

Instruction Commission, upon which Voluntary principles were represented, to the dismay of the Establishment, was perhaps a fruit of the change. In 1837 Mr Cunningham was raised to the bench. He gained a great reputation as an Outer House Judge by the general soundness of his judgments, his unwearied application to his duties, and quick despatch of the causes brought before him. Without being a profound lawyer, his knowledge was at command, and no one could excel him in disentangling the complexities of the ordinary run of cases which came into court, and taking sound practical views, which served to place his judgments on a firm footing. His courtesy and indulgence to those who pleaded before him, and his easy and familiar manner—on which, however, he never permitted any one unduly to presume—made him a favourite with all classes of practitioners. There is no profession, perhaps, in which peculiar and totally distinct gifts or inherent faculties have more room for their development than the law. One man is a great orator, and gains forensic victory after victory during the time when his brethren are proclaiming—and proclaiming with truth—to an incredulous unprofessional public that he is no lawyer. Another seems a dreamer absorbed in some transcendental speculations totally apart from this world, but we are told that he has kept a firm grasp in his mind of some leading principle—it may be in conveyancing, or in contracts of indemnity—which has given stability and the right direction to the whole practice and tenor of that department of the law. We have alluded to general practical sagacity rather than abstract law as the prevailing character in Cunningham's judicial labours, and we may attribute it to the prevalence of this character, combined with the strongly political tone of his mind, that he made an admirable Judge in all constitutional questions—a class of questions with which it is remarkable that very profound "lawyers," according to the technical use of the term, often make great havoc. Among other opportunities of showing his powers in this department, it was his fortune while a Lord Ordinary to have the responsibility of deciding in the first instance some of the most important of the Church questions which led to the Disruption. Although naturally the party to whose claims his decisions were inimical might have both felt and spoken bitterly in the heat of litigation, we believe that were they now, after more than twenty years, to go back to the admirable notes by which his judgments were explained, they would admit the constitutional soundness of the opinions expressed in them, and feel the maintenance of such principles a guarantee for the security of their own altered position. It was remarked at the time that the matter of Sir James Graham's celebrated letter to the Church of Scotland was to be found in Lord Cunningham's interlocutors. On the death of Lord

Jeffrey, early in 1850, Lord Cunningham was removed to the Inner House, where his labours, however responsible, were less constant and harassing than those of a Lord Ordinary. He had, however, before this event, met with a very severe accident, which, after much suffering, rendered him lame for life. Though he partly recovered from the shock it gave to his constitution, the loss of his wonted exercise and out-door enjoyment undermined his health, while the infirmity of increasing deafness, impairing his powers of usefulness on the bench, obliged him to retire in 1853.

CURRIE, ANDREW, of Glassmount, merchant in Kirkcaldy, died in October 1859, much respected. He was born in 1802, and died in his fifty-eighth year. During the whole of his active life Mr Currie's fortunes were cast in his native district, and his death, though not unlooked for, carried regret into a wide circle of friends. Mr Currie, we believe, was the architect of his own fortune, his first beginning in business life having been made under no great advantages, but the reverse; nevertheless, by energy and perseverance, he was enabled some time before his death to reach a very independent position. He purchased the estate of Glassmount, which he immediately set about improving upon a very liberal scale. His desire was to be no laggard among the skilled agriculturists around him. With this view the lands were thoroughly drained and improved, and a steading designed, embracing every improvement suggested by experience. It had been decreed, however, that he was never to see this last finished; for, shortly after the erecting of it was commenced, he was seized with the complaint which clung so fatally to him to the end. As an employer, Mr Currie was beloved and respected by those under him, his wish being to see all comfortable and happy. The funeral was numerous and respectably attended.

## D.

DALYELL of Lingo, THE FAMILY OF.—The family of Dalzell is one of the oldest in Scotland, having been people of note for some centuries. The origin of the name is thus described in Nisbet's Heraldry:—"In one of the wars of Kenneth II., one of the greatest of the early Scottish kings, who came to the throne A.D. 835, one of his chief favourites, and a kinsman of his own, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and hanged in sight of both camps. Kenneth being exceedingly grieved that the body of his friend should be so disgracefully treated, offered a large reward for its recovery. When none would undertake the dangerous enterprise, a valorous gentleman said to the king 'Dal Yell,' which in the old Scottish language signifies 'I dare.' This attempt having been performed to the king's satisfaction, he was given for his arms the

remarkable bearing *Sa*, a naked man hanging, *Ppr*, and Dalzell for his surname, with the signification thereof, 'I dare,' for his motto." Thomas D. Dalzell swore fealty as one of the great barons of Scotland to Edward I., King of England. He afterwards enrolled himself in the band of worthy patriots who joined Robert Bruce. His son, Robert D. Dalzell, was knighted by King Robert II. He was one of the Earl of Orkney's sureties to Haquin, King of Norway, and went to that country in 1380, and died immediately on his return home. Passing over several members of the family, we come to Thomas Dalzell of Bins, who entered the army early, and during the reign of Charles I. commanded the town and garrison of Carrickfergus. He was appointed major-general by Charles II.; had a command at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower, whence he escaped to the north of Scotland, and in 1654, with a party of Royalists, took possession of the castle of Skelko, and made great exertions for the restoration of Charles; but this proving hopeless, with strong recommendations from his King, he entered the service of the Czar of Russia, where he saw a great deal of warfare against the Turks and Tartars, and was made general; and on his return to his own country after the Restoration, was presented by the Czar with a testimonial of his services under the Great Seal of Russia. Charles II. was not forgetful of his former exertions on his behalf, and made him lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief in Scotland, and in this position he was much employed against the insurgents at the Pentland Hills, in conjunction with his friends, Viscount Graham of Claverhouse, and General Drummond, afterwards Viscount Strathallan, who had accompanied him to Russia. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1666, died in 1685, and was buried at Edinburgh with military honours. He was succeeded by his second son, John Dalzell of Muiravonside, who attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the time of William III., served under the Duke of Marlborough, and was killed at the battle of Malplacquet. He was succeeded by his son, Captain Thomas Dalzell, of Craighoodie and Lingo, who entered the army as ensign in General Tyrell's regiment, and became afterwards captain of the City Guards of Edinburgh, which position he held for many years. He commanded at the Nethergate when Prince Charles Edward summoned the town to surrender in 1745, but being, like many other gentlemen of his day, well affected towards the Prince, he was not very stringent in his orders, and the result was that the Prince's army made an almost unopposed entrance. He was brought before the public at the trial of the Provost of Edinburgh for neglected duty. He acquired the lands of Craighoodie, Lingo, and Gordonshall, in Fife, and in 1751 he succeeded to the estate of Ticknevin

in Ireland, which had been settled in 1707 on the male heirs of Sir Thomas Dalzell of Bins, failing the proprietor's own descendants. He married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Lumsdaine, Bishop of Edinburgh, and aunt of the celebrated Andrew Lumsdaine, for so many years private secretary to Prince Charles Edward, by whom he had issue a son, John Dalzell of Lingo and Ticknevin, who married Lindsay, eldest daughter of Peter Hay, Esq. of Leys, by his wife Lindsay, daughter of David Scott, Esq. of Scotstarvit, M.P., by whom he had issue, and was succeeded by his second son, John Dalzell, Esq. of Lingo and Ticknevin, who was a captain in the Fifeshire Militia, and accompanied that regiment to Ireland in 1798. He died in 1822, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Dalzell, Esq. of Lingo and Ticknevin, who married Jane Anstruther, eldest daughter of General Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, and on retiring on half-pay from the 5th Dragoon Guards, Mr Dalzell became lieutenant-colonel of the Fifeshire Militia. He died in October 1843, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Anstruther Dalzell, now of Ticknevin and Carberry, Ireland, who was born on the 5th May 1831, and became, at the death of his grand-aunt, Miss Helen Robertson Melville, representative of the families of Melville of Murdocairnie, and of Robertson of Newbiggen.

DALYELL, THOMAS, was the third son of John Dalzell of Lingo and Ticknevin, who died in 1822. Thomas entered the Bengal army in 1821; was present at the first Burmese war; throughout the war in Afghanistan, where he was wounded; and commanded his regiment during the latter period of the battle of Sohraon in the Punjaub campaign. He obtained the command of his regiment in 1854, and led a sortie against the mutineers in India from the fort of Saugor in 1857. "On the 18th September a detachment, composed of infantry, cavalry, and saltmen, amounting to about 700 men, with three guns, manned by thirty-six of our artillerymen, all under the command of Colonel Dalzell, of the 42d Light Infantry, left Saugor to attack Nerriowli, a strong walled town, about fourteen miles to the north-west, and occupied by a vast number of Bundelabs and mutineers. The town is well fortified, lying in a valley between two hills, which act as natural fortresses, and a strong high stone wall, extending from one to the other, completes its defence all round. The force arrived about nine a.m., and after carefully reconnoitering the place, the colonel arranged the plan of operations with consummate skill, and at once proceeded to the attack. The cavalry were placed on the left, the artillery, with a company of infantry, in the centre, and the rest of the infantry on the right. After a short but animating address to his men, concluding with 'Pet ke bich men maro!' he led the infantry himself against the right hill, while the guns, under the charge of Captain

Marshall, were directed to pour in a continuous fire upon the rebels, who occupied a fort just at the foot of the hill. At first the Sepoys went forward with some degree of boldness, but as they approached the walls of this fort the fire from the enemy grew stronger, so that they began to waver a little. Upon seeing this the colonel galloped to the front, and, raising his toupée, he rushed on, cheering the men to follow him, and assuring them that in a moment victory would be theirs. Stimulated by the noble example of their commander, they vigorously renewed the attack. The enemy perceiving the firm and resolute advance of our men began to retreat in great numbers. Unfortunately, at this moment the artillery ceased firing. The enemy rallied, returned to the fight, and in a few seconds it was reported that the colonel had been shot. This proved to be true, for just as they appeared on the very point of success, this noble and gallant officer received a bullet through the abdomen; he fell across the horse's neck, and assistance having been rendered, he was conveyed to the doolie, but he had already expired. Thus we lost, on the 18th September 1857, one of the best and most valuable officers in the garrison. He volunteered to command the detachment, and having performed his duties in the most efficient manner, he met with a soldier's death. But how sad, that one so noble should be sacrificed in a cause so inglorious! His loss was deeply and sincerely deplored." The colonel left a widow and an only son, Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Dalryell, 21st Fusiliers, who entered the army in 1847, and was promoted to the rank of major for his services in the Crimean campaign.

**DALYELL**, Colonel J. MELVILLE, now of Lingo, was the second son of John Dalryell of Lingo and Ticknevin, and entered the army at an early age. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1851, and colonel in 1854.

**DEAS**, Sir **GEORGE**, Knight, a senator of the College of Justice, bearing the title of Lord Deas. He was born in 1804, in the town of Falkland, a place still celebrated for its Palace, and rich in historical associations. He studied for the bar; and after completing his classical and philosophical education at the University of St Andrews, where he took the degree of M.A., he passed in 1828 as advocate. He became Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1851, and was promoted to the bench in 1853, and is attached to the first Division of the Court. In 1854 Lord Deas was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Justice, and in 1858 he obtained the honour of knighthood. He married first a daughter of Sylvester Reid, Esq., W.S., by whom he has issue, and secondly the widow of General Sir James Outram. He is a gentleman of learning and untiring industry, and is justly ranked as a distinguished Judge in the Courts both of Session and Justiciary; his opinions and decisions are uniformly received with respect,

and invariably characterised by sound knowledge of law and great judicial discrimination. His eldest son, Francis Deas, Esq., M.A., passed as advocate in 1862.

**DEMPSTER**, **GEORGE**, of Dunnichen, was born about the year 1735. He was educated at the Grammar School of Dundee, and the University of St Andrews; after which he repaired to Edinburgh, where, in 1755, he became a member of the Faculty of Advocates. Possessed of an ample fortune, and a being of a social disposition, Mr Dempster entered eagerly into all the gaieties of the metropolis; and at the same time he cultivated the friendship of a group of young men conspicuous for their talents, and some of whom afterwards attained to eminence. In the number were Wm. Robertson and David Hume, the historians. After travelling for some time on the Continent, Mr Dempster returned to Scotland, and practised for a short while at the bar; but abandoning that profession early in life, he turned his attention to politics, and stood candidate for the Fife and Forfar District of Burghs. This contest was a very arduous one, and cost him upwards of £10,000; but it was successful, for he was returned member to the twelfth Parliament of Great Britain, which met on the 25th November 1762. He entered the House of Commons as an independent member unshackled by party. In the year 1765 he obtained the patent office of Secretary to the Scottish Order of the Thistle, an office more honourable than lucrative; and it was the only reward which he either sought or procured for 28 years of faithful service in Parliament. Mr Dempster was decidedly opposed to the contest with the American colonies, which ended in their independence; and concurred with Mr Pitt in maintaining that taxes could not be constitutionally imposed without representation. He did not, however, enter into any factious opposition to the Ministry during the continuance of the American war; but on its conclusion, he was strenuous in his endeavours to obtain an immediate reduction of the military establishment and the abolition of sinecure places and pensions. He joined Mr Pitt when that great statesman came into power, and supported him in his financial plans, particularly in the establishment of the sinking fund. Mr Dempster had directed much of his attention to the improvement of our national commerce and manufactures, which he desired to see freed from all restraint. But the object to which at this time, and for many years afterwards, he seems to have directed his chief attention, was the encouragement of the Scottish fisheries. This had been a favourite project with the people of Scotland ever since the time when the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, patronised and became a subscriber to a company formed expressly for the purpose. At length Mr Dempster succeeded in rousing the British Parliament to a due appreciation of the national benefits to be derived from the encouragement of the

fisheries on the northern shores, and was allowed to nominate the committee for reporting to the House the best means of carrying his plans into execution. In the year 1790 Mr Dempster retired from Parliamentary duties. Whether this was owing to his own inclination, or forced upon him by the superior influence of the Athole family, a branch of which succeeded him in the representation of this district of burghs, seems doubtful. He now devoted his undivided attention to the advancement of the interests of his native country. It was chiefly through his means that an Act of Parliament had been obtained, affording protection and giving bounties to the fisheries in Scotland, and that a joint-stock company had been formed for their prosecution. In the year 1788 he had been elected one of the directors of this association, and on that occasion he delivered a powerful speech to the members, in which he gave an historical account of the proceedings for extending the fisheries on the coasts of Great Britain. He then showed them that the encouragement of the fisheries was intimately connected with the improvement of the Highlands; and in this manner by his zeal and activity in the cause, Mr Dempster succeeded in engaging the people of Scotland to the enthusiastic prosecution of this undertaking. The stock raised, or expected to be raised, by voluntary contribution, was estimated at £150,000. Even from India considerable aid was supplied by the Scotsmen resident in that country. The company purchased large tracts of land at Tobermory in Mull, on Loch Broom in Ross-shire, and on Loch Bay and Loch Follart in the Isle of Skye; at all of these stations they built harbours or quays and erected store-houses. Every thing bore a promising aspect, when the war of 1793 with France broke out, and involved the project in ruin. The price of their stock fell rapidly, and many became severe sufferers by the depreciation. Still, however, although the undertaking proved disastrous to the shareholders, yet the country at large is deeply indebted to Mr Dempster for the great national benefit which has since accrued from the Parliamentary encouragement given to our fisheries. On the close of his Parliamentary career, Mr Dempster had discontinued his practice of passing the winter in London, and spent his time partly at his seat at Dunnichen and partly in St Andrews. In that ancient city he enjoyed the society of his old friend, Dr Adam Ferguson, and of the learned professors of the University; and we have a pleasing picture of the happy serenity in which this excellent and truly patriotic statesman passed the evening of his life, in the fact that he was in use to send round a vehicle, which he facetiously denominated "the route coach," in order to convey some old ladies to his house, who, like himself, excelled in the game of whist, an amusement in which he took singular pleasure. His time while at Dunnichen was more usefully employed.

When Mr Dempster first directed his attention to the improvement of his estate, the tenantry in the north of Scotland were still subject to many of the worst evils of the feudal system. "I found," he says (speaking of the condition of his own farmers), "my few tenants without leases; subject to the blacksmith of the barony; thirled to its mills; wedded to the wretched system of outfield and in; bound to pay kain and to perform personal services; 'clothed in hoddens, and lodged in hovels.'" The Highland proprietors, instead of attempting to improve the condition of their farmers and peasantry, were driving them into exile, converting the cultivated lands on their estates into pasturage, and supplying the place of their tenantry with black cattle. Mr Dempster, in order to find employment for the population thus cruelly driven from their native country, became more strenuous in his endeavours for the encouragement of our fisheries; while, in the course he pursued on his own estate, he held out a praiseworthy example to the neighbouring proprietors of the mode which they ought to pursue in the improvement of their estates. He granted long leases to his tenants, and freed them from all personal services or unnecessary restrictions in the cultivation of their grounds; he enclosed and drained his lands; he built the neat village of Letham; he drained and improved the loch or moss of Dunnichen, and the peat-bog of Restennet, by which he added greatly to the extent and value of his property, and rendered the air more salubrious. Mr Dempster having ascertained by experiments that his land abounded in marl, immediately rendered the discovery available; inasmuch that he acquired, it was estimated, a quantity of that valuable manure worth upwards of £8000. But nothing can prove more encouraging to the patriotic endeavours of proprietors for the promotion of agricultural improvements on their estates than the following extracts from a letter addressed by Mr Dempster to the editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, a work which had been dedicated to himself:—  
"Sir,—How much depends upon mankind thinking soundly and wisely on agricultural topics, which, in point of extent, surpass all others, and which may be said to embrace the whole surface of the globe. . . . For these last forty years of my life, I have acted in the management of my little rural concerns on the principles you so strenuously inculcate. . . . You have enriched the magazine with the result of your farming excursions. Pray direct one of them to the county I write from. Peep in upon Dunnichen, and if you find one of the evils I have enumerated existing—if you can trace a question at my instance in a court of law with any tenant as to how he labours his farm—or find one of them not secured by a lease of nineteen years, at least, and his life—the barony shall be yours." In speaking of the Highland Society's indifference as to the emigration

of the Highlanders, he proceeds—"How little is really known of the valour, the frugality, the industry of these inestimable people, or their attachment to their friends and country! I would not give a little Highland child for ten of the highest mountains in all Lochaber. With proper encouragement to its present inhabitants, the next century might see the Highlands of Scotland cultivated to its summits, like Wales or Switzerland—its valleys teeming with soldiers for our army, and its bays, lakes, and firths, with seamen for our navy."—"At the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and ten miles removed from it, I dare not venture on spring wheat; but I have had one advantage from my elevation—my autumn wheat has been covered with snow most of the winter, through which its green shoots peep very prettily. I have sometimes believed this hardy grain is better calculated for our cold climate than is generally thought, if sown, on well cleaned and dunged land, very early—perhaps by the end of September—so as to be in ear when we get our short scorch of heat, from 15th July to 15th August, and to profit by it."—"I was pleased with your recommending married farm servants. I don't value mine a rush till they marry the lass they like. On my farm of 120 acres (Scotch), I can show such a crop of thriving human stock as delights me. From five to seven years of age, they gather my potatoes at 1d, 2d, or 3d per day; and the sight of such a busy, joyous field of industrious happy creatures revives my old age. Our dairy fattens them like pigs; our cupboard is their apothecary's shop; and the old casten clothes of the family, by the industry of their mothers, look like birthday suits on them. Some of them attend the groom to water his horses; some, the carpenter's shop; and all go to the parish school in the winter time whenever they can crawl the length." This letter gives a clear insight into Mr Dempster's character; and there is something extremely delightful in the complacency with which the good old gentleman thus views the improvements he had wrought on his estate, and the happiness he had diffused among his tenants and dependants around him. After having enjoyed much good health, and a cheerful old age, until his last illness, Mr Dempster died on the 13th February 1818, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D. (for some time a teacher in Fife), was born on the 24th of November 1774, in the Hilton of Dundee, where his father, Mungo Dick, a most respectable linen manufacturer, and an exemplary and worthy member and treasurer of the Secession Church, conducted his business, and held a small property. In those early days, when Secession was denounced as schism by Kirkmen, and defended with polemical vehemence as the very true form of faith by the seceding fathers, it was difficult to find either liberality or the

savour of much charity amongst the brethren. Mungo Dick, however, had more benevolent views of God's grace than were general in his times, and he possessed a more than common erudition. He was well acquainted with the best authors on divinity and ecclesiastical history. He had read extensively in books of travel and geography, and felt a great interest in the political events that agitated Europe and America about the close of the eighteenth century, as well as those missionary movements which had for their object the Gospel enlightening of the heathen. By this pious father, and an equally serious and pious mother, Thomas Dick was instructed in religion and in letters, his mother having taught him to read the New Testament before he entered any school. The principles that have maintained the supreme ascendancy over all the speculations and labours of this eminent astronomer were grounded in his nature by those best of teachers—consistent parents—and in that best of all the schools of religion—a truly Christian home;—but the tendency which in his early youth he exhibited towards astronomical studies seems to have been fortuitously developed. On the 18th of August 1783, Thomas Dick, then only a boy about nine years of age, was in his father's garden about nine o'clock in the evening with a maid-servant who was folding linen, when, looking towards the north, she suddenly exclaimed, "You have never seen lightning before; see, there's lightning." The whole body of the celebrated meteor, which caused so much wonder and alarm at that period, and which had until this moment been obscured by a cloud, now burst upon the view; and so sudden and powerful was the terror which the extraordinary phenomena inspired, that both Thomas and the girl fell prostrate to the ground, imagining that the last day had arrived, and that the earth was to be consumed by fire. This circumstance made a powerful impression on the mind of the future astronomer, and led him eagerly to inquire for those books that might reveal to him some of the mysteries of astronomy and meteorology. A severe attack of small-pox, succeeded by measles, rendered the constitution of Thomas Dick very feeble; and his father's intention of making him a linen manufacturer precluded the idea of his receiving a more than ordinary education; yet despite the fragility of his health, the mechanical nature of his employments, and the defectiveness of his early education, he adventured, at the age of thirteen years, upon the study of one of the most sublime and abstruse of the physical sciences. By dint of much carefulness, and after several disappointments, he saved as much money as purchased Martin's "Gentlemen and Ladies' Philosophy," and with this guide he began to explore the paths of the planets, and to note the positions of the stars. He constructed a little wooden desk, which he placed with an open book upon his loom; and while his

feet and hands set the treddles in motion, and drove the clattering shuttle across the loom, his eyes followed the lines of his favourite page. He also contrived a machine, and ground for himself lenses one-half, one-fourth, one-tenth, and even one-twentieth of an inch focus, for simple and compound microscopes; and in order that he might construct telescopes, he purchased from the old dames in his neighbourhood all their supernumerary spectacle glasses, and fixing these in paste-board tubes, began to make observations upon the heavenly bodies. Unable to determine the position of Saturn, which he was anxious to behold, and having no earlier cosmography than an old one of date 1701, which he had purchased, Thomas Dick calculated all the revolutions that the planet had made from that period, and determined its locality. Springing from bed one morning before sunrise all anxiety and hope, he directed his pasteboard telescope with its magnifying power of thirty towards the point in the heavens which he had fixed, and applied his eye to it. There, sure enough, shone Saturn in all his glory, and round him beamed the luminous belt. The young astronomer was in raptures; and in order to drink deeper draughts of joy by the aid of his machine, he turned it towards the stars, when, lo! luminous belts on belts encircled the ethereal hosts. The disappointment and chagrin of the young star gazer may be imagined when he discovered those zones to be illusions produced by his telescope. While Thomas Dick progressed in his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, he assuredly did not advance in excellence as a weaver, and he was not allowed to neglect his ostensible duties without parental criticism and reprehension. As he laboured to construct his telescopes, his mother would exclaim, "O Tam, Tam, ye remind me o' the folk o' whilk the prophet speaks who weary themselves in the fire for very vanity;" while his father would shake his head and say, "I ken nae what to do wi' that laddie Tam, for he seems to care for naething but books an' glasses. I saw him the other day lying on the green trying to turn the steeple o' St Andrew's Kirk upside down wi' his telescopes." The good man had sense enough, however, not to fight with the bent of the boy's mind, and at sixteen years of age Thomas Dick became assistant teacher in a school and began the study of Latin, with the view of entering the university. In this tutorial situation he was allowed by his father to indulge, so far as he was able, his passion for books, and amongst others he acquired the third edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," an expensive and rare purchase for one so young and in his position. In 1794 he became a student in the University of Edinburgh, and in the spring of 1795 was nominated teacher to the Orphans' Hospital, Edinburgh. He continued two years in this situation, and then resigned it, in order to pursue his acad-

mical studies. About this period the mind of Dr Dick began to be impressed with serious religious views, and the study of the Scriptures and works upon divinity and theological criticism engrossed much of his thought and attention. In November 1797, he taught the school of Dobbieside, near Leven, in Fife. From Dobbieside he removed to a school at the Path of Condie, in Perthshire, where he began to write and publish essays upon those particular subjects which had engrossed his most particular attention during all the leisure hours that he could find from his regular studies. In November 1800, he was again invited to resume his situation in the Orphans' Hospital; and in 1801, having gone through the regular curriculum of a student of divinity for the Secession Church, he obtained his license and began to preach. For several years he officiated in the capacity of preacher in different parts of Scotland; but on being warmly invited by the Rev. J. Jamieson and his session to superintend a school connected with the Secession Church at Methven, he accepted the call. In this provincial situation Dr Dick instituted classes for the teaching of the sciences to the people. He formed a library, now numbering about 2000 volumes, and established what may be termed the model Mechanics Institute of Great Britain. Indeed, Dr Dick proposed in the *London Monthly Magazine* the foundation of those institutions six years before any one was established in this country. After ten years of gratifying labour in Methven he removed to Perth, to an educational establishment there; and during ten other years taught, studied, and wrote, finally building his little cottage on the high grounds of Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, and retiring in 1827 to his prophet chamber there to hold communion with the stars. The little plot of ground around his lofty dwelling was a barren, irregular spot, where nothing would grow, until eight thousand wheelbarrow loads of soil had been laid upon its surface by the indefatigable savant himself. The situation of the doctor's house was isolated and elevated, and his motives for building it there produced a great deal of wonder and speculation amongst the country people around. Finally, however, it was agreed amongst them that he wished to be "near the stars." The first work published from Broughty Ferry was the "Philosophy of a Future State," which appeared in 1828, and has reached to its fifth edition. Previously, however, the "Christian Philosopher" had appeared, and ten editions, at least, of that work have been issued. On the top of the doctor's house, a room, with openings to the four cardinal points, was fitted up as an observatory, and in this was placed his numerous and valuable assortment of philosophical instruments, and there did he make the numerous observations that are described in his voluminous writings. In 1837 Dr Dick visited London, where he

published his "Celestial Scenery," about the same period visiting Boulogne, Paris, Versailles, and other celebrated French cities. In Paris he had an opportunity of inspecting the observatories and colleges; and at Cambridge he was accorded the same distinguished privilege. Dr Dick, although almost totally a man of science, often exercised his functions as a preacher of the Gospel, and he never allowed sectarianism to prevent him from doing so to any denomination of evangelical Christians that might invite him. His labours, however, were more scientific than religious—more illustrative of the goodness and greatness of God in the economy of nature than in the economy of salvation; but at the same time all tending to demonstrate the harmony of a plan of immortality and redemption with the attributes of God which are displayed in his physical works. The degree of LL.D. was voluntarily and unanimously conferred on Dr Dick by the Senatus Academicus of Union College, Schenectady, state of New York, and the diploma was sent to this country without the least expense, through the medium of the Rev. Dr Sprague of Albany. This venerable and excellent man died at his residence in Broughty Ferry in 1857, where he had lived for more than thirty years quietly prosecuting his astronomical studies, engaging in the labours of an unostentatious benevolence, and enjoying the warm respect and esteem of all around him. Dr Dick had attained the mature age of eighty-three. The removal of one who had so far exceeded the ordinary limit of human life was scarce a matter of surprise; but the example of his calm, genial, honourable, and useful history is one that should not be without its salutary influence. A few years before his death his services in popularising science were acknowledged by the gift of one of those Government pensions which are sometimes allotted to the reward of such labours.

DICKSON, DAVID, of Westhall, was born in 1785, and was a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the county. For upwards of forty years Mr Dickson was known as an enterprising practical agriculturist in Fife, first in Carslogie, and afterwards at Rankeillour and Westhall. He was connected, as factor, with the Hopes of Rankeillour for upwards of thirty years, and tenanted under them the farms of Rankeillour, Westhall, and Mount—fully 800 acres. There have been few in Fife who have settled more differences between landlord and tenant than Mr Dickson. He was much respected among the gentry of the county; was often appointed valuator, and acted as such in the valuation of the county. During the formation of the railway he frequently acted as arbiter between parties. Both from the Sheriff Court and the Court of Session he was accustomed to receive remits relating to agricultural matters, and his judgments gave great satisfaction. The characteristics of his mind were straight-

forwardness and readiness of apprehension of the merits of any subject brought before him, as well as precision in the statement of his opinion. His wife, who pre-deceased him upwards of twelve months, was well known in the neighbourhood for her amiable disposition. Mr and Mrs Dickson were intrusted by Mr Hope, and others of the Rankeillour family, to dispense their numerous charities, with what discretion is well known, and being both true friends of the poor, they were much missed in the neighbourhood. Mr Dickson died at Westhall on the 5th January 1859, after a confinement of four weeks. His remains were interred in the churchyard of Cupar.

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 diploma as 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 Right Rev. Bishop 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 Ochertyre. The magistrates of Stirling also erected a marble monument to his memory.

DOUGAL, JOHN, a learned miscellaneous writer, was a native of Kirkcaldy, 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 other 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**, Earl of Morton, THE FAMILY OF.—Sir James de Douglas of Loudon left two sons, viz., Sir William, Lord of Liddesdale, designated "The Flower of Chivalrie," who died without issue male in 1353; and Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith (the second son), who so bravely defended the castle of Lochleven against the English in the minority of David II. He married Agnes Monfode, and had, with other issue, James, his successor. Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith was assassinated by order of Sir David Barclay of Brechin in 1350, and Barclay himself was slain on the Shrove Tuesday following, by order of William de Douglas, in revenge of the foul deed. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Douglas, who succeeded his uncle, the Lord of Liddesdale, in the baronies of Dalkeith and Aberdour, and the remainder of his large possessions, whereby he was placed among the first rank of the greater barons. Sir James was present at the coronation of Robert II. at Scone, 26th March 1371, and his seal is appended to the act of settlement of the crown of Scotland. In 1373 he made a pilgrimage to Canterbury, for which a safe conduct was granted to him as "James de Douglas de Daweth, Chivaler," dated 8th December in that year. Sir James married Agnes Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of March, and was succeeded by his son James, Lord of Dalkeith, who married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Robert III., and had a son and successor, James, Lord of Dalkeith, who was succeeded by his son James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, who was created a Peer of Parliament, 14th March 1457-8, by the titles of Lord Aberdour and Earl of Morton. His lordship married Johanna, daughter of James I., and relict of James, third Earl of Angus, and was succeeded by his only son, John, second Earl of Morton, who was succeeded by his elder son James, third Earl, who married Catharine, natural daughter of James IV., and had three daughters—1, Margaret, married to James, Earl of Arran, Duke of Chatelherault, Regent of Scotland; 2, Beatrice, married to Robert, Lord Maxwell, and had a son—John, Lord Maxwell, of whom hereafter as fifth Earl of Morton, according to the grant of the Crown; 3, Elizabeth, married to James Douglas (son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, and brother of the Earl of Angus), who succeeded, under special settlement, to the earldom of Morton. His lordship having thus no male issue, made an entail of his estates and honours in favour of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven; but afterwards changed the destination in favour of his son-in-law, James Douglas and Elizabeth,

his wife, in consequence of which, at his lordship's decease in 1553, the honours devolved upon the said James Douglas. (*See separate Life.*) After his lordship's execution and forfeiture, however, the Crown immediately conferred the earldom of Morton upon John, Lord Maxwell, grandson of James, third Earl of Morton, who became thus fifth Earl of Morton; but a general act of indemnity passing in 1585, that nobleman was obliged to surrender the earldom to the heir of the entail, in recompense for which the Crown created the earldom of Nithsdale, with precedence, from Lord Maxwell's receiving the earldom of Morton in 1581. On this surrender the earldom of Morton accordingly devolved upon Archibald Douglas, eighth Earl of Angus, as sixth Earl of Morton (Lord Maxwell being regarded as fifth Earl), at whose demise, without issue, in 1588, it descended to Sir William Douglas, Knight of Lochleven, as seventh Earl of Morton—(refer to descendants of Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton and Lochleven, third son of Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith). This nobleman married Lady Agnes Lesly, eldest daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes, and dying in 1605 was succeeded by (the son of his deceased son, Robert, by Jean, only daughter of John, tenth Lord Glamis), his grandson, William, eighth earl, K.G., and lord high treasurer of Scotland. This nobleman, before the civil wars broke out, was one of the richest and greatest subjects in the kingdom. Espousing the royal cause zealously, he advanced considerable sums for its support, disposing, for that purpose, of the noble property of Dalkeith, with other estates, to the value of no less than £100,000 Scots of yearly rent. On that account the islands of Orkney and Zetland, with the whole jurisdiction and royalties appertaining thereto, were granted to his lordship, 15th June 1643, by royal charter, redeemable by the Crown on payment of £30,000 sterling. He married Lady Anne Keith, eldest daughter of George, fifth Earl Marischal, and dying in 1648, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, ninth earl, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, Knight, and dying in 1649 was succeeded by his elder son William, tenth earl. This nobleman procured a new grant of the islands of Orkney and Zetland; but that and the original grant being contested by the king's advocate, and being reduced, these islands were annexed by act of Parliament to the Crown, 27th December 1669. His lordship married Lady Grizel Middleton, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Middleton; but dying without surviving issue in 1681, the honours reverted to his uncle, Sir James Douglas of Smithfield, as eleventh earl. His lordship married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir James Hay of Smithfield, and dying in 1686 was succeeded by his eldest son James, twelfth earl. This nobleman was of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and one of the commissioners for the



Union, which he strenuously supported in Parliament. He died unmarried in 1715, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, thirteenth earl, who died unmarried in 1730, and was succeeded by his brother George, fourteenth earl, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and M.P. for Orkney, prior to inheriting the peerage. He married, first, a daughter of Muirhead of Linhouse, county of Edinburgh, but by that lady had no surviving issue. His lordship married, secondly, Frances, daughter of William Adderly of Halstow in Kent, and dying in 1738, was succeeded by his eldest son James, fifteenth earl, K.T., born in 1703, married, first, Agatha, daughter and heir of James Halyburton, Esq. of Pitcur, county of Forfar, by whom, who died 12th December 1748, he had two surviving children—Sholto Charles, his successor; Mary, married to Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne, and died 25th December 1816. His lordship married, secondly, 29th July 1755, Bridget, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, county of Rutland, by whom, who died 2d March 1805, he had another son and daughter. His lordship obtained an act of Parliament in 1742 "for dissolving and disannexing from the Crown and the patrimony thereof, the earldom of Orkney and lordship of Zetland, and vesting the same irredeemably in James, Earl of Morton, and his heirs, discharged of any power or right of redemption in his Majesty, his heirs, or successors." The earl, who had been confined for three months in the Bastile in 1746, died 12th October 1768, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sholto Charles, sixteenth earl, born in 1732, who married Catherine, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, grand-daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, and had two sons, George, his successor; Hamilton, who assumed the surname of Halyburton, was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and was lost at sea in 1783. His lordship was succeeded in 1774 by his eldest son George, seventeenth earl, K.T., V.P.R.S., who was enrolled among the peers of Great Britain as Baron Douglas of Lochleven, 11th August 1791. His lordship married, in 1814, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Buller, Bart. of Lupton, which lady married, secondly, in 1833, Edward Godfrey, Esq. of Old Hall, Suffolk, but dying without issue in July 1827, the British barony expired, while the Scottish honours devolved upon his cousin, Sholto Douglas, Esq., present earl.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, fourth Earl of Morton, for some time Regent of Scotland, was the second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendrieh; and having married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton, obtained by her right, on her father's death, his titles 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 Com-

missioners 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 Protestaut 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 had 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, the Right Hon. GEORGE SHOLTO**, eighteenth Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkith, Aberdour, and Douglas of Lochleven, in the peerage of Scotland, of which peerage he was a representative in Parliament. He was the grandson of James, fifth Earl, and was the eldest son of the Hon. John Douglas, by his wife, the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Harewood. He was born on the 22d December 1789, and married, 3d July 1817, Frances Theodora, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, M.P., G.C.H., and sister of the gallant officer who served so admirably with the Bombay army in India, by which lady he left five sons and five daughters. His lordship succeeded to the Scottish honours of the family as eighteenth earl on the death of his first cousin, George, the seventeenth earl, on 17th July 1827. He had previously been in the British diplomatic service. He had been attached to the mission in Spain in 1811, after which he was successively Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, at Florence, and at Berlin, in which latter post he continued until 1825, when he obtained his diplomatic remuneration. The noble earl was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen from 1841 to 1849. In November 1854 he was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian, of which county he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant in 1849. His lordship died at his town house, 47 Brook Street, on the 31st March 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Sholto Douglas, nineteenth Earl of Morton, Lord Aberdour, who was born on the 13th April 1818, and was formerly in the 71st Regiment of Foot. He married, in January 1844, Miss Watson of Saughton, who died in 1850. He had issue by her, Sholto George, Lord Aberdour, his son and heir apparent, who was born on the 4th of November 1844.

**DOUGLAS, FRANCIS WEMYSS CHARTERIS, Earl of Wemyss, THE FAMILY OF.**—This ancient family traces its origin to John, baronial lord of Weems, whence the surname was probably derived, who was younger son of the celebrated Macduff, Thane of Fife, the vanquisher of the tyrant Macbeth. Sir Michael de Wemyss was sent, according to Fordoun, in 1290 with Sir Michael Scott to Norway, by the Lords of the Regency in Scotland, to conduct the

young Queen Margaret to her dominions; but Her Majesty unfortunately died upon the journey at the Orkneys. Sir Michael swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and he witnessed the Act of Settlement of the crown of Scotland by King Robert I. at Ayr in 1315. From Sir Michael lineally descended Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, who married first, in 1577, Margaret, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Morton, but by that lady had no issue; and secondly, in 1581, Anne, sister of James, Earl of Moray, by whom he had, with other issue, Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, who was created a baronet 29th May 1625, and elevated to the peerage of Scotland as Baron Wemyss of Elcho, 1st April 1628. His lordship was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Wemyss, in the county of Fife, and Lord Elcho and Methel, 25th June 1633. This nobleman, although indebted for his honours to King Charles I., took part against his royal master, and sided with the Parliamentarians. He married, in 1610, Jane, daughter of Patrick, seventh Lord Gray, by whom he had six children, and was succeeded in 1649 by his only son, David, second earl. This nobleman married first, in 1628, Jean, daughter of Robert Balfour, Lord Burleigh, by whom he had an only surviving daughter, Jane, who became first, the wife of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and after his lordship's decease, of George, Earl of Sutherland. The Earl of Wemyss married, secondly, Lady Eleanor Fleming, daughter of John, second Earl of Wigton, but by that lady had no issue. He married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes (widow successively of James, Lord Balgonie, and Francis, Earl of Buccleuch), by whom he had an only surviving daughter, Margaret, in whose favour his lordship, having resigned his peerage to the Crown, obtained, 3d August 1672, a new patent, conferring the honours of the family, with the original precedence, upon her ladyship. He died in 1680, when the baronetcy became dormant, but the other dignities descended accordingly to his daughter, Lady Margaret Wemyss, as Countess of Wemyss. Her ladyship married Sir James Wemyss of Caskerry, who was created, 15th April 1672, for life, Lord Burntisland, having had previously a charter of the castle of Burntisland. The Countess of Wemyss married, secondly, George, first Earl of Cromarty, but had no issue by his lordship. She died in 1705, and was succeeded by her only son, David, fourth earl. This nobleman, who was appointed by Queen Anne Lord High Admiral of Scotland, sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted one of the commissioners for concluding the Treaty of Union, married, first, in 1697, Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William, first Duke of Queensberry, and sister of James, Duke of Queensberry and Dover, and of William, first Earl of March, by whom he had one surviving son, James, his successor. His lordship married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir

John Robinson, Bart. of Fanningwood, in the county of Northampton, but had no issue; and, thirdly, in 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Sinclair, by whom he had two daughters. He was succeeded by his only son, James, fifth earl, born in 1699. He married, in 1720, Janet, only daughter and heiress of Colonel Francis Charteris, of Amisfield, in the county of Haddington. His eldest son, David, Lord Elcho, having been involved in the rising of 1745, fled into France, after the battle of Culloden, and was attainted. The family honours remained, therefore, from the death of the earl (the 21st March 1756), during his lordship's early life, under the influence of that penal statute; but at his demise without issue, in 1787, they were revived and inherited by his brother, the Hon. Francis Charteris Wemyss, as sixth earl, born in 1723, who married, in 1745, Lady Catharine Gordon, daughter of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, by whom he had issue, Francis, Lord Elcho, born in 1749, married on the 18th July 1771, Susan, daughter of Anthony Tracykeek, Esq. of Great Tew, Oxfordshire, and, dying in January 1808, left issue. The earl died in August 1808, and was succeeded by Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, Earl of Wemyss and Baron Elcho, to which honours he succeeded as seventh earl at the decease of his grandfather in 1808; Earl of March, Viscount Peebles and Baron Douglas of Niedpath; honours inherited at the decease of William, third Earl of March, and fourth Duke of Queensberry, in 1810, all in the peerage of Scotland. His lordship was born on the 15th April 1772, and died in 1853. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, by whom he had issue, Douglas Francis Wemyss Charteris, now Earl of Wemyss and March, Lord Elcho, Viscount Peebles, Lord Wemyss of Wemyss; born in 1796; succeeded his father in 1853; married, 1817, Lady Louisa, daughter of the Earl of Lucan; issue, Francis Charteris, Lord Elcho, M.P. for Haddingtonshire; born 1818; married, 1843, Lady Ann Frederica Anson, second daughter of the Earl of Lichfield, and has issue, Hon. Francis, born 1844, and others; Hon. Richard, Captain, Scots Fusilier Guards, born 1822; Lady Anne, born 1829, married, 1852, Earl Brooke, and has issue; Lady Louisa, born 1830, married, 1854, William Wells of Redleaf House, Kent; and Hon. Frederick, born 1833; in the Royal Navy.

**DOUGLAS**, the Right Rev. Dr JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the Rev. Archibald Douglas, a younger brother of the ancient family of Douglas of Tillyquilly in the Mearns, was minister of Salton, in the county of Haddington. At his death, his widow with a son and daughter removed to Pittenweem. Archibald Douglas, the son, in course of time, became an extensive wine, timber, and iron merchant in that

town, and carried on business in an antique and respectable-looking house in the Shore Street, in which his mahogany desks and counters remained until the last few years.\* In the year 1721, Mr Douglas had a son born to him, the subject of our present sketch, and in the year following a daughter. Young Douglas received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of Pittenweem, and afterwards was sent to prosecute his studies at Dunbar. In the hope of improving his circumstances, Mr Douglas, senior, removed from Pittenweem with his family to London. He is then said to have kept the British coffee-house in Cockspur Street, which was at that time frequented by the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, and which, on the death of Mr Douglas, was left to his daughter. The son John, in consequence, probably, of the inclination and capacity he displayed for literature, was, in 1756, sent to St Mary's College, Oxford, and in 1738 he obtained an exhibition or bursary on Bishop Warner's foundation, in Baliol College, and removed thither. In 1741 he took his bachelor's degree. In order to acquire a facility in speaking the French language, he went abroad, and remained for some time at Montreal in Picardy, and afterwards at Ghent in Flanders. Having returned to college in 1743, he was ordained deacon in the twenty-second year of his age, and his prospects of preferment were for some time very slender indeed. In the following year, however, he was appointed chaplain to the 3d Foot Guards, and joined the regiment in Flanders, where it was then serving with the allied army. During the period of his service abroad, Mr Douglas occupied himself chiefly in the study of modern languages; but, at the same time, he took a lively interest in the operations of the army, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. A colonel, who was his namesake, and perhaps also a relation, asked him, on this occasion, if he, who was "also a Douglas," did not mean to make a charge with the regiment—to which he answered, that however much imbued with the chivalrous spirit of his ancestors, yet, even if his clerical functions would have permitted, a trust had been committed to him which he was not at liberty to violate, namely, the custody and charge of the whole property and valuables of all the military officers with whom he was acquainted, accompanied with particular instructions with regard to the disposal thereof, in case they should fall in battle that day. Mr Douglas could not remain altogether idle, however, during the conflict,

\* This house, which is now greatly altered, was some time possessed by the late Mr A. Smith, cooper and fishcurer, and now by Messrs David and Robert Smith. The great hall stood 30 feet back from the street, and the entry was by a large gate. The house was handsomely fitted up with wainscot panels, the moulding all round, the cornices were richly gilt, and the chimney piece was beautifully carved in oak.

for he employed himself in carrying orders from General Campbell to a detachment of English troops. Soon after this memorable event, Mr Douglas returned from the Continent, and after spending some little time at Balliol College, where he was elected an exhibitor or bursar on Mr Snell's foundation, he was ordained a priest in 1747, for he had hitherto only been in deacon's orders. So little patronage did he enjoy at this period, that we find him for many years drudging as a humble curate, first at Tilchurst, near Reading, in Berkshire, and afterwards at Dunstew, in the county of Oxford. While discharging his duties with exemplary piety, fidelity, and decorum in the latter of these parishes, a new career opened up to him, very unexpectedly, through the medium of the Earl of Bath. The only child of that nobleman, Lord Pulteney, was at once the hope and solace of his declining years, and he had for some time been looking about for a proper tutor to accompany him in his travels. His lordship being a frequenter of the coffee-house in Cockspar Street above mentioned, and having asked the respected landlady (a woman of singular prudence and good sense) if she knew of a suitable person to be a tutor to his son, she recommended her brother. On inquiry, Lord Bath found that the talents, the acquirements, the character, and the good conduct of Mr Douglas eminently qualified him to fill the situation. He accordingly received the appointment, and accompanied this young nobleman, during a tour of considerable extent, throughout the principal countries of Europe. After travelling with his pupil over various parts of the Continent, Dr Douglas resigned his charge, and returned to England. The death of Lord Pulteney, which occurred on the 12th of February 1763, was a subject of great grief to his father. The intelligence of that melancholy event was conveyed to him by Dr Douglas, and the communication of it was attended with very distressing circumstances. Having served some campaigns in Portugal, Lord Pulteney was on his return home through Spain, when he was seized with a fever, and died at Madrid, there being no medical aid to be had but that of an ignorant Irish physician. On the day when the intelligence of this unhappy event reached Lord Bath's mansion, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bristol, and Dr Douglas had met there to dine with his lordship, and congratulate him upon the prospect of his son's speedy return. Lord Bath being accidentally detained at the House of Lords, did not arrive till they had all assembled; and whilst they waited for him, the despatch was received. They were all very much interested both in the father and son, and thought it best not to disclose the sad tidings until the evening. Poor Lord Bath talked of nothing during the repast but of his son, of his long absence, and of the pleasure he should have

in seeing him married and settled at home—an event exceedingly desirable to so fond and affectionate a father with such a title and princely fortune, and no other child to inherit them. When the servants were withdrawn, his lordship filled a glass of wine to the Bishop of Rochester, who sat next to him, and desired the prelate to drink “to the health of Lord Pulteney and his safe return.” The Bishop of Bristol said with much solemnity, “My lord, I drink your own good health.” “No! no!” said Lord Bath, “you are to drink Lord Pulteney's good health.” “My lord,” rejoined the Bishop, “I drink to your good health, and may Almighty God support you under your afflictions.” Whereupon Dr Douglas, who could restrain himself no longer, bursting into tears, exclaimed, “Lord Pulteney is gone!” It was indeed a touching scene to witness that great and good old man overcome in the agonies of grief on so sad and melancholy an occasion, and even strangers could not have beheld it unmoved. Lord Pulteney, though unequal perhaps in mental abilities to his father, yet in consequence of having been for many years, both at home and abroad, placed under Dr Douglas—an able instructor, an universal scholar, and one of the most pious and intelligent men in the kingdom—had attained a high degree of intellectual cultivation, and had he lived would doubtless have done honour to his family and exalted rank. Dr Douglas had, however, given entire satisfaction to the Earl of Bath in the discharge of his duty as tutor to his son, and ever afterwards experienced both his powerful patronage and personal friendship. From this time, therefore, may be dated his advancement in the Church; and an accidental circumstance laid the foundation of his literary fame. A man of the name of Lauder, fired by a preposterous ambition of notoriety, had conceived the design of fixing the charge of plagiarism on our great national poet Milton. This infamous task he executed with such ability and impudence, as to impose his unfounded statement upon the whole nation. Dr Douglas, ambitious to rescue so illustrious a name from disgrace, resolved to probe this matter to the bottom, and, on examination, soon found that in the books to which Lauder referred, no such passages were to be discovered as those he had quoted. They were a complete fabrication, entirely his own composition; in short, the whole was a bare-faced forgery. Lauder, covered with infamy and contempt, was never afterwards able to hold up his head in this country, and, it is supposed, went abroad. Soon after this, the pretended conversion of Bower supplied Dr Douglas with another opportunity of displaying the acuteness of his powers in unmasking hypocrisy and detecting imposition. In 1754 he published “The Criterion of Miracles,” a work principally intended as an antidote against the insidious writings of Voltaire, Hume, and others, which is still

a standard work. In 1762 he was made Canon of Windsor, and in the course of the succeeding year he once more resolved to try what effect foreign travel and change of place and circumstances would produce on his acquisition of knowledge, and the further development of his mental powers. And with these views he accompanied his steady friend and patron the Earl of Bath to Spa. On that occasion he became acquainted with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who received him with marked attention, and afterwards honoured him with his correspondence. Of this correspondence (although it is known that Dr Douglas kept a copy of all his own letters, and although it was valuable from its presenting a detailed account of the state of parties at the time), no trace can now be discovered. In 1762 he superintended the publication of "Henry, Earl of Charendon's Diary and Letters," and wrote the preface which is prefixed to that work. In 1773 he assisted Sir John Dalrymple in the arrangement of his manuscripts, and in 1776 he removed from the Chapter of Windsor to that of St Paul's. At the request of Lord Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, he prepared, in 1778, for publication the journal of Captain Cook's two first voyages; and in 1781, for that of the captain's third and last voyage. In the same year he was chosen president of Zion College, and preached the customary Latin sermon. In 1786 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Antiquarian Society, and in March following one of the trustees of the British Museum. On the demise of the Earl of Bath, it was found that he had not forgotten Dr Douglas in his will. The clause in which the doctor was remembered with particular respect was that by which the noble lord very appositively bequeathed to him the splendid library at Bath House. This was bought back during the life of General Pulteney for £1000, a very inadequate sum for such a noble collection of books. It was reverted once more by testament to Dr Douglas, the original legatee, and was by him given up a second time, at the special desire of the late Sir William Pulteney, who also paid the doctor £1000 for the same. As Dr Douglas did not dislike a town life, he very readily acceded to a proposition which was made to remove him to St Paul's, London, as already alluded to, and we now find him, as heretofore, busily employed in literary avocations, having undertaken the introduction, notes, &c., to Captain Cook's third and last voyage, which in many respects may be deemed a national work. At length, in September 1787, he received the mitre, having been elected, or, in other words, nominated by *conge d'elire* to the See of Carlisle, on which occasion he was succeeded by Dr Edmond Law. He was the fifty-second bishop, reckoning from Athelwulf or Athelward in 1133. In 1791 his lordship was translated to the See of Salisbury. Of this he was the 87th prelate,

reckoning from St Adhelm, bishop of Sherborne. The annual revenue of this See about this time is supposed to have been from £3500 to £3700, a great part of which he appropriated to works of piety and benevolence within the diocese. The learned and pious bishop remained attached to the See of Salisbury during the remainder of his life, which extended to sixteen years. He was formerly, at times, afflicted with disease, but latterly his health had been more steady, and he had fewer complaints. Indeed, he cannot be strictly said to have been cut off by the intervention of a mortal disease, for not only was he free of any organic malady, but his faculties remained clear, unclouded, and almost unimpaired till the very last moment of his existence. Notwithstanding this, at the age of 86, the lamp of life, even in the strongest constitution, does begin to burn dim, and accordingly the good bishop's vital powers were gradually going out, rather than being forcibly destroyed, when, on the 18th of May 1807, he gently resigned his breath in the arms of his son, the Rev. William Douglas, one of the six canons, and chancellor of the cathedral of Salisbury. The Bishop of Salisbury was never without a book or pen when alone, and hence it may be inferred that he enjoyed literary society. He was accordingly a member of the club instituted by Dr Samuel Johnson, and is frequently alluded to by name in his *Life* by Boswell. Dr Douglas has also been twice mentioned by Oliver Goldsmith in his poem of "Retaliation." The bishop was twice married; first, in September 1752, to Miss Dorothy Pershouse, of Reynold's Hall, Staffordshire, who lived only three months afterwards; and, secondly, at the distance of fifteen years, *i.e.* in 1767, to Miss Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudnell Rooke, Esq., by whom he had issue. The Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Kellie, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, and great-grandfather of the present baronet of Cambo, was intimately acquainted with the distinguished prelate, whose life we have been briefly considering, and when the good old earl informed the bishop of the intention of the Scottish Episcopalians in the east of Fife to erect a chapel within the precincts of the ancient Priory in Pittenweem, his native town, he earnestly desired to be a contributor towards the expense of erecting that sacred edifice, and subscribed in 1805 a handsome sum for that purpose accordingly. The list of the bishop's works extends to sixteen in number, and several of them are very voluminous; and in addition to these, he superintended the publication of many of the works of others, assisting in the arrangement of manuscripts, composing prefaces, &c., his lordship being particularly conversant with physical geography, as well as every other branch of modern science. Thus died, in a good old age, an illustrious Scotsman, of whom not only his native town, but even Scotland, might well be proud. Dr Douglas was one

who, by the blessing of God on his own anxious endeavours, elevated himself from humble life to a position of exalted rank and honourable distinction; thereby furnishing a noble example of what early piety, unceasing study, and indomitable perseverance will do to promote one's welfare and prosperity. To the student, the lover of knowledge and virtue—the young aspirant for literary distinction and usefulness—such a history as we have attempted to lay before him has a voice whose utterance is a melody of encouragement. Little, we may suppose, did young Douglas imagine, when learning his lessons in Pittenweem school, and joining his companions in healthful play within the precincts of the old Abbey, that he should one day attain the high position of Bishop of Salisbury, and as such, succeed to a revenue of nearly £4000 a-year; but it nevertheless became a reality. Of the bishop's character our limited space will scarcely permit us to speak. As a writer of sermons he is sound, saving, and practical, abounding in clear views of gospel truth, with its uses and influences in promoting holiness of life. As a preacher he was distinguished among the greatest men of his day. In learning and in compass of mind, and for straight-forward good sense, incorruptible integrity, and dauntless intrepidity, he was equal to any man of the age in which he lived. He was buried in one of the vaults of St George's Chapel, in Windsor Castle, and was attended to his grave by many distinguished individuals, and amongst others, by a prince of the royal blood, his Grace the Duke of Sussex.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, was the son of Colonel Robert Douglas of Strathendry, in Fife, and passed advocate on the 18th of June 1791. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Berwickshire on the 14th December 1809, and was advanced to the bench on 20th November 1813, on the death of Lord Craig, when he took the title of Lord Reston. In July 1816 he succeeded Lord Meadowbank as a Lord of Justice, and died suddenly at Glendoick on the 23d of April 1819.

DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, was the son of Robert Douglas, a daily labourer in the parish of Strathmiglo, where he was born on the 17th June 1771. Early discovering an aptitude for learning, he formed the intention of studying for the ministry—a laudable aspiration which was unfortunately checked by the indigence of his parents. Attending school during winter, his summer months were employed in tending cattle to the farmers in the vicinity; and while so occupied he read the Bible in the fields, and with a religious sense remarkable for his years, engaged in daily prayer, in some sequestered spot, for the Divine blessing to grant him a saving acquaintance with the record. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a linen weaver in his native town, with whom he afterwards proceeded to Pathhead, near Kirkcaldy. He now

assiduously sought to acquaint himself with general literature, especially with the British poets, and his literary ardour was stimulated by several companions of kindred inclinations. He returned to Strathmiglo, and while busily plying the shuttle began to compose verses for his amusement. These compositions were jotted down during the periods of leisure. Happening to quote a stanza to Dr Paterson, of Auchtermuchty, his medical attendant, who was struck with its originality, he was induced to submit his MSS. to the inspection of this gentleman. A cordial recommendation to publish his verses was the result; and a large number of subscribers being procured through the exertions of his medical friend, he appeared in 1806 as the author of an octavo volume of "Poems," chiefly in the Scottish dialect. The publication yielded a profit of £100. Douglas was possessed of a weakly constitution. He died on the 21st November 1821. He was twice married, and left a widow who survived him. Three children, the issue of the first marriage, died in early life. A man of devoted piety and amiable dispositions, Douglas had few pretensions as a poet. Some of his songs have, however, obtained a more than local celebrity, and one, at least, seems not unworthy of being referred to in this notice, viz., "Fife, an' a' the lands about it."

DOW, JAMES KIDD, was born June 30, 1814, at Anstruther, a place remarkable as being the birthplace of the celebrated Dr Chalmers, Dr Tennant, and Professor Good-sir. He died October 24th, 1860, and was, therefore, in the 47th year of his age. Of his schoolboy-days we have no information; but, at the early age of thirteen, he graduated in the University of St Andrews. On leaving that ancient seat of learning, he repaired to London, and, with the view of qualifying himself as a teacher under the British and Foreign School Society, he entered their training establishment in the Borough Road. Here his previous studies, and great natural abilities, soon gained him a good position; and he was appointed to a school at Croydon, and shortly afterwards to one of greater importance at Nottingham. But he speedily discovered that he had mistaken his vocation. Many young men of natural ability at first fancy, from their love of study for its own sake, that the functions of a teacher will afford them an occupation congenial to their tastes; but the records of our training institutions tell a wondrous tale of change of feeling in this matter. Dr Dow felt, as hundreds had felt before him, that "teaching the young idea how to shoot" was an employment for which many persons were unfitted, and in which a man does not necessarily feel at home because he loves books, and is himself a hard student. While at Nottingham, Dr Dow made the acquaintance of one Dr Lightfoot, who had a large and important practice there. This worthy son of Esculapius saw in the young schoolmaster some-

thing which convinced him that his abilities were far above the average—suited to a different, if we may not say a higher, occupation. He therefore encouraged him in his desire to enter upon the profession of which he was himself an ornament, and even went so far as to take him as a pupil. Nor had he ever any reason to regret the encouragement given. Dr Dow proved a patient, painstaking, and proficient pupil—a well-conducted, able, and invaluable assistant. He soon took a very prominent share in the Doctor's duties, and it was with great regret that he was at length obliged to part with him when he went to London to pursue his studies at the Charing Cross Hospital. In the Medical School attached to this institution he displayed unwearied diligence, and gave early promise of those great abilities and gratifying successes which marked his subsequent professional career. He followed scrupulously the sage counsel of his professional instructors—so regularly given to be almost as regularly disregarded—not to consider his education completed, but only as initiated, by his studies in the hospital. Up to his last and fatal illness, he remained a severe student, always striving to profit not merely by his own professional experience, but also to master and to take advantage of the practical results of the labours of the great lights of the profession, in order to promote his own efficiency. Having gone to Islington, after completing his studies, he planted himself in the Downham Road, close to where the cattle market then stood. The wretched wilderness on the north side of the road corresponded as accurately then with his personal position, as do the elegant and spacious residences since erected there with that status which he afterwards attained. Those who only knew him in his later years, as the most popular practitioner in the north of London, with a list of patients which a medical man in any part of London might envy, and which very few could equal, could hardly think it possible that about thirteen years before he had not long taken up his position in the Downham Road, not merely without a single patient, and without letters of introduction, but actually without being known personally to more than one individual in the district, and this party, by the way, with every desire to serve his friend the Doctor, and glad enough to see him as a friend, was obstinate enough to keep himself in the best possible state of health. Dr Dow, however, with a perseverance characteristic of his countrymen, set himself to work, and maintained his position. He soon got patients, and such was his kindness, his ability, and we must add, his success, that a family into which he was once called was sure to send for him in preference to another, whenever professional services were required. So soon as his affairs began to brighten, he took unto himself a wife, a lady whose acquaintance he had made at Nottingham, and whom he

left, with an only daughter aged fourteen years, to deplore a loss which was to them irreparable. His practice grew rapidly, till at length it had attained proportions too great for the strength of any one man; but the difficulty of procuring a partner or assistant in all respects suitable was found so great that the Doctor struggled on for years, after many of his attached friends had often begged of him to preserve his own health, and not to overtask his strength, but to get some assistance. At last he entertained serious thoughts of taking into partnership a gentleman, a neighbour, who had entered the profession; but a serious illness (October 1860) intervened. For four dreary months he was unable to attend to his duties. The malady was an internal one—some intestinal obstruction, supposed to have been brought on by being accidentally thrown from his carriage some time previously, and aggravated by overtasking his strength. He was subjected to severe operations, and at length rallied. That he recovered at all was regarded by the profession as a medical miracle. He went, for change of air, to Southgate, where he remained a fortnight, taking daily exercise on horseback, and gradually gaining strength. He came home, and returned to his professional duties with his usual persevering industry; but a couple of months of this convinced him that he required further relaxation, and he repaired, for that purpose, to the Isle of Wight on the 30th of June 1860. He remained there six weeks. During the early part of his visit, he seemed much better, but at length he did not feel quite so well, and he returned home. Again he rallied, and on the Sunday (the day after his return) he seemed so much better that it was a matter of remark in his little family circle, and on his part, of devout gratitude to God. He resumed, next week, his professional visits, but, in the course of the week, he attended a very severe case of fever. He was still far from strong, and remarked, on returning home, that the contagion of the atmosphere he had been breathing appeared to have penetrated his entire system. He nevertheless continued his professional duties, but gradually sank, and in a few days was unable to get into his carriage. He took to his bed, and after lingering nine weeks, on the 23d of October, at midnight, became much worse. He had just strength enough to feel his pulse; and, while doing so, with uplifted eyes, and with the utmost calmness and resignation, his happy spirit took its flight.

DRUMMOND, DAVID, author of "The Bonnie Lass o' Levenside," was a native of Crieff, in Perthshire. Along with his four brothers, he settled in Fife about the beginning of the century, having obtained the situation of clerk in the Kirkland Works, near Leven. In 1812 he proceeded to India, and afterwards obtained considerable wealth as the conductor of an academy and boarding establishment at Calcutta. A man of

vigorous mind and respectable scholarship, he had early cultivated a taste for literature and poetry, and latterly became an extensive contributor to the public journals and periodical publications of Calcutta. The song with which his name has been chiefly associated, was composed during the period of his employment at the Kirkland Works—the heroine being Miss Wilson, daughter of the proprietor of Pirnie, near Leven, a young lady of great personal attractions, to whom he was devotedly attached. The sequel of his history, in connection with this lady, forms the subject of a romance in which he has been made to figure much to the injury of his fame. The correct version of this story, in which Drummond has been represented as faithless to the object of his former affections, has been received from a gentleman to whom the circumstances were intimately known. In consequence of a proposal to become his wife, Miss Wilson sailed for Calcutta in 1816. On her arrival she was kindly received by her affianced lover, who conducted her to the house of a respectable female friend, till arrangements might be completed for the nuptial ceremony. In the interval, she became desirous of withdrawing from her engagement; and Drummond, observing her coldness, offered to pay the expense of her passage back to Scotland. Meanwhile, she was seized with fever, of which she died. Report erroneously alleged that she had died of a broken heart on account of her lover being unfaithful, and hence the memory of poor Drummond has been most unjustly aspersed. Drummond died at Calcutta in 1845, about the age of seventy. He was much respected among a wide circle of friends and admirers. His personal appearance was unprepossessing, almost approaching to deformity—a circumstance which may explain the ultimate hesitation of Miss Wilson to accept his hand. “The Bonnie Lass o’ Levenside” was first printed, with the author’s consent, though without acknowledgment, in a small volume of poems by William Ranken, Leven, published in 1812.

DRUMMOND, PETER, residenter in St Monance, was born in 1776. About sixty-five years ago, the Rev. Mr Gillies was minister of the united parishes of Abercrombie and St Monance, and at that period Peter was “the minister’s man.” Peter was strictly honest, but he had many eccentricities, and queer sayings and doings; and, in short, was one of the drollest fellows in the East of Fife. At one time, when the coals in the manse were getting scarce, Peter had the horse yoked early in the morning, and was ready to drive off to the coal-hill when the minister came down to see that all was right—an interference which Peter, who had been long his faithful servant, did not like, for he thought he might have been trusted to go unheeded on a work of this kind—besides, the minister always threw in some “off-pot;” and so it happened in the present instance. When the

cart was just about starting, Mr Gillies asked Peter if he had said his prayers. “Deed so, sir,” said Peter, very honestly, “I had nae time, and was just gaun to say them on the road.” “Hont tout!” said the minister; “go into the stable and say them before you go, and that will make sure work.” “Weel, then,” said Peter dryly, “will you be so good as hand the horse, and I’ll gang in-bye and pray?” The morning, which had been dull and lowering, was still fair when Peter went into the stable, but he had not been there many minutes when the rain began to fall in torrents. Peter was in no hurry; he seated himself on a sack of straw, from which he was eyeing the minister from a bole window, and was loath to go out in the rain. Mr Gillies at last lost patience, for he was nearly drenched to the skin, and cried out—“Peter, are you no through yet?” “Very near, sir,” answered Peter; “but I hae twa or three sins to confess still, which, perhaps, I had better do on the road.” “Ay, just so,” said the minister, who was glad to get rid of his charge on any terms, and Peter got his own way. On another occasion, in the winter season, Mr Gillies told Peter that, as the mornings were dark, he should work a while before dawn by candle-light—a thing which Peter could see no necessity for, but, it being the minister’s orders, he resolved to obey; and, accordingly, next morning he stuffed the barn window with straw, shut the door, lighted a candle, and began to thrash. Mr Gillies came down about mid-day and heard the flail vigorously at work; and seeing the aperture for the sun’s rays and ventilation shut up, he opened the door and discovered Peter thrashing away by the aid of artificial light. “Dear me, Peter,” said the minister, “why do you use a candle at this time of day?” “I dinna ken, sir,” replied Peter; “it’s a mystery to me—but I’m obeying your order. Do ye no mind o’ telling me that I must work by candle-light?” Mr Gillies was fond of a joke; he saw through Peter’s manoeuvre, and did not ask him again to work by candle light. On Sundays it was Peter’s uniform practice to accompany Mr Gillies home to the manse of Abercrombie, which is at least half-a-mile distant from St Monance church, and many a dispute the minister and Peter had on the road. Peter made himself “hail fellow well met” with whomsoever he got into conversation; and never scrupled at telling his mind—feeling it his duty to contradict, in a discreet manner, even the minister himself if he thought he was wrong. One day, when on their way home, Mr Gillies seemed quite pleased with the manner in which he had delivered his discourse, and asked Peter, “What did you think of the sermon to-day?” “Deed, sir,” said Peter, “I did not think muckle o’t at a’.” But that was a beautiful new prayer you offered up this mornin’.” “There’s where you are mistaken again,” said Mr Gillies, who felt disappointed at Peter’s answer; “the prayer



is the same that you have heard a dozen of times before—not a word out or in.” While Peter was in the minister’s service, it was the custom of Mrs Gillies to go and visit her friends during the fine summer weather, and Peter was always appointed to drive the cart in which his mistress travelled. At one time, when the season for starting drew near, a tailor came to the manse with a new coat for the minister, which did not fit; but Mr Gillies, being a good sort of man, was loath to throw it on the tradesman’s hands, and it was laid aside. Peter knew all this, and was in need of a coat; he had been examining it, and trying it on, in his master’s absence; he found it fitted exactly, and had a longing eye after the garment. One day when Peter observed the minister in a particular good humour, and fearing that some other body might come between him and the coat, he resolved to break the subject to him at once, and put the question—“Will ye be so kind as lend me twa pound, sir?” “Two pounds!” said the minister; “what can you want with so much money, and it not near term time?” “That’s true eneuch, sir,” replied Peter, “it’s no near term time, but it’s near my mistress’s time to gang wast the coat, and how can I think of driving a weel-faur’d, respectable ledly among her braw freends wi’ a hallan-shaker coat on my back? If it wusna for that,” continued Peter, “and the speak which wd be raised through the hale country about my loon-like dress, I wadna draw a bawbee o’ my wages till Martymas.” The scheme took: before Peter was done speaking the minister had brought the coat, and asked if he thought it would fit. “I dinna ken, sir,” said Peter, but we’ll soon see.” The coat was put on in an instant; and, after trying it every way, and looking at himself in the glass, he said, “I think it fits me no that ill, sir.” But the finishing touch was yet to come, and Peter continued—“But will I hae to gie ye twa pound for it at the term?” “Not at all,” said the minister; “you shall have it in a present.” “Thank ye, sir,” said Peter. “I’ll be the brawest minister’s man in Fife.”—Peter Drummond died at an advanced age.

DRYSDALE, JOHN, D.D., an eminent preacher, third son of the Rev. John Drysdale, of Kirkcaldy, was born in that town on the 29th April 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 Hope-toun, 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 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 1788 he was chosen Principal Clerk of Assembly, but was unable from declining health to perform the duties of the office. He died June 16, 1788. After his death two volumes of his sermons were published by his son-in-law, Professor Dalzell.

DUFF, Lady LOUISA TOLLEMACHE, or BROOKE.—This lady was the youngest daughter of the late General Sir Alexander Duff and Lady Duff of Dalgety, and was sister to the present Earl of Fife. She was married, on the 12th December 1848, at London, to Richard Brooke, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton Priory, Cheshire, to whom she had born a numerous family. Her ladyship had been slightly ailing for a few days, but nothing serious was apprehended; and her death occurred somewhat suddenly at her family residence at Acton Park, Wrexham, North Wales, on Friday the 23d September 1864. To an amiable disposition, and a charming vivacity of manner, that made her an agreeable member of society, the deceased lady added a sincerity and a warmth of heart that received the devoted attachment of her friends; and the announcement of her early death was received with much concern over a wide circle of the North.

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 1766, 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 twenty 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 eighty-fourth 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, THOMAS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the University of St Andrews, was the son of a wealthy farmer in the parish of Cameron, where he was born in October 1777. He taught the science of mathematics for more than fifty years; first as Rector of Dundee Academy, and then from the St Andrews Mathematical Chair; and in that time his students have spread to all quarters of the world, carrying with them no common regard for their teacher; for though he had peculiarities of manner which were to be smiled at, his rectitude and kindness were known to all. On his retirement, owing to declining health, from the business of teaching in 1856, his students, in testimony of their esteem, had his portrait hung up in the large hall of the United College, and £400 were mortified to yield a bursary for eminence in mathematics, to bear his name. Professor Duncan was the author of treatises on Plane and Solid Geometry, a Syllabus of the higher Mathematics, and a treatise on Natural Philosophy. His treatises on geometry contain several elegant demonstrations, some of them original. They are much simpler than Euclid's, but are not reckoned so rigorously exact, because they allow a greater latitude for common sense. He borrowed a good deal from a short-lived fellow-student of the name of West, who was the author of an admirable but little-known System of Geometrical Mathematics; but for himself he had carried the study of that branch further than almost any Scotchman since Sir John Leslie. To the algebraic analysis which engrosses the mind of Cambridge, he had a positive dislike, and could see no good in it as an instrument of intellectual culture. In mathematics he can scarcely be said to have been a discoverer, for that is scarcely possible in these times. His peculiar faculty lay in clear exposition; and his books are, in respect of this faculty, singularly simple and intelligible. Clear exposition was the character-

istic of his teaching also; and he was so distinct, painstaking, unobtrusive, and conscientious, that the very dullest could understand, and the most careless was induced to attend. Most of his students will testify that they never knew a better, a kinder, or a more successful teacher. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men. He never made an enemy, nor lost a friend. His intimate friends were few—but once on the list they were there to the end. Lord Campbell and Dr Chalmers were his fellow-students for eight years, and in the Divinity Hall the celebrated John Leyden was with them aspiring to the reputation of the "Admirable Leyden." When boys at College, Dr Chalmers and Dr Duncan were close companions. They were both assistants to Professor Vilant, and much as their walks in life and modes of thinking diverged, their intimacy continued to the last. When Chalmers was Professor in St Andrews, they were much together; they corresponded frequently; and on that sad morning when Chalmers did not appear, Duncan had been invited to meet him. Chalmers clove to his calm philosophical friend in spite of orthodox hints, and was always ready to eulogise his virtues, which he knew full well—though occasionally in sarcastic moods he used to style him "the best specimen of the natural man he had ever known." Few loud professors of religion worked in well-doing as he did, benefitting as many as he could, injuring none. What his opinions were no man knew; but many of his good deeds were manifest, and he did good in secret. For the last two or three years he lived in daily anticipation of death—not blinded to its dread reality by a clouded intellect, but waiting serenely and without fear to give in his account to Him who judgeth righteously both those who walk calmly in the ways of conviction and of duty, and those who rush along and stumble towards and away from the lofty paths of enthusiasm. Professor Duncan died on the 23d of March 1858, in the eighty-first year of his age.

DUNCAN, Rev. JAMES, a native of Kirkcaldy, was the minister of the Cameronian congregation in the village of Denholm, Roxburghshire, for upwards of half a century. He had none of those high accomplishments of language in his sermons which go to make up pulpit eloquence, but he preached as does a plain, honest man, who, knowing the terrors of the law, endeavours to persuade men. Not only was he diligent as a disciplinarian amongst his own flock, but any gross misbehaviour of which the villagers had been guilty was also sure to be referred to by him in his discourse. His soul was grieved when, at the beginning of the century, he ascertained that several working-men, "who, vainly wise, renounced their God," had come to work in the village. He felt it to be his duty to preach one Sabbath specially in defence of the divine inspiration of the Bible, and many of his re-

marks were so memorable that they are still distinctly quoted in the district. In Mr Duncan's congregation might sometimes have been seen young visitors, who went there more for the purpose of being amused by his plain outspoken, than of receiving benefit from his pious admonitions. One of these amusement-hunters rendered himself conspicuous one Sabbath by passively refusing to search out a passage of Scripture which Mr Duncan asked the congregation to look at; upon which the minister, who saw the listlessness of this youth, pointed him out, and thus spoke—"It would serve that lad a great deal better if he would seek out the place, rather than sit there with his elbows on his knees and his hands on his haffets." A band of "stravaging" youths from Hawick dandered into the meeting-house one Sabbath morning during divine service. They did not remain until the close, but went abruptly out, disturbing the peaceful worshippers, besides annoying the minister. He, however, not wishing to let their troublesome behaviour pass without special notice, thus addressed them—"Are your feet cold already?" "No," replied the last of the erratic band; "it's no oor feet that's cauld, it's the sermon that's cauld." Although these and similar incidents may seem to be at once coarse and eccentric when compared with the refinements of the pulpit in our day, they were, nevertheless, quite common about sixty years ago. The "fencing" of the tables at the communion was an occasion on which Mr Duncan rendered himself very impressive. He debarred from the Lord's table, not only the most heinous of criminals, drunkards, and unclean persons, but, in his homily, he also excluded, as unfit to partake of the sacrament, all those who go about their neighbour's houses backbiting and gossiping, who walk on the Sabbath, &c., &c. A few days previous to a communion Sabbath he had heard that some of the villagers had been stealing firewood from the plantations of Cavers estate, and he thereupon included in his black list "all those persons who carry away sticks from Cavers plantations without authority." This special reference to firewood stealing was told to the Laird of Cavers, who, in consideration thereof, granted to Mr Duncan a pension of £10 a-year. Many more of his sayings are yet oftines repeated by those who love to linger in memory on his long and laborious career. His attainments as a linguist were great; and many a youth of rank and fortune, who gave promise of becoming a scholar, were entrusted to his care before being sent to a university. It was he who had the direction of the studies of Dr Leyden, the celebrated orientalist and poet. That his learning was appreciated, and his piety and ministerial labours were admired, we have ample testimony. His tombstone in Cavers churchyard has the following truthful inscription:—"Rev. Jas. Duncan, died August 3, 1830, aged 76. The Cameronian Congregation in Denholm,

among whom he laboured upwards of fifty years, have erected this stone in token of the regard they cherish for the sincerity and exemplary piety of his character, his faithfulness in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and unwearied solicitude for their best interests."

DUNDAS, Earl of Zetland, THE FAMILY OF.—"The Dundases," says Lord Woodhouselee, "are descended of a family to which the historian and the genealogist have assigned an origin of high antiquity and splendour, but which has been still more remarkable for producing a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices in Scotland." The chief of the house is James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas; and of the distinguished branches, the principal are—1, Dundas of Blair Castle, county of Perth, now represented by Richard Leslie Bruce Dundas, Esq., major in the army, representative also of the illustrious house of Bruce of Airth; 2, Dundas of Arniston; 3, Dundas of Duddingston; 4, Dundas of Fingask. Thomas Dundas, grandson and heir of Sir John Dundas of Fingask, married Berthea, daughter of John Ballie of Castlecarry, county of Stirling, and had issue—Thomas Dundas, M.P. for Orkney and Zetland, who succeeded at Fingask, and married Lady Janet Maitland, by whom he had issue; and Laurence Dundas, the second son. 1, Laurence Dundas, Esq. of Kerse, commissary-general and contractor to the army from 1748 to 1759, was created a baronet, 16th November 1762, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his brother, Thomas Dundas, Esq. of Fingask. Sir Lawrence married Margaret, daughter of Major Alexander Bruce of Keunet, by whom he had an only son. 2, Sir Thomas Dundas, born in 1741, who succeeded to the title in 1781, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Dundas of Aske, county of York, in August 13, 1794. His lordship married, 24th May 1764, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, second daughter of William, third Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he had issue, Laurence Dundas the second peer, who died 14th June 1820, and was succeeded by his son, Laurence Dundas, second baron, born 10th April 1766, who was created Earl of Zetland in 1838. His lordship, who was lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of Orkney and Zetland, and an alderman of the city of York, married, 21st April 1794, Harriot, third daughter of General John Hale (of the family of Hale of King's Walden, Hertfordshire), by Mary, daughter of William Chaloner, Esq. of Guisborough, county of York, and by her, who died April 18, 1834, had had issue.

DUNDAS, THOMAS, Earl of Zetland, Lord Dundas, son of Laurence, first earl, succeeded his father in 1839; married, 1823, Sophia Jane, daughter of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., and has issue.

DUNFERMLINE, Baron JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Dunfermline, in the county of

Fife, was the third son of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the hero of Alexandria, by his wife Mary Ann, the daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of Ferriton, Perthshire. On the news reaching England of her husband's glorious death in the moment of victory, his lady was raised to the peerage by the title of Baroness Abercrombie of Aboukir. Her third son, the subject of this notice, was born on the 7th November 1776. Having adopted the legal profession, he became a barrister in England in 1800. He was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts; appointed Judge Advocate-General in 1827; made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland in 1830; and Master of the Mint in 1834. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1835, and held that high office till 1839, when, on resigning it, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Dunfermline. His lordship enjoyed a pension for the abolished office of Scottish Chief Baron. He married, on the 14th of June 1802, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edger-ton Legh of Westhall Legh, Cheshire, and had an only son, the second

DUNFERMLINE, BARON, of Dunfermline (RALPH ABERCROMBIE), in the peerage of the United Kingdom, K.C.B. in 1851. He was Minister Resident at Florence from December 1835 to January 1839; Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation from January 1839 to May 1840; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin from May 1840 to Nov. 1851; Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands from Nov. 1851 to Dec. 1858. Ralph Abercromby, second baron, was born in 1803; succeeded his father, James, in 1858; married Lady Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Gilbert, second Earl of Minto, and has issue—the Hon. Mary Catherine Elizabeth, born in 1849.

DURHAM, THE FAMILY OF.—The surname Durham is derived from the city of that name in the north of England. The first holder of it in Scotland settled here in the early part of the thirteenth century. In the reign of Robert the Bruce, Sir William Durham, a distinguished knight, had a grant, in 1322, from that monarch, of the lands of Grange, afterwards called Grange Durham, in Forfarshire. A descendant of this Sir William, John Durham, having realised a fortune by engaging in commercial pursuits, acquired the lands of Pitkerrow, Omachie, &c. His great-grandson, Sir James Durham, was knighted by Charles I. His son, Sir James Durham of Pitkerrow, an eminent lawyer, was by the same monarch appointed Clerk of the Exchequer and Director of the Rolls, from which offices he was removed during Cromwell's time, but at the Restoration was re-instated in them, when he received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. His third son, Sir Alexander Durham, for his services in the royal cause, was knighted by Charles II., and constituted Lord-Lyon-King-at-Arms. He died unmarried, when he be-

queathed the lands of Largo, which he had acquired by purchase, to his nephew Francis, the son of his eldest brother, James of Pitkerrow, one of the ministers of Glasgow. The estate of Largo formerly belonged to the famous Admiral Sir Andrew Wood, who received a grant of it from James III. in 1483, and it continued in possession of his descendants till the time of Charles I. After the Restoration, it was purchased by Sir Alexander Durham, Lord-Lyon. The above-named Francis was succeeded by his brother, James Durham, Esq. of Largo, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. This lady, on failure of issue male of her father and brother, became heir of line to the title and honours of Lord Rutherford, in the peerage of Scotland, dormant since the death of Robert, the fourth baron, in 1724. Her descendant, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, quartered the arms of Rutherford with his own, and the family claims the peerage of Rutherford.

DURHAM, General JAMES, of Largo, was born on the 14th January 1754. He served in the army no less than seventy years, having entered as a cornet in the 2d Dragoon Guards on the 22d June 1769. On the 1st of September 1794 he received the brevet of major; and having raised the Fifeshire Fencibles, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of that corps on the 23d October 1794. From March 1804 to December 1808 he acted as Brigadier and Major-General in Ireland. He received the rank of Major-General, 25th April 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 on the 6th of February 1840. He was twice married; but, leaving no issue, was succeeded in his estates by his brother, William Durham, Esq.

DURHAM, Admiral, Sir PHILIP CHAS., Vice-Admiral of the White, Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the French Military Order of Merit, was the third son of the late James Durham of Largo, in Fifeshire, and was one of the lieutenants of the Royal George, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, when that ill-fated ship sunk at her anchors at Spithead, by which melancholy accident nine hundred souls are supposed to have perished—among whom were the Rear-Admiral, several of the officers, and many women and children. Captain Waghorn, Lieutenant Durham, and about 300 others were picked up by the boats.\* At the

\* On the 29th August 1782, the Royal George, of 100 guns, being on the heel at Spithead, over-set and sank, by which fatal accident about nine hundred persons were instantly launched into eternity, among whom was that brave and experienced officer Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt. The Royal George had been careened to have her seams caulked as she lay at anchor, without going into harbour. This surely was a hazardous expedient, especially in a roadstead so much exposed to sudden squalls as Spithead; and the object to be

commencement of the war with France, in 1793, the subject of this memoir commanded the Spitfire sloop, and captured several of the enemy's privateers. On the 24th June, in the same year, he was made post into the Hind, of 28 guns, stationed in the channel. Early in 1794, Captain Durham, being off the Start, was chased by six French frigates, one of which approached so near to the Hind as to exchange a few shot, which killed two men and wounded some others. Captain Durham, before the rest could come up, got close in shore, upon which the Frenchmen tacked and stood over to their own coast. Our officer was soon after appointed to the Anson, a cut-down 64, mounting 46 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, long twelves and 42-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck and fore-castle. In this ship he was employed for several years on the coasts of France and Ireland, principally under the orders of Sir John Borlase Warren. In the summer of 1795, the Anson formed part of the armament sent against Quiberon, the proceedings of which will be found in the memoir of Viscount Exmouth. On the 30th March 1796, in company with La Pomone, Galatea, and Artois, she fell in with a fleet of seventy sail going for provisions for the French fleet in Brest, under the escort of five frigates, a ship of 22, and a brig of 20 guns. An engagement immediately ensued; but, the enemy pushing through the Passage du Raz, the only ships taken were l'Etoile, of 30 guns, and four merchantmen. On the 27th July 1797, the Anson assisted at the destruction of La Calliope, French frigate, and capture of her convoy laden with naval stores. At the latter end of the same year, in company with the Phaeton, she took La Daphne, of 30 guns and 276 men, in the Bay of Discay. In the ensuing autumn, the same ships, being off Bordeaux, captured La Flore, of 36 guns. After seeing the last-mentioned prize safe into Plymouth, Captain Durham was employed watching a French squadron, with a large body of troops on board, destined to join the rebels

gained by it should have been very important and very evident to have justified its adoption; and if in this instance it was at all justifiable, the execution of it ought to have been attended to with peculiar care. But the dreadful accident which happened affords a fatal proof that the proper precautions for security had not been taken. On the above-mentioned day, at six A.M., the weather being fine, and the wind moderate, it was thought a favourable opportunity to heel the ship, and orders for that purpose were accordingly given. By ten o'clock she was careened sufficiently to enable the workmen to get to the part that leaked; but in order to repair it as effectually as possible, the ship was heeled another streak. After this was done, the ship's crew were allowed to go to dinner, but the dockyard men continued at their work, and had almost finished it, when a sudden and violent squall took the ship on the raised side, and the lower deck ports to leeward, having been unaccountably left open, the water rushed in; in less than eight minutes the ship filled, and sank so rapidly

in Ireland. He kept company for three weeks, experiencing much bad weather, until the enemy appeared off the Irish coast, and were encountered by Sir John B. Warren. The Anson, in consequence of a press of sail, unfortunately carried away her mizen-mast, main lower, and top-sail yards, on the night of the 11th October 1798, just as she was closing with the sternmost of the French ships, and her commander, officers, and men flattering themselves they should be fully repaid for all their fatigue and anxiety. By indefatigable exertions the ship was got in a state fit for service, and joined in the latter part of the action, engaging five French frigates for a considerable period, and sustaining a loss of four officers and eleven men badly wounded, four of the latter mortally. On the 18th of the same month, Captain Durham, in company with the Kangaroo sloop, fell in with, and, after a gallantly-disputed action of an hour and a quarter, captured La Loire, pierced for 50 guns, mounting 46, with 664 seamen and soldiers, 48 of whom were killed and 75 wounded. The Anson had 2 men killed and 14 wounded. La Loire had on board clothing complete for 3000 men, 1030 muskets, 200 sabres, 360 pouches, 25 cases of musket-ball cartridges, and one brass field-piece, with a great quantity of ammunition and entrenching tools. She had previously been severely handled and much crippled by the Mermaid, a small frigate commanded by the late Captain Newman. In addition to the above-mentioned national vessels, the Anson, during the time she was commanded by Captain Durham, captured several French and Spanish privateers. She was also in occasional attendance on their late Majesties at Weymouth. On the 9th September 1799 a grand naval fête, consisting of a ball and dinner party, was given on board by Captain Durham and his lady, which the royal family honoured with their presence. We next find Captain Durham commanding the Endymion frigate, and employed in escorting the trade from Portugal and the Mediterranean. In 1802 the

that the officers in their confusion made no signal of distress; nor indeed if they had, could any assistance have availed, for after her lower ports were in the water, no exertions could have prevented her from going to the bottom. When the Royal George went down there were upwards of 1200 persons on board, including 300 women and children. The people who were on deck, to the number of 200 and upwards, were saved by going out on the topsail yards, which remained above water after the ship reached the bottom. About seventy more were picked up by the boats from the other ships at the anchorage. Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, the rest of the officers, and about nine hundred people were drowned. Repeated attempts have since been made to weigh the Royal George, but in vain. In the beginning of 1783 a monument was erected in the churchyard of Kingston, in the island of Portsau, to the memory of Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt and his fellow-sufferers. A large sum of money was also raised by subscription for the relief of the widows, &c., of those who perished.

Hon. East India Company presented him with a service of plate, value 400 guineas, for his peculiar attention in conveying safe home a large fleet of Indiamen. On the renewal of the war, in 1803, he was appointed to the *Defiance*, of 74 guns, the fastest sailing ship of her rate in the British navy. At the latter end of the same year, he re-captured the *Flying Fish*, from the coast of Africa, laden with ivory, gold dust, &c. The *Defiance* formed part of the force under Sir Robert Calder, in the action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain, July 22, 1805, on which occasion she had one man killed and seven wounded. On the ever-memorable 21st October in the same year, she sustained a much heavier loss, having had 17 men slain and 53 wounded. Among the latter number was Captain Durham, whose exertions after the battle in endeavouring to save *l'Aigle*, a French 74, from being wrecked, were particularly noticed by Nelson's gallant successor, Vice-Admiral Collingwood, in his official despatches. At the public funeral of his heroic chief, our officer bore the banner of the deceased, as a Knight of the Bath. He subsequently commanded the *Renown*, of 74 guns, and from her removed into the *Colossus* of the same force, in which ship he terminated his services as a captain. His promotion to the rank of a flag-officer took place July 31, 1810. In 1811 we find Rear-Admiral Durham commanding a division of the North Sea fleet, employed off the Scheldt. During the two following years his flag was flying on board the *Bulwark*, in the Channel. Towards the conclusion of the war, he was appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands, and proceeded thither in the *Venerable*, 74. On his passage out, in company with the *Cyane* sloop, he had the good fortune to fall in with and capture two French frigates of the largest class, the *Alemene* and *Iphizeia*. The former, in an attempt to board the *Venerable*, had 32 officers and men slain, and 50 wounded. On the part of the British, two seamen were killed and four wounded. A few days previous to the above event, the *Venerable* had captured *Le Jason*, French letter of marque, from Bordeaux, bound for New York, with a cargo composed of silks, wines, and other articles of merchandise. On the 2d January 1815, Rear-Admiral Durham was nominated a K.C.B. In the autumn of the same year he co-operated with the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith in reducing the island of Guadeloupe, and securing the other French colonies in the West Indies, for Louis XVIII. For this service, he was rewarded with the Cross of the Order of Military Merit of France. Sir Philip C. Durham was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, August 12, 1817. He represented Queensborough in Parliament in 1830, and Devises in 1807. He married, first, in 1799, Lady Charlotte Bruce, third daughter and seventh child of Charles, fifth Earl of Elgin, by

Martha, only child of Thomas White, Esq., banker in London. Lady Charlotte's mother filled the highly important office of governess to her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Married, secondly, October 16, 1817, the daughter of Sir John Henderson, Bart., of Fifeshire. He died 2d April 1845.

DYSART, the Earl of, THE FAMILY OF.

—William Murray, of the house of Woodend, descended from Patrick Murray, third son of Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, was son of Wm. Murray, minister of Dysart, in Fifeshire, and nephew of Thomas Murray, first preceptor and the secretary to King Charles I. when Prince of Wales. He was brought to court by his uncle in early youth; and being of the same age with the Prince, and educated along with him, a great degree of intimacy took place between them. When Charles succeeded to the Crown, he appointed Mr Murray one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber. He had great credit with the king, not only in procuring private favours but in all his councils. He was created Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower by patent, dated at Oxford 3d August 1643. During the civil wars he was much employed in negotiations of importance, and he was sent over with instructions to the Scottish Commissioners at Breda in 1650, when they were treating with King Charles II. for his return to Scotland. He married Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of the house of Clackmannan, and had by her two daughters—Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart (see *Countess of Dysart*), Lady Margaret, who married to William, second Lord Maynard. The Countess, by Sir Lionel Talmash, had—1st, Lionel, Earl of Dysart; 2d, Hon. Thomas Talmash, a brave officer, who served seventeen campaigns. He had the rank of lieutenant-general in the army; had the command of the 5th Regiment of Foot conferred on him, 1685; entered heartily into the Revolution; was constituted colonel of the 2d, or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, 1st May 1689; and was commander-in-chief of the expedition against Brest, 1694, where he was mortally wounded, and died at Plymouth, 13th June that year, being then M.P. for Chippenham. A fine engraving of this gallant officer, by Houbraken, is in the collection of "Birch's Illustrious Characters;" 3d, Hon. William Talmash, an officer in the navy, who killed the Hon. William Carnegie, second son of the Earl of Southesk, in a duel at Paris, 1681. He had the command of a man-of-war in the reign of King William, and died of a fever in the West Indies. 1st, Lady Elizabeth, married to Archibald, first Duke of Argyll, and had issue, and died in 1735; 2d, Lady Catharine, married, first, to James, Lord Down, eldest son and heir-apparent of Alexander, sixth Earl of Moray, and had two daughters; 2d, to John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland, without issue. The family of Talmash has been seated for many ages in Suffolk, and possessed Bentley, in that

county, as early as the reign of King John; they afterwards acquired Helmingham, by marriage with the daughter and heir of Helmingham of Helmingham; and several of them served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. Reference is made to Collin's Baronetage, 1. 70--76, for an account of this ancient family. Lionel, second Earl of Dysart, eldest son of the Countess, had, during the lifetime of his mother, the style of Lord Huntingtower, and was chosen M. P. for Oxford, 1678 and 1685. He succeeded his mother in the earldom of Dysart, 1696; was chosen member for the county of Suffolk in 1698; and re-chosen 1700 and 1701. On the accession of Queen Anne he had the offer of the patent of a baron of England, which he declined; and was a fourth time chosen for the county of Suffolk; also high steward of Ipswich, and died 3d February 1726. His lordship married in 1680 Grace, eldest daughter (and co-heiress with her sister Mary, wife of the Earl of Bradford), of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woo they, in the county of Chester, Bart., and by her had a son, Lionel, Lord Huntingtower, who pre-deceased his father. Lord Huntingtower married Miss Henrietta Hesige, a relative of the Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had a son, Lionel, third Earl of Dysart, who succeeded his grandfather in 1726. He was invested with the Order of the Thistle in 1743, and died in 1770, in his sixty-third year. A granddaughter of his lordship, Maria Caroline Manners, was married to Viscount Macduff, eldest son and heir-apparent of Alexander, third Earl of Fife, and dying at Edinburgh without issue, in December 1805, was buried at Helmingham. A very picturesque and beautiful portrait of this lady was published in 1807, as follows:—

"Stranger, or friend, in this faint sketch behold  
An angel's figure in a mortal mould;  
In human beauty though the form excell'd,  
Each feature yielded to the mind it held;  
Heaven claim'd the spark of its aetherial flame,  
And earth return'd it spotless as it came:  
So die the good, the bounteous, and the kind,  
And, dying, leave a lesson to mankind."

Lionel, the fourth Earl of Dysart, was born in 1736. He succeeded his father, the third Earl, in 1770; and dying in 1799, in the sixty-third year of his age, without issue, was succeeded by his brother, fifth Earl of Dysart, Wilbraham, who was born in 1739, and inherited the estates of the Wilbrahams at Woodhey, in Cheshire. He was an officer in the Royal Navy at an early age, and afterwards went into the army. He attained the rank of major, and then retired. He died without issue, when the peerage devolved on his only surviving sister, Louisa, Countess of Dysart, who was born in 1745, and married in 1765 John Manners, Esq. of Grantham Grange, in the county of Lincoln, by whom (who died in 1792) her ladyship had a large family. She was succeeded by her grandson, Lionel William John Talmash, Earl of

Dysart and Baron Huntingtower, born in 1794. He succeeded his grandmother, Louisa, sixth Countess, in 1792. He married in 1819 Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sweeny Toone, Esq., and has issue—William Lionel Felix, Lord Huntingtower, and other children.

DYSART, ELIZABETH, Countess of, the eldest daughter, succeeded her father in the title. She was a woman of uncommon beauty, and of splendid talents. She had a wonderful quickness of apprehension, and an amazing vivacity in conversation. She had studied not only divinity and history, but mathematics and philosophy. Cromwell himself—the stern Cromwell—was unable to resist her blandishments. She married, first, Sir Lionel Talmash of Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk, Bart., who died in 1669; and on the 5th December 1670 she obtained from King Charles II. a charter under the great seal, ratifying the letters patent to her father, William, Earl of Dysart, and his heirs therein expressed, of the titles of Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower, dated at Oxford, 3d August 1643; and as these titles had been resigned into the hands of His Majesty by the Countess, he of new granted them to the Countess, and to such of her issue as she might nominate in writing under her hand at any time of her life, and the heirs of such nominee, the eldest always succeeding without division, if a female; and in failure of such nomination, then, and in that case, the heirs whatever of the said Countess to succeed without division, with the former precedence. The Countess married, secondly, at Petersham, 17th February 1671-2, John, Duke of Lauderdale, K.G., His Majesty's Commissioner for Scotland. After their marriage they made a progress round the country, where they were attended and received with regal pomp and respect. All the power of Scotland was vested in their hands for many years. His Grace died 24th August 1682. The Duchess survived till June 1696, and was buried in Petersham church on the 16th of that month. By the Duke she had no issue; but by Sir Lionel Talmash her Grace had eleven children, of whom six died young.

## E.

EDGAR, The Right Rev. HENRY.—This clergyman, whose name is omitted in all the catalogues annexed to the Episcopal Church History of Scotland, was consecrated at Cupar, in Fife, on the 1st November 1759, by the Bishops White, Falconer, Rait, and Alexander. He was formerly pastor of a congregation at Arbroath. The reason of the omission now mentioned is perhaps furnished by the circumstance that Mr Edgar was at first appointed coadjutor to Bishop White. It is perfectly certain, however, that he succeeded his principal in the superintendence of the district of Fife, and con-