object.

Dr Thomson died suddenly, February 9, 1831. About five in the afternoon of that day he was returning home from a meeting of Presbytery, and having met a friend by the way, he conversed, with animation and cheerfulness, till he reached his own door, on the threshold of which, stopping for a moment, he muttered some words indistinctly, and instantly, without a struggle or a groan, fell down on the pavement. He was carried into his own house in a state of insensibility, and a vein being opened, only a few ounces of blood flowed, and he immediately expired. He was interred in a piece of ground connected with St Cuthbert's Churchyard. Soon after his death, a volume of his "Sermons and Sacramental Exhortations" was published at Edinburgh, with an interesting memoir prefixed, which has furnished us with the details of this notice. On his settlement at Sprouston, he married a lady of the name of Carmichael, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom survived him. Through the recommendation of Lord Brougham, William IV. granted a pension of L.150 to his widow. His eldest son, Mr John Thom-

son, who was the first Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh, appointed under the liberal endowment of the late General Reid, died at Edinburgh in May 1841.

THOMSON, JAMES, the celebrated poet of the Seasons, was born September 11, 1700, at Ednam, within two miles of Kelso, being one of the nine children of the minister of that place. His mother's name was Beatrix Trotter, the co-heiress of a small estate, called Widhope. After receiving the usual course of school education at Jedburgh, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, and induced, by the wishes of his friends, to study for the ministry; but he soon relinquished his views of the church, and devoted himself exclusively to literature. After acting some time as a private tutor to Lord Binning, he quitted the University and went to London, where he wrote the poem of "Winter," which was purchased by Miller for a very small sum, and published in March 1726, with a dedication to Sir Spencer Compton. The poem gained by degrees on the public, and soon brought the author many friends, among others Dr Rundle, afterwards Bishop of Derry, who recommended him to Lord Chancellor Talbot, from whose patronage he afterwards derived the most essential benefit. In 1727 he published his "Summer," inscribed to Bubb Doddington. The same year he produced "A Poem on the Death of Sir Isaac Newton," and his "Britannia," a poetical appeal, designed to rouse the nation to the assertion of its rights against the Spaniards, for their interruptions to our trade. In the beginning of 1728 appeared his "Spring," dedicated to the Countess of Hertford; and in 1730 his "Autumn" was published in a quarto edition of his works, in which the Seasons are placed in their natural order.

In 1729 he brought on the stage his tragedy of "Sophonisba;" but its success was not commensurate with the expectations that had been formed regarding it. Having been selected as the travelling companion of the Hon. Charles Talbot, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, with that young gentleman he made a tour on the Continent, and visited most of the Courts of Europe. On his return, his Lordship appointed him his Secretary of Briefs, which was nearly a sinecure. Soon after, he published his poem of "Liberty," which, though but coldly received, he himself thought the best of all his writings. By the death of Lord Talbot, Thomson was deprived of his post of secretary, and Lord Hardwick, who succeeded to the chancellorship, bestowed it on another. By the good offices of Mr, afterwards Lord, Lyttleton, he became known to Frederick Prince of Wales, who conferred on him a pension of L.100 a-year. In 1738 he produced a second tragedy, entitled "Agamemnon," which, although not very favourably received, brought him a handsome sum. In the year following he offered to the stage another tragedy, called "Edward and Eleonora," but the dramatic censor withheld his sanction from its representation, in consequence of his connection with the Prince of Wales. In 1740, in conjunction with Mallet, he composed "the Masque of Alfred," by command of the Prince, for the entertainment of his Royal Highness' Court at his summer residence at Cliefden. In this piece appeared the national song of "Rule, Britannia," written by Thomson. In 1745 the most successful of all his plays, "Tancred and Sigismunda," founded on a story in Gil Blas, was brought out and received with great applause. It is still occasionally performed; but none of his tragedies possesses much dramatic interest. His friend, Mr Lyttleton, being now in office, procured for him the situation of Surveyor-General of the Leeward Islands, with a salary of L.300 a-year, the duties of which were performed by deputy. In 1746 appeared his admirable poem of "The Castle of Indolence," which exhibits

throughout a high degree of moral, poetical, and descriptive power. While engaged in the preparation of another tragedy for the stage, he was seized with an illness which proved fatal. One summer evening, in his walk from London to Richmond, where he resided, he overheated himself by the time he had reached Hammersmith, and imprudently taking a boat to go the rest of the way by water, he caught cold on the river, and found himself next day in a high fever. By the aid of medicine, however, he so far recovered as to be declared out of danger; but being tempted by fine weather to expose himself once more to the evening dews, his fever returned with violence, and he died August 22, 1748. He was buried in the church at Richmond; and the Earl of Buchan afterwards erected a brass plate on the wall of the church, with a suitable inscription. In 1762 a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with the profits of an edition of his works. His tragedy of Coriolanus, which he left behind him, was brought on the stage for the benefit of his sisters, to whom throughout life he had always shown the most brotherly affection. "Thomson," says Dr Johnston, "was of a stature above the middle size, and 'more fat than bard beseems,' of a dull countenance, and a gross, unanimated, uninviting appearance, silent in mingled company, but cheerful among select friends, and by his friends very tenderly and warmly beloved." His poem of the Seasons will always remain one of the classics of English literature.

THOMSON, Rev. John, a highly distinguished landscape painter, was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Dailly, in Ayrshire, where he was born September 1, 1778. After having been educated for the ministry, he succeeded his father at Dailly, being ordained minister of that place in 1800. He was translated to the pastoral charge of the parish of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1805, and remained there till his death. From his boyhood he exhibited a strong predilection for art, which increased with his years, until he became the pride and ornament of the landscape school of his native country. He was a pupil of Alexander Nasmyth, and being early admitted an honorary member of the Royal Scotish Academy, his works continued to grace the walls of the Academy exhibitions as long as life was spared to him. His favourite subjects were to be found in the grandeur and the sublimity of Nature, and his style is marked chiefly by great power and breadth of general effect, and the embodiment of a sentiment suitable to the scene. His character as a man and a Christian minister was altogether irreproachable. To manners, kind, affable, and inoffensive, he joined the practice of warm and generous benevolence, and he never allowed his love for art to interfere with the discharge of his ministerial duties. Besides his eminent talents as a painter, he was also deeply skilled in music, in the cultivation of which he took much delight. He died of apoplexy, October 27, 1840, aged 62.

THOMSON, William, LL.D., an industrious miscellaneous writer, was born in 1746 in a cottage in the parish of Forteviot, Perthshire. His father, Mathew Thomson, was a carpenter and builder, and rented a small farm from the Earl of Kinnoul, and his mother was the daughter of a neighbouring schoolmaster, named Miller. He received his elementary education at the parish school, and became so great a favourite with his teacher, that, on the latter's removal to a more profitable establishment at Inchture, on the banks of the Tay, young Thomson, at his special request, was allowed to accompany him. He was afterwards sent to the grammar-school of Perth, where he had for a schoolfellow William Murray, the first Earl of Mansfield; and from thence he was removed, in his fifteenth year, to the University of St Andrews, where he soon attained great eminence, both

as a classical scholar and a metaphysician. In 1763 he was introduced by the Professors to the notice of Lord Kinnoul, then Chancellor of the University, who appointed him his librarian at Dupplin Castle. Being destined for the church, he obtained, through the influence of his patron, one of the King's bursaries at St Andrews, and after studying six years there, and attending two Sessions at the University of Edinburgh, he was admitted a licensed preacher, and soon after was appointed assistant minister and successor at Monivaird, to which he was ordained in 1776. His social disposition and convivial habits, however, rendered his conduct on too many occasions certainly not altogether becoming a minister of the Gospel; and, in the course of a few years, he deemed it expedient to resign his charge, and repair to London to try his fortune, his patron the Earl of Kinnoul allowing him for two or three years L.50 a-year out of his private purse. He now devoted himself to literature as a profession, and the first important work he was engaged upon was the continuation of Dr Watson's "History of Philip III.," which he completed about 1786, about which time he obtained from the University of St Andrews the degree of LL.D. It would be impossible to enumerate all the publications on which he was engaged, as he literally wrote on all possible subjects connected with the politics, the history, or the passing occurrences of the times in which he lived. He was at all times ready to undertake any sort of employment for the booksellers, and is described as having been the most active, laborious, and indefatigable man of letters that appeared in the long reign of George III., and one who could "boast that he had written on a greater variety of subjects than any of his contemporaries." Among his original works, compilations, continuations, and translations, may be mentioned, "Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa," 1782; "History of Great Britain, from the Latin Manuscript of Alexander Cunningham," 2 vols. 1787; "The Man in the Moon," a satire, after the manner of Swift, 1782; "Memoirs of the War in Asia, from 1780 to 1784," 2 vols. 1788; "Appeal to the People of England on behalf of Warren Hastings," 1788; "Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed on a Grand Scale, in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Central Parts of Africa," 2 vols. 1789; "Travels into Norway, Denmark, and Sweden," 1792; "Continuation of Goldsmith's History of Greece, from Alexander the Great to the Sacking of Constantinople;" "Buchanan's Travels in the Hebrides," 1793; "Introduction to the Trial of Mr Hastings," 1796; "Military Memoirs," second edition, London, 1805; "Travels to the North Cape," translated from the Italian of Acerbi; "Caledonia, or the Clans of Yore," a tragedy in five acts, 1818, &c. Many of Dr Thomson's publications appeared under assumed names. He was the compiler of a Commentary on the Bible, published under the name of Harrison; and of "The Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam," supposed to be written by Lieutenant-Colonel Stedman, who, however, was a chief actor in the scenes described. He also compiled the historical part of Dodsley's Annual Register for ten years; and wrote for "The European Magazine," "The English Review," of which he was, in the latter part of its career, sole proprietor; "The Political Herald," "The Oracle," and "The Whitehall Evening Post." Besides the works mentioned, he is likewise said to be the author of Newte's and Hall's Travels in Scotland. He died at his house at Kensington, March 16, 1817, in the 71st year of his age. He was twice married, first to Diana Miltone, a countrywoman of his own; and, secondly, to the authoress of "The Labyrinth of Life," and other novels, and had children by both his wives.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, LL.D., an

ingenious writer on science and mechanics, the son of a respectable tobacconist in Glasgow, was born there, February 28, 1759. He was intended by his father to follow his own business, but a strong bias towards science and mechanics soon led him away from commercial pursuits. Having in 1781 directed his attention to the improvement of the mode of printing, he was fortunate enough to discover the art of stereotyping, and flattered himself with many advantages that would result from his successful labours, being at the time ignorant that, in so early as 1736, Mr Ged, a jeweller of Edinburgh, had exercised the art, having published an edition of Sallust printed from metallic plates. From the want of encouragement, however, Ged's method perished with him, and to Dr Tilloch belongs the merit of having of new invented the art, and carried it to the state of practical utility which it now exhibits. In this new process, Mr Foulis, the printer of the University of Glasgow, joined him, and a joint-patent in their names was taken out both in England and Scotland. Circumstances, however, induced them to lay aside the business for a time, and it never was renewed by them as a speculation. Dr Tilloch afterwards entered into the tobacco trade at Glasgow, in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law, but, not finding the business succeed, it was finally abandoned. He then turned his attention to printing, and, either singly or in partnership, carried on this trade for some time in his native city. In 1787 he removed to London, and two years afterwards, in connection with others, purchased "The Star" evening newspaper, which he continued to edit till within four years of his death. In 1797, being forcibly struck with the great increase of the crime of forgery, Dr Tilloch presented to the Bank of England a Specimen of a Plan of Engraving calculated to prevent the forgery of bank-notes, respecting which he had been previously in communication with the French Government, but, like all similar proposals, it was declined; and in 1820 he petitioned Parliament on the subject, but without any practical result. In June 1797 he projected and established "The Philosophical Magazine;" and, only fifteen days before his death, he obtained a patent for an improvement on the steam-engine. Amidst his other avocations, he found leisure to apply himself to theological studies with no common perseverance, the fruits of which appeared in a volume of "Dissertations on the Apocalypse," published in 1823, besides a series of detached essays on the Prophecies, collected in one volume under the name of "Biblicus." His great object in the former work appears to be to prove that the Apocalypse was written at a much earlier period than commentators suppose, and prior to most of the Epistles contained in the New Testament. The last work which he was engaged to superintend was "The Mechanic's Oracle," published in numbers at the Caxton Press. In his religious opinions Dr Tilloch was supposed to belong to the sect of Sandemanians, and preached occasionally to a congregation who assembled in a house in Goswell Street Road. He died at his house in Barnsbury Street, Islington, January 26, 1825. He married previous to quitting Glasgow, but his wife died in 1783, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of Mr Galt, the novelist.

TRAILL, ROBERT, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, descended from the ancient family of Blebo, in Fifeshire, was born at Ely in May 1642. He was the son of Robert Traill, minister, first of Ely, and afterwards of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, one of the ministers who attended the Marquis of Montrose on the scaffold. After the usual course of education, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued the study of divinity with great ardour for several years. With

his father, he entertained a strong attachment to the principles and discipline of the Presbyterian Church, and, in 1666, he was obliged to conceal himself, together with his mother and elder brother, because some copies of a book called "An Apologetic Relation," &c., which had been condemned by the Privy Council, were found in Mrs Traill's house. In the following year, having fallen under the suspicions of the Government, a proclamation was issued for apprehending him, in consequence of which he retired to Holland, where his father had previously taken refuge. Resuming in that country his theological studies, he assisted Nethenus, Professor of Divinity at Utrecht, in the republication of Rutherford's "Examination of Arminianism." In 1670 he ventured over to England, and was ordained by some Presbyterian divines in London. Seven years afterwards, however, he was at Edinburgh, and for preaching privately was apprehended, and brought before the Privy Council. He owned that he had kept house-conventicles, but defied them to prove field-preaching against him, and peremptorily refused to answer upon oath any of their questions that might affect himself. On this he was remanded back to prison, but in October of the same year (1667) he was released by order of Government. He then returned to England, and preached at Cranbrook, in Kent, but was afterwards for many years pastor to a Scots congregation in London, and at one time was colleague with the Rev. Nathaniel Mather, in a meeting-house in Lime Street. He was a rigid Calvinist, and in 1692 published his "Vindication of the Protestant Doctrine of Justification, and of its first Preachers and Professors, from the unjust charge of Antinomianism." He survived the Revolution, and saw the accession of the House of Hanover to the throne. He died in May 1716, aged 74. His works, consisting chiefly of sermons, were for a long time popular in Scotland. They were first collected at Glasgow in 1776, and in 1810 a more complete edition appeared at Edinburgh in 4 vols. 8vo, with a life prefixed. His son, Robert, was minister of Panbride, in Forfarshire, and was the father of Dr James Traill, who, conforming to the Church of England, was presented to the living of West Ham, in Essex, in 1762. In 1765 he was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and died in Dublin in 1783.

TROTTER, Thomas, M.D., formerly physician to the Channel Fleet, a native of Roxburghshire, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, with a view to the medical profession. In 1782, while still very young, he was appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy, and in his Treatise on the Scurvy, first published in 1786, he states that he was the first member of his corps who was obliged to seek employment in the African trade. On his return from Africa in 1785, he settled at a small town in Northumberland; and, during his residence there he obtained, in 1788, his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, the subject of his thesis being "De Ebrietate," which was praised by Dr Cullen. In 1789, by the friendship of Admiral Roddam, he was appointed Surgeon of his flag-ship. In 1790 he published a "Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy;" in 1793 he was appointed Physician of the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth, and in 1794 Physician to the Fleet. The medical discipline of the navy had, previously, been in a very neglected state, not only with regard to the care of the men's health, but also the advancement of the medical officers. Immediately after entering on his duties, however, Dr Trotter arranged both departments in a systematic manner; and the many marks of respect which he received from both officers and seamen afford satisfactory evidence of the advantageous nature of the important changes which he effected. After a long and laborious

attendance on his duties in the fleet, he retired with a pension of L.200 a-year, and, settling at Newcastle, practised there for many years with great reputation, occasionally amusing himself with poetry, and other elegant literary pursuits. On the death of his noble friend and patron, Earl Howe, he wrote a monody, under the title of "Suspiria Oceania," published in 1800, which is at once a tribute of genuine sorrow to the memory of that great man, and a specimen of sweet and melodious poetry. His professional works deservedly rank high, and are frequently quoted as authorities by medical professors and teachers. The titles of his publications not already mentioned are as follows:—"Medical and Chemical Essays," 1796; "Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen," 3 vols. 8vo. 1799. An English edition of his Essay on Drunkenness, 1804, fourth edition, 1812; "Address to the Proprietors and Managers of Coal Mines, on the Means of Destroying Damp," 1806; "A View of the Nervous Temperament; being a Practical Treatise on Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints," 1812; "The Noble Foundling, or the Hermit of the Tweed," a tragedy, 1813; a volume of Poems; also many contributions to the Medical Journal, the European Magazine, and other periodical works. He died September 5, 1832.

TURNBULL, William, Bishop of Glasgow, the founder of the University of that city, was descended from the Turnbulls of Minto, in Roxburghshire, and was born in the early part of the fifteenth century. After entering into orders, he was, in 1440, appointed Prebend of Balenrick, with which dignity the lordship of Prevan was connected; and in 1445 was preferred to be Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. Soon after he was created Doctor of Laws, and made Archdeacon of St Andrews. In 1447 he was promoted to the Bishoprick of Glasgow, and consecrated in 1448. With the view of erecting a University in that city, he procured from the Pope a bull for the purpose, in January 1450, and the University was established in the following year. He died at Rome, September 3, 1454.

TURNBULL, Dr William, an eminent physician, was born at Hawick in 1729. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of that town, he removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied the several branches of philosophy and medicine. In 1777 he repaired to London, and having previously obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Glasgow, was chosen Physician to the Eastern Dispensary. He furnished the medical and anatomical articles for a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton and others, published in 1779. He died May 29, 1796.

TYTLER, Alexander Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee, eldest son of William Tytler, author of the "Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots," was born at Edinburgh, October 15, 1747. In his eighth year he was sent to the High School, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency, and in the last year of his course became dux of the Rector's class. In 1763 he was placed under the care of a Mr Elphinston, who kept an academy at Kensington. Here he cultivated, with assiduity, his talent for Latin versification, and one of his poems having been shown to Dr Jortin, that eminent scholar, as an encouragement to him to proceed, presented him with a copy of his own Latin poems. After residing at Kensington for two years, he returned home, and, in 1765, entered the University of Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies with great success. In 1770 he was admitted Advocate, and in the spring of 1771 he accompanied his relation, Mr Kerr of Blackshiels, on a tour to Paris, returning by Flanders and Holland. In 1771 he published,

at Edinburgh, "Piscatory Eclogues, with other Poetical Miscellanies, by Phineas Fletcher; illustrated with Notes, Critical and Explanatory." To the Works of Dr John Gregory, published in 1778, he contributed the Preliminary Account of the Author's Life and Writings. During the same year he published a folio volume, Supplementary to Lord Kames's Dictionary of Decisions. In 1780 he was appointed, conjunctly with Mr Pringle, Professor of Civil History in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1786 he became sole Professor. For the use of his students he printed, in 1782, "A Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, Ancient and Modern," which he afterwards enlarged and published, in 1801, in 2 vols. 8vo, under the title of "Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern." In 1791 appeared, anonymously, his best work, being an "Essay on the Principles of Translation," the third edition of which, considerably enlarged, was published in 1813.

In 1790, through the influence of Lord Melville, Mr Tytler was appointed Judge-Advocate of Scotland; and on the death of his father, in 1792, he succeeded to the estate of Woodhouselee, near Edinburgh. He had previously, on the death of his father-in-law, become possessed, in right of his wife, of the estate of Balnain, in the county of Inverness. In 1799 he published an edition of Dr Derham's Physico-Theology, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, and a short "Dissertation on Final Causes," accompanied by Notes. During the same year he wrote a pamphlet, which was published at Dublin, under the title of "Ireland Profiting by Example; or the Question Considered, whether Scotland has Gained or Lost by the Union?" which came out at such a seasonable time that, on the day of publication, the sale amounted to three thousand. In 1800 appeared an "Essay on Military Law, and the Practice of Courts-Martial;" a second edition of which was printed at London in 1806. Having been appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, he took his seat on the Bench of the Court of Session, February 2, 1802, with the title of Lord Woodhouselee, and in 1811 became a Judge of the Justiciary Court. In 1807 he published at Edinburgh, in two vols. quarto, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, Lord Kames;" and in 1810 he produced "An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch; with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets." Among other literary projects, which his death prevented his completing, was the Life of George Buchanan. He died at Edinburgh, January 5, 1813, in the 68th year of his age. He was a contributor to the Mirror and the Lounger, and also communicated some papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was an original member. By his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of William Fraser, Esq. of Balnain, whom he married in 1776, he left four sons and two daughters. The eldest son succeeded to the estate of Balnain, and the second to that of Woodhouselee. Another son, Alexander, published, in 1815, a work in two volumes, entitled, "Considerations on the Present Political State of India." His youngest son, Patrick, is the author of the "History of Scotland," and other works.

TYTLER, Henry William, M.D., physician and translator, was born at Fern, near Brechin, in 1752; being the son of the minister of that place. Addicting himself to the translation of classic poetry, the first work by which he made himself known was "Pædotrophia, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children, a Poem in three Books, from the Latin of St Marthe, with Medical and Historical Notes, and the Life of the Author," 8vo, published in 1797. At his death he left in manuscript, "The Works of Callimachus, translated into English Verse; the Hymns and Epigrams

from the Greek, with the Coma Berenices from the Latin of Catullus; with the original Text and Notes," said to be the first English translation of a Greek poet by a native of Scotland. Its publication was kindly edited by the Earl of Buchan. Dr Tytler was also the author of a "Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope," and other Poems, published in 1804, and of some pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine and other periodicals. He completed a translation of the Seventeen Books of the Poem on the Punic War, by Silius Italicus, with a Preface and Commentary. He died at Edinburgh, August 24, 1808.

TYTLER, JAMES, an industrious and laborious, but eccentric and unfortunate miscellaneous writer, the son of the Rev. Mr Tytler, minister of Fern, in the Presbytery of Brechin, and brother of the preceding, was born about 1747. He was instructed by his father in classical learning, and attained an extensive acquaintance with historical literature and scholastic theology. Having shown an early predilection for the study of medicine, he was put apprentice to Mr Ogilvie, a respectable surgeon in Forfar, and afterwards attended the medical classes in the University of Edinburgh. He was at one time, it is said, destined for the ministry, but some peculiarities in his religious opinions were the means of his becoming connected with a society of Glasites, to a female member of which sect he was married at an early period of his life. During the College vacations he made two voyages to Greenland in the capacity of Surgeon, which partly supplied him with the means for defraying the necessary expenses at the University. After a fruitless endeavour to get into practice as a Surgeon in Edinburgh, he opened an Apothecary's shop in Leith, in the hope of being patronised by his religious connections; but his separation from the Society, which happened shortly after, disappointed his expectations; and having contracted some debts which he was unable to pay, he was under the necessity of removing, first to Berwick, and subsequently to Newcastle. In both places he was employed in preparing chemical medicines for the druggists, but the remuneration he received being insufficient to provide for the necessities of an increasing family, he returned to Edinburgh in 1772, in extreme poverty, and took refuge from his creditors within the precincts of the sanctuary of Holyroodhouse, where debtors are privileged from arrest. His first attempt in poetry was a humorous ballad, entitled "The Pleasures of the Abbey." He also wrote two popular Scotish songs, "The Bonnie Brucket Lassie," with the exception of the first two lines, and "I canna come ilka day to woo." In 1772 he issued from his sanctuary of Holyrood a volume of "Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion," which had the singular merit of having been set up in types by his own hand, as the idea arose in his mind, without any manuscript before him, and worked off by himself, at a press of his own construction. The work was to have been completed in two volumes 8vo, but the author turned aside to attack the opinions of a new religious sect, called the Bereans, in "A Letter to Mr John Barclay, on the Doctrine of Assurance," in which he again performed the functions of author, compositor, and pressman. He next published a monthly periodical, entitled "The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine," which did not go on long; and afterwards issued "The Weekly Review," a literary miscellany, which came out in 1780, and, in its turn, was soon discontinued. He is also said to have, in the same ingenious manner, commenced the printing of an abridgment of the Universal History, of which, however, he only completed one volume. His publications, though unavoidably disfigured with numerous typographical blunders, made him known to the

booksellers, from whom he afterwards found constant employment in compilations, abridgments, translations, and miscellaneous literary work of almost every description, for which he was remarkably well adapted, having a general knowledge of nearly every subject, and of most of the sciences.

Of the following works, among others, Tytler was editor or author:—"The Weekly Mirror," which commenced in 1780; "A System of Geography," in 8vo, 1788; a "History of Edinburgh," 12mo; "The Edinburgh Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," 2 vols. 8vo, published by Mr Kincaid, as an improvement on the work bearing the name of Guthrie, which Mr Tytler showed to be incorrect in several important particulars; "Review of Dritchken's Theory of Inflammation," 12mo, with a practical dedication; "Remarks on Pinkerton's Introduction to the History of Scotland," 8vo; "A Poetical Translation of Virgil's Eclogues," 4to; "General Index to the Scots Magazine," &c. He was employed by a Surgeon to compile for him a "System of Surgery," which made its appearance in 3 vols. 8vo, in 1793. This work he had not completed when he was compelled to quit Scotland, but he finished it at Belfast before crossing the Atlantic. He was also an occasional contributor to the "Medical Commentaries," and other periodical publications of the time. It is stated by Dr Watt, in his "Bibliotheca Britannica," that he conducted a weekly paper called "The Observer," comprehending a series of Essays, published at Glasgow in 1786, and extending to 26 numbers, folio. Of these, the first number was the only one literally penned by this singular individual, the rest being printed by him without the aid of a manuscript, according to his usual practice.

The principal work on which Tytler was engaged was the second edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which he was the principal editor, and furnished to its pages a large proportion of the more considerable scientific treatises and histories, and almost all the minor articles. On his leaving the sanctuary at Holyroodhouse, he took lodgings, first at Restalrig, or Duddingstone, and afterwards within the town; but on becoming connected with the "Encyclopædia Britannica," an apartment was assigned to him in the printing office, where this extraordinary genius performed the functions of compiler and corrector of the press, at the superb salary of sixteen shillings per week! When the third edition was undertaken, he was engaged as a stated contributor, upon more liberal terms, and wrote a larger share of the early volumes than is ascribed to him in the general preface.

At one period of his career he conducted a manufactory of magnesia for a Mr Robert Wright of Colinton; but after he had fairly established it, he was dismissed, without obtaining either a share in the business, or a suitable compensation for his services. One of his most eccentric actions was his attempt to ascend in a balloon, constructed on the plan of Montgolfier, which, however, from some unforeseen defect in the machinery, proved a failure. He was ever afterwards known in Edinburgh by the name of "Balloon Tytler." Notwithstanding his acknowledged talents and industry, his intemperate habits, and want of prudence and perseverance, kept him always poor and dependant. Burns, in his Notes on Scotish Song, describes him as "an obscure, tippling, but extraordinary body, who drudges about Edinburgh as a common printer, with leaky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and knee buckles." As a proof of the extraordinary stock of general knowledge which he possessed, and the ease with which he could write on any subject, almost extempore, the following anecdote is related of him. A gentleman of Edinburgh, who had once occasion to apply to Tytler for as much

matter as would form a junction between a certain history and its continuation to a later period, found him lodged in one of those elevated apartments called garrets, and was informed by the old woman with whom he lived that he could not be seen, as he had gone to bed rather the worse of liquor. Determined, however, not to depart without his errand, the gentleman was shown into Mr Tytler's apartment by the light of a lamp, where he found him in the situation described by his landlady. The gentleman having acquainted him with the nature of his business, Mr Tytler called for pen, ink, and paper, and in a short time produced about a page and a half of letter-press, which answered the end proposed as completely as if it had been the result of the most mature deliberation.

Having joined the Society of "Friends of the People," Tytler published "A Pamphlet on the Excise," containing an exposition of the abuses of Government. In 1792 he conducted a periodical publication, entitled "The Historical Register, or Edinburgh Monthly Intelligencer," in which he systematically advocated Parliamentary Reform. About the close of that year he published "A Handbill, addressed to the People," written in such an inflammatory style as to render him obnoxious to the authorities. Learning that a warrant was issued for his apprehension, he suddenly disappeared from Edinburgh, leaving his family behind him, and finding his way to Ireland, embarked from that country for America. Having been cited before the High Court of Justiciary, and failing to appear, he was outlawed, January 7, 1793. On his arrival in the United States, he fixed his residence at Salem, Massachusetts, where he established a newspaper, which he conducted till his death in 1805, in the 58th year of his age.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, historian and antiquarian, the son of Alexander Tytler, a writer in Edinburgh, was born there October 12, 1711. He received his education at the High School and at the University of his native city, and in 1744 was admitted into the Society of Writers to the Signet, which profession he exercised till his death. In 1759 he published, in one volume, his celebrated "Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr Robertson and Mr Hume, with respect to that Evidence;" the fourth edition of which appeared in 1790, in two volumes. In this work he warmly vindicated the cause of the unfortunate Mary, and with much ingenuity and plausibility exposed the fallacy of the proofs on which the charges against her had been founded. In 1783 he published "The Poetical Remains of James I., King of Scotland," with a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of that Monarch. He was an active member, and one of the vice-presidents of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, and besides the works named, he wrote an "Essay on Scotish Music," appended to Arnot's History of Edinburgh, as well as several papers inserted in the "Antiquarian Transactions." Amongst these are, a "Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell," "Observations on the Vision, a Poem," first published in Ramsay's Evergreen, and "An Account of the Fashionable Amusements and Entertainments of Edinburgh in the Seventeenth Century." To the sixteenth number of "The Lounger" he contributed a paper on the "Defects of Modern Female Education, in teaching the Duties of a Wife." He died September 12, 1792. He married, in 1745, Anne, daughter of James Craig, Esq. of Costerton, in the county of Mid-Lothian, writer to the signet, by whom he left one daughter, Christina, and two sons, Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and Major Patrick Tytler, Fort-major of the Castle of Stirling.

U.

URQUHART, Sir Thomas, of Cromarty, a quaint old writer of the seventeenth century, is chiefly known as the translator of Rabelais. He appears to have been a Cavalier officer, and was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall. After that monarch's decapitation he accompanied Charles II. in his march into England, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651. The year following he published at London, where he was detained for some time on his parole, a singular piece, entitled "The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, serving in this Place to frontal a Vindication of the Honour of Scotland from that Infamy whereunto the rigid Presbyterian Party of that Nation, out of their Covetousness and Ambition, most dissembledly hath involved it." Along with the adventures of the Admirable Crichton, and various other curious matters, this strange production contains a genealogy of the Urquhart family, traced back to Adam and Eve! The best executed of his works is his translation of Rabelais. He was also the author of a "Treatise on Trigonometry," published in 1645, an "Introduction to the Universal Language," in 6 vols. 1653, 4to, and various tracts, reprinted at Edinburgh in 1782. A specimen of his verse is found in his "Epigrams;" these, however, possess less of the character of poetry than some of his prose rhapsodies, which are so highly poetical as to be, in many parts, altogether unintelligible! Such, notwithstanding, was the universality of his attainments, that he deemed himself capable of enlightening the world on many things never before "dreamed of in the philosophy" of ordinary mortals. "Had I not," he says, "been pluck'd away by the importunity of my creditors, I would have emitted to public view above five hundred several treatises on inventions, never hitherto thought upon by any." The time and place of his death are unknown.

V.

VEITCH, William, a celebrated preacher, was born at Roberton in Clydesdale, April 27, 1640. He was the youngest child of Mr John Veitch, minister of that place, by his wife, Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of a merchant of Glasgow. One of his brothers was minister of Westruther, and another of Mauchline. He studied at the University of Glasgow, where he laureated in 1659, and afterwards became chaplain to the family of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder. In November 1664 he married Marion Fairly, of the family of Braid, by whom he had ten children. About two years afterwards he openly joined the Covenanters of the West Country; and after the apprehension of Sir James Turner at Dumfries, he was sent with about fifty horse to Ayr and Lanark, where, their party in-

creasing to 1500, they renewed the Solemn League and Covenant. On the approach of the force under General Dalziel, the Covenanters proceeded to Colinton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, whence Veitch was sent into the city, to consult with their friends, but was apprehended and brought before Lord Kingston, by whom he was liberated. Next day, being November 28, 1666, he rejoined his party, and was present at the fight on Pentland Hills, where the Covenanters were defeated. In the general rout he found himself among a whole troop of the enemy, and was borne along with them in the pursuit, but as they descended the hill, being well mounted, he managed to get clear of them, though several shots were fired after him, as he rode away. Some nights after he succeeded in escaping into England, on which he was denounced as a rebel, and condemned to death in absence, August 16, 1667. On his arrival at Newcastle, to prevent suspicion, he assumed the name of Johnson, and preached there and in other places in the neighbourhood, as often as opportunity offered. He continued till 1671 to travel from place to place, preaching wherever he could find a congregation, and visiting occasionally London, Leeds, Nottingham, and other towns. He subsequently settled in the village of Falalies, in Northumberland, where he was joined by his wife and family, from whom he had been separated for some years. He afterwards removed to Stantonhall, about four miles from Morpeth, where, on Sunday, January 19, 1679, he was arrested by one Major Oglethorpe, and conveyed to jail, for holding and keeping unlawful assemblies and meetings. Being delivered up to the Scotish authorities, he was removed to Edinburgh, and confined in the Tolbooth. On the 22d February he was brought before a committee of the Council, and subjected to a rigorous examination. On the 25th the Council appointed him to be sent to the Bass, but it does not appear that this order was carried into execution. By express orders from Court he was next cited to attend the Justiciary Court on the 18th March, to have the old illegal sentence of death intimated to him; but his case having been strongly represented to Lord Shaftesbury, by his agent, Mr Gilbert Elliot, afterwards a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Minto, the Earl influenced several noble personages on his behalf, who petitioned the King in his favour, and, after some delay, Charles dispatched an express to Edinburgh to stop all procedure against him. His sentence being commuted to one of banishment from the kingdom, he was released July 28, 1679, on which he returned home to his dwelling-house in England, and recommenced his ministerial labours. On the escape of the Earl of Argyle from Edinburgh Castle, in December 1681, that nobleman came in disguise to the house of Mr Veitch at Stantonhall, and was by him conducted safely to London. His Lordship subsequently went over to Holland, whither he was followed by Mr Veitch, who, a short time after, was sent back to Northumberland to prepare the friends of the Protestant cause on the Borders, for the contemplated landing of Argyle in Scotland and Monmouth in England. After the failure of that enterprise, Mr Veitch, under an assumed name, was forced to lurk in concealment in various places, during which time he had several remarkable escapes. When King James' declaration for liberty of conscience in England was published, in April 1687, he became minister at Beverley, where he remained for about seven months; but having received an invitation from Whittonhall, near Kelso, he returned to his native country in April 1688. After the Revolution, he was settled minister of Peebles, where, in spite of the factious and persevering opposition of the Duke of Queensberry, he remained four years; and, in September 1694, was

translated to Dumfries, where he died in May 1722, the day after his wife. His only printed work consists of three sermons, which appeared at Edinburgh in 1693. In 1825, his "Memoirs," with those of George Brysson, written by themselves, with Biographical Sketches and Notes by Dr M'Crie, printed from the original manuscripts, were published at Edinburgh in one volume, with other narratives, illustrative of the History of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution.

W.

WALKER, JAMES, D.D., Primus of the Scotish Episcopal Church, was born in Scotland, and, after passing through the regular course of a college education in his native country, he entered St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1793, and M.A. in 1796. On his return to Scotland he was ordained to the ministry in 1793, and engaging at first in literary pursuits, he for some time acted as sub-editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the third edition of which was then passing through the press, under the auspices of the late Bishop Gleig. While in this employment, he contributed many valuable articles to that national work, and also exercised, in the frequent absence of his friend, a general superintendence over the whole publication. At that period, too, he gave to the world several tracts and discourses, but without his name. Towards the close of the last century, he was induced to accompany a young baronet abroad, as his tutor, on which occasion he spent two or three years on the Continent. While at Rome, "the seat of the Beast beyond the Alps," as Allan Ramsay styles the Eternal City, he signalised himself as the first Protestant clergyman who established a regular service there, and administered the Church of England communion to the English residents. In Germany he enjoyed the society of some of the most distinguished men in that country, and made himself acquainted with the principles of their philosophy, more especially of those transcendal speculations which, at that epoch, occupied the minds of metaphysical inquirers. The article on the system of Kant, inserted in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia, was the fruit of his researches while resident at Weimar. He afterwards settled in Edinburgh as minister of St Peter's Chapel, a charge which he held for a number of years, till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign its more active duties. On the death of Bishop Sandford in January 1830, he was unanimously elected his successor, as superintendent of the Episcopal congregations in the district of Edinburgh; and, on the resignation of Bishop Gleig, about 1837, he was chosen by his brethren to be their head or president, under the ancient title of Primus. He also filled the office of Pantonian, or Divinity Professor, to the Episcopal Communion in Scotland. Amidst all his avocations, his favourite pursuit was theology, in which he had read much, and systematized his knowledge with great success; and he was not only highly respected for his acquirements as a theologian, but much esteemed for his amiable and Christian qualities as an individual. For some years before his death he had been afflicted with a rheumatic affection, first caught in crossing the Alps many years previous; and latterly, although not confined to his bed, he was unable to move without assistance. He died March 5, 1841. Besides the tracts and

discourses mentioned, he published some single sermons and pastoral charges, and edited Bishop Jolly's "Sunday Services," to which he prefixed an interesting memoir.

WALLACE, ADAM, a martyr for the doctrines of the Reformation, a man of humble station, "but very zealous for religion," was burnt at the stake for heresy, on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, October 12, 1551, during the primacy of Archbishop Hamilton, natural brother to the Regent Arran.

WALLACE, JAMES, of Auchans, commonly styled Colonel Wallace, commander of the Presbyterian force at the battle of Pentland, was descended from the Wallaces of Dundonald, in Ayrshire, a branch of the ancient family of Wallace of Craigie. He appears to have early adopted the military profession, and having distinguished himself in the Parliamentary army during the Civil War, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1642 he went with the Marquis of Argyle's regiment to Ireland; but was recalled in 1645, to oppose the victorious progress of Montrose. He served in the army of the Covenanters, under General Baillie, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Kilsyth. On the arrival of Charles II. in Scotland in 1650, two regiments were ordered by the Parliament to be raised as his body-guards, the one foot and the other horse; and of the former Wallace was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Lord Lorn being Colonel. He was present at the battle of Dunbar, September 3, the same year, where he was again taken prisoner, but soon liberated. After the Restoration he appears to have lived retired till November 1666, when his attachment to the Presbyterian religion and the cause of freedom induced him to join the party then in arms in defence of the national liberties. His military talents and reputation recommended him as the fittest person to be their leader, and he accordingly commanded them at the battle of Pentland Hills, where he made the best dispositions that the nature of the ground, and the peculiar circumstances in which his small force was placed, would allow. After the defeat and dispersion of the Covenanters, who were only nine hundred strong, while the royal army exceeded three thousand men, Colonel Wallace left the field in company with Mr John Welsh, and, taking a north-westerly direction along the hills, escaped pursuit. He concealed himself for some time in different parts of the country, and at last succeeded in reaching the Continent in safety. On the fifteenth of the subsequent August, he, and six others, who had fled the kingdom, were declared rebels, and condemned in absence to be executed as traitors when they should be apprehended, their lands and goods being in the meantime forfeited to the Crown. This sentence was ratified by Parliament in 1669, but was rescinded at the Revolution.

For several years Colonel Wallace was obliged, for his security, to wander under the assumed name of Forbes, from one part of the Continent to another. About 1670 he seems to have been on the borders of Germany. He subsequently went to reside at Rotterdam; but at the urgent application of Charles II. to the States General, to cause him and two of the exiled ministers to remove out of their territories, he was forced in February 1677 to quit Holland; on which occasion he received from the States a memorial of good conduct, recommending him in the most flattering terms to "all kings, republics, princes, dukes, and magistrates." On leaving Holland he took up his residence either on the borders of France, or of the Spanish Netherlands; but after some time he ventured to return to Rotterdam, where he died in the end of 1678, "lamented of all the serious English and Dutch of his acquaintance, who were many; and, in particular, the members of the congregation of which he was a ruling elder bemoaned his death, and their

loss, as of a father." We are farther told, that, "to the last, he testified his attachment to the public cause which he had owned, and his satisfaction in reflecting on what he had hazarded and suffered in its defence." He left one son, who, after the Revolution, succeeded to his property. Colonel Wallace wrote a "Narrative of the Rising suppressed at Pentland," the manuscript of which is preserved in the College Library of Edinburgh. It was published in 1825, along with the "Memoirs of William Veitch," &c., edited by Dr M'Crie.

WALLACE, ROBERT, D.D., author of a Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind, and one of the first projectors of the Scotish Ministers' Widows' Fund, was the only son of Mathew Wallace, minister of the parish of Kincardine, in Perthshire, where he was born, January 7, 1697. After acquiring a knowledge of Latin at the grammar-school of Stirling, he was sent, in 1711, to the University of Edinburgh, where he completed the usual course of education. He had early directed his attention to the study of mathematics, and, as an evidence of his proficiency, it is mentioned that, in 1720, he was chosen assistant to Dr Gregory, during his absence from illness. Having duly qualified himself for the ministry, he was, in 1722, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumblane, and, in August 1723, was presented by the Marquis of Annandale to the church and parish of Moffat. In 1729 he was elected Moderator of the Synod of Dumfries. A sermon which he preached before that reverend body in the following October having been published, was shown to Queen Caroline, who recommended him to the Earl of Islay, then chief manager of the affairs of Scotland. Wallace was, in consequence, in 1733, appointed one of the ministers of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. Three years afterwards, however, he forfeited the favour of Government, by refusing to read from his pulpit the act relative to the Porteous riot; but on the overthrow of the Walpole administration, in 1742, he was entrusted by the succeeding ministry with the conduct of ecclesiastical affairs, so far as related to the Crown presentations in Scotland, and for four years seems to have managed this delicate duty in such a way as to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. He took a principal share in the establishment of the Scotish Ministers' Widows' Fund, the idea of which was originally suggested by Mr Mathieson, a minister of the High Church of Edinburgh. The plan, however, was chiefly matured by the exertions of Dr Wallace and Dr Webster. Dr Wallace was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1743, which sanctioned the scheme; and, in the ensuing November, he was commissioned, along with Mr George Wishart, minister of the Tron Church, to proceed to London to watch the proceedings in Parliament regarding it. To his exertions, indeed, it was mainly owing that the sanction of the legislature was procured for this important and beneficial measure. Among the documents preserved in the office of the Trustees of the Ministers' Widows' Fund are, "Proposal in Dr Wallace's handwriting, for establishing a General Widows' Scheme, supposed to be written before the Ministers' Widows' Fund was projected," and "Parcel of Original Calculations, previous to the first act of Parliament on the Ministers' Widows' Fund, holograph of Dr Wallace." His portrait, presented by one of his surviving relatives, graces the Hall of the Trustees, being placed opposite to that of Dr Webster.

In 1744 Dr Wallace was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. In 1753 he published his celebrated "Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind, in Ancient and Modern Times," the original sketch of which he had previously read to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. To the work were appended some remarks on Mr Hume's Political Discourse of

the Populousness of Ancient Nations. The work is remarkable, not only for the mass of curious statistical information which it contains, but for the many ingenious speculations of the author on the subject of population, to one of which the peculiar theories of Mr Malthus owed their origin. It was translated into French, under the inspection of Montesquieu; and a new edition appeared in 1809, with a Life of the Author. Besides "A Sermon preached in the High Church of Edinburgh, Monday, January 6, 1746, upon occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge," Dr Wallace published also "Characteristics of the Present State of Great Britain," 1758, and "Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence," 1761. He died July 29, 1771. He left behind him some manuscript specimens of his mathematical labours; and an "Essay on Taste," which was prepared for the press by his son, Mr George Wallace, advocate, but never published. The latter was author of a work on the "Nature and Descent of Ancient Peerages, connected with the State of Scotland," 1783; and of "A System of the Principles of the Law of Scotland," 1760. He wrote also a poem, entitled "Prospects from Hills in Fife," published at Edinburgh in 1800.

WALLACE, Sir William, the heroic defender of the liberties and independence of Scotland, was the second of three sons of a small landholder of an ancient Anglo-Norman family in the west of Scotland. His father, Sir Malcolm Wallace, was Knight of Elderslie and Auchinbothie, in Renfrewshire, and his mother was the daughter of Sir Raynauld, or, according to some writers, Sir Hugh Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr. He was born, it is conjectured, about the middle of the reign of Alexander III., or about 1270. His early years are said to have been passed under the superintendence of his uncle, a wealthy ecclesiastic, at Dunipace, in Stirlingshire, from whom he received the first rudiments of his education, and who was careful to instil into his youthful breast the strongest sentiments of patriotism and independence. After the subversion of the liberties of his country by Edward I. of England, he was sent to the seminary attached to the Cathedral of Dundee, where he contracted a friendship with John Blair, a Benedictine monk, who afterwards became his chaplain. Being an eye-witness of most of the actions of Wallace, Blair, with the assistance of Thomas Gray, parson of Libberton, composed a history of them in Latin, and from that work, only a few fragments of which have been preserved, was derived much of the information contained in the celebrated poem of Blind Harry the Minstrel, where most of Wallace's achievements have been commemorated.

The subjugation of his native country by the English, and the wanton outrages committed by the soldiery who were left to garrison the various castles and principal towns, roused Wallace's indignation, and he formed an association among his fellow-students for the purpose of defending themselves and punishing the aggressions of the intruders whenever opportunities offered. Having been publicly insulted by a youth named Selby, the son of the Governor of Dundee, he drew his dagger and struck him dead on the spot, and though immediately surrounded by the friends of the deceased, he luckily effected his escape, after killing two or three other Englishmen who attempted to intercept his flight. For this deed he was proclaimed a traitor, outlawed, and forced for some time to lurk among the woods and mountain fastnesses of the country. His extraordinary personal strength, undaunted courage, enterprising spirit, and dexterity, as well as his ardent attachment to his native country, with his inextinguishable hatred of its oppressors, rendered him peculiarly fitted to be the leader of a band of

patriots burning to avenge the wrongs of their suffering father-land; and he soon attracted to his side a number of broken and desperate men, who, weary of the English yoke, resolved to join their fortunes with one who had so opportunely stood forth as the intrepid assertor of the national independence. For a long time they seemed to have lived chiefly by plunder and the chase, attacking, whenever occasion offered, the convoys and foraging parties of the English, and retreating, when pursued, to the woods and secret recesses of the country. At this period, Wallace, under various disguises, was in the habit of visiting the garrisoned towns, venturing boldly into the market-places to ascertain the strength and condition of the enemy, on which occasions he had various personal encounters with English soldiers, frequently escaping with difficulty from their superiority of numbers. His exploits gradually brought a great accession to his partizans; and after the battle of Dunbar in 1296, in which the Scots were defeated with great slaughter, Wallace became conspicuously known, both to friend and foe, as the formidable commander of a little but increasing army of patriots, who were devotedly attached to their chief, and to the sacred cause of national liberty. Among the first whom the fame of his successes brought to his standard were Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell, Sir William Douglas, Lord of Douglasdale, designated the Hardy, Sir Robert Boyd, Alexander Scrimgeour, Roger Kilpatrick, Alexander Auchinleck, Walter Newbigging, Hugh Dundas, Sir David Barclay, and Adam Curry; also, Sir John the Graham, who became his bosom friend and confidential companion. In the various rencounters which Wallace and his followers had with the English in different parts of the country, particularly in Ayrshire, Clydesdale, and the Lennox, he was uniformly victorious, while Lord Douglas was no less successful in recovering the Castles of Durrisdeer and Sanquhar from the enemy. Sir William de Hazelrig, or Heslope, the English Governor of Lanark, having caused his sweetheart, the heiress of Lamington, to be put to death, Wallace, with thirty of his followers, came to Lanark at midnight, burst into Hazelrig's apartment, and took signal vengeance on him for his villany. The town's people aiding Wallace's party, the English garrison was driven with much slaughter from the town, and the great numbers that now flocked to his banners enabled him, with a formidable force, to defeat a considerable body of the English, in a regular engagement in the neighbourhood of Biggar. In revenge for the base murder of his uncle, Sir Raynauld Crawford, and others of the Scots gentry, by the Governor of Ayr, who had invited them to a friendly conference in that town, Wallace, with fifty of his confederates, having hastened to the spot, surrounded "the Barns of Ayr," where the English to the number of 500 were cantoned, set them on fire, and either killed or forced back to perish in the flames all who attempted to escape. After taking Glasgow, and expelling Bishop Bek, an English ecclesiastic, from the recovered city, by a rapid march upon Scone in May 1297, he surprised Ormsby the English Justiciary, dispersed his force, and took a rich booty, but Ormsby escaped by flight into England.

Wallace now passed into the Western Highlands, and his progress was marked by victory wherever he appeared. At this time he was joined by a number of the nobility, among whom were the Steward of Scotland, with his brother, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, Alexander de Lindesay, Sir Richard Lundin, and Robert Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow. Even the young Robert de Bruce, grandson of the Competitor, deceiving the vigilance of the English, renounced the allegiance he had sworn to Edward, embraced the cause of freedom, and drew his sword with Wallace.

The intelligence of these events reached Edward while engaged in preparations for an expedition to Flanders, and he dispatched orders to the Earl of Surrey to adopt immediate measures for the suppression of the insurrection. A force of 40,000 foot and 300 horse was sent into Scotland, under the command of Surrey's nephew, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Robert Clifford, and July 9, 1297, they came up with the Scots army advantageously posted on a hill near the town of Irvine. Dissensions had, however, broken out among the leaders of the Scots; the feudal barons, from paltry feelings of pride and jealousy, scorned to be commanded by one whom they deemed so inferior to them in rank as Wallace, and, in the midst of their discussions, Sir Richard Lundin deserted with his followers to the enemy. His example was in part quickly imitated by Bruce, the Steward, and his brother, Lindesay, and Douglas, who, by means of Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow, entered into negotiations with Percy, which ended in their submission to Edward. Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell, and Sir John the Graham, were the only men of rank who remained with Wallace, and with their and his own adherents he retired indignantly to the North. Believing that they had put an end to the revolt, Percy and Clifford withdrew their troops and returned to England; but Wallace and Murray, dividing their forces, carried on their operations against the English with so much vigour, that in a short time all the strongholds north of the Forth, except the Castle of Dundee, were retaken from the English. He had just laid siege to that fortress, when he was apprised of the advance of an English army under William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, and Cressingham the Treasurer. Relinquishing the siege of the Castle of Dundee, to be continued by the townsmen themselves, by a forced march he hastened to oppose the progress of the enemy, and when the English army came on to cross the Forth by Stirling Bridge, they beheld the intrepid defenders of Scotish freedom posted on a rising ground, near the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, prepared and eager to dispute their passage. The Scotish army consisted of 40,000 foot and 180 cavalry, while that of the English amounted to 50,000 foot and 1000 heavy-armed horse. Warenne at first had recourse to the arts of negotiation, but Wallace tauntingly sent him back a message that they came not there to negotiate but to fight, and to show them that Scotland was free. The English, under Cressingham, advanced to cross the river, and when nearly one-half had passed the bridge, they were attacked by the Scots with an impetuosity which they could not withstand, and after a terrific slaughter, Wallace gained a complete victory. Those on the other side of the river, seeing the day irretrievably lost, burnt their tents, abandoned their baggage and standards, and hastened back in disorderly flight to Berwick, whither their commander, Warenne, had found his way, but Cressingham was left among the slain. This memorable battle, fought September 11, 1297, was followed by the surrender of the Castles of Dumbarton and Dundee, and the expulsion of the English from the kingdom.

Soon after, at a meeting of the Scotish nobles, held in the Forest-Kirk, Selkirkshire, Wallace was elected Regent of Scotland in name of John Baliol, then a captive in England. The late wars and the neglect of agriculture, caused by the disorganised state of the country, having spread famine and pestilence over the kingdom, Wallace resolved on an expedition into England. With a large force he proceeded as far as Newcastle, and after ravaging the northern counties with fire and sword, sparing neither age nor sex, he returned with a large and valuable booty to Scotland. Edward, in the meantime, hastened from Flanders,

and as soon as he had completed his preparations for a new invasion of the country, he entered Scotland at the head of a formidable army of nearly 100,000 foot and 8000 horsemen. Wallace, unable to cope with such a force, retired before him as he advanced, wasting the country in his route, and removing the people with their cattle and provisions along with him. The English troops, in consequence, soon began to feel all the effects of want, and Edward was under the necessity of ordering an inglorious retreat. At this critical juncture, when the military skill of Wallace seemed about to be crowned with complete success, his plans were rendered abortive by the treachery of two Scotish nobles, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, and Umfraville, Earl of Angus, who found means to communicate to the Bishop of Durham the position of the Scotish army, with Wallace's intention to surprise the English by a night attack, and afterwards to hang upon their rear, and harrass them in their retreat. Edward instantly ordered his army to advance, and by a rapid march came in sight of the Scotish forces as they were taking up their positions for battle at Falkirk. The Scots army, commanded by Wallace, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, and Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, did not exceed 30,000 men, and being compelled to fight at a disadvantage, no sooner were they attacked by the English than Comyn, with the division under his command, treacherously turned their banners and marched off the field. The English in consequence gained a complete victory, July 22, 1298. Among the Scots were slain Stewart, brother to the Steward of the Kingdom, Macduff, uncle to the Earl of Fife, and the faithful Sir John the Graham, who was sorely lamented by Wallace. That great man himself, when he saw every hope lost, rallied the broken remains of his army, and, by a masterly retreat, conducted them in safety beyond the Forth, by the way of Stirling, which they burnt, at the same time laying waste all the surrounding districts. Soon after, the impoverished state of the country compelled Edward, with his army, to return to England.

Finding that the nobles were combined against him, and seeing it impossible, in the then circumstances of the country, to contend singly with the power of Edward, Wallace resigned the Regency, and it is supposed, for this period of his history is involved in much obscurity, proceeded to France, in the hope of obtaining assistance from Philip, the French King. In this, however, he was disappointed, although he is said to have been held in high favour with that monarch, and to have enhanced his reputation for personal prowess by his successes against the pirates who then infested the European seas. In 1303 we find him returned to Scotland, and pursuing an active and harassing system of predatory warfare against the English, at the head of a few of his faithful friends and veteran soldiers. For the complete subjugation of the country Edward had, within a few years, led five successive armies across the Borders, and after several memorable defeats sustained by the English, he at last succeeded in subduing for the time the spirit of the Scotish people. Most of the nobles now submitted to him, and even the governors of the kingdom, Comyn and Bruce, entered into a stipulation for the preservation of their lives, liberties, and lands. From the capitulation agreed to on this occasion, Edward specially excepted certain persons, whom he reserved for various degrees of punishment. But to the heroic and still unconquered Wallace he would offer no terms but those of full and unconditional surrender; and, besides setting a reward of 300 merks on his head, he issued strict orders to his captains and governors in Scotland to use every endeavour to secure him, and send him in chains to England. By the treachery of one of his servants, named Jack

Short, Wallace was at length, August 5, 1305, betrayed into the hands of Sir John Menteith, a Scotish baron, professing to be his friend, who captured him at night in bed in the house of one Ralph Rae, at Robroyston, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, for which service this perfidious villain received from the English Privy Council a grant of land of the annual value of L.100.

Wallace was first conveyed to Dumbarton Castle, of which Monteith was now Governor for Edward, and afterwards carried to London heavily manacled, and guarded by a powerful escort. On reaching London, he was on Monday, August 23, 1305, conducted to Westminster Hall, accompanied by the Grand Marshal, the Recorder, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the city, and there formally arraigned of treason. A crown of laurel was in mockery placed on his head, because, as was alleged, he had aspired to the Scotish crown. The King's Justice, Sir Peter Mallorie, then impeached him as a traitor to Edward, and as having burned villages, stormed castles, and slain many subjects of England. "To Edward," said Wallace, "I cannot be a traitor, for I owe him no allegiance. He is not my Sovereign; he never received my homage; and whilst life is in this persecuted body, he never shall receive it. To the other points whereof I am accused, I freely confess them all. As Governor of my country, I have been an enemy to its enemies; I have slain the English; I have mortally opposed the English King; I have stormed and taken the towns and castles which he unjustly claimed as his own. If I, or my soldiers, have plundered or done injury to the houses or to the ministers of religion, I repent me of my sin; but it is not of Edward of England that I shall ask pardon." In accordance with the predetermined resolution of Edward, he was found guilty, and condemned to death, and the sentence was executed the same day, with every refinement of cruelty. He was dragged at the tails of horses through the streets of London to a gallows erected at the Elms in Smithfield, where, after being hanged a short time, he was taken down yet breathing, and his bowels torn out and burned. His head was then struck off, and his body divided into quarters. His head was placed on a pole on London Bridge, and his right arm above the bridge at Newcastle; his left arm was sent to Berwick, his right foot and limb to Perth, and his left quarter to Aberdeen. He bore his fate with a magnanimity that secured the admiration even of his enemies, and his name will be held in everlasting honour by the true-hearted friends of freedom in every age and country. At the time of his execution it is conjectured that he was not above thirty-five years of age.

WARDLAW, HENRY, founder of the University of St Andrews, and Bishop of that See, was descended from the Wardlaws of Torry in Fife. He was the nephew of Walter Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, who in 1381 was created a Cardinal by Pope Urban VI. Having received the usual education of one intended for the church, it is supposed at the University of Paris, he was appointed, by his uncle, Rector of Kilbride, and by virtue thereof became precentor in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. He afterwards went to Avignon, and while there, was, in 1404, preferred by Pope Benedict XIII. to the vacant See of St Andrews. On his return to his native country soon after, bearing the additional title of Pope's Legate for Scotland, his first care was to reform the lives of the clergy, who had become notorious for their licentiousness and profligacy. In May 1410 Bishop Wardlaw founded a College at St Andrews, on the model of that of Paris, for teaching all manner of arts and sciences, for which, in the year following, he procured a confirmation from the Pope, having dispatched one Alexander Ogilvy for the pur-

pose. During the time he was Bishop two persons were, by his orders, burnt at the stake for heresy; the one of them, John Resby, an Englishman, in 1422, and the other, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, in 1432. Bishop Wardlaw, according to Dempster, was the author of a book, "De Reformatione Cleri et Oratio pro Reformatione conviviorum et luxus," which, however, appears to have been nothing more than a speech on the sumptuary laws of the kingdom, delivered by the Bishop in the Parliament that met at Perth in 1430. He died in the Castle of St Andrews, April 6, 1440, and was buried in the church of that city, with greater pomp than any of its predecessors had been.

WATSON, DAVID, chiefly known as the translator of Horace, was born at Brechin in 1710. He was educated at St Leonard's College, St Andrews, where he took his degrees, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Philosophy. In 1747, when the Colleges of St Leonard and St Salvador were united, he was deprived of his chair, on which he went to London, where he completed his well-known translation of Horace, which he had begun in Scotland. It was published in two volumes 8vo, with notes, and has always been highly esteemed. Owing to his habits of dissipation, he became involved in difficulties to such an extent that he sometimes wanted even the common necessaries of life. In his latter years he taught the classics to private gentlemen. He died in destitute circumstances near London, in 1756, and was buried at the expense of the parish. Besides his translation of Horace, he wrote "A Clear and Compendious History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses," for the use of schools, which was published at London in 1752.

WATSON, JAMES, an eminent printer, was born at Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant of great respectability during the reign of Charles II. In 1695 he set up a printing office at Edinburgh, but for a long time was subjected to frequent prosecutions before the Privy Council for printing, in opposition to a patent granted to a Mr Anderson some years previously, whereby the latter claimed the exclusive privilege of exercising the art of a printer in the metropolis. At length, in 1711, he obtained, in conjunction with a Mr Freebairn, a patent from Queen Anne, and various learned works, much admired for their elegant typography, issued from their press. Previous to this, in 1706, he had published "A Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Poems," and in 1713 appeared his "History of the Art of Printing" with his "Specimens of Types," prefixed, a curious little volume, which is now very scarce. In 1715 he issued an octavo and a quarto edition of the Bible, both of which have been much commended for their beauty. He died at Edinburgh, September 24, 1722.

WATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., an elegant historian, was born at St Andrews about 1730. He was the son of an apothecary of that town, who was also a brewer. He received his education at the school and University of his native place, and also entered on the study of divinity; but a strong desire of improving himself in every branch of human knowledge, under the most eminent professors, induced him to remove first to the University of Glasgow, and afterwards to that of Edinburgh. His ardour in the pursuit of learning led him to study eight hours every day, a rule which he observed throughout his life. Having applied himself, with great industry, to acquiring a knowledge of the principles of philosophical or universal grammar, he prepared a course of lectures on style and language, and also one on rhetoric, both of which he delivered at Edinburgh, and on this occasion he secured the countenance, approbation, and friendship of Lord Kames, Mr Hume, and other eminent men of that day. About this time he was licensed to preach; and a vacancy having occurred in one

of the churches of St Andrews, he offered himself a candidate for it, but was disappointed. Soon after, however, on the retirement of Mr Rymer, he obtained the Professorship of Logic in St Salvador's College, to which was added, by patent from the Crown, that of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. On the death of Principal Tullidelph, in November 1777, he was appointed, through the influence of the Earl of Kinnoul, Principal of the College, and at the same time presented to the church and parish of St Leonard. He had previously received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr Watson wrote the "History of Philip II. of Spain," published in 1777, which obtained for him a considerable degree of literary reputation. He had finished the first four books of a "History of the Reign of Philip III.," when he died, March 31, 1781. The work was completed, by the addition of two more books, by Dr William Thomson, and published in 1783. Dr Watson married a lady of singular beauty and virtue, the daughter of Dr Shaw, Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, by whom he had five daughters, who survived him.

WATT, JAMES, a celebrated natural philosopher and civil engineer, the great improver of the steam-engine, was born at Greenock, January 19, 1736. His great-grandfather, a farmer of Aberdeenshire, was killed in one of Montrose's battles, when his property, being forfeited, was lost to the family. The son of this man, Thomas Watt, established himself in Greenock as a teacher of mathematics and the elements of navigation, and was Baron Bailie of the Burgh of Barony of Crawford's Dyke. He had two sons, the elder, John, a teacher of mathematics and surveyor in Glasgow, died in 1737, at the age of fifty, leaving "A Survey of the River Clyde, from Glasgow to the Point of Toward," which was published by his brother several years afterwards. The younger son, James, the father of the celebrated engineer, was a builder and merchant in Greenock, of which town he was for a quarter of a century Councillor, Treasurer, and one of the Magistrates. He died at the age of 84, in 1782.

James Watt, the subject of this notice, was the eldest and only surviving child of the latter, his brother, John Watt, a youth of promising abilities, being lost at sea soon after he came of age. He received his first instructions in reading from his mother, whose name was Agnes Muirhead, whilst his father taught him writing and arithmetic. He was afterwards placed at the elementary public school of Greenock, but the delicacy of his health interfered with his regular attendance on the classes, and for the greater part of his time he was confined to his chamber, where he devoted himself to unassisted study. He early displayed a partiality for mechanics, and while still a mere boy, his attention began to be attracted to the great power of steam, as the following interesting anecdote will show:—His aunt, Mrs Muirhead, sitting with him one evening at the tea-table, said, "James, I never saw such an idle boy! Take a book, or employ yourself usefully; for the last half hour you have not spoken a word, but taken off the lid of that kettle and put it on again, holding now a cup and now a silver spoon over the steam, watching how it rises from the spout, and catching and counting the drops of water." It appears that when thus reproved, his active mind was engaged in investigating the condensation by steam. We are told that he prosecuted almost every branch of science with equal success, and especially took so much interest in reading books on medicine and surgery, that he was one day detected conveying into his room the head of a child which had died of some obscure disease, that he might take occasion to dissect it.

In 1755, while only eighteen years old, a desire for improvement in mechanical art induced him to go to

London, where he placed himself under the tuition of Mr John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch Lane, Cornhill. At the end of a year, however, ill health compelled him to return to Greenock. He now pursued his studies and occupations without more instruction, and in 1757 settled in Glasgow as a maker of mathematical instruments. Meeting with opposition from some of the corporations, on account of his supposed infringement of their privileges, the professors of the University took him under their protection, and gave him an apartment and premises for carrying on his business within their precincts, with the title of mathematical instrument maker to the University. His principal friends on the occasion were Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations;" Dr Black, the celebrated discoverer of latent heat; Robert Simson, the eminent mathematician; and Dr Dick, Professor of Natural Philosophy. During his residence in the University, which lasted six years, his shop became a kind of academy, whither the most eminent men of Glasgow resorted, to discuss difficult questions of art, science, and literature. As a proof of his extraordinary ingenuity, it is related of him that, although totally insensible to the charms of music, and not able to distinguish one note from another, he undertook the building of an organ, and completed an instrument which exhibited important improvements in the mechanical details, in the regulators, and in the manner of measuring the force of the wind, and one, too, which showed no deficiency in its powers of harmony.

In 1763 he removed into the town previous to his marriage to his maternal cousin, Miss Miller, which took place in the summer of the following year. Having directed much of his attention to the improvement of the steam-engine, about 1761 or 1762 he tried some experiments on the force of steam in a Papin's Digester, and had worked with strong steam a small model of his own construction, but its imperfections prevented him at the time from proceeding with it farther. In the winter of 1763–4 he was employed by Professor Anderson, who then filled the Chair of Natural Philosophy, to put in order a working model of a steam-engine upon Newcomen's construction, which was used to instruct the students at College. The general practice at that period was to condense the steam in the same cylinder in which the piston works, but this cylinder being of cast-iron, was, at every stroke, cooled nearly down to the temperature of the water employed to condense the steam, which caused a great quantity of heat to be wasted in again giving the cylinder the necessary temperature. After many trials, the fortunate thought occurred to him of saving all the waste of heat and fuel, by condensing the steam in a separate vessel, exhausted of air, and kept cool by injection, between which and the cylinder a communication was to be opened every time steam was to be condensed, while the cylinder itself was to be kept constantly hot; and having at last perfected this great improvement, a model was constructed, and the experiments made with it placed the correctness of the theory and the advantages of the invention beyond the possibility of doubt. This model has been ever since preserved among the apparatus of the Glasgow University. In the course of these trials he ascertained the exact proportion between water and steam, and also the quantity of water which the heat disengaged by condensing steam would elevate to the boiling point. On mentioning this discovery to Dr Black, that eminent philosopher explained to him his doctrine of latent heat, to the support of which Mr Watt had afterwards the satisfaction of contributing his experiments.

From about the beginning of 1765, when his grand invention was completed, his mind was almost exclusive-

ly directed to contriving the machinery for executing it upon a large scale, but the want of funds prevented him from carrying out his design for nearly two years. At length, Dr Roebuck, who had a short time previously commenced his great establishment of the Carron Iron Works, agreed to enter into the speculation upon being admitted to two-thirds of the invention. An engine, upon a large scale, was accordingly constructed by Mr Watt at Kinneil, near Borrowstounness, where Dr Roebuck then resided, and the trials made with it confirmed all his anticipations. The pecuniary difficulties, however, in which the Doctor became involved, and the increasing engagements of Mr Watt in another employment, interrupted and delayed for a time the farther progress of the invention.

Having relinquished the business of a mathematical instrument maker, and commenced civil engineer, Mr Watt was, in 1767, employed to make a survey for a Junction Canal between the Forth and Clyde, by what was called the Lomond passage, but the bill for it was lost in Parliament. He then undertook a survey for the Monkland Canal, which was executed under his superintendence; also for the projected Canal between Perth and Forfar, as well as for the Crinan Canal, which was subsequently executed under the superintendence of Rennie. Many projects of a similar kind continued to occupy his attention till 1773, and surveys, plans, and estimates, were successively undertaken by him for improvements in the harbours of Ayr, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock; the deepening of the Clyde, the improving the navigation of the rivers Forth and Devon, and the Water of Leven; the making of a canal from Machrihanish Bay to Campbeltown, and of another between the Grand Canal and the harbour of Borrowstounness; and the building of bridges at Hamilton, Rutherglen, &c. He also surveyed the district of the Caledonian Canal, upon which he made a report, with plans and sections, which were of great use to Mr Telford, who afterwards executed it upon a larger scale than was at that time proposed. In these surveys he made use of a new micrometer, and a machine for drawing in perspective, which he had himself invented to facilitate his operations.

In 1769 he had secured by patent his improvements for saving steam and fuel in steam-engines, and having subsequently induced Dr Roebuck, for certain considerations, to transfer his interest in the patent to Mr Mathew Boulton of Soho, near Birmingham, about the beginning of 1774 he entered into partnership with that gentleman, and in consequence removed to Birmingham. In the latter part of 1773 he had been deprived by death of his first wife, who left him a son and a daughter; and, a few years after, married, for his second wife, Miss MacGrigor, the daughter of an old friend at Glasgow.

An Act of Parliament having been obtained for an extension of his patent for twenty-five years, Messrs Watt and Boulton commenced at Soho the making of steam-engines for draining mines, then the only purpose for which these engines were employed. They began by erecting an engine at Soho, and showing it to all those engaged in mining, and they granted licences to miners to make and use their engines, on condition of receiving, as remuneration, the third part of the value of the coal saved by the use of each of their machines. The new engines speedily came into general use in the mining districts, and especially in Cornwall. Not content with what he had already done in constructing the separate condenser, Mr Watt proceeded with his inventions, and in the course of a few years introduced further improvements in the steam-engine, all of which he secured by successive patents in 1781, 1782, 1784, and 1785, including, among other discoveries, the rotatory motion of the sun and planet

wheels, the expansive principle, the double engine, the parallel motion, and the smokeless furnace. The application of the centrifugal regulating force of "the governor" was another of his great practical improvements; and the perfection given to the rotative engine soon led to its general application for imparting motion to almost every species of mill-work and machinery. A portion, however, of the persons engaged in the mining interest, who had agreed to pay one-third of the saving in fuel arising from the use of the improved steam-engine, having, on various pretexts, withheld the remuneration to which Boulton and Watt were entitled, the latter were compelled to have recourse to law for their patent-dues, and they ultimately gained the various expensive processes which they had been forced to carry on during the seven years between 1792 and 1799. Several piracies were also committed on their patent rights, all of which, however, by their vigorous proceedings, were frustrated.

In 1780 Mr Watt obtained a patent for a letter-copying machine of his own invention; and in April 1783, in a letter to Dr Priestley, he communicated his important discovery of the composition of water, which M. Arago styles "the greatest and most prolific discovery of modern chemistry." His letter, embodied in one to M. de Luc, was read before the Royal Society, and published in their Transactions for 1784. In the latter year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the year following of that of London, and in 1787 he was chosen a Corresponding Member of the Batavian Society.

Towards the end of 1786 Mr Watt and his partner, at the solicitation of the French Government, went to Paris to improve the mode of raising water at Marly. On this occasion, among other eminent Frenchmen, he met Berthollet the chemist, who had just discovered the bleaching properties of chlorine. This discovery he handsomely communicated to Watt, who obtained permission to impart it to his father-in-law, Mr MacGrigor, who then carried on an extensive bleaching establishment near Glasgow. He not only gave directions for the construction of the proper vessels and machinery, but soon afterwards superintended the first trials, all of which were successful, and he had thus the merit of being the first to introduce this valuable improvement into Britain.

In 1800, on the expiration of his patent, he withdrew from the Soho establishment with an ample fortune, and was succeeded in the business by his two sons, the younger of whom, Gregory Watt, who had distinguished himself by his literary talents, and was the author of a paper on basalt in the Philosophical Transactions, died in 1804, at the age of 27. A great portion of his leisure time continued still to be devoted to chemical science; and to the Treatise on Pneumatic Medicine by Dr Beddoes, he contributed a paper on the medical qualities and application of factitious airs. In 1806 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and in 1814 he was elected one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French National Institute. In 1809 the Glasgow Water Company solicited his aid to enable them to convey water across the Clyde from a well on the opposite side, which afforded a neutral filter, when he formed a flexible main, with ball and socket joints, to be laid across the bottom of the river,—an idea he derived from the structure of a lobster's tail, and the design was executed with complete success. In 1811, the Board of Admiralty voted him their thanks for his advice respecting the formation of the Docks then constructing at Sheerness.

Towards the end of his life, Mr Watt was engaged in the construction of a machine for taking copies of pieces of sculpture. Though he did not live to perfect this ingenious in-

strument, it was so far advanced that several specimens were executed by it, which he distributed among his friends as "the first attempts of a young artist, just entering his 83d year!" In private life he was universally beloved for his genius, esteemed for his benevolence, and courted for the vast range of his information. His conversation was pleasing, abounding with anecdote, and highly instructive. He had read much, and was familiar with several languages. The German he learnt, that he might be able to peruse Leopold's Theatrum Machinarum in the original. He died at his residence, Heathfield, Staffordshire, August 25, 1819, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of the adjoining parochial church of Handsworth, near Birmingham, where a splendid Gothic monument has been erected to his memory by his son, Mr James Watt, with an admirable statue in marble by Chantrey. A marble statue by the same artist has also been placed in one of the halls of Glasgow College. In his native town of Greenock due homage has been paid to his name and genius by the erection of a statue and public library. In George's Square, Glasgow, is a fine bronze statue of Watt, placed upon a granite pedestal, and in Westminster Abbey stands another colossal statue of him by Chantrey, bearing an eloquent inscription by Lord Brougham.

The history of James Watt is in fact the history of the steam-engine. To enable us to draw up this memoir accurately, we consulted, in particular, the interesting biography of him by his son in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and the admirable account of Watt and his inventions by M. Arago, of the National Institute of France, an excellent translation of which was published by Tait of Edinburgh in 1839, with the celebrated Eulogium of James Watt by Lord Jeffrey, and the Historical Account of the Discovery of the Composition of Water by Lord Brougham.

WATT, Robert, M.D., the author of the "Bibliotheca Britannica," and of several medical treatises, was the son of a small farmer in the parish of Stewarton, Ayrshire, where he was born in May 1774. His early life was mostly spent in the humble capacity of a ploughboy or farm servant, and at one period he joined his brother in the business of a country wright and cabinetmaker, but this employment not suiting him, he soon quitted it. Being anxious to obtain an academical education, he saved for the purpose as much of his earnings as he could spare, and at his leisure hours applied himself to the acquirement of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1793, at the age of eighteen, he matriculated in the Glasgow College, and attended the successive classes in the University till the year 1797. During the summer recesses he supported himself by teaching, first as a private tutor; but, latterly, he took up a school in the parish of Symington, in Ayrshire. His views were at first directed towards the church, but after attending two sessions at the Divinity Hall, he preferred following the medical profession, and in consequence removed to Edinburgh, where he passed through the usual course of medical study. In 1799, after being licensed by the Faculty of Physcians and Surgeons of Glasgow, he settled as a surgeon in Paisley, and soon attained great popularity in his profession. Finding his practice increasing, he assumed as partner and assistant Mr James Muir, who had been his fellow-student in Edinburgh. While he resided at Paisley, he composed various works on medicine, but the only one he then published was entitled "Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c.; with Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in General," which appeared in 1808. In 1810 he removed to Glasgow, previous to which he had received, from the University of Aberdeen, the degree of M.D., and had been elected a Member

of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. Besides practising as a physician, he commenced delivering lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in that city. His lecture-room was numerously attended, and, with a view to the benefit of his pupils, he formed a valuable library of medical books, comprising all the useful and popular works on medicine, with many scarce and high priced volumes. Of this library he published a Catalogue in 1812, with "An Address to Medical Students on the best Method of Prosecuting their Studies." He also drew out an index of the various subjects which the volumes embraced, the great utility of which to himself and his students led him to commence the preparation of one upon a more comprehensive scale, intended to comprise all the medical works which had been printed in the British dominions. He subsequently extended the original plan, by including works on law, and latterly works on divinity and miscellaneous subjects, with all foreign publications of merit, and the various Continental editions of the classics; and this was the origin of his celebrated publication, "The Bibliotheca Britannica."

In 1813 he published a "Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough," to which was subjoined "An Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the Principal Diseases of Children, and the numbers who have Died under Ten Years of Age in Glasgow, during the last Thirty Years." In 1814 he issued, anonymously, a small volume, entitled "Rules of Life, with Reflections on the Manners and Dispositions of Mankind; "being a number of apophthegms and short sentences, original and selected. He also contributed some interesting papers to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, and other scientific publications. He was a member of various literary and medical societies, of several of which he was president, and was elected Physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow. In 1817 he was obliged, from bad health, to discontinue altogether his professional pursuits. He had, by this time, brought his great work, "The Bibliotheca Britannica," to a very considerable state of forwardness; and being anxious for its completion, he retired with his family to a small country house about two miles from Glasgow, engaged several young men as assistants, among whom were the late William Motherwell, and Mr Alexander Whitelaw, editor of "The Casquet," the "Republic of Letters," and other works, and devoted himself exclusively to the compilation. He was making great progress with the work, when a stomachic disorder, to which he had been long subject, gradually gained upon him, and compelled him to discontinue all personal labour. After an afflicting illness of several months' duration, he died, March 12, 1819, aged only 45, and was interred in the Glasgow High Church burying-ground. He married, while in Paisley, Miss Burns, the daughter of a farmer in his father's neighbourhood, by whom he had nine children. At his death, the publication of the "Bibliotheca" devolved upon his two eldest sons. John, the elder of the two, died in 1821, at the age of twenty; James, his brother, lived to see the work completed, but died in 1829. The printing of the "Bibliotheca" was finished in 1824, in four large quarto volumes, two being devoted to authors, and two to subjects. Messrs Archibald Constable and Co. of Edinburgh entered into engagements for the work, having purchased it for L.2000, but owing to their failure, we are told, the author's family never derived any benefit from the publication.

WAUCHOPE, George, a Scotsman by birth, was Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Caen in 1595. He was author of a Tract, "De Veteri Populo Romano," and

"Observationes ex Historiis Romanis et omnium Gentium."

WAUGH, ALEXANDER, D. D., an eminent divine of the United Secession Church, and one of the founders of the London Missionary Society, the son of a small farmer, was born August 16, 1754, at East Gordon, in the parish of Gordon, Berwickshire. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of Gordon, and afterwards studied Latin and Greek at the school of Earlston. In 1770 he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where, for four sessions, he attended the classes in philosophy and the learned languages. In August 1774 he commenced the study of divinity under the Rev. John Brown of Haddington; and three years afterwards he attended for one session the Moral Philosophy and Divinity classes in Marischal College, Aberdeen, under Drs Beattie and Campbell. In 1778 he took his degree of M.A., and, June 28, 1779, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Secession Presbytery of Edinburgh at Dunse. Two months thereafter, he was selected by the Presbytery to supply the Secession congregation of Wells Street, London, which had become vacant by the death of the Rev. Archibald Hall. After performing this duty for about ten weeks he returned to Scotland, and having received a unanimous call from the congregation of Newton, he was, August 30, 1780, formally inducted to that charge. In the spring of the following year he received a call from the congregation in Wells Street, London, which he declined; and, in May 1781, the call was carried before the Synod at Edinburgh, when it was decided that he should remain at Newton. Two other calls from the same congregation were subsequently brought under the consideration of the Synod, the last of which was sustained, March 19, 1782; and he was admitted to his new charge by the Secession Presbytery of Edinburgh on the 30th of the following May. In June he commenced his ministry in London, where he became exceedingly popular, both as a preacher, and on account of the active part which he took in promoting the interests of the London Missionary and Bible Societies, and of many of the religious and charitable institutions of the metropolis. In 1815 he received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen. He died December 14, 1827, in the 74th year of his age, and the 45th of his ministry in London. His congregation, besides defraying his funeral expenses, and securing an annuity to his widow, erected to his memory an elegant tablet of marble, with a suitable inscription, in their chapel in Wells Street. An interesting memoir of his life, with selections from his epistolary correspondence, pulpit recollections, &c. by the Rev. James Hay, Kinross, and the Rev. Dr Belfrage, Falkirk, was published at London in 1830.

WEBSTER, ALEXANDER, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in Edinburgh in 1707, being the son of the Rev. James Webster, who had suffered in the persecuting times of the Stuarts, and was afterwards minister of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, and author of a small volume of communion sermons published in 1705. He studied at the university of his native city, and discovered an early predilection for mathematical learning. After attending the Divinity Hall, he was licensed to preach, and, in 1733, was ordained minister of the parish of Culross, in Perthshire, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and piety, and by the faithful and laborious discharge of his pastoral duties. In June 1737 he was translated to the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, and soon became one of the most popular men of his time in the metropolis. Eleven days after his settlement there, he married Mary Erskine, a young lady of fortune, daughter of Colonel John Erskine, and nearly related to the noble family of Dundonald. The following cu-

rious anecdote is related of the way in which this union originated. During Dr Webster's residence at Culross, he was requested by a friend to procure for him the good graces of Miss Erskine, who then resided at Valleyfield, within his parish; and, accordingly, on several occasions, he urged his friend's suit with all his eloquence, but without effect. At length, wearied with his importunities in favour of another, and at the same time prepossessed by his own figure and accomplishments, the lady archly hinted to him, that "he would come better speed if he spoke for himself." He did so, and was accepted. Shortly after his removal to Edinburgh, with the assistance of Dr Wallace, he matured his scheme of a perpetual fund for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, which his singular powers of arithmetical calculation enabled him, by apportioning the rates, &c. to bring to a sure and practical bearing. After being submitted to the General Assembly, the scheme was finally established by Act of Parliament. In 1745, when Edinburgh was taken possession of by the rebels, Dr Webster exhibited a striking proof of his firmness and intrepidity of character, by remaining in the city, and employing his great influence and vigorous eloquence in retaining the minds of the people in their loyalty to the House of Hanover. In 1753 he published a Sermon preached at the opening of the General Assembly in that year, entitled "Zeal for the Civil and Religious Interests of Mankind recommended." In 1755 he drew up, for the information of Government, an account of the number of people in Scotland. He died, after a short illness, January 25, 1784, in the 76th year of his age.

Dr Webster was celebrated in his day for his wit and social qualities, and many amusing stories are still told of his fondness for claret. He had some pretensions to the character of a poet; and Pinkerton, in the second volume of his Select Scotish Ballads, has printed an amatory piece of his, which, in elegance and warmth, has been said to rival even the effusions of Catullus. It was written in allusion to his marriage with Miss Erskine, and printed without his name. By this lady, who died in November 1766, he had six sons and a daughter; one of the former, Colonel Webster, fell in the American War.

WEBSTER, James, an enterprising traveller, was the fifth son of the Rev. John Webster, minister of the parish of Inverarity, Forfarshire, where he was born, November 7, 1802. He was sent to the parish school till he was five years of age, when he lost his father, on which his mother, with a family of seven other sons and three daughters, went to reside with her father, the Rev. Patrick Bryce, minister of Carmylie, in the same county. After being for some time at school in Carmylie, he was sent to the academy at Montrose, where he became remarkable for his diligent application. In 1816 he was enrolled a student of the University of St Andrews, and having obtained one of the highest bursaries, he generously relinquished his claim to it, that it might be bestowed on a poorer scholar. While attending the College classes he distinguished himself by his attachment to literature, and by the extent of his acquirements; and, at the close of the session 1818, obtained the principal medal for his proficiency in mathematics. Being destined for the profession of the law, in 1820 he attended the law classes at Edinburgh, with the intention of passing advocate before the Scotish Courts; but, in June 1823, he removed to London, and entered himself a student of the Inner Temple. After keeping the usual terms of probation, he went to the Continent, with the view of spending a year in visiting different countries before being called to the bar. But, after residing for some time in France and Italy, and

visiting his brother at Malta, he wished to extend his researches beyond Europe, and accordingly departed for Egypt, where, for many months, he prosecuted his investigations with unshrinking courage and unwearied zeal. With a fellow-traveller, a young architect, named Newnham, he proceeded to the deserts of Horeb and Sinai, and, after ascending the Holy Mount from which the Ten Commandments were delivered, the two travellers returned to Cairo, where they had hired a small house. There Webster was taken suddenly ill with fever, brought on through his great fatigue, and, after an illness of three days, he died, August 1, 1828, at the age of 26. He lies interred in the Greek burying-ground, without the city walls. The result of his observations and inquiries, in the different countries which he had visited, appeared in a posthumous publication, entitled "Travels through the Crimea, Turkey, and Egypt," &c. two vols. 8vo, London, 1830.

WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, first Earl of Rosslyn, a distinguished lawyer, eldest son of Peter Wedderburn, Lord Chesterhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, was born in East Lothian, February 13, 1733. His great-grandfather, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, descended from an old family in Forfarshire, was an eminent lawyer and judge during the reign of Charles II. Young Wedderburn was educated for the law in Scotland, and was admitted advocate at the early age of nineteen. He soon obtained a respectable share of practice, but having gained a cause in which the celebrated Lockhart was the opposing counsel, that eminent barrister, in his chagrin at being defeated, styled him "a presumptuous boy." The young advocate's reply was so very sarcastic, that it called down upon him a severe rebuke from one of the judges, on which Wedderburn indignantly threw off his gown, and declared that he would never again plead in a place where he was subjected to insult. Removing to London, in May 1753, he entered himself a member of the Inner Temple, by which Society he was called to the English bar in 1757, and became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in 1763. He rapidly acquired reputation and practice, and was eminently successful as counsel for the celebrated Lord Clive. In 1768–9 he was one of the barristers engaged in the great Douglas cause, and his eloquent pleading on this occasion not only attracted the favourable notice of Lord Camden, but secured for him the friendship and patronage of the Earls of Bute and Mansfield. He was subsequently called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, and obtained the rank of King's Counsel; and, in January 1771, he was appointed Solicitor-General. In June 1773 he was made Attorney-General. The year following, the offensive nature of his language towards Franklin, when arguing before the Privy Council on American affairs, drew upon him, at the time, some severe though well-merited censure. He first sat in Parliament as member for the Inverary district of burghs; in 1774 he was chosen both for Castle Rising and Oakhampton, but preferred the latter; and, in 1778, he was elected for Bishop's Castle. In June 1780 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester. In April 1783 he united with Lord North in forming the celebrated coalition ministry, in which he held the appointment of first Commissioner for keeping the Great Seal. On its dissolution he was thrown out of office, and joined the opposition under Mr Fox; but in January 1793, under the alarm produced by the French Revolution, with many others, he gave in his accession to Pitt's administration, when he succeeded Lord Thurlow as Lord High Chancellor. He retired from that elevated office

in April 1801, when he was created Earl of Rosslyn, with remainder to his nephew, Sir James Sinclair Erskine of Alva, having no children of his own, although he had been twice married. He died at Bayles, in Berkshire, January 3, 1805, and was interred in St Paul's Cathedral. Lord Rosslyn was an able lawyer, and an eloquent speaker, and "appeared," says Sir Egerton Bridges, "to be a man of subtle and plausible, rather than solid talents. His ambition was great, and his desire of office unlimited. He could argue with great ingenuity on either side, so that it was difficult to anticipate his future by his past opinions. These qualities made him a valuable partizan, and a useful and efficient member of any administration." In 1755 he contributed to the first Edinburgh Review, Critiques on Barclay's Greek Grammar, the Decisions of the Court of Session, and the Abridgment of the Public Statutes; and in 1793 he published a Treatise on the Management of Prisons. He was also the author of a Treatise on the English Poor Laws, addressed to a Yorkshire Clergyman.

WEDDERBURN, DAVID, a learned poet of the seventeenth century, is supposed to have been born about 1570. If not a native of Aberdeen, he appears to have been educated there, studying either at King's or Marischal College, which was founded in 1593. In 1602, he and Mr Thomas Reid, afterwards Latin Secretary to James VI., were appointed, after a strict and lengthened examination, conjunct masters of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, then vacant by the death of Thomas Cargill, author of a forgotten Treatise on the Gowrie Conspiracy. Early in the following year, Wedderburn attended before the Town Council, and, after stating it to be his intention to enter on the ministry, requested permission to resign his office, which was granted; but he does not seem to have carried his design into execution, as he resumed his old situation in the Grammar School the same year. In 1614, on the death of Gilbert Gray, Principal of Marischal College, Wedderburn was appointed to teach the high class in the University. In 1617 he published two Latin poems on the King's visit to Scotland in that year; which, with five more of his pieces, were reprinted in the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum." For one of these, written at the request of the magistrates, he received a donation of fifty merks. In 1619 he was appointed to teach a lesson in Humanity once a week to the students of Marischal College, and also to compose in Latin, both in prose and verse, an Essay on the common affairs of the city, for which he obtained a salary of eighty merks per annum. In 1625, a poem which he wrote on the death of James VI., was printed in quarto, by Edward Raban, at Aberdeen, and is now very rare. In 1630 he received from the magistrates a reward of L.100 Scots for a new Grammar, which he had completed for the use of his pupils, and "ane hundredth pundis moe," to defray his expenses into Edinburgh, to obtain the licence of the Privy Council for the printing of the same. In 1640, in consequence of his bodily infirmities, he was allowed to retire from the rectorship of the Grammar School, on a pension of two hundred merks annually. In 1641, on the death of his "old friend," Dr Arthur Johnston, he published, at Aberdeen, Six Elegies, under the title of "Sub Obitum Viri Clarissimi et Carissimi, D. Arcturi Jonstoni, Medicii Regii, Davidis Wedderburni Suspiria;" reprinted by the notorious Lauder, in 1731, in the "Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ." In 1643 Wedderburn published, at Aberdeen, "Meditationum Campestrium, seu Epigramatum Moralium, Centuriæ Duæ," and, in 1644, "Centuria Tertia." He wrote also numerous commendatory poems and elegiac verses. The precise date of his death has not been ascertained. In 1664 his brother, Alexander, published, at Aber-

deen, a posthumous work, being Commentaries on Persius. "Wedderburn," says Dr Young, "is not so generally known as a commentator as one of the Latin poets; but his posthumous edition of Persius, which, by the care of his brother, Alexander, was published at Amsterdam, ought to have secured him a respectable place among our philologers." It is probable that he died a few years before the publication of this work.

WEDDERBURN, JAMES, a poet of the sixteenth century, and an early friend of the Reformation, was born in Dundee about 1500. Three of his poems are inserted with his name in the Bannatyne Manuscript. He was the principal author of the celebrated "Buike of Godlie and Spirituall Sangs, collected out of sundrie Parts of Scripture, with sundrie of uther Ballates, changed out of Profane Sangs, for avoyding of Sinne and Harlotrie," composed before 1549, in which it is supposed he was assisted by his two brothers, one of whom was Vicar of Dundee. Calderwood, in his manuscript "Historie of the Kirk," dated in 1560, now printing for the Wodrow Society, says, that "he turned the tunes and tenor of many profane ballads into godlie songs and hymns, which were called the Psalms of Dundee; whereby he stirred up the affections of many" in favour of the new religion. James Wedderburn also wrote two plays in the Scotish language, with the view of exposing the corruptions of the Romish Church, which were acted at Dundee in 1540. "In a tragedy," says Calderwood, "on the beheading of John the Baptist, he treated the corruptions of religion severely; and in a comedy—'The History of Dionysius the Tyrant,' he likewise attacked the Papists, which were both performed at Dundee." He counterfeited also the "conjuring of a ghaist." Wedderburn ultimately went to England, where he died in 1564 or 1565. In the Harleian Catalogue, the authorship of "The Complaynt of Scotland," published at St Andrews in 1548, is ascribed to him. It has also been attributed to Sir James Inglis and Sir David Lindsay.

WELCH, JOHN, a distinguished divine of the seventeenth century, son of the proprietor of the estate of Colliestoun, in Nithsdale, was born about 1570. In early life, we are told, he indulged in the most profligate practices, and his conduct proved a source of grief to all his relations. Being of a bold and adventurous disposition, he would not submit to the restraints imposed on him at school, but, quitting his father's house, joined himself to a band of Border thieves, and lived for a while entirely by plunder. After some time, however, disgusted with that infamous mode of life, he resolved to abandon it; and, through the good offices of Mrs Forsyth, an aunt of his own, residing in Dumfries, he was reconciled to his father, and restored to his home, thoroughly reformed from all his evil courses. Having directed his views towards the ministry, his father, at his own earnest request, sent him to College, where he acquired the high approbation of his teachers for his application and proficiency. After being licensed to preach the gospel, he was invited, before he had reached his twentieth year, to the town of Selkirk, where he was ordained minister; and his heart being in his work, he showed himself to be active and indefatigable in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He preached publicly once every day, besides devoting seven or eight hours to private prayer, and also spent much of his time in visiting and catechising his people. His fidelity and zeal, however, soon rendered him an object of jealousy and hatred to many under his charge, and caused him to be disliked even by the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. Finding himself uncomfortably situated at Selkirk, he accepted a call from Kirkcudbright, where, however, he did not remain long, but, in 1590, removed to Ayr, on an invitation from that town. At the commencement of his mini-

stry there, the inhabitants were in such an irreligious state, and entertained such an aversion to the clerical character, that he had considerable difficulty, at first, in obtaining even a house to live in, and was obliged to avail himself of the kindness of a pious and respectable merchant of the town, of the name of Stewart, who hospitably offered him accommodation under his roof. At that period, the town of Ayr was the scene of almost constant tumult and contention between the different opposing factions into which the inhabitants were divided, so that it was often dangerous for any one to walk through the streets. Mr Welch used his utmost exertions to put an end to the unseemly feuds that disgraced the town; and, on such occasions, protecting his head with a helmet or steel cap, he rushed boldly in between the combatants, and separated them as they fought. When he had succeeded in restoring order, he caused a table to be covered in the street, at which the parties were invited to exhibit a proof of their complete reconciliation by eating and drinking together. This interesting ceremony usually began with prayer, and ended with praise and thanksgiving. By means such as these, and by his pious admonitions and example, he soon restored peace and harmony to the inhabitants, and acquired for himself their love, attachment, and esteem. His success as minister of the town was most encouraging, so that many years after, Mr Dickson of Irvine, himself an able and efficient minister, was accustomed to say, when congratulated on the success of his ministry, that "the grape-gleanings in Ayr, in Mr Welch's time, were far above the vintage of Irvine in his own." He continued, with increased fervour, his private devotional exercises, and while he resided in Ayr, would often resort to the parish church, situated at some distance from the town, where he spent whole nights in prayer.

The arbitrary proceedings of James VI., in reference to the church, put an end to Mr Welch's career of usefulness in Ayr, and, finally, led to his exile from the kingdom. The General Assembly, which convened at Holyroodhouse in 1602, fixed their next meeting, with the King's consent, at Aberdeen, on the last Tuesday of July 1604. Resolving, however, to suppress that Court, James, previous to the day appointed, issued a decree prohibiting the meeting of the Assembly for that year. In consequence of this prohibition, the moderator of the former Assembly, Mr Patrick Galloway, addressed a letter to the Presbyteries, appointing the Assembly to meet at Aberdeen on the first Tuesday of July in the year following, viz. 1605. In spite of another decree from the King, again prohibiting the meeting of the Assembly, a number of faithful ministers, delegates from Synods, assembled at Aberdeen on the day named, when they merely constituted the Assembly, and appointed a day for its next meeting. Being charged by Lauriestoun, the King's Commissioner, to dissolve, they immediately obeyed; but the Commissioner having antedated the charge, several of the leading members were, within a month after, thrown into prison. Although Mr Welch was not one of those present on the precise day of the meeting, it was known that he had gone to Aberdeen, and had declared his concurrence in what his brethren had done, and he was therefore imprisoned with the rest, first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Blackness. He and five of his brethren, on being called before the Privy Council, declined that Court as incompetent to judge in the case; and they were in consequence indicted to stand their trial for treason at Linlithgow, when, owing to the unjust and illegal proceedings of the Crown officers, the jury, by a majority of three, returned a verdict against them of guilty, and they were condemned to death. Afraid, however, of carrying matters to this extremity,

James commuted the sentence into banishment from the realm; and, November 7, 1606, Mr Welch, accompanied by his wife, and the other condemned ministers, set sail from Leith. Although the hour of their embarkation was two o'clock in the morning, a great number of persons assembled to bid them farewell; and, before their departure, they engaged in prayer, and joined in singing the twenty-third Psalm.

On his arrival at Bordeaux, Mr Welch applied himself without delay to learn the language, which, in fourteen weeks, he acquired such a knowledge of as to be able to preach in French, and not long after he obtained a call from a Protestant congregation at Nerac. This was followed, in a short time, by an invitation to St Jean d'Angely, a fortified town of considerable size in Lower Charente, where he laboured with much acceptance for nearly sixteen years. During his residence there, his courage and strength of character were shown on a very remarkable occasion. Louis XIII. having gone to war with his Protestant subjects, laid siege to St Jean d'Angely; the citizens of which were much encouraged in their defence of the town by Mr Welch, who not only exhorted them to make a vigorous resistance, but took his place on the walls of the city, and assisted in serving the guns. The King was at last compelled to offer terms of peace, and, when the town capitulated, Mr Welch continued to preach as usual. This coming to the ears of Louis, he sent the Duke d'Espernon to bring him into his presence. When the Duke arrived with his guard at the church in which Mr Welch was at the moment preaching, the latter called out from the pulpit for a seat to be brought to the Duke, that he might hear the word of God. The Duke, instead of interrupting him, sat down, and with the utmost gravity and attention heard the sermon to an end. He then intimated to Mr Welch that he must accompany him to the King, a mandate which he willingly obeyed. On being brought into the presence of his Majesty, he knelt down and silently prayed for wisdom and assistance. The King angrily demanded of him, how he had dared to preach where he was, since it was against the laws of France for any man to preach within the verge of the Court. Mr Welch answered, with his characteristic boldness, "Sir, if you did right, you would come and hear me preach, and make all France hear me likewise; for I preach not as those men you are accustomed to hear. First, I preach that you must be saved by the death and merits of Jesus Christ, and not your own; and I am sure your conscience tells you that your good works will never merit Heaven. Next, I preach that, as you are King of France, there is no man on earth above you; but these men whom you hear subject you to the Pope of Rome, which I will never do."—"Very well," replied Louis, gratified with this last remark, "you shall be my minister;" and dismissed him with an assurance of his protection.

On the renewal of the war in 1621, St Jean d'Angely was again besieged by Louis, who issued express orders that the house of Mr Welch should be protected; and, on the capture of the town, horses and waggons were provided to transport him and his family to Rochelle, as a place of safety. Owing to declining health, Mr Welch soon after solicited permission to return to England, which was granted, and he arrived in London in 1622. Anxious, however, to have the benefit of his native air, he applied to James, through his friends, to be allowed to revisit Scotland; but the King, dreading his influence, absolutely refused his consent; alleging that he would never be able to establish his favourite system of Prelacy in Scotland, if Mr Welch returned thither. He even refused him permission to preach in London, till he was informed that he was in the last stage of illness, and could not long survive, when he grant-

ed him liberty to do so. The dying preacher no sooner heard that all restriction was removed, than, enfeebled as he was, he embraced the opportunity, and, obtaining access to a pulpit, he preached with all his former fervour and animation. On the conclusion of his discourse he retired to his chamber, aud within two hours expired, in the 53d year of his age. His wife, Elizabeth Knox, third daughter of the Reformer, a lady who inherited much of the intrepid and dauntless spirit of her father, died at Ayr in January 1625.

WELLWOOD, Sir Henry Moncreiff, Bart., D.D., a distinguished divine, and for half a century one of the greatest ornaments of the Church of Scotland, was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir William Moncreiff, Bart., minister of the parish of Blackford, near Stirling, where he was born in February 1750. He received his early education at the parish school of Blackford, and, being destined for the ministry, he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where, after the usual course of study, he entered the Divinity Hall. On his father's death, which took place in 1768, during his attendance at College, he was fixed upon as his successor; but, as he was yet too young to be ordained, an assistant was appointed in the meantime, and the young baronet removed to the University of Edinburgh, to complete his theological studies. In 1771 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and, August 15th of that year, was ordained minister of the church and parish of Blackford. In October 1775 he was translated to St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, one of the most populous and important charges in the metropolis. Here he soon became distinguished for his devoted zeal and fidelity in the discharge of his ministerial duties, for the mildness and benevolence of his disposition, and for his great personal worth, as well as for his genius and eloquence as a preacher. Taking from the first an active share in the business of the Church Courts, in opposition to the Moderate, then the dominant party, he soon became the leader of the Evangelical section of the Church; and, in 1785, he was unanimously elected Moderator of the General Assembly.

In 1784 he was appointed Collector of the Fund for the Widows and Children of the Clergy, and filled that important situation till his death, receiving annually, for the long period of forty-three years, the thanks of the Assembly, for the able, faithful, and affectionate manner in which he discharged the duties of the office. He was also one of the original members of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy, and by his influence and exertions contributed greatly to its success. He died, after a lingering illness, August 9, 1827, in the 78th year of his age, and 56th of his ministry. In 1773 he married his cousin, Susan, daughter of Mr James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, writer to the signet. By this lady, who died in 1826, he had several children. He lost his eldest son, William Wellwood Moncreiff, LL.D., who was advocate for the Admiralty at Malta, September 5, 1813. His second son, James, one of the Lords of Session, under the title of Lord Moncreiff, succeeded to the baronetcy, which is one of the oldest in Scotland, being conferred in 1626. His Lordship married, in 1808, the daughter of Captain Robinson, R.N.

Sir Henry's funeral sermon was preached by Dr Andrew Thomson, minister of St George's, Edinburgh, and afterwards published. In the following eloquent passages, Dr Thomson has faithfully described his public and private character:—"It was in early life that he began to take an active part in the government of our national church. The principles of ecclesiastical polity which he adopted, as soon as he entered on his public career, he adopted from full and firm conviction, and he maintained, and cherished, and avowed them to the very last. They were the very same

principles for which our forefathers had contended so nobly, which they at length succeeded in establishing, and which they bequeathed as a sacred and blood-bought legacy to their descendants. But though that circumstance gave a deep and solemn interest to them in his regard, he was attached to them on more rational and enlightened grounds. He viewed them as founded on the word of God, as essential to the rights and liberties of the Christian people, as identified with the prosperity of genuine religion, and with the real welfare and efficiency of the Establishment; and, therefore, he embraced every opportunity of inculcating and upholding them; resisted all the attempts that were made to discredit them in theory, or to violate them in practice, rejoiced when they obtained even a partial triumph over the opposition they had to encounter, and clung to them, and struggled for them, long after they were borne down by a system of force and oppression; and when, instead of the numerous and determined host that fought by his side in happier times, few and feeble, comparatively, were those who seconded his manly efforts, and held fast their own confidence; but he lived to see a better spirit returning. This revival cheered and consoled him. Fervently did he long and pray for its continuance and its spread. Nor did he neglect to employ his influence, in order to introduce pastors who would give themselves conscientiously to their Master's work, preaching to their flocks the truth as it is in Jesus, watching for souls as those that must give an account, and faithfully and fearlessly performing all the duties incumbent on them, both as ministers and as rulers in the Church.

"He stood forth from among his contemporaries, confessedly pre-eminent in strength of personal and social character. There was a magnanimity in his modes of thinking and of acting, which was as evident to the eye of observation as were the lineaments of his face and the dignity of his gait. His great and primary distinction was a clear, profound, and powerful understanding, which spurned from it all trifles, and advanced to the decision it was to give with unhesitating promptitude and determined firmness. Those who knew him best can best give witness how faithfully and habitually he embodied his knowledge, and his principles, and his hopes, as a Christian, into his life and deportment, his daily walk and conversation; how tenderly he cared for the fatherless and the widow that were so often committed to his charge; how active and assiduous he was in helping forfard deserving youth, in giving counsel and aid to the many who had recourse to him in their difficulties, and in doing good to all his brethren, with unaffected kindness, as he had opportunity; how patient and resigned amidst the severest bereavements (and of these he experienced not a few) with which Providence can visit the children of mortality; how fervent in his devotions and prayers; how diligent in his study of the sacred volume, from which he drew all his religious opinions; how correct and dignified in the whole of his personal demeanour; how engaging in the lighter play, as well as in the graver exercise of his social affections, and how ready, amidst all the attainments he had made, and all the honour he had received from men, to acknowledge the inadequacy of his services, and the sinfulness and imperfection that mingled in all his doings, and still to betake himself to the blood of sprinkling and the finished work of the Messiah, as all his refuge and as all his hope."

Sir Henry was the author of Sermons published in 1805 and 1806; a Sermon preached at the funeral of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, D.D., in 1809; Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations, with notes, which appeared in 1815; and an Account of the Life and Writ-

ings of John Erskine, D.D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh, published in 1818. He also wrote a small work on the Constitution of the Church of Scotland, which, as well as another volume of Sermons, was published posthumously.

WELWOOD, James, physician and historian, was born near Edinburgh in 1652. He studied at Glasgow, whence he removed to Holland with his parents, who, being suspected of being accessary to the assassination of Archbishop Sharp in 1679, were obliged to quit Scotland. He completed his education at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D., and returned to Britain with King William at the Revolution. Being appointed one of the Royal Physicians for Scotland, he settled at Edinburgh, where he attained high eminence in his profession, and acquired a considerable fortune. He died in 1716. He was the author of a "Vindication of the Revolution in England, anno 1688, in Five Letters betwixt him and Mr John March," published at London in 1689; also of "Memoirs of the most Material Transactions in England for the last hundred years preceding the Revolution," fourth edition, 1702, a work of considerable merit; and of an "Answer to King James' Last Declaration," published anonymously in 1693.

WHITEFOORD, Caleb, eminent in his day as a wit and satirical poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1734. He was the only son of Colonel Charles Whitefoord, of the 5th regiment of foot, third son of Sir Adam Whitefoord, Bart., of Ayrshire. At an early age he was put under the tuition of Mr Mundell, then a distinguished teacher in Edinburgh, when he made rapid progress in classical knowledge, and afterwards completed his education at the University of his native city. His father intended him for the Church, but to the clerical profession he entertained such strong objections, that the Colonel was obliged to relinquish his design. He was in consequence sent to London, and placed in the counting-house of Mr Archibald Stewart, a wine merchant in York Buildings, where he remained about four years. While in this situation his father died in Galway in Ireland, leaving the principal part of his fortune to him and his sister, Mrs Smith. Shortly after, Mr Whitefoord went to France, where he resided about two years, until he came of age. On his return to England he commenced business in the wine trade, in Craven Street, Strand, in partnership with a gentleman of the name of Brown. Possessing strong natural talents, with wit, learning, and taste, he was well fitted to shine as an author, but he had no ambition for literary distinction. All he seemed anxious about was to be admitted to the intercourse of such men as Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Garrick, Foote, and other choice spirits of that day. Having accidentally formed an acquaintance with Mr Woodfall the printer, at the solicitation of that gentleman he became a frequent contributor of short satirical pieces, both in prose and verse, to the "Public Advertiser," which attracted considerable notice for their humour and singularity. So careless, however, was he about the reputation which they brought him, that, as soon as dismissed from his pen, he took no farther concern about them, but left them exposed and deserted, till Almond and Debrett sought after, and gave them a place in that appropriate asylum, "The Foundling Hospital for Wit." He was the originator of that numerous class of whimsical conceits and pleasantries, at one time so much in vogue, under the titles of Ship News Extraordinary, Cross Readings, Errors of the Press, &c., and of course had many imitators. The shafts of his ridicule were so happily directed against the petitions, remonstrances, and grievances of Wilkes, and the other levellers of the day, that they attracted the notice of the Ministry, and he was requested by a person

high in office to write a pamphlet on the subject of the misunderstanding which then subsisted betwixt Great Britain and Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands. He declined the task himself, but recommended Dr Johnson as the ablest person for the purpose. The latter was accordingly employed, and soon after produced his celebrated publication, entitled "Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland Islands." Adam Smith used to say, that though the wits and authors heartily hated each other, they all had a regard for Mr Whitefoord. Garrick and Foote had long been at variance, but Mr Whitefoord contrived to bring them together to a dinner at his house, and so complete was the reconciliation between them, that Garrick actually lent Foote L.500 to repair his theatre in the Haymarket.

When Commissioners were appointed to meet at Paris to treat of a general peace with America, after the separation of the colonies from the mother country, Mr Whitefoord's intimacy with Mr Oswald and Dr Franklin led to his being selected for the post of Secretary to the British Commission. After the signature, on November 30, 1782, of the preliminary articles declaratory of the independence of the United States, Mr Oswald returned to London, but Mr Whitefoord remained at Paris several months longer as Secretary to Mr Fitzherbert, afterwards Lord St Helen's, the minister charged to negotiate the definitive treaties of peace. Three of these treaties are in the handwriting of Mr Whitefoord. His services on this occasion entitled him to some recompence from Government; but Lord Shelburne having resigned before his return from the Continent, his claim was rejected by the Coalition Administration; nor was it till seven years after that a small pension was granted to him by his Majesty. So high was the opinion generally entertained of his literary and scientific acquirements, that the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Arcadian Society of Rome, admitted him a member of their respective bodies. In the Fine Arts, his judgment as a connoisseur was held in such high estimation, that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers, and Commerce, elected him, first, Chairman of their Committee of Fine Arts, and afterwards their Vice-President, an honour generally conferred on persons of elevated rank only. He died in 1809, at the advanced age of 75. He married rather late in life, and left four children. He was a member of the celebrated Literary Club founded by Dr Johnson, and his character is faithfully delineated by Goldsmith in his well-known poem, entitled "The Retaliation."

WHYTT, Robert, M.D., an eminent physician, the son of Robert Whytt, Esq. of Bennochy, advocate, was born at Edinburgh, September 6, 1714. After receiving the first rudiments of school education, he was sent to the University of St Andrews, where he completed the usual course of instruction in classical, philosophical, and mathematical learning. On his return to Edinburgh he commenced the study of medicine, which he afterwards prosecuted with success under the most eminent teachers at London, Paris, and Leyden. In 1736 he had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him by the University of Rheims, and also received the same honour, on his return, from the University of St Andrews. In 1737 he was admitted a licentiate of medicine by the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, when he settled in practice in that city, and the year following he became a Fellow of the same College. In 1746 he was appointed Professor of the Institutions of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. In 1752 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London; in 1761 was nomi-

nated First Physician to the King in Scotland; and in 1764 was chosen President of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. His first publication, "An Essay on the Vital and other Involuntary Motions of Animals," appeared in 1751; and his "Essay on the Virtues of Limewater and Soap in the Cure of Stone," in 1752. His "Physiological Essays" were first published in 1755; and his "Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of those Disorders which are commonly called Nervous, Hypochondriac, and Hysteric," in 1764. The last of his writings, entitled "Observations on the Dropsy in the Brain," did not appear till two years after his death, when all his other works were collected and published in one volume 4to, under the direction of his son, and of his intimate friend, Sir John Pringle. Dr Whytt died of a complication of chronical ailments, April 15, 1766. Besides the five works mentioned, he wrote many valuable papers, which appeared in different publications, particularly in the Philosophical Transactions, the Medical Essays, the Medical Observations, and the Physical and Literary Essays. He was twice married. His first wife was sister to General Robertson, Governor of New York. By her he had two children, both of whom died in infancy, and their mother did not long survive them. A few years after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Balfour, the sister of James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig, and by her, who died in 1764, he had fourteen children, six of whom only survived him, three sons and three daughters.

WILKIE, Sir David, a distinguished painter, styled by Haydon "the Raffaele of domestic art," was the son of the Rev. David Wilkie, minister of Cults, near Cupar Fife, where he was born in 1785. At fifteen years of age he entered the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, then under the direction of Mr John Graham, where he remained during four years, and during that period he had for his fellow students William Allan, the celebrated painter, and John Burnet, at this day the first engraver in Europe. At nineteen years of age Wilkie painted his wonderful picture of the "Fair," without having ever seen a picture by Teniers. While he remained at Edinburgh, he also finished a small picture of the "Village Politicians," for an engraver; and, on repairing to London in 1805, with a letter to Mr Greville, he was introduced to the Earl of Mansfield, who gave him a commission for a picture, when he repeated the "Politicians" for his Lordship, and in the following year it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Wilkie, in the meantime, supported himself chiefly by the produce of some of his small pictures exposed in a window at Charing-Cross. In 1807 he exhibited his "Blind Fiddler," painted for Sir George Beaumont, now in the National Gallery, the surpassing excellence of which at once placed him at the head of his own style. In 1808 he exhibited "the Card Players;" and in 1809 "the Cut Finger" and "the Rent Day;" and in November of the latter year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. In February 1811 he was made a Royal Academician, and gave for his diploma-picture "Boys Digging for Rats." From this time until 1825 he regularly produced and sold at increasing prices, year by year, his well-known and most celebrated works, most of which have been engraved. The following is a brief enumeration of them:—In 1811, "A Gamekeeper" and "A Humorous Scene;" in 1812, "Blind Man's Buff," a Sketch, and "The Village Festival," now in the National Gallery; in 1813, the finished picture of "Blind Man's Buff;" in 1814, "The Letter of Introduction," and "Duncan Gray;" in 1815, "Distraining for Rent;" in 1816, "The Rabbit on the Wall;" in 1817, "The Breakfast;" in 1818, "The Errand Boy" and "The Abbotsford Family;" in 1819, "The

Penny Wedding;" in 1820, "The Reading of the Will;" in 1821, "Guess my Name" and "Newsmongers;" in 1822, "Chelsea Pensioners Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo;" in 1823, "The Parish Beadle;" in 1824, "Smugglers offering Run Goods for Sale or Concealment," and "The Cottage Toilet;" and, in 1825, "The Highland Family."

In the latter year Wilkie lost a considerable sum in a speculation in which he had engaged, a circumstance that had a visible effect upon his constitution, and for the recovery of his health his medical attendants advised a tour on the Continent. On this occasion he visited Rome and Madrid, and was absent for about three years. During this period he was not idle; besides making a great number of studies, he nearly completed some pictures both in Italy and Spain. Soon after his return in 1828, he began to display a total change in the style of his execution, the choice of his subject, and the principle of his light and shade. In his earlier paintings he adopted the principle of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The mingled beauties of Teniers, Wouvremans, and Ostade, were present, without the grossness of their subjects or the coarseness of their incidents. He was no imitator, however, of any of them. He saw nature through the same medium through which those great artists had contemplated her, and, his judgment assuring him that the course they pursued was correct, he adopted it as his own. In the same manner, on arriving amidst the accumulated treasures of the Spanish school at Madrid, he was struck with admiration at the powerful effects its artists had produced; and he resolved on the hazardous experiment of resting his future fame on a style utterly opposed to that in which he then stood unrivalled amidst European artists. Instead of a general breadth of light, he adopted powerful contrasts, in place of rendering his darks valuable by the great prevalence of light, he made his brilliancy of light to depend upon the predominance of the dark. The following are the principal pictures painted by him in his second style:—"The Spanish Posada;" "The Maid of Saragossa;" "The Guerilla's Departure;" "The Guerilla's Return;" "John Knox Preaching before Mary Queen of Scots," exhibited in 1832; "Spanish Monks," exhibited in 1833; "Not at Home," and "Spanish Mother and Child," in 1834; "Columbus," in 1835; "Peep-o'-day Boys' Cabin," in 1836; "Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle;" "The Cottar's Saturday Night," and "The Empress Josephine," and "The Fortune-teller," in 1837; "Queen Victoria's First Council," in 1838; "The Discovery of the Body of Tippoo Saib," and "Grace Before Meat," in 1839; and "Benvenuto Cellini and the Pope," and "The Irish Whisky Still," in 1840. Besides these, he left an unfinished picture of "John Knox Administering the Sacrament," one of his principal pictures. "The Preaching of John Knox," which is a most magnificent and truly national picture, was purchased by Sir Robert Peel at a considerable sum.

Mr R. B. Haydon, himself a painter of great eminence, thus speaks of Wilkie's change of style:—"He first startled the British artists from their absurd excess in imitating Reynolds, by the power and beauty of his 'Village Politicians,' and founded our unrivalled domestic school. Had he persevered in the path which Nature had carved out for him, had he wisely gone on adding perfection to perfection, there is no calculating on the extent of excellence to which he must have carried his works, for his invention was flowing and continual, his eye for the quantities of composition exquisite, his taste simple, his eagerness for improvement great, and, at that time, his industry incessant; but, alas! he soon observed that power and competence were seldom obtained in England by inventive art, and hav-

ing a great relish for society, where a man can hardly keep to a great and solitary principle, he listened to the flatteries of those who wished to have their heads immortalized by the hand of him who was so celebrated in Europe for his own peculiar department. This was the origin of that singular and unfortunate change in his progress, and he soon began to prefer the more profitable ease and lazy luxury of portrait to the energy of invention, the industry of selecting models, and the inadequate reward for his early and more beautiful works. From portrait, the full size, the transition seemed to Wilkie easy into 'high art;' but here, again, his ignorance of the naked form, his want of poetry of mind, proved him to be more unqualified than for elevated portrait; and, with the single exception of Knox, his attempts in that style were painful."

On the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, January 7, 1830, Wilkie, through the influence of the late Sir William Knighton, was appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Sergeant-Painter to the King. At this time he was busily employed upon his portrait of George IV. in the Highland costume, and on his picture of the Reception of his Majesty at Holyroodhouse. On the accession of William IV., who had a great regard for him, his appointments were continued, and in 1836 he was knighted. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, Sir David was honoured by sittings from her Majesty for his elaborate picture of her First Council, and also with a few for a portrait of herself. But he was not commanded to execute any of the numerous likenesses of the monarch which are usually called for at the commencement of a new reign, and the performance of which is generally held to be the privilege of the Painter to the Court. This apparent neglect wounded the sensitive mind of Sir David, but the impression was soon effaced by the amiable consideration of his Royal Mistress, who sent him on a mission to Constantinople to paint the portrait of the Sultan for the Royal Collection. After visiting Syria and Egypt, he arrived at Malta on board the Oriental steamer, on his return to England, in perfect health and high spirits, having everywhere been received with the honours due to his genius. During his absence from England he had been busily employed, and his portfolio was filled with materials for future pictures. One of his last works was a portrait of Mehemet Ali. At Malta he was induced by the climate to partake too incautiously of fruit, and he increased the feverish disposition which ensued by resorting to the cooling effects of ice. After leaving the Island, his illness increased so much that he was for two days confined to his cabin. On the night of the 31st of May the Oriental entered Gibraltar Bay, and, having received the mail on board, made sail for England, no one having been permitted to go on shore. Shortly after the ship had got under weigh, at six o'clock on the morning of June 1, his companion, Mr Woodburne, went into Sir David's berth to request him to come up and breakfast with the company. Sir David replied that he should probably do so, but would like first to see the doctor. Mr Gattie, a medical gentleman, was called for the purpose, but he was so much alarmed by Sir David's appearance, that he sought the assistance of the medical attendant of Sir James Carnac from Bombay, who was one of the passengers. The latter accordingly visited the patient, and he agreed with Mr Gattie that he was in great danger. All the remedies within their reach were applied by the medical gentlemen, and every exertion was used to save the illustrious sufferer, but without avail. Sir David gradually sunk; he became unconscious about half-past seven, and at eight o'clock he died, June 1, 1841, in the 55th year of his age. At the request of the passengers the vessel put back

to Gibraltar, but, owing to the strictness of the quarantine laws, and the dread of the plague, the body was not allowed to be sent on shore for interment, and it was judged best to commit the remains of the great painter to the deep, which was done in the most solemn and impressive manner, as the Oriental stood out of the bay on her way to England.

Sir David Wilkie was never married. He resided of late years in the neighbourhood of Kensington, his establishment being superintended by a most amiable, affectionate, and devoted sister. He had also a brother, Mr Thomas Wilkie, a merchant in the city. "In private life," says Mr Haydon, "his character was simple, honourable, prudent, and decorous; a tender heart was concealed by a timid manner, which to strangers more than bordered on apparent coldness. He had been a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and was an attached friend. His address was reserved, as if he feared to offend more than he wished to please. His early struggles had taught him submission and docility, which he never lost even in the society of his equals. His education had been imperfect, but his great capacity, sound common sense, and shrewd observation, made him a delightful companion with an intimate friend. Though in private life he was always consistent in the practice of his art, he betrayed a perpetual appetite for new modes. He was not only at the mercy of his own whims, but of those of infinitely inferior men, and, like Reynolds, believed every night he had hit the right thing, which the first ray of the morning sun dissipated like a vapour." A writer in the *Times*, after giving a short sketch of his life, says:—"He was fond of amusing himself occasionally, when in the society of his literary and artistic friends, in the representation of *tableaux vivans*, an amusement extremely characteristic of his long and unvarying habit of observation, which appears to have been one of the qualities for which he was most remarkable. At such periods he would propose a subject, and by the use of costumes and draperies, of which he possessed a large store, and the judicious application and management of light, impress an effect upon the eye of the spectator similar to that produced by the pictures of many of the great masters. A close and careful observation of every variety of composition or of form always preceded the production of his greater works, more especially those which he painted in what may be termed his first style. Every article of furniture depicted, or of accessory, however minute or humble, introduced into his composition, was modelled or carved for the purpose, and each was transferred to the canvass from the thing itself. Nor was the perspective less accurately considered, for the interiors we see in his pictures, conveying to the eyes such exactness of delineation, were the faithful transcripts of the models he had already planned and procured to be executed for him. Early habits of care in pecuniary matters led him, as he advanced in life, to a rigidness of expenditure bordering on parsimony, but his warmth of heart and affection for his family prompted his aid to them, when wanted, with unsparing liberality. In his intercourse with society he would freely state his opinions, and, though he was careful not to offend the prejudices of others, he never shrank from a plain and straightforward assertion of his views. He who sought his professional advice was sure to have a courteous reception, and could never leave him without benefiting by his judgment. No petty feeling of jealousy induced him to withhold his stores of knowledge, nor could his profound intimacy with the principles of his art ever render him impatient of the task of giving to his less gifted brethren the results of his study, or the fruits of his experience. His strong natural sense, his shrewdness of remark, and his quiet vein of humour, rendered

his conversation as instructive as it was agreeable; so much so, indeed, that George Colman, on one occasion, observed to a mutual friend, that "That Scotchman's conversation is worth a guinea an hour, for his sly wit and acute observation."

Sir David Wilkie's unfinished works and original sketches were exposed to sale in May 1842, and brought the sum of L.6663, 14s. 6d. The sale lasted six days. It is understood that a memoir of his life is in preparation by Allan Cunningham.

WILKIE, WILLIAM, D.D., author of an epic poem, now only known by name, entitled "The Epigoniad," the son of a respectable farmer, was born at Echlin, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, October 5, 1721. He received his elementary education at the parish school, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the University of Edinburgh. During his attendance at College his father died, and left him, with the charge of his mother and three sisters, the stock and unexpired lease of a small farm, at Fisher's Tryst, a few miles west from Edinburgh, the management of which he was in consequence obliged to undertake. He continued, however, to prosecute his studies in divinity till he was licensed to preach the gospel. In May 1753 he was appointed assistant minister of the parish of Ratho; and became so great a favourite with the Earl of Lauderdale, the patron of the parish, that, on the death of the incumbent, three years afterwards, his Lordship conferred on him the living.

While yet a mere youth, he is said to have evinced strong indications of poetical talent. In the Statistical Account of the Parish of Dalmeny, there is a copy of some indifferent verses "On a Storm," alleged to have been written by him when in his tenth year; but with more probability the period of their composition may be referred to his sixteenth or seventeenth year. In 1757 he published at Edinburgh his celebrated epic, entitled "The Epigoniad, a Poem in Nine Books," the fruit of many years' study and application. This learned poem, which is founded on a subject in the Fourth Iliad of Homer, relative to the sacking of Thebes, met with much temporary success in Scotland, but in England it had few readers, and was very severely handled by the Critical and Monthly Reviewers. Nevertheless, the first impression being soon exhausted, a second edition, corrected and improved, was published in 1759, to which was added "A Dream, in the Manner of Spenser." In spite of this lively and elegant apology for his Epigoniad, for such it really was, and of a letter by Hume in its favour, addressed to the editors of the "Critical Review," appended to its tail, as it were, as boys affix bits of paper to a kite to make it mount, the work was too cumbrous, and had too much of a gravitating tendency ever to keep itself before the public, and is now consigned to undisturbed silence and neglect.

In 1759 Mr Wilkie was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, and, on removing thither, he took his sisters to reside with him. With about L.200, which at this period was all he possessed, he purchased a few acres of almost waste land in the neighbourhood, and resumed his farming occupations, by which, and his frugal habits, he was enabled to leave, at his death, property to the amount of L.3000. In 1766 the University of St Andrews conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1768 he published a series of sixteen "Moral Fables, in Verse," dedicated to his early patron the Earl of Lauderdale; but, though these pieces possessed much propriety of sentiment and ease of expression, they did not add to his reputation as a poet. Dr Wilkie died at St Andrews, after a lingering illness, October 10, 1772, in the 51st year of his age. Several amusing stories are told of his eccentricities. He suffered so much from ague, that, to

keep up a perspiration, he used to lie in bed with no less than two dozen pairs of blankets upon him; and, to avoid all chance of the cold damp, he never slept in clean sheets, either at home or in a friend's house! His street dress usually consisted of several flannel jackets, waistcoats, and topcoat, and over all a greatcoat and gown, which gave him a very grotesque appearance. Although of parsimonious habits, he had a benevolent disposition, and in his latter years was in the habit of giving away L.20 annually in charity. He was at times so very absent, that he would even forget when in the pulpit to take off his hat; once he forgot to pronounce the blessing after public service, and at another time he dispensed the Sacrament, without consecrating the ele ments! Added to these peculiarities, he indulged in the use of tobacco to an immoderate excess.

WILLIAM I., KING OF SCOTS, styled William the Lyon, from being the first Scotish monarch who assumed the figure of a lion rampant on his shield, grandson of David I., and brother to Malcolm IV., was born in 1143. He succeeded to the throne in 1165, and soon after he repaired to the English Court, to endeavour to obtain from Henry II. of England the restoration of the territory of Northumberland, which had been relinquished by Malcolm. Henry put him off with fair promises, and, at length, finding all his solicitations fruitless, William sent ambassadors to France, in 1168, and concluded a treaty with the French King against England. In 1172 he joined with Richard, *Cœur de Lion*, in a confederacy against the English Monarch, father of that prince, who promised to restore to him the Earldom of Northumberland, and to give to his brother, David, the Earldom of Cambridge. In accordance with this agreement, William invaded England. He divided his army into three columns; the first of which laid siege to Carlisle, the second he himself led into Northumberland, and his brother, David, advanced with the third into Leicestershire. After reducing the Castles of Burgh, Appleby, and Warkworth, William joined that division of his army which was besieging Carlisle. The place was already so much weakened, that the governor had agreed to surrender it by a certain day, provided it was not previously relieved; on which the King, leaving some troops to continue the siege, invested the Castle with part of the forces under his command, at the same time sending a strong reinforcement to his brother David. At this juncture, when his army was so much reduced, he received intelligence that a strong body of English were on their march to surprise him. Retiring to Alnwick, he laid siege to that place; but was unexpectedly attacked by four hundred Yorkshire horsemen, who, disguising themselves in Scotish habits, had approached his camp unobserved. William mistook them for a party of his own stragglers returning loaded with spoil; but the display of the English banners soon undeceived him. On perceiving his error, he gallantly charged the enemy at the head of sixty horse; but being overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond Castle. He was then carried in chains before Henry, at Northampton, and ordered to be sent to the Castle of Falaise in Normandy, where he was confined with other state prisoners. Towards the close of the year he regained his liberty, but only by consenting to do homage to Henry for Scotland and all his other possessions; and, as a security, he was obliged to deliver into the hands of the English Monarch the Castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling. David, the King's brother, with twenty barons, who were present at the signing of this Convention, were given to Henry as hostages on the occasion. This took place in 1174, and in the succeeding year, William, with the clergy and barons, did homage to Henry at York.

In 1188 the Bishop of Durham was sent by Henry into Scotland to levy a contribution for the Holy War; and the restitution of the Castles of Roxburgh and Berwick was offered to William, to induce him to give the tenths of his kingdom for the purpose; but the Scotish clergy and barons assembled in Parliament, indignantly refused their consent, declaring that "they would not pay, although both Kings should have sworn to levy them." On the death of Henry in 1189, Richard, his successor, having resolved on an expedition into the Holy Land, that he might secure the quiet of his dominions in his absence, determined upon making the Scots his friends, and restored to William all the rights and territories which had been wrested from him during the reign of his father. For this William agreed to pay ten thousand merks sterling. The treaty entered into between the two Monarchs on this occasion is still extant. In it Richard acknowledges that "all the conventions and acts of submission from William to the Crown of England had been extorted from him by unprecedented writings and duresse;" and thus was Scotland restored to her ancient independence, of which she had been temporarily deprived, by measures on the part of Henry, which even the English themselves considered as forced and unjust. William continued a faithful ally of Richard, and when the latter was imprisoned by the Emperor of Germany, on his return from Palestine, the King of Scotland sent an army to assist his Regency against his brother John, who had usurped the throne of England. After the death of Richard, William demanded restitution from King John of the three northern counties of England, which the latter refused to deliver up. In 1209 both monarchs assembled their forces on the Borders; but the barons of both countries interfered, and succeeded in adjusting, without bloodshed, the differences between them. William died at Stirling, December 2, 1214, and was interred in the Abbey of Arbroath. He married, in 1186, Ermingarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount de Beaumont, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

WILLISON, JOHN, an eminent divine and religious writer, was born in 1680, and from an early age was intended by his parents for the Church. After completing his regular course of academical education, he entered on the study of divinity, and having been duly licensed, he became, in 1703, minister of Brechin, in consequence of a unanimous call which he received from that town. Shortly after, the popularity he had acquired by his abilities as a preacher, with the simplicity and purity of his manners, and the gentleness and benevolence of his disposition, caused him to be invited to supply a vacancy at Dundee, where he spent the remainder of his life. He now took a prominent part in all public discussions regarding ecclesiastical affairs, and showed himself, in particular, opposed to the exercise of patronage in the church. Distinguished above many of his contemporaries by his superior attainments, activity, and zeal, he was considered in his day the leader of the popular or Evangelical party; and, in 1735, when the General Assembly resolved to apply to Parliament for the repeal of the oppressive act of 1712, he and Messrs Gordon and Mackintosh were sent to London to attend to this important matter. All their efforts, however, to procure a repeal of the act proved fruitless, as have those of many other good men since their time.

Mr Willison was the author of several works of a religious nature, which have been long held in high estimation. The principal of these are, "Example of Plain Catechising," Edinburgh, 1737; "The Afflicted Man's Companion, or a Directory for Families and Persons Afflicted with Sickness, or any other Distress," first

published at Edinburgh in 1755; "Sacramental Meditations and Advices, together with a Short Christian Directory, and Three Sermons," 1769; "The Balm of Gilead," &c. &c. A quarto edition of his works was published at Aberdeen in 1817, with a life prefixed. He died at Dundee, in the bosom of his family, May 3, 1750, in the seventieth year of his age, and forty-seventh of his ministry. In 1793 two sermons, preached by Mr Willison some time before his death, "On the Increase of Christ's Kingdom," containing an allusion to the demoralised state of France, were published at London, under the title of "A Prophecy of the French Revolution, and the Downfall of Antichrist."

WILLOCK, JOHN, one of the first and most active of the Scotish Reformers, and principal coadjutor of Knox, was a native of Ayrshire, and is supposed to have been educated at the University of Glasgow. According to Bishop Lesly, he was originally a Dominican Friar in the town of Ayr, but Spottiswood says he belonged to the Franciscan order. He had become a convert to the Reformed doctrines before 1541, and, having thrown off the monastic habit, he retired into England; but during the persecution for the Six Articles, the same year he was for some time confined in the prison of the Fleet. During the reign of Edward VI. he preached the Gospel freely, and was appointed one of the chaplains of the Duke of Suffolk, father of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, Willock, with many other Protestants, took refuge on the Continent, and, proceeding to the city of Embden, in East Friesland, he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he had previously studied, for a subsistence.

His talents, medical skill, and integrity, introduced him to the notice of Anne, Duchess of Friesland, who then governed the country, and who was induced, in the summer of 1555, to send him to Scotland on a mission to congratulate the Queen Regent on her accession to the Regency, and to make some arrangements respecting the trade between the two countries. "The public character," says M'Crie, in his Life of Knox, "with which he was invested, gave him an opportunity of cultivating acquaintance with the leading Protestants, and, while he resided in Edinburgh, they met with him in private, and listened to his religious exhortations." So high did he stand in the estimation of Knox, that, in his History, the latter never mentions him without expressions of affection and esteem. In the end of the year he returned to Embden, but in the summer of 1558 he received a new commission from the Duchess, and again came to Scotland, where his presence was much required by the Protestant party. Soon after his arrival he was seized with a severe illness, but this did not prevent him from preaching from his bed the Reformed doctrines to great numbers of the nobility, gentry, and others who came to hear him.

After his recovery, wishing to remain in Scotland, he resigned his commission from the Duchess, and resolved to devote himself entirely to the advancement of the Protestant cause in his native country. With Mr William Harlowe, he began to preach openly in Edinburgh and Leith, while Mr Paul Methven, Mr John Douglas, Erskine of Dun, and others, proclaimed the doctrines of the Reformation in various parts of Scotland. Till the arrival of Knox from Geneva in May 1559, the great burden of affairs lay chiefly on the shoulders of Willock, who, having retired to the town of Ayr, preached regularly in St John's Church of that town, being protected by the Earl of Glencairn and a numerous band of the nobility and gentry of Ayrshire. While occupied in this duty, he had a long controversial correspondence with Quentin Kennedy, the famous

Abbot of Crossraguel. He also seems to have had a controversy with Black, a Dominican friar, and Robert Maxwell, a schoolmaster in Glasgow.

With the view of intimidating the Protestant party, the Queen Regent summoned their preachers, mentioning particularly Knox, Willock, Douglas, and Methven, to appear before her and her Council at Stirling, May 10, 1559, to answer for their reputed heresy and schismatical conduct. Finding, however, that, previous to the day appointed, the Reformers had assembled in vast numbers at Perth, she persuaded Erskine of Dun to prevail on his brethren to disperse, promising that their preachers should be unmolested. and all their grievances redressed. On this assurance, the greater part of the Protestants returned to their homes. But when the day of trial came, the summons was called by orders of the Queen, and the preachers outlawed for not answering the citation. The perfidy of the Regent on this occasion led to the destruction of the Monasteries, first at Perth, and then in various other towns in the kingdom, to the interdiction of the Popish worship in Scotland, and finally to the overthrow of her own authority.

In the end of June the Lords of the Congregation arrived in the capital, with Knox and Willock in their company. The former was straightway elected minister of Edinburgh, and Protestant ministers preached freely in all the churches. In virtue of a truce agreed to between the Queen Regent, then with her party at Dunbar, and the Protestant Lords, dated July 24, the latter with their adherents left Edinburgh, taking Knox with them. Willock, who was less obnoxious to the Papists, was appointed to officiate in his stead, and preached regularly in St Giles'. In this difficult situation he displayed a firmness and prudence which eminently qualified him for the high office to which he had been called in the absence of Knox. The Regent made several pressing attempts to have the Roman Catholic service re-established in the church of St Giles, but Mr Willock and the citizens declared that they could not relinquish the right which was secured to them by the late treaty, nor allow idolatry to be again set up in the High Church of the city. Although the French mercenaries in the service of the Regent paraded the city in an insolent and supercilious manner, and often disturbed, by their loud talking and noise, the Protestant worship, Willock maintained his place, and in the month of August administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after the Reformed manner, for the first time in Edinburgh, in St Giles' Church.

The Queen Regent having broken the treaty, and retired to Leith, which she fortified and defended with French troops, a convention of the nobility, barons, and burgesses, was held at Edinburgh, October 21, to deliberate as to her deposition from the Government, to which the two principal ministers, Willock and Knox, were called for their opinion and advice. By this Assembly, she was suspended from her authority as Regent of the kingdom until the meeting of a free Parliament, and a Council was elected for the management of public affairs during the interval. When treating of religious matters, four of the ministers, namely, Knox, Willock, Christopher Goodman, and Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Galloway, who had embraced the Reformation, were appointed to assist in the deliberations of the Council. During the last illness of the Queen Regent, who died in Edinburgh Castle, June 10, 1560, she was attended by Mr Willock, at her own request.

After the establishment of the Reformed Religion, the Committee of Parliament, in July 1560, nominated Mr Willock Superintendent of Glasgow and of the Western Provinces. Having been absent in England, he was not ordained till September 14,

1561. At the meeting of the General Assembly at Perth, June 25, 1563, he was chosen Moderator, and during the proceedings before the Court, he was desired to withdraw, when "it was complained that he did not his endeavour for the extirpation of Popery." Being told, on his return to the meeting, of what he had been accused, "he desired to be disburthened of the great charge laid upon him, which he had undertaken only for a time." In June 1565 he was again chosen Moderator. Shortly after he returned into England, where he continued about three years. His wife, being an Englishwoman, is supposed to be the reason why he went so often to that country. In December 1567 the Assembly addressed an affectionate and energetic letter to him, soliciting his return, in consequence of which he came again into Scotland before the beginning of July 1568, at which time the Assembly met, and again made choice of him as their Moderator. After this date, no further mention is made of Mr Willock in any of the histories of the period. He is supposed to have returned into England, and to have died there.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., the father of Scotish letter-founders, was born at St Andrews in 1714. He was educated for the medical profession; and, in 1737, repaired to London to seek for employment. Soon after his arrival, he was engaged as assistant to a surgeon and apothecary in respectable practice, who was a native of France. About a year afterwards he was introduced by Mr David Gregory, Professor of Mathematics at St Andrews, to Dr Charles Stewart, physician to Archibald Lord Isla, afterwards Duke of Argyle; and by that gentleman he was made known to his Lordship, who received him with great kindness, and bestowed on him several marks of his attention and favour. Being of an ingenious mechanical turn, he constructed for his Lordship and some of his friends thermometers of different kinds, with more perfection and elegance than was at that time common in London. Shortly after, a circumstance accidentally occurred which gave a new direction to his genius, and eventually led to an entire change of his profession. He had by chance one day visited a letter foundry with a friend, who wanted to purchase some printing types; and his attention being particularly directed to the implements used by the workmen in prosecuting that art, the idea struck him of being able to introduce a certain important improvement into the process. He imparted his scheme to a friend named Bain, also from St Andrews, who, like himself, possessed a considerable share of ingenuity, perseverance, and enterprise, and the two young adventurers resolved to relinquish all other pursuits, for the purpose of following the business of letter-founding, according to the improved plan proposed by Mr Wilson. Having waited on Lord Isla, and communicated to him his views on the subject, his Lordship expressed his entire approbation of the undertaking. Messrs Wilson and Bain then entered into partnership, and, having taken convenient apartments, applied with great assiduity to the different preparatory steps of the project. "But although," says Mr Hansard in his Typographia, "they found their task grow more and more arduous as their experience improved, it may yet be mentioned as a fact which bespeaks singular probity of mind, that they never once attempted to gain any insight whatever through the means of workmen employed in any of the London foundries, some of whom they understood could have proved of considerable service to them."

In consequence of the expense attending their residence in London, they returned about 1739 to St Andrews, where they continued to prosecute their experiments, but were unsuccessful in carrying out their scheme of improvement. Having, however, acquired some knowledge of the art

of letter-founding, they determined upon pursuing the ordinary mode of preparing the types, and by their own unassisted efforts and mechanical ability, they were at length enabled to cast a few founts of Roman and Italic characters. They subsequently hired some workmen, whom they instructed in the necessary operations, and at last opened their infant letter-foundry at St Andrews in 1742. The printers of Scotland at that period were supplied by the London foundries, which put them to much inconvenience, and they were, therefore, glad to encourage the manufacturing of types so near their own home. Their liberal orders enabled Messrs Wilson and Bain to add to the number of their founts, and being now engaged in a regular business, the increasing demand for their types, and the prospect of extending their sales to Ireland and North America, induced them, in 1744, to remove their letter-foundry to Camlachie, in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow. In the autumn of 1747, with the view of extending their connections in Ireland, Mr Bain settled at Dublin, and, two years after, the partnership was totally dissolved.

During his residence at Camlachie, Dr Wilson had become acquainted with most of the eminent and learned men of the city of Glasgow. When the professors of the College formed the design, with Messrs Robert and Andrew Foulis, Printers to the University, of printing splendid editions of the Greek Classics, Dr Wilson executed new types for these works after an improved model of his own, accomplishing his task at an expense of time and labour which could not be compensated by any profits arising from the sale of the types themselves. In consequence of his disinterested conduct on this occasion, his name was mentioned in the preface to the folio Homer, in terms of highly deserved commendation. In 1760 he was appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and, in 1774 and 1783, he contributed two interesting papers on the Solar Spots, to the London Philosophical Transactions. He died October 16, 1786.

About two years after he had been appointed to his Professorship, the foundry was removed to the more immediate vicinity of the College, and its further enlargement and improvement devolved on his two sons, under whose management it attained, before their father's death, to the highest reputation. The types manufactured there were highly esteemed all over Europe for their elegance and durability. Those in the Greek character, especially, were held to be unrivalled. In 1832 a branch from the Glasgow establishment was commenced at Edinburgh. In 1834 the business of the Glasgow establishment was removed to London, where it is now conducted with undiminished credit by Messrs Alexander and Patrick Wilson, the grandsons of its first founder. Besides these two large concerns, the Messrs Wilson were invited by the printers of Ireland to establish a foundry in Dublin, which has also been carried on with the same success for several years past.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, the celebrated American Ornithologist, also distinguished as a writer of Scotish poetry, was born at Paisley, July 6, 1766. His father was a distiller in a small way, and, being in poor circumstances, was not able to give him more than an ordinary education. In his thirteenth year he was bound apprentice for three years to his brother-in-law, William Duncan, a weaver, and, after completing his indenture, he worked for four years as a journeyman, at first in Paisley, afterwards in Lochwinnoch, where his father was then residing, and latterly at Queensferry with his old master and relative Duncan, who had removed to that place. An American biographer tells us, that he acquired the nickname of "the lazy weaver," from his love of reading, and

attachment to the quiet and sequestered beauties of Nature. He derived from his mother, who died when he was ten years of age, a taste for music, and he gave early indications of possessing poetical talent of a high order. Disgusted with the confined and monotonous nature of his employment, he resolved to abandon the shuttle, and betake himself to the wandering trade of a pedlar; and accordingly he carried a pack for a period of about three years. In 1789 he printed, at Paisley, a volume, entitled "Poems, Humorous, Satirical, and Serious," and offered for sale his chapman's wares and his book at the same time; but finding few customers for either, he returned to Lochwinnoch, and resumed his former occupation at the loom. In 1791 he hastily composed a poem on the question—"Whether the exertions of Allan Ramsay or Robert Ferguson had done most honour to Scotish poetry?" which he recited before the members of the Debating Society, called "The Forum," at Edinburgh, giving the preference to Ferguson, and soon after published it under the title of "The Laurel Disputed." At this time he wrote and recited in public two other poetical essays, and also contributed some pieces to Dr Anderson's "Bee." In 1792 appeared his admirable narrative poem, "Watty and Meg," which, in humour and truth of description, is not surpassed by any production of the Scotish muse. Being published without his name, it was universally ascribed to Burns. A violent dispute having some time after this broken out between the Paisley master weavers and the journeymen, Wilson took part with the latter, and published anonymously several bitter satires, the authorship of which was easily traced to him. For one of these, a severe and undeserved libel upon a respectable individual, he was tried, and, being convicted, was sentenced to a short imprisonment, and compelled to burn the obnoxious poem with his own hands at the public cross of Paisley. He was likewise looked upon with suspicion as a person who advocated the dangerous principles which the French Revolution had spread among the people, and especially among the weavers, who at that period of excitement were generally accounted levellers and democrats. These circumstances weighed heavily on his spirits, and led to his determination of emigrating to the United States.

To raise funds for this purpose he became industrious and economical, working indefatigably at the loom, and living upon a shilling a-week, so that, in about four months, he had saved the amount of his passage money. He then bade farewell to his friends and relatives, and walked to Portpatrick, whence he passed over to Belfast, and embarked on board a ship bound for Newcastle, in the State of Delaware. Her complement of passengers being filled, Wilson and his nephew, William Duncan, who accompanied him, consented to sleep on deck during the voyage. With no better accommodation he crossed the Atlantic, and landed at his place of destination, July 14, 1794, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. To enable him to reach Philadelphia, he borrowed a small sum from a fellow-passenger, named Oliver, and, with his fowling-piece on his shoulder, he walked thirty-three miles to the capital of Pennsylvania. It is noticed by his biographers, that the first bird he saw in the Western World was a red-headed woodpecker, which he shot and carried along with him. In Philadelphia, he was employed for some weeks by an emigrant countryman as a copperplate printer. He then resumed his former trade of weaving, at which he worked for about a year, both in Philadelphia and at Shepherdstown, in Virginia. In 1795 he travelled through the north part of New Jersey as a pedlar, keeping a journal, which he had commenced at an early period in Scotland, and which he enriched with interesting observa-

tions and characteristic remarks on men and manners. On his return, he opened a school at Frankford, in Pennsylvania, and for several years he followed the profession of a teacher, having removed first to Milestown, and afterwards to Bloomfield, New Jersey. During all this time he assiduously studied those branches of learning in which he was deficient, and having successfully cultivated a knowledge of mathematics, to the business of a schoolmaster he added that of a surveyor. His sister, Mrs Duncan, being left a widow, followed him and her son, with a family of small children, to the United States, and, by means of a loan, Wilson was enabled to purchase and stock a small farm for them in Ovid, Cayuga County, New York.

In 1802 he was appointed schoolmaster of a seminary in Kingsessing, on the banks of the Schuylkill, within four miles of Philadelphia, and at a short distance from the residence of William Bartram, the celebrated American Naturalist. With this gentleman he soon became intimately acquainted, and also with Mr Alexander Lawson, an engraver, who instructed him in drawing, colouring, and etching, though he made no progress until he attempted the delineation of birds. His success in this department of art led him to the study of ornithology, in which he engaged so enthusiastically as to form the project of publishing an account, with drawings, of all the birds of the middle States, and even of the Union; and he undertook several long pedestrian excursions into the woods, for the purpose of increasing his collection of birds, as well as of obtaining a knowledge of their history and habits. In the meantime, with the view of being relieved from the drudgery of a school, he contributed some essays to "The Literary Magazine," then conducted by Mr Brockden Brown, and to Denny's Portfolio; but these efforts produced no change in his situation.

In October 1804, accompanied by his nephew and another individual, he made a pedestrian tour to the Falls of the Niagara, and, on his return, he wrote his poem of "The Foresters," published in the Portfolio. From this time till 1806 he was busily employed on his great Ornithological Work, and his friend Lawson having declined to join with him in the undertaking, he proceeded with it alone, drawing, etching, and colouring all the plates himself. In the latter year he had the good fortune to be engaged, at a liberal salary, by Mr Samuel F. Bradford, bookseller in Philadelphia, as assistant editor of the American edition of Rees' Cyclopædia. He now relinquished the office of a schoolmaster, and Mr Bradford having agreed to take all the risk of publishing the Ornithology, he applied himself to preparing it for the press. In September 1808 the first volume of this great national work made its appearance, and its splendour and ability equally surprised and delighted the American public. Immediately on its publication, Wilson set out on a journey through the Eastern States, for the purpose of showing his book and soliciting subscriptions. He went as far as Maine, and returned through Vermont to Albany and Philadelphia. He afterwards undertook an expedition on the same errand to the South, passing through Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. When at Charleston he had procured only a hundred and twenty-five subscribers; at Savannah they had amounted to two hundred and fifty, "obtained," he says, "at a price worth five times their amount."

The second volume of the Ornithology was published in January 1810, and in the following month the author proceeded to Pittsburg. From thence, in a small boat or skiff, he descended the Ohio for about six hundred miles. He visited the numerous towns that had even then sprung up in the wilderness, and explored various parts of the country

for the purpose of extending his observations, collecting specimens, and watching the habits of birds in their native haunts. "Since February 1810," he says, in a letter to his brother, David, a year or two afterwards, "I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness alone, in an Indian country, with my gun and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so much reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within three hundred miles of a white settlement." Near Louisville he sold his skiff, and performed the journey to Natchez partly on foot and partly on horseback. In his Diary he says, "This journey, four hundred and seventy-five miles from Nashville, I have performed alone, through difficulties which those who never have passed the road could not have a conception of." He proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to New York, and home to Philadelphia.

Six volumes of the Ornithology were published previous to 1813, and the seventh appeared in that year. In 1812 Wilson was chosen a Member of the Society of Artists of the United States, also of the American Philosophical Society, and of other learned bodies. In 1813 he had completed the letterpress of the eighth volume of the Ornithology; but its publication was greatly retarded for want of proper assistants to colour the plates. Wilson was therefore obliged to undertake the whole of this department himself, in addition to his other duties; and these multifarious labours, by encroaching largely upon his hours of rest, began rapidly to undermine his constitution. When his friends remonstrated with him upon the danger of his severe application, he answered—"Life is short, and without exertion nothing can be performed." A fatal dysentery at last seized him, of which, after a few days' illness, he died, August 23, 1813, in his forty-eighth year. He was buried in the cemetery of the Swedish church, Southwark, Philadelphia, where a simple marble monument has been erected to his memory. The letterpress of the ninth volume of the Ornithology was supplied by Wilson's friend and companion in several excursions, Mr George Ord, who prefixed an interesting memoir of the deceased naturalist. Three supplementary volumes, containing American birds not described by Wilson, have been published in folio by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. In 1832 an edition of the American Ornithology, with illustrative Notes, and a Life of Wilson, by Sir William Jardine, Baronet, was published at London in three volumes.

WILSON, Florence, known among contemporary scholars by his Latin name of Florentius Volusenus, a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born on the banks of the Lossie, near Elgin, about 1500. He was educated in his native place, and prosecuted his academical studies in the University of King's College, Aberdeen. Repairing afterwards to England, his talents recommended him to the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, who appointed him preceptor to his nephew, and he accompanied the latter to Paris, where he went for his education. On Wolsey's death, in 1530, Wilson lost his pupil, but he soon after found another patron in the learned Cardinal du Bellai, Archbishop of Paris. Intending to proceed to Rome with this prelate, he travelled with him as far as Avignon, where he was seized with an illness which caused him to be left behind, and prevented his farther journey.

Having neither money nor friends, he resolved to apply to the celebrated Cardinal Sadolet, Bishop of Carpentras; and, arriving at his house at night, was readily admitted into the library, where the Bishop was then engaged at his studies. Wilson's skill in the learned languages strongly prepossessed the Cardinal in his favour, and he procured for him the appointment of teacher of Greek and Latin in the public school of Carpentras.

During the time that he held this situation, he composed his excellent dialogue, "De Animi Tranquillitate," first printed at Leyden, by Gryphius, in 1543. In this work, which displays throughout a vast compass of learning, and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin classics, there are interspersed several little pieces of Latin poetry of his own composition, which in elegance are little inferior to the productions of his contemporary Buchanan. The work was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1571. A third edition was published in that city under the superintendence of Ruddiman in 1707, and a fourth, in 1751, with a Preface by Dr John Ward.

About 1546, after residing at Carpentras for ten years, Wilson felt a strong desire to revisit Scotland, and accordingly set out on his return home; but was taken ill on the road, and died at Vienne in Dauphiny about 1547. He maintained a high character for learning in the age in which he lived, and Buchanan paid a tribute to his genius and virtues in an epigram which he wrote upon his death. Besides the work named, Wilson is said to have written a book of Latin Poems, printed in London in 1619, quarto; also, "Commentatio Theologica, in Aphorismos Dissecta, per Sebast. Gryphæum," 1539, 8vo; and "Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Synopsis," Lib. iv. Of these works, however, there are no copies extant, and it is doubtful whether the last was ever printed. Two letters by Wilson, the one in Latin, the other in English, the latter addressed to Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, are inserted in the Bannatyne Miscellany.

WILSON, JAMES, an eminent American lawyer, and one of the subscribers of the Declaration of Independence, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in Scotland about 1742. After studying successively at Glasgow, St Andrews, and Edinburgh, he emigrated, in 1776, to Philadelphia, and was, for a few months, employed as a tutor in the College and Academy of that place, in which capacity he acquired a high reputation for his classical learning. On relinquishing that situation, he commenced the study of the law, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar. He began to practise, first at Reading, and then at Carlisle, and from the latter place he removed to Annapolis. In 1778 he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress, and uniformly spoke and acted in favour of independence. In 1777 he was superseded in Congress through the influence of party-spirit, but resumed his seat in 1782. In 1779 he received the arduous and delicate appointment of Advocate-General for the French Government in the United States, an office which he resigned in 1781, in consequence of difficulties respecting the mode of remuneration. He continued, however, to give his advice in such cases as were laid before him by the ministers and consuls of France until 1783, when the French transmitted to him a present of ten thousand livres.

In 1787 he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and was one of the Committee who reported the draught of the same. In the State Convention of Pennsylvania his exertions were of essential service in securing the adoption of the Constitution. He was subsequently a member of the Convention which changed the constitution of Pennsylvania, to render it conformable to that of the United States; and, being one of the Committee appointed to prepare the draught, was entrusted with the duty of drawing it out in the proper form. In 1789 he was appointed, by General Washington, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, whilst on a circuit in North Carolina, in the discharge of his functions, he died at Edenton, August 28, 1798. His political and legal disquisitions, which

are highly esteemed in America, have been published in three volumes.

WILSON, JOHN, author of "The Clyde," a poem, the son of a small farmer, in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, was born there June 30, 1720. He received his education at the grammar-school of Lanark; but when only in his fourteenth year, his father died, and his mother's poverty obliged her to withdraw him from school. He had made such rapid progress in learning, however, that even at this early age, he was able to begin instructing others, and from this period, till he arrived at manhood, he maintained himself chiefly by private teaching. In 1746 he was appointed parish schoolmaster of his native parish, and in this situation he continued for many years. His first production as an author was a "Dramatic Essay," which he afterwards expanded into the "Earl Douglas," a tragedy. This he published at Glasgow in 1764, with his poem of "The Clyde," the former dedicated to Archibald Duke of Douglas, and the latter inscribed to the Duchess. In the course of the same year he removed to Rutherglen, on the invitation of some gentlemen who wished him to teach their sons the classics. In 1767, on a vacancy occurring in the grammar-school of Greenock, he was offered the situation of master, on the singular condition that he should abandon "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making." With this Gothic proposition, having a wife and family to support, poor Wilson was obliged to comply, and accordingly burnt the greater part of his unfinished manuscripts. He died, June 2, 1789, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A few poetic fragments, that had escaped the flames, were found among his papers. These seem chiefly to have been hurried effusions on temporary subjects, or juvenile paraphrases of passages of Scripture.

An improved edition of his "Clyde," which he had prepared for the press before being appointed master of the Greenock grammar-school, was published by the late Dr Leyden, in the first volume of "Scotish Descriptive Poems," to which the latter prefixed a Biographical Sketch of the Author. Wilson had two sons, both of whom gave great promise of poetical talents. "James, the eldest," says Dr Leyden's Memoir, "was a young man of more than ordinary abilities, displayed a fine taste for both poetry and drawing, and, like his father, possessed an uncommon share of humour. He went to sea, and after distinguishing himself in several naval engagements, was killed, October 11, 1776, in an action on Lake Champlain, in which his conduct received such approbation from his commanding officer, that a small pension was granted by Government to his father. George, who died at the age of twenty-one years, was distinguished for his taste and classical erudition, as well as his poetical talents." Wilson had a brother, a blacksmith, who also possessd a poetical turn, and published some elegies. It is somewhat remarkable, that the Greenock magistrates, in placing an embargo on the muse of Wilson, did so in contravention of one of the acts of the General Assembly; that venerable body having, in 1645, enacted that, "for the remedy of the great decay of poesy, no schoolmaster be admitted to teach a grammar-school in burghs, or in other considerable parishes, but such as, after examination, shall be found skilful in the Latin tongue, not only for prose, but also for verse." Of this law, however, the enlightened bailies and skippers of Greenock were, of course, ignorant, when they issued their wise "interdict" against the cultivation of poetry.

WILSON, JOHN MACKAY, author of "Tales of the Borders," and various poems and dramas, was born at Tweedmouth, Berwickshire, in 1803. His parents were in humble circumstances, but respectable in their station. After receiving his education, he fixed upon the profession of a printer, and served his apprenticeship

as a compositor in Berwick-upon-Tweed. From his boyhood he evinced a strong attachment to literature; and, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, where he endured many difficulties and privations. He was at last compelled, by disappointment and poverty, to leave the metropolis; and about 1829 he repaired to Edinburgh, where he wrote a melo-drama, entitled "The Gowrie Conspiracy," which was performed for several nights in the Caledonian Theatre, then under the management of Mr Bass. The favourable reception this piece met with encouraged him to write two more dramatic pieces, which were announced under the names of "The Highland Widow," and "Margaret of Anjou."

He had a high opinion of everything he wrote, and was so enthusiastic in his literary pursuits, that he once remarked to a friend, that "if he was not allowed to enter the temple of fame, he would throw his corpse at its gates." During the time he was engaged in his dramatic labours, on being asked by the same friend what his parents would think when they heard that he was writing for the theatre, he replied, "I write not to abuse, but to reform the stage!" About this period he finished "The Sojourner," a poem of considerable length, in the Spenserian stanza, but was not able to meet with a publisher. We believe it was in this poem that the late Mr Blackwood recommended some alterations on its being shown to him, but Wilson never could be persuaded to alter a single line of his poetry; and he indignantly refused to comply with the request, although at the time he had scarcely a shilling in the world, and there was every likelihood that that eminent publisher would have bought it of him, and in consequence it was never printed. At one period he was rather intemperate and irregular in his habits, but soon after leaving Edinburgh, a complete change came over him in this respect, and he became altogether reformed. Having prepared some lectures on poetry, with biographical and individual sketches, which extended to three manuscript volumes, he delivered them with various success in different towns in Scotland and the north of England, in some of which he also lectured on temperance. About 1832 he was appointed editor of the Berwick Advertiser, a provincial newspaper, which he conducted with considerable ability. In the summer of 1835 he published a poem, entitled "The Enthusiast," with other poetical pieces, on which contemporary criticism pronounced a favourable opinion. He also wrote a poem on Hindoo superstitions, which was published at Berwick.

In November 1834 he commenced the publication of "The Tales of the Borders," historical, traditionary, and imaginative, a work which made his name extensively known, and the sale of which soon increased beyond his own most sanguine expectations. He was remarkably quick in composition, and completed many of his tales in the printing office, giving the "copy" out to the compositors in scraps as he wrote it. From the profits of this publication he had the prospect of soon being rewarded for all his toils and privations, when he was cut off by death, October 2, 1835, at the early age of thirty-one, before the first volume of his "Tales of the Borders" was finished. The work, however, was continued under the management of his brother, Mr James Wilson, for the benefit of his widow and children, and a new edition is announced in six volumes.

WINRAM, JOHN, one of the early reformers, was descended from the Fifeshire family of the Winrams of Kirkness, or Ratho. He is supposed to have commenced his studies at St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1513, where, two years afterwards, he took the degree of B.A. He subsequently entered into the order of the monks of St Augustine, and after having been a canon-regular for some

years, was elected, about 1534, third prior, and in 1536 sub-prior, of their abbey or monastery at St Andrews. The prior, Lord James Stewart, afterwards the Regent Murray, was then in his minority, and, consequently, much of the common business of the abbey devolved on the sub-prior. Although he held such a prominent situation in the Popish church, Winram secretly favoured the doctrines of the Reformation; and while he carefully avoided uttering in public anything that might subject him to persecution, he did not fail to enlighten the minds of many, particularly among the monks and noviciates of the abbey, in the knowledge of the truth. At the trial of George Wishart, the martyr, at St Andrews, February 28, 1546, Winram was desired by Cardinal Beaton to open the proceedings with a suitable sermon. This was evidently done to test his principles; but the wary sub-prior was on his guard, and, although in preaching on the parable of the wheat and tares, he entered upon a definition of heresy, he took care not to commit himself, and concluded by declaring that heretics ought to be put down, "even in this present world." After the condemnation of Wishart, the sub-prior ventured to speak to the Bishops on his behalf, whereupon the Cardinal upbraided him, saying, "Well, Sir, and you, we know what a man you are, seven years ago." A short time after the death of the Cardinal, Winram, who, during the vacancy, was vicar-general of the diocese, was called to account by Hamilton, the Archbishop-elect, for allowing Knox to preach his "heretical and schismatical doctrines," unreproved. He, therefore, held a convention of the friars of the abbey and learned men of the university, before which he summoned Knox and Rough, another Protestant preacher. At this meeting, Knox, aware of the report concerning the private sentiments of Winram, demanded from him a public acknowledgment of his opinion, whether the doctrines taught by him and his colleague were scriptural or unscriptural; for, if he believed them to be true, it was his duty to give them the sanction of his authority. Winram cautiously replied that he did not come there as a judge, and would neither affirm nor condemn the points in question; but, if Knox pleased, he would reason with him a little. After maintaining the argument for a short time, the sub-prior devolved it on an old Greyfriar, named Arbuckle, who seemed to be in his dotage. The latter was soon forced to yield with disgrace, Winram himself being the first to condemn his extravagant assertions. Although he disapproved of many of the proceedings of the Popish clergy, Winram, whose conduct was sometimes extremely ambiguous, continued till a late period to act with them, and, in April 1558, he was present at the trial and condemnation of Walter Mill, the martyr, at St Andrews. Being a member of the Provincial Council of the Popish clergy, which met in 1549, he was employed by his brethren to draw up the Canon intended to settle the ridiculous dispute, then warmly agitated amongst the clergy, whether the *Pater Noster* should be said to the saints, or to God alone. In the Council which sat in 1559, he was nominated one of the six persons to whose examination and admonition the Archbishops of Glasgow and St Andrews submitted their private conduct.

He appears soon after to have openly joined the Reformers, and, in April 1560, was one of the ministers to whom was committed the important trust of compiling the Old Confession of Faith, and the First Book of Discipline, one of his co-adjutors being John Knox, with whom he had formerly disputed at St Andrews. In April 1561 he was elected one of the five ecclesiastical superintendents of provinces, his district being Fife, Fothrick, and Strathearne. After this he was a constant attendant on the meetings of the General Assembly, and was employed in their committees on the most import-

ant affairs; but, like the other superintendents, he was frequently accused of negligence in visiting the district committed to his charge. In January 1572 he attended the Convention at Leith called by the Regent Morton, at which the Tulchan bishops were authorised, and the former ecclesiastical titles ordered to be retained; and, on the 10th of the following month, he was employed as superintendent of the bounds to inaugurate Mr John Douglas as Archbishop of St Andrews. On this occasion, Winram was appointed archdeacon of that diocese, but, having resigned the County of Fife to the new archbishop, he was usually designated superintendent of Strathearne during the next two years. On Mr Douglas' death, in 1574, Winram resumed the whole of his former province. He died in September 1582. He is supposed to have been the author of the Catechism, commonly called Archbishop Hamilton's, regarding which there are some curious notices in the notes to Dr M'Crie's Life of Knox.

WISHART, GEORGE, one of the first martyrs for the Protestant religion in Scotland, is supposed to have been the son of James Wishart of Pitarrow, in the Mearns, Justice-Clerk to James V., and was born in the early part of the sixteenth century. His brother, Sir John Wishart of Pitarrow, also took an active part in promoting the Reformation. The family name, originally Guiscard, indicated its Norman origin. Buchanan, erroneously imagining its orthography to be Wiseheart, has given him the classical name of Sophocardius, while Knox calls him Wischard, which is more akin to the original. In the early part of his life he was sent to the University of Aberdeen, then recently founded, and, after completing his academical education, as was customary with youths of family in those days, he went to travel on the Continent, and passed some time in France and Germany. It is supposed that he imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation from some of the Reformers themselves in the latter country. On his return home, he obtained a knowledge of the Greek language at Montrose, which was the first town in Scotland where the Greek was taught. He afterwards succeeded his master as teacher there, but having put into the hands of his scholars the Greek New Testament, the Bishop of Brechin summoned him to appear before him on a charge of heresy, which induced him to retire into England for safety in 1538. Repairing to the University of Cambridge, he entered himself a student of Bene't or Corpus Christi College, where he resided for nearly six years, devoting himself to study, and diligently preparing himself for the work of the ministry. An interesting description of him during his residence in that university, written by Emery Tylney, one of his pupils, is inserted in Fox's Martyrology, and in most accounts of his life. He returned to Scotland in July 1543, in the train of the Commissioners who had gone to England to negotiate a treaty with Henry VIII. Immediately after his arrival he began to preach publicly at Montrose, and his great acquirements, his persuasive eloquence, his talents and devoted piety, drew large audiences to hear him both there and at Dundee, whither he afterwards proceeded. In the latter town the multitudes that followed him alarmed the Popish clergy so much, that Cardinal Beaton prevailed on one of the magistrates, named Robert Mill, to serve him with a mandate to leave the town, and trouble the people no longer. On hearing it read, Wishart exclaimed, "God is my witness that I never sought your trouble, but your comfort; yea, your trouble is more dolorous to me than to yourselves. But I am assured that to refuse God's word, and to chase from you his messenger, shall nothing preserve you from trouble, but shall bring you into it; for God shall send you messengers who will not be afraid of burning, nor yet of banishment.

Should trouble unlooked for come upon you, acknowledge the cause, and turn to God, for he is merciful." He then removed to the west of Scotland, and resumed his labours in the town of Ayr, where he preached for some time with great freedom and faithfulness. Shortly after his arrival, the Archbishop of Glasgow, instigated by Beaton, hastened to Ayr, and seized upon the church in which the Reformer was about to preach. Apprehensive of Wishart's danger, the Earl of Glencairn, and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, hurried to the town for his protection, and would straightway have proceeded to eject the intruders by force, had not Wishart himself interfered to prevent bloodshed. "Let him alone," he said to the Earl, referring to the Archbishop, "his sermon will not much hurt; let us go to the market-cross." This was accordingly done, and there he preached to a numerous auditory.

Continuing his labours in Kyle, Wishart frequently preached in the parishes of Galston and Bar. He was also invited to preach at Mauchline, and had repaired thither for the purpose, when he found that the sheriff of Ayr, with a band of soldiers, had taken possession of the church. Some of Wishart's friends urged him to enter the church at all hazards, and showed themselves eager for an encounter with those who were within, but he mildly remarked, that "Christ Jesus is as potent in the fields as in the kirk; and I find that himself oftener preached in the desert, at the sea-side, and other places judged profane, than he did in the Temple of Jerusalem. It is the word of peace which God sends by me: the blood of no man shall be shed this day on account of preaching it." They then repaired without the village to the edge of a muir, where Wishart, with a dyke for his pulpit, preached for more than three hours to a most attentive audience. By this sermon a gentleman was converted, who, for his bold depravity, was commonly known by the title of "the wicked Laird of Shiel." While thus employed in Ayrshire, the Reformer received intelligence that a contagious distemper raged with great violence in Dundee, and that the inhabitants, calling to mind his awful prediction, with its speedy accomplishment, were anxious for his return. In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, he resolved without delay to share in their calamity and danger, and, as soon as he reached Dundee, he collected the people together, and preached to them at the East Port, the healthy sitting within the gate, while the infected took their station without. Besides the laborious work of frequent preaching, he toiled incessantly for their recovery, exposing himself fearlessly every hour to the hazard of contagion, by visiting the sick, providing necessaries for such as were in want, and carrying spiritual consolation to the dying.

No sooner had Beaton been informed that Wishart was again in Dundee, than he resolved upon taking him off by assassination, and a priest named Sir John Wighton, or Wightman, was selected for the purpose. The latter accordingly repaired to Dundee, entered the church where Wishart was preaching, and, with a drawn dagger in his hand which he concealed within his frock, stationed himself at the foot of the pulpit stairs until the Reformer should descend. At the conclusion of the service, when Wishart was in the act of coming down, his quick eye fell upon the purposed assassin, and at a glance he detected the suspiciousness of his attitude. Seizing the arm of the priest, he drew his hand forth from its concealment, and secured the weapon, while the villain, overcome by the suddenness of the detection, fell down on his knees at his feet, and confessed his guilty intention. An uproar of alarm burst forth from the congregation, and the people, rushing upon Wighton, would have torn him in pieces had not the

Reformer himself interposed. Clasping the priest in his arms, he exclaimed, "Let him alone; he hath hurt me in nothing, but has given us to understand what we may fear. For the time to come we will watch better." The trembling culprit was then allowed to depart unharmed. Thenceforth a two-handed sword was generally carried before him; and the office of bearing it, during his visit to Lothian in the latter part of his life, was conferred upon John Knox, who, at that period, was a constant attendant upon him.

When the pestilence had subsided in Dundee, Wishart removed to Montrose, where he not only preached publicly, but administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the adherents of the Reformation. At this time his caution, and a providential presentiment of impending danger, enabled him to escape being assassinated by a party of armed men which Beaton had placed in ambuscade in the neighbourhood of the town. "I know," he said on this occasion to his friends, "that I shall end my life by that blood-thirsty man's hands, but it shall not be in this manner." Frequently after this he intimated, both in his sermons and in conversation, that he would soon be summoned to seal his testimony by a death of martyrdom. At the same time he cheered his friends with the prospect of glorious days that were yet to come, assuring them that, though all was then so dark and unpromising, Scotland would be illuminated throughout with the light of Christ's Gospel, as no country had ever been before. While at Montrose, he received a letter from the friends of the Reformation in Ayrshire, desiring him to meet them at Edinburgh in December, that he might appear before a convocation of the clergy, and be publicly heard in defence of the doctrines which he taught. They promised to him to demand a free conference from the Bishops on matters of religion, and assured him of their protection. He accordingly proceeded through Fife, and arrived at Leith early in December 1545. To his great mortification, he found that his friends from the West had not come forward, nor was there any appearance of their being on the way. After waiting a few days, he ventured to preach in Leith, and among the auditory were Knox, and the Lairds of Langniddry, Ormiston, and Brunston, and other gentlemen from East Lothian. Deeming it advisable for his safety that he should remove from Leith, accompanied by his friends, he repaired to Inveresk, near Musselburgh, where he preached twice to large audiences. The two following Sabbaths he preached at Tranent, and gave distinct intimation that his ministry was drawing near a close. He next went to Haddington, where he preached to a very numerous audience. On the following day he again preached, but through the influence of the Earl of Bothwell, sheriff of East Lothian, who had been commissioned by Cardinal Beaton to apprehend him, the numbers present on the second day did not exceed a hundred. It was upon this occasion that he uttered his memorable prediction upon the town of Haddington, which was fulfilled in 1548, two years afterwards, when the English took possession of the town, and ravaged all the neighbouring country. On departing from Haddington for the house of Cockburn of Ormiston, where he was to spend the night, John Knox, his devoted scholar and sword-bearer, earnestly entreated leave to accompany him, but this Wishart refused. "Nay, return to your bairns," he said, meaning his pupils, "and God bless you; ane is sufficient for a sacrifice." He then took from him the two-handed sword, as if his office were at an end, and dismissed him, retiring himself to the house of Ormiston. After the family had gone to rest, at midnight they were aroused with a violent knocking, and on looking out they found that the house was surrounded with a powerful force, commanded by

the Earl of Bothwell. Cockburn and his friends at first refused to deliver Wishart up, but Bothwell solemnly assured them that no harm was intended, and that, should any violence be offered to Wishart, he would himself interpose for his safety. Anxious to avoid bloodshed, Wishart commanded the gates to be opened, adding, "the will of God be done!" He was borne away a prisoner, and Bothwell afterwards treacherously forfeited his plighted troth, by surrendering him into the hands of his enemy the Cardinal. "From that time forth," says Pitscottie, with honest indignation, "the Earl Bothwell prospered never, neither any of his affairs."

After having been confined for more than a month in irons in the sea-tower of St Andrews, Wishart was brought to trial before a convocation of the prelates and clergy assembled for the purpose in the Cathedral. On this occasion every form of law, justice, and decency, was disregarded. The prisoner was not allowed a patient hearing, but was treated with every species of contumely and reproach. He was condemned to death as an obstinate heretic, and next day, March 1, 1546, he was burnt at the stake on the Castle Green. Apprehensive lest a rescue should be attempted, Beaton had commanded all the artillery of the castle to be pointed towards the place of execution, while he himself, with the other prelates, reclining in luxurious pomp, witnessed the melancholy spectacle with exultation. In most accounts of Wishart's martyrdom, it is mentioned, that, looking towards the Cardinal, he predicted "that he who from yonder place (pointing to the tower where Beaton sat) beholdeth us with such undaunted pride, shall, within a few days, lie in the same as ignominiously as now he is seen proudly to rest," a prediction which was literally fulfilled within three months after, by the violent death of his persecutor.

WISHART, GEORGE, a learned prelate of the family of Logy in Forfarshire, was born in East-Lothian in 1609. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degrees. Entering into holy orders, he became one of the ministers of St Andrews, or, according to Keith, of North Leith. For his refusal to take the Covenant he was deposed in 1638; and having been subsequently detected in a correspondence with the Royalists, he was plundered of all his goods, which happened oftener than once, and imprisoned in the "Thieves' Hole" of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Wishart himself tells us that for his attachment to Royalty and Episcopacy he three times suffered imprisonment and exile. At the surrender, in October 1644, of the town of Newcastle, where he had been officiating in his clerical character, he was taken prisoner by the Scotish army, and in the following January, when again confined in Edinburgh Tolbooth, he petitioned the Estates for maintenance to himself, his wife, and five children. A few months thereafter, when the Marquis of Montrose arrived at Edinburgh with his victorious army, Wishart obtained his liberty. He afterwards became chaplain to Montrose, in which capacity he accompanied him to the Continent. He wrote, in Latin, an Account of the Exploits of Montrose, published at Paris in 1647. This was the book which was hung round the latter's neck at his execution. He subsequently wrote a continuation, bringing down Montrose's History till his death, a translation of which was published, with the first part, in 1720. A superior version of the whole, with a strong Jacobite preface, was published at Edinburgh by the Ruddimans in 1756, reprinted by Constable in 1819.

After the death of Montrose, Wishart was appointed Chaplain to Elizabeth, the Electress-Palatine, sister to Charles I., whom he accompanied to England in 1660, when she came to visit her royal nephew. Soon after he had the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne conferred upon him; and on

the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland, was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh, June 1, 1662. He died in 1671, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey, under a magnificent tomb, with a long Latin inscription. Bishop Keith speaks of him as "a person of great religion." "He published somewhat in divinity," says Wodrow, (though he does not cite his authority,) "but then I find it remarked, by a very good hand, his lascivious poems, compared with which the most luscious parts of Ovid *de Arte Amandi* are modest, gave scandal to all the world." It is recorded to Wishart's honour, that he exerted himself to obtain a pardon for some of the persecuted Covenanters; and that, remembering his own dismal case in prison, he was always careful to send from his own table the first share of his dinner to the Presbyterian prisoners.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, D.D. and LL.D., an eminent divine and theological writer, was born, February 5, 1722, in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire, of which parish his father was minister. He is said to have been a lineal descendant of John Knox. After receiving the first part of his education at the public school of Haddington, he was, at the age of fourteen, sent to the University of Edinburgh, and having, with great credit to himself, passed through the usual course of study there, he was, in his twenty-first year, licensed to preach the Gospel. He acted for a short time as assistant to his father, whose successor he was appointed, but in 1744 he was presented, by the Earl of Eglinton, to the parish of Beith, of which he was ordained minister in the following year. In 1753 he published, anonymously, his well-known "Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy," a biting satire, levelled at the Moderate section of the church. No publication of the period was read with more avidity, or hit more severely the party against whom it was aimed. Dr Warburton, the celebrated Bishop of Gloucester, has mentioned the "Characteristics" with particular approbation, and expressed his wish that the Church of England had such a corrector. He soon after published a "Serious Apology" for the "Characteristics," in which he acknowledged himself to be the author. This work, and his active conduct in the Church Courts, procured for him so much influence among the popular or Evangelical clergy, that he soon came to be recognised as their leader; and to him his party were, at first, principally indebted for that concentration of views and union of design, and system of operation, which ultimately enabled them to defeat their adversaries. One day, after carrying in the General Assembly some important questions against Dr Robertson, the head of the Moderates, the latter said to him in his quiet manner, "I think you have your men better disciplined than formerly." "Yes," replied Witherspoon, "by urging your politics too far, you have compelled us to beat you with your own weapons."

In 1756 he published, at Glasgow, his admirable essay on the "Connection between the Doctrine of Justification by the imputed Righteousness of Christ, and Holiness of Life;" and in 1757 appeared his "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage." In the latter year he accepted an invitation from Paisley, and accordingly became minister of the Low Church of that town. During his residence there he obtained a high character for his learning, his eloquence, and success as a preacher, and for the excellence of his writings; and received invitations from congregations in Dublin, Dundee, and Rotterdam, all of which he rejected. In 1764 he obtained the degree of D.D., and the same year published at London, in 3 vols., his "Essays on Important Subjects, intended to establish the Doctrine of Salvation by Grace, and to point out its Influence on Holiness of Life," with the "Ecclesiasti-

cal Characteristics" appended. His reputation having reached America, he was offered, by the Trustees of the College of Princetown, New Jersey, the situation of President of that Institution; which he at first declined, but, on a second application, accepted the appointment. His farewell sermon to his congregation at Paisley was preached, April 16, 1768, and immediately afterwards published, under the title of "Ministerial Fidelity, in declaring the whole Counsel of God." The same year he also published at Glasgow, "Discourses on Practical Subjects," and at Edinburgh, "Practical Discourses on the Leading Truths of the Gospel." He arrived at Princetown in the following August, and immediately entered on his new duties. Under his administration the College of New Jersey rapidly increased in reputation and prosperity; the general interests of education, throughout America, also derived great benefit from his exertions, as he was careful to introduce, into the system of instruction, every important improvement which was known in Europe.

During the Revolutionary War, he took a decided part in favour of the insurgents; and a political sermon which he preached on May 17, 1776, on the occasion of a General Fast ordered by Congress, was afterwards published under the title of "The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men." Soon after he was elected, by the citizens of New Jersey, their representative in the Congress of the United States, of which he was seven years a member. In the early part of 1783, after America had obtained her independence, he returned to the College of Princetown, and resumed his duties as President. In 1785 he paid a short visit to his native country, with the view of procuring subscriptions for the institution over which he presided, but was not very successful in his object. On his return to Princetown he continued to preach and lecture in the College as usual till his death, which happened November 15, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age, having been, for the last two years of his life, afflicted with blindness. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Rodgers, senior minister of the United Presbyterian churches in the city of New York. A new edition of his "Characteristics" has recently made its appearance.

WODROW, Robert, an eminent divine and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Glasgow in 1679. He was the second son of the Rev. James Wodrow, Professor of Divinity in the University of that city, a faithful and pious minister of the Church of Scotland, whose life, written by his son, the subject of this notice, after remaining long in manuscript, was published at Edinburgh in 1828. His mother's name was Margaret Hair, daughter of William Hair, proprietor of a small estate in the parish of Kilbarchan, a woman of great strength of mind, discretion, and piety. In 1691 he was entered a student in the University of his native town, and after passing through the usual curriculum of study, he became a student of theology under his father. While attending the Divinity class, he was appointed Librarian to the University, a situation which he held for four years. The unusual talent which he had early displayed for historical and bibliographical inquiry had recommended him as a person peculiarly qualified for the office, and while he held it he prosecuted, with ardour, his researches into everything connected with the ecclesiastical and literary history and antiquities of his native country. At this period he imbibed also a taste for the study of natural history, then scarcely known in Scotland, and was in habits of friendship and correspondence with many eminent men both in Scotland and England. But all these pursuits were carefully kept subordinate to his principal object, the study of theology, and the practical application of its principles.

On leaving College he went to reside for some time in the house of a distant relative of the family, Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, then one of the Lords of Session; and, while here, was, in March 1703, licensed, by the Presbytery of Paisley, to preach the gospel. In the following summer the parish of Eastwood, where Lord Pollock resided, became vacant by the death of Mr Mathew Crawfurd, author of a History of the Church of Scotland, which we believe yet remains in manuscript. Of this parish, then one of the smallest in the west of Scotland, Mr Wodrow was ordained minister, October 28, 1703. In this obscure situation he continued all his life, devoting himself to the discharge of his pastoral duties, and prosecuting his favourite studies in church history and antiquities. In 1712 he had an encouraging invitation from Glasgow, and in 1717, and again in 1726, he was solicited by the people of Stirling to remove to that town, but he declined these overtures, preferring to remain at Eastwood. As a preacher he was one of the most popular of that day, and so great was his reputation in the west country, that, on sacramental occasions especially, vast crowds resorted to Eastwood to hear him preach. He was most regular in his attendance on the several Church Courts, and was frequently chosen a member of the General Assembly.

At the Union of the two kingdoms, in 1707, he was nominated one of the Committee of Presbytery appointed to consult and act with the brethren of the Commission at Edinburgh, as to the best means of averting the evils which that measure was supposed to portend to the church and people of Scotland. On the accession of George I. to the throne, he was the principal correspondent and adviser of the five clergymen deputed by the Assembly to go to London for the purpose of pleading the rights of the Church, and particularly to petition for the immediate abolition of the obnoxious law of patronage. The third volume of his manuscript letters contains several long and able statements and reasonings on this and collateral topics. He took a lively interest in all ecclesiastical proceedings, and kept regular notes of all that passed in the Church Courts, by which he was enabled to preserve, in the manuscript records which he left behind him, the most authentic and interesting details of the whole procedure and history of the Church, during his own time, that could have been handed down to us. In questions involving matters either of sound doctrine or of discipline and church government, he was invariably found on the popular side. Yet, although opposed to the law of patronage, and thoroughly convinced of its "unreasonableness and unscripturality," he did not think it expedient to resist the execution of that oppressive law, but uniformly inculcated submission to the civil power, and used his best endeavours to promote peace and harmony in cases of disputed settlements.

His principal work, "The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution," was published in 1721–22, in two volumes folio. This important and laborious undertaking he had designed from an early period of his life, but from 1707 to the time of its publication, he appears to have devoted all his leisure hours to it. The work was approved of and recommended by the General Assembly, and he obtained, in consequence, a most respectable list of subscribers. It was dedicated to George I., and, on its publication, copies of it were presented, by Dr Fraser, to the King, the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by them all most graciously received. His Majesty, by an order on the Exchequer of Scotland, dated April 26, 1725, authorised one hundred guineas sterling to be paid to the author in token of his cordial approbation.

Wodrow's fidelity as an ecclesiastical historian gave offence to certain

of the Nonjuring Episcopalians, and while his book was assailed by the most scurrilous attacks in public, anonymous and threatening letters were sent to himself, to which, however, he paid little attention. One of the boldest attempts to depreciate his labours, and affect his character for truth and impartiality, was made by Mr Alexander Bruce, advocate, first in an anonymous tract, entitled "The Scotish Behemoth dissected, in a Letter to Mr Robert Wodrow," &c., Edinburgh, 1722, and next in the preface to a Life of Archbishop Sharp, published in 1723. Mr Bruce, too, in the extreme fervour of his zeal, announced, in 1724, a great work, which was to annihilate Wodrow at a blow, to be entitled "An Impartial History of the Affairs in Church and State in Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution," in 2 vols. folio. His death soon after, however, prevented him from making much progress with the work, which was taken up by Bishop Keith, who published only the first volume in 1734, bringing the history down to 1568. "Keith's History," says the author of Wodrow's Life in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "is only important as a collection of materials, for the author was equally destitute of acuteness and liberality." In Mr Fox's "History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.," that celebrated statesman has inserted a high eulogium on the fidelity and impartiality of Wodrow's work; a second edition of which, in a more convenient form than the first, was published at Glasgow, in 1830, in 4 vols. 8vo, with a Memoir of the Author prefixed by Robert Burns, D.D., one of the ministers of Paisley.

Having designed a series of Biographical Memoirs of the more eminent Ministers and others of the Church of Scotland, Mr Wodrow completed ten small folio volumes of the work, which, with four quarto volumes of appendix, are preserved in manuscript in the library of the University of Glasgow. A selection from these was commenced in 1834, when the first volume was printed for the Members of the Maitland Club, under the title of "Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland." The second volume is now in the press, and it is understood that the council of that important literary institution mean to continue the work at convenient intervals.

Besides these Lives, Mr Wodrow also left behind him six small closely written volumes, under the general name of "Analecta," being a kind of Diary, or note-book, in which he inserted many curious notices regarding the ecclesiastical proceedings and literary intelligence, as well as the ordinary or more remarkable occurrences of the period. This valuable and interesting record, which comprises an interval of twenty-seven years, namely, from 1705 to 1732, is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, having become the property of the Faculty of Advocates in June 1828. In 1842, the Earl of Glasgow, who is President of the Maitland Club, presented to the members the first two volumes of Wodrow's "Analecta," being the second munificent donation of that nobleman. We have been informed that the entire work will extend to five quarto volumes, which, with a comprehensive index and suitable illustrations, is now in the course of being prepared for the press, and is expected to be completed during the year 1843.

Twenty-four volumes of his Correspondence are also preserved in the Advocates' Library. A portion of his Manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical history, was, in May 1742, purchased by order of the General Assembly, and now remains the property of the Church. Altogether, his labours and researches have proved so peculiarly useful and valuable in illustrating the ecclesiastical history of his country, that the name of Wodrow has been very appropriately adopted as the designation of a So-

ciety, modelled after the plan of "The Parker Society" of England. The Wodrow Society was established at Edinburgh, May 1841, for the purpose of printing, from the most authentic sources, the best works, many of which still remain in manuscript, of the original reformers, fathers, and early writers of the Church of Scotland.

Mr Wodrow died of a gradual decline, March 21, 1734, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Eastwood. He had married, in 1708, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Warner, minister of Irvine, and grand-daughter of William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, author of the well-known practical treatise, "The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ." Of a family of sixteen children, nine, that is, four sons and five daughters, with their mother, survived him. His eldest son succeeded him as minister of Eastwood, but retired from that charge on account of bad health.

WOOD, JOHN PHILIP, an eminent antiquary, genealogist, and biographer, who was deaf and dumb from his infancy, was descended from an old and respectable family in the parish of Cramond, where he himself was born. His first literary work was published in 1791, in quarto, under the title of "Sketch of the Life and Projects of John Law of Lauriston, Comptroller-General of the Finances of France." Having directed his attention to the historical annals of his native parish, he published, in 1794, his interesting account of "The Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond," 4to. This is said to have been the first parochial history attempted in Scotland; and, in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1795, it is characterized as "one of the most exact and elegant topographical works ever published." Mr Wood's principal publication was a new edition of "The Peerage of Scotland, by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Bart., continued to the Present Period," printed at Edinburgh, in two volumes folio, in 1813. He had at first intended a modern Peerage of Scotland from the Union, in a detached form, but, by the advice of his friends, he adopted the plan of re-editing and enlarging the valuable work of Sir Robert Douglas, which had originally been published at Edinburgh in 1764. The merits of Mr Wood were in no degree overrated, when it was said that this work "placed his name in a high rank as an antiquary, genealogist, and biographer; and that minute research and severe accuracy mark every page he wrote." In 1823 Mr Wood communicated to Mr Nichols most of the biographical notes to the writers of the poetry comprised in "The Muses' Welcome to King James," on his visit to Scotland in 1617, printed in the "Progresses, &c. of King James I." In 1824 he printed a new and enlarged edition, in 12mo, of his "Memoirs of John Law, including a detailed Account of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Mississippi System," which was called forth by the various modern bubbles of that period. He also contributed occasional articles to the Gentleman's Magazine. Mr Wood, notwithstanding the privations under which he laboured, for many years held the office of Auditor of Excise in Scotland, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and success. He was brother-in-law of Mr Cadell, the partner of Mr Constable. He died at Edinburgh, at an advanced age, in December 1838.

WRIGHT, MICHAEL, a portrait-painter of considerable note in the end of the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, but went to England about 1672. He soon acquired such a high reputation that he was engaged by Sir Robert Viner to finish a whole length portrait of Prince Rupert in armour, with a large wig. He likewise painted the portraits of the Judges in Guildhall. Sir Peter Lely was to have drawn these pictures, but refusing to wait on the Judges at their own chambers, Wright was em-

ployed in his stead, and received sixteen pounds for each piece. Two of his most admired works were, a Highland Laird, and an Irish Tory, whole lengths, in their proper dresses, of which several copies were made. At Windsor is his large picture of John Lacy, the comedian, in three of his favourite characters, painted in 1675. Wright had a fine collection of gems and coins, which were purchased by Sir Hans Sloane after his death. He died in 1700.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, M.D., a medical writer, was born in March 1735. Having duly studied for the medical profession, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and subsequently was appointed Physician to the Forces. After a long residence in various parts of the West Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, he returned to his native country, and settled at Edinburgh, where he died in September 1819. Dr Wright greatly distinguished himself by his attention to medical botany, and among his numerous contributions to the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, the Philosophical Transactions, and other publications, may be mentioned, "A Description of the Jesuit's Bark Tree of Jamaica and the Caribbees;" "A Description and Account of the Use of the Cabbage Tree of Jamaica;" "An Account of the Medicinal Plants Growing in Jamaica;" "A Botanical and Medical Account of the Quassia Simaruba." He was likewise the author of a work on Fever, in 2 vols. 8vo.

WYNTOUN, ANDREW, a poet and chronicler of the fourteenth century, of whose personal history little is known, was a canon-regular of St Andrews, and, about 1395, Prior of the monastery of St Serf's Inch, in Lochleven. In the chartulary of the Priory of St Andrews, there are several public instruments by Andrew Wyntoun, as Prior of Lochleven, dated between the years 1395 and 1413; and in the last page of his Chronicle, according to the copy in the King's Library, he mentions the Council of Constance, which began November 16, 1414, and ended May 20, 1418. He is supposed to have been contemporary with Barbour, whose superior merits he has more than once taken occasion to acknowledge. His "Orygynall Chronykill of Scotland" was undertaken at the request of Sir John Wemyss, the ancestor of the noble family of that name. Notwithstanding its great value, both as the oldest Scotish manuscript extant, except "Sir Tristrem," and as the first record of our national history, it was suffered to remain neglected for nearly four centuries. In 1795, however, a splendid edition of that part of it which relates more immediately to the affairs of Scotland, was published with notes, by Mr David Macpherson, who very judiciously left untouched the whole introductory portion of this famous "Chronykill," in which, after the fashion of Roger of Chester, and other venerable historians, the author wisely and learnedly treats of the creation, of angels, giants, &c., and of the general history of the world, before he comes to that which more pertinently concerns the proper subject of his work. In Wyntoun's Chronicle there is preserved a little elegiac song on the death of King Alexander III., which Mr Macpherson thinks must be nearly ninety years older than Barbour's work. Wyntoun is supposed to have outlived 1420, as he mentions the death of Robert Duke of Albany, an event which happened in the course of that year. The oldest and best preserved manuscript of Wyntoun's Chronicle is in the British Museum. There are also copies of it in the Cotton Library, and the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

WYNZET, NINIAN, a controversial writer of the sixteenth century, on the side of the Church of Rome, was a native of Renfrew, and had for many years the charge of the grammar-school of Linlithgow. Having taken refuge in Germany, he is supposed to have died at Ratisbon.

Y.

YOUNG, PATRICK, an eminent scholar, descended from an ancient family, was born August 29, 1584, at Seaton, in Lothian, the residence of his father, Sir Peter Young, joint tutor with Buchanan to James VI. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the University of St Andrews, where, on completing the usual course of academical study, he received the degree of M.A. in 1603. Soon after he accompanied his father to England, and having been introduced to the notice of Dr Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, he was received into his house as his librarian, or secretary. In 1605 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, and, entering into Deacon's orders, he was made one of the Chaplains of All Souls' College. This office he held for three years, and during that time he employed himself chiefly in the study of ecclesiastical history, and in cultivating the Greek language. Having gone to London with the view of making his way at Court, he obtained, through the interest of Dr Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a pension from the King of L.50 per annum, and was occasionally employed by his Majesty, and some of the persons in power, in writing Latin letters. By the influence of Bishop Montague he was appointed to the superintendence of the Royal Library, newly founded by the King. In 1617 Young went to Paris, with recommendatory letters from Camden to many of the learned of that capital. On his return he assisted Mr Thomas Read in translating King James' works into the Latin language. The volume was published in 1619, and, by his Majesty's special command, he was sent with a presentation copy to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In 1620 Young married, and though still only in Deacon's orders, was presented to two Rectories in Denbighshire. Soon after, he was collated to a prebend of St Paul's, of which church he was made treasurer in 1621. On the death of Read, in 1624, he was appointed to the vacant post of Latin Secretary to the King. He assisted Selden in preparing for the press his edition of the "Arundelian Marbles," and the work on its publication was dedicated to Young. When the Alexandrian Manuscript of the Bible was added to the treasures of the King's library, Young carefully collated it with other copies of the sacred volume, and communicated many various readings to Usher, Grotius, and other learned men of the time. He had intended to have published a fac-simile of this manuscript, but circumstances prevented the execution of the design. In 1643, however, he printed a specimen of his intended edition, containing the first chapter of Genesis, with notes, and left at his death scholia, as far as the 15th chapter of Numbers.

In 1633 he published an edition of the "Epistles of Clemens Romanus," reprinted in 1637, with a Latin version, "Cantena Græcorum Patrum in Jobum, collectore Niceta, Heracleæ Metropolitæ;" to which he subjoined from the Alexandrian Manuscript a continued series of the books of Scripture, called Poetici. In 1638 he published "Expositio in Canticum Canticorum Folioti Episcopi Londinensis, una cum Alcuini in idem Canticum Compendio." He had made preparations for editing various other manuscripts from the King's Library, when the confusion of the civil wars, and its seizure by Parliament, put an end to all his plans. He retired to the house of his son-in-law, Mr John Atwood, a civilian at Bromfield, in Essex, where he died, September 7, 1652.

SUPPLEMENT.

B.

BELL, Sir Charles, a highly distinguished surgeon, lecturer, and medical writer, the fourth son of the Rev. William Bell, an Episcopal minister at Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1778. He was educated at the High School of his native place, and, while a mere youth, he assisted his brother, the celebrated John Bell, surgeon in Edinburgh, in his anatomical lectures and demonstrations. In 1799 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In the year previous, he had published the first part of his plates of dissections. He was soon afterwards appointed one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, where, throughout all his connection with that hospital, he exhibited remarkable skill as an operator. In 1806 he left Edinburgh for London, the latter being a wider and more promising field for professional exertion. Having resolved to push his way to fortune and reputation as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery, he at first associated himself with Mr James Wilson, in the school of Great Windmill Street, to which he afterwards succeeded altogether. Here he officiated for some years with great success, his mode of lecturing being admirably adapted to sustain the interest and promote the instruction of his pupils. In 1812 Mr Bell was elected one of the surgeons of Middlesex Hospital, where, from the first week of his appointment, he delivered clinical lectures, which were spoken of with high approbation in the Medical Gazette, and obtained the spontaneous recommendation of many of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the metropolis. Having long been anxious to make himself acquainted with the subject of gunshot wounds, Mr Bell twice relinquished his engagements in London, in order to obtain a knowledge of this department of practice. One of those occasions was in 1809, immediately after the battle of Corunna, when the wounded, hurried home in transports, were landed on the southern coasts of England, and the other was after the battle of Waterloo, when he repaired to Brussels. Of the former opportunity he particularly availed himself, and published a useful practical "Essay on Gun-shot Wounds," as an Appendix to his "System of Operative Surgery," which appeared in two volumes in 1814. On occasion of his professional visit to Brussels, after the battle of Waterloo, he was put in charge of an hospital, and afforded his assistance to no fewer than 300 men. "The drawings," says Mr Pettigrew, in his Medical Portrait Gallery, "with which he was thus enabled to enrich his portfolio, have been referred to as the finest specimens of water-colouring in the English anatomical school."

In 1812 he was admitted a member

of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. It is related, that on this occasion the examiners asked Mr Bell, with suitable gravity, what was his opinion of the probable fate of Napoleon Bonaparte; and immediately on receiving his answer, declared themselves satisfied "with the candidate's proficiency!" A few years thereafter he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and subsequently a member of the council. At the request of Lord Brougham, he had written some papers on the animal economy, for "The Library for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," which became deservedly popular, particularly his two dissertations on "Animal Mechanics." He afterwards edited, conjointly with his Lordship, the illustrated edition of "Paley's Evidences of Natural Religion," published in 1836. On the accession of William IV. in 1831, he was one of the five eminent men in science on whom the Guelphic Order of Knighthood was conferred, the others being Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Sir John Leslie, and Sir James Ivory. The establishment of the London University, now University College, was fatal to the school in Windmill Street, and the Governors of the new institution, of their own accord, offered to place Sir Charles at the head of their new medical school. He accordingly delivered the general opening lecture in this section of the College, and followed it by a regular course of characteristic lectures on physiology. After he had retired from his functions as a lecturer, he confined himself to his practice, which, though very extensive, was chiefly in nervous affections. By his valuable writings, the surgical knowledge of his time has been much advanced, having published various works in surgery and the nervous system, his discoveries connected with which have given him an European fame. In the catalogue of his works, besides those already named, are, "A System of Dissections, explaining the Anatomy of the Human Body, the manner of displaying the parts, and their varieties in Disease," 2 vols. folio, 1799–1801; "Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting," 4to, 1806; "Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra," 1810; "Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain," printed for private circulation in 1811; "Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body," 3 vols. 1816; "Surgical Observations, or Cases Treated in the Middlesex Hospital," 1817; "Essay on the Forces which Circulate the Blood," 1819; "Treatise on the Diseases of the Urethra," &c., 1822; two Lectures "On the Injuries of the Spine and of the Thigh-bone," 1824; "Exposition of the Natural System of the Nerves of the Human Body," 1824; "Nervous System of the Human Body," 1830; of this last work a new and more complete edition appeared in 1836; and "Institutes of Surgery," 2 vols. 1838.

Sir Charles was one of the eight eminent men who were selected to write the celebrated Bridgewater Treatises, On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Works of Creation; his contribution being on "The Hand, its mechanism and vital endowments, as evincing design," which was published in 1834. For this work he received the premium of L.1000. The most important of Sir Charles Bell's professional studies are to be found in his various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, commencing in 1821, relating to the Nervous System. These were afterwards republished separately.

In 1835 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Dr Turner, a situation which he held with great distinction till his lamented death. Sir Charles died suddenly of an attack of spasms, to which he was subject, on the morning of April 30, 1842, at Hallow Park, near Worcester, the seat of Mrs Holland, with whom

he and Lady Bell were making a short stay on their way to London. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of some other learned bodies. He married, in 1811, the second daughter of C. Shaw, Esq. of Ayr, who survives him.

BORTHWICK, David, of Lochhill, a learned lawyer and judge, was Lord Advocate of Scotland in the reign of James VI., before which time he was usually designated "Mr David Borthwick of Auldistone." He was one of the nine advocates selected by the Court of Session, in the spring of 1549, to plead "befoir thame in all actions and causes." In 1552 he was made a member of the Public Commission appointed to treat with the English Commissioners on Border affairs. In June 1564 he was counsel for the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh in a prosecution against them, and in May 1567, as counsel for the Earl of Bothwell, he took instruments of Queen Mary's pardon and forgiveness of him and his accomplices for her abduction to Dunbar, which that Princess pronounced in Court on the 12th of that month. In 1573 Borthwick became, with Crichton of Elliock, father of the Admirable Crichton, joint King's Advocate, when, as was then customory, he took his seat as a Lord of Session. He appears to have been the first who bore the title of "Lord Advocate." The salary of this functionary at that period was L.40 Scots yearly, and that of a Lord of Session amounted to about the same sum, considered a good deal of money in those days. Bothwick died in January 1581. He had acquired estates in the counties of Berwick, Haddington, and Fife, in which, before his death, he had infeft his son James, whose extravagance and improvidence caused some of them to be sold, even in his father's lifetime. This circumstance induced the old man, on his deathbed, to exclaim bitterly, "I do give him to the devil that doth get a fool, and maketh not a fool of him," a saying that became proverbial, as David Borthwick's testament.

BURNES, Sir Alexander, C. B., an enterprising Eastern traveller and diplomatist, one of the sons of the present town-clerk of Montrose, was born in that town May 16, 1805. His great-grandfather was the brother of William Burnes, the father of Burns the poet, and his grandfather was the relative to whom, on his deathbed, the latter appealed, when too late, for some pecuniary assistance. Young Burnes was educated at Montrose Academy, and greatly distinguished himself by his proficiency. Having thereafter obtained the appointment of cadet for the Bombay army, he arrived at that Presidency on October 31, 1821. On the 25th of December 1822 he was appointed interpreter in the Hindostanee language to the first extra battalion at Surat, and his thorough knowledge of the Persian language soon after obtained for him, from the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the employment of translating the Persian documents of that Court. His regiment, the 21st Native Infantry, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant, having, early in 1825, been ordered to Bhooj, he accompanied it, and during the serious disturbances at Cutch, in April of that year, he was appointed Quartermaster of Brigade, in which capacity he served with the field force against the insurgents, and afforded important aid to the then officiating resident, Captain Walter. On this occasion he gave early promise of that energy and decision which characterized his after proceedings. Although not yet twenty years of age, his talents, activity, and zeal, attracted the attention of his superiors, and in November of the same year he was, on the recommendation of the Adjutant-General, Sir D. Leighton, appointed Persian interpreter to a force of 8000 men, commanded by Colonel M. Napier, of his Majesty's 6th foot, assembled for the invasion of Scinde. In August 1826 he was confirmed on

the general staff as a Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General. At this period he drew up an able and elaborate paper on the Statistics of Wagur, which was forwarded to Government, in January 1827, by Colonel Shuldham, Quartermaster-General, with many high encomiums on the industry and research of the reporter, and on the value of the information which the document contained. For this report Lieutenant Burnes received the thanks of Government, with a handsome reward in money. He had also the high testimony of the Governor, Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his favour. In the following year similar marks of approbation were bestowed on him for a valuable memoir on the Eastern Mouth of the Indus. In addition to the customary forms of approbation, Lieutenant Burnes was, on this occasion, specially complimented on the proofs which his labours afforded of a disposition to combine the advancement of general knowledge with the exemplary discharge of his official duties. A few months after he furnished the authorities with a Memoir supplementary to the report already mentioned. In the early part of the same year (1828) he presented a memorial, applying for permission to visit the line of country immediately beyond our north frontier, and lying between Marwar and the Indus, including the examination of the Loonee river. The projected journey was, however, for a time delayed, and on the 18th March he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the army.

In September 1829 he was appointed to act as assistant to the political agent in Cutch, in prosecution of the survey of the north-west frontier, Lieutenant (now Major) Holland, of the Quartermaster-General's department, having been nominated to act with him in the intended survey. An account of the expedition, written by himself, will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 1834. Early in the year 1830 a present of horses, from the King of England to the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, arrived at Bombay, with a letter of compliments from the minister for India, Lord Ellenborough, to the Sikh Chief. At the recommendation of Sir John Malcolm, Lieutenant Burnes was nominated, by the Supreme Government, to proceed with these to Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub country. The authorities, both in England and India, conceiving that much information might be derived from such a journey, in addition to the mission in which he was ostensibly employed, directed Lieutenant Burnes to obtain full and complete intelligence in reference to everything pertaining to the geography of the Indus. That a better colour might be given to a deviation from the customary route so far as Hydrabad, he was entrusted with presents to the Ameers of Scinde. A regular escort of British troops was declined, and a guard of wild Beloochees was found sufficient to ensure protection, while they permitted an intercourse with the natives which a more regular force would have prevented. The expedition moved from Mandavee, in Cutch, on the 1st of January 1831, and on the 28th arrived at the western mouth of the Indus. After many annoying delays and obstructions thrown in their way by the jealousy of the Ameers, the party reached Hydrabad on the 18th of March. The unlooked for detention, meanwhile, had been turned to good account, a full survey of all the mouths of the Indus, and a map of the lower portion of its course, and of the land route to Tatta, having been the fruits. On the 23d of April they once more embarked on the Indus; and, after visiting the various places of note along that river, arrived at Lahore on the 18th of July. They next proceeded across the Sutledge to Loodianah, and here Burnes first met the present King of Cabul, the Schah Soojah-ool-Molk, then living as a guest within the British territories, and maintaining, while a pen-

sioner on our bounty, the forms of sovereignty and ceremonies of state. His impression of the character of this personage seems to have been most unfavourable. "From what I learn," says he, "I do not believe the Schah possesses sufficient energy to seat himself on the throne of Cabul; and if he did regain it, he has not tact to discharge the duties of so difficult a situation." In December he visited Kurnaul and Delhi, and was presented to the Great Mogul, the fifteenth descendant from Timour. "The mummery of the ceremony," says he, "was absurd, and I could not suppress a smile as the officers mouthed, in loud and sonorous solemnity, the titles of King of the World, the Ruler of the Earth, to a Monarch now realmless, and a Prince without the shadow of power."

The sanction of the Governor-General for the travellers to proceed into Central Asia having been finally given in the end of December, the journey was commenced on the 2d of January 1832. The details have been published in his celebrated "Travels to Bokhara," one of the most interesting works in the English language. He returned to Bombay, January 18, 1833. In the following June he received orders to proceed to England as the bearer of his own dispatches; and he arrived in London early in October, the fame of his adventures having long preceded him. His reception at the India House, as well as by the Board of Control, was cordial in the extreme; and on the 30th of December he was introduced at Court. He afterwards received the special acknowledgments of the King, William IV., for the unpublished map and memoir which he had presented to his Majesty. His celebrated work on Bokhara was published, at London, in the early part of 1834; and its success was almost unprecedented for a book of travels. Nearly 900 copies were sold in a single day. Mr Murray, the publisher, of Albemarle Street, gave the author L.800 for the copyright of the first edition. It was immediately translated into the German and French languages, and Burnes, in his next visit to Cabul, in 1837, found that the Russian emissaries had been using the French edition as a handbook on their way.

While in England, in 1834, Burnes was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary member of several other learned bodies. In May of that year he received, from the Royal Geographical Society, the fourth royal premium of fifty guineas for his navigation of the river Indus, and a journey to Balkh and Bokhara across Central Asia. At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on February 21, 1835, the late Earl of Munster, Vice-President, in the chair, Lieutenant Burnes was elected an honorary member for having "fixed, with accuracy, the position of Bokhara and Balkh, and the great Himalayan Mountains, and having done more to the construction of a map of those countries than had been done since Alexander the Great." On this occasion he was complimented by Sir Alexander Johnstone for having almost ascertained a continuous route and link of communication between Western Asia and the Caspian Sea, as also for his excellent diplomatic arrangements with the Ameers of Sindh. While yet a mere youth, he had contributed, from India, many valuable papers to the Royal Asiatic Society; and the Museum of that Society contains the Bokhara cloak worn by him in his travels in the Punjaub. To the British Museum he presented one of the richest collections of Indian coins in this country, for which he received a letter of thanks from the Trustees of that National Institution.

After a sojourn of eighteen months in Great Britain, during which time he visited his native town, Montrose, Lieutenant Burnes left London on April 5, 1835, and reached India on the 1st of June, through France and Egypt, and so by the Red Sea packet. On his arrival at Bombay he was di-

rected to resume the duties of Assistant to the Resident at Cutch, Colonel Pottinger. In the following October he was deputed on an important mission to Hyderabad in Scinde, and, in all the momentous affairs in which he was engaged, and in subsequent negotiations, he displayed his accustomed ability and judgment, and accomplished the most important results. Shortly after his return to India, in acknowledgment of his diplomatic and other services, he was knighted and advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. On the final restoration of the Schah Soojah to the throne of Cabul, in September 1839, Sir Alexander was appointed Political Resident at that capital, with a salary of L.3000 a-year. He was slaughtered, along with his brother Charles, and seven other officers, at the insurrection of Cabul, November 2, 1841, in the 36th year of his age.

Sir Alexander Burnes was the first traveller who opened the Indus to the policy of England, and extended his researches to the shores of the Oxus, the ruins of Samarcand, and those remote territories which have, within so short a space of time, become the scene of great political events, and of his own melancholy and untimely fate. His chief characteristics were intrepidity, discretion, and wonderful sagacity. As a proof of these, it is narrated of him that he dined one Christmas day, in great state, with one of the Rajahs, whose watches he had on that day twelvemonth regulated, in the disguise of an Armenian watchmaker. Had he been discovered, his head would not have remained five minutes on his shoulders. His brother, Lieutenant Charles Burnes, of the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, who perished with him, was born on January 12, 1812, and appointed a cadet on the Bombay establishment, in 1835, by Mr Lush, as a compliment to the services of Sir Alexander. Dr James Burnes, K.H., is now the only remaining brother of the family in the Company's service. Another brother, Mr Adam Burnes, is a solicitor of great respectability in Montrose, where his father is still living. A work, by Sir Alexander, on Cabul, is on the eve of publication, under the superintendence of another brother, Dr David Burnes, physician in London, who has preserved every letter which Sir Alexander had addressed to him during twenty years.

C.

CAMPBELL, John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who distinguished himself in India, was the second son of Lord Stonefield, a Judge of the Court of Session, and Lady Grace Stewart, sister to John Earl of Bute, and was born at Edinburgh, December 7, 1753. He received his education at the High School of his native city, and at the age of eighteen became an Ensign in the 57th regiment. Three years afterwards he was appointed Lieutenant of the 7th foot, or Royal Fusileers, with which regiment he served in Canada, where he was made prisoner by the American Revolutionary Generals. In 1775 he was promoted to a Captaincy in the 71st foot, and some time after was appointed Major of the 74th, or Argyleshire Highlanders. In February 1781 he exchanged into the 100th regiment, and with this corps he served with distinction in the East Indies, against the troops of Hyder Ali, during which period he was appointed to the majority of the second battalion of the 42d regiment. In one engagement with Tippoo Sultan, when the latter was repulsed with great loss, Major

Campbell was wounded, but did not quit the field till the enemy were defeated. He was afterwards engaged in the siege of Annantpore, which he reduced and took from the enemy. In May 1783 he was appointed to the provisional command of the army in the Bidnure country. His defence of the important fortress of Mangalore, where he was stationed, against the prodigious force of Tippoo, amounting to about 140,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, is justly accounted one of the most remarkable achievements that ever signalised the British arms in India. The garrison, under Major Campbell's command, consisted only of 1883 men, of whom not more than two or three hundred were British soldiers, the remainder being Seapoys, or native infantry. This little garrison, however, resisted for two months and a half all the efforts of Tippoo, after which, a cessation of hostilities taking place, the siege was turned, for a time, into a blockade. The bravery and resolution displayed by Major Campbell on this occasion, were so much admired by Tippoo, who commanded the enemy in person, that he expressed a wish to see him. The Major, accompanied by several of his officers, accordingly waited on Tippoo, who presented to each of them a handsome shawl; and, after their return to the fort, he sent Major Campbell an additional present of a very fine horse, which the famishing garrison afterwards killed and ate. After sustaining a siege of eight months, during which they were reduced to the greatest extremities by disease and famine, the garrison at length capitulated, January 24, 1784; and on the 30th they evacuated the fort, and embarked for Tillicherry, one of the British settlements on the coast of Malabar. The fatigue which Colonel Campbell endured during this memorable siege had undermined his constitution, and, in the following month, he was obliged, by ill health, to quit the army and retire to Bombay, where he died, March 23, 1784, in the 31st year of his age. He had, a short time previously, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. A monument was erected to his memory in the church at Bombay, by order of the East India Company.

COPLAND, PATRICK, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen, son of the minister of Fintray, in Aberdeenshire, was born at the manse of that parish in January 1749. Having obtained a bursary by competition, he received his education at Marischal College and University of Aberdeen; and, on March 28, 1775, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in that institution. In April 1779 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics in the same University, which he filled till July 9, 1817, when he again became Professor of the Natural Philosophy class. He taught, with great reputation and success, for upwards of forty years, and, on June 27, 1817, his colleagues conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in acknowledgment of his eminent services. His course of Natural Philosophy was illustrated by one of the most extensive and complete sets of apparatus in the kingdom, mostly the work of his own hands, or made by workmen under his superintendence. As a lecturer, he was distinguished by his clear method and impressive manner of communicating knowledge, and fixing the attention of his hearers. He was the first in the North of Scotland who gave a regular series of Popular Lectures on Natural Philosophy, divesting that science of its most abstruse calculations, and suiting the subject to the mechanic and operative tradesman. His attention was also successfully directed to other sciences. In Mr Samuel Parke's "Chemical and Philosophical Essays," due credit is given to Dr Copland for having introduced into this country an expeditious method of bleaching by oxymuriatic acid, which had been shown to him merely as a curious chemical experiment by the celebrated Professor De Saussure, while at Geneva,

with the Duke of Gordon, in 1787. Mr Thomas Thomson, however, in the article Bleaching, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, denies that Dr Copland had any claim to the first introduction of the new process into Great Britain, ascribing the merit of it to the celebrated James Watt. During his long and useful life, Dr Copland was in frequent correspondence with Watt, Telford, Maskelyne, Leslie, Olinthus Gregory, M. Biot, Dr Hutton, and other distinguished literary and scientific men. In 1782 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and, in 1807, an Associate of the Linnæan Society of London. He was also a member of other learned bodies. Declining health caused him, in September 1822, to resign his Professorship, in which he was succeeded by Dr William Knight, and he died November 10 of that year, in the 73d year of his age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr David Ogilvy, surgeon, R. N., by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

CORMACK, JOHN, D.D., an eminent modern divine of the Church of Scotland, was born in 1776. At an early period of his life he distinguished himself by his superior attainments in divinity; and when a student at the Hall, he carried off the prize then annually awarded to the best essay on a given subject in theology. This essay was published many years after in a revised and greatly extended form, under the title of "A Treatise on Original Sin," and has long been acknowledged as a work of standard merit. In 1807 he was ordained minister of Stow, in the Presbytery of Lauder, and in this parish he officiated with great acceptance for nearly thirty-four years. On every subject connected with theological literature Dr Cormack had amassed a large stock of sound and valuable information, and the fruits of his researches appeared in numerous little works, original and translated, with which, from time to time, he favoured the public. Of these, it is only necessary to mention the "Lives of the Philosophers;" "Barzillai the Gileadite," a work abounding in most useful and important considerations on old age; and a series of "Illustrations of Faith," which were written originally for the "Scotish Christian Herald," and have since been collected into a small volume. Dr Cormack died suddenly in his own church, on Sunday, December 20, 1840, in the 64th year of his age. He had entered the church in good health, but did not preach that day, the Rev. Mr Brydon officiating in his stead. During the service he was observed to drop his head on his breast, and it being supposed that he had fainted, he was immediately carried out. Before the service was concluded, a note was handed to the preacher, and read by him to the congregation, announcing that their esteemed pastor had expired, which produced a deep feeling of sorrow among his attached people.

M.

MACGILL, STEPHENSON, D.D., an eminent and learned divine, was born in 1765. He was ordained minister of Eastwood, in the Presbytery of Paisley, September 8, 1791, and translated to the Tron Church, Glasgow, October 12, 1797. In 1809 he published "Considerations addressed to a young Clergyman, on some trials of Principles and Character which may arise in the course of the Ministry." In 1811 appeared his valuable "Discourse on Elementary Education;" and, in 1813, "A Collection of Sacred Trans-

lations, Paraphrases, and Hymns." In 1814 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, where he succeeded the venerable Dr Finlay; and during the long course of years in which he held this very important office, he discharged its duties with a fidelity and success which will be long remembered and highly prized by many of the most eminent clergymen of the Church of Scotland. As a Professor, Dr Macgill was particularly distinguished by the soundness of his views upon the great truths of religion, and the importance which he attached to them in his public prelections, as well as by a deep insight into human character, and by his practical sagacity, qualities which he exerted with the happiest effect in the improvement of his students, while his private character was adorned by fervent piety, liberality, and gentleness, coupled with a stern sense of justice, from which nothing could make him swerve. Of his generosity, it is enough to say, that he lived and laboured wholly for others, to whom his exertions and resources were equally devoted. In 1819 he published "Discourses and Essays," and in 1838, his "Lectures on Rhetoric and Criticism, and on Subjects introductory to the Critical Study of the Scriptures." He was also the author of a Sermon on "The Connection of Situation with Character Considered, with a view to the Ministers of Religion," published in 1796. A Lecture on the Jews, which he delivered at Glasgow in the course of 1839, was published with the other Lectures, by several of the ministers of that city, on the same subject. Dr Macgill died, unmarried, August 18, 1840, aged 75.

THE END.

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