

brated painter, styled by Walpole the Scottish Vandyke. By this lady he had a son and two daughters.

GREIG, Sir SAMUEL, a distinguished admiral in the Russian service, was born in the village of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire, November 30, 1735. He entered the royal navy while yet young, and soon rose to the rank of lieutenant. Having been selected as one of the British naval officers who, at the request of the Court of St Petersburg, were sent out to improve the Russian fleet, his skill in naval affairs, and diligence in the discharge of his duties, soon attracted the notice of the Government, and he was speedily promoted to the rank of captain. In the war which afterwards broke out between Russia and Turkey, Captain Greig had an opportunity of displaying his zeal and intrepidity to such advantage as led to his almost immediate advancement. He was sent, under the command of Count Orlov, with a fleet to the Mediterranean, where they met the Turkish fleet, and though the latter was much superior in force to their opponents, the Russians did not hesitate in giving them battle, when, after a severe engagement, the Turks were compelled to take refuge during the night close into the Island of Scio, where they were protected by the batteries on land. The Russian admiral having resolved to destroy the enemy's fleet by means of his fire-ships, Captain Greig was appointed to the command of this dangerous enterprise, for which purpose he was promoted to the rank of commodore. Accordingly, at one o'clock in the morning he bore down upon the enemy, and succeeded in totally destroying the Turkish fleet, setting the match to the fire-ships with his own hands, being assisted in this hazardous exploit by Lieutenant Drysdale, another British officer, who, on this occasion, acted under him. As soon as the match was fired, Greig and Drysdale leaped overboard, and, though exposed to a tremendous fire from the Turks, succeeded in reaching unhurt their own boats. Following up this success, the Russian fleet immediately attacked the town and batteries on shore, which, before nine o'clock in the morning, they utterly demolished. For this important service Commodore Greig was, by Count Orlov, at once nominated Admiral, and the appointment was confirmed by an express from the Empress. On peace being concluded, Admiral Greig devoted himself to the improvement of the Russian fleet, in all its departments, and to the remodelling of its code of discipline; and for these, and other valuable services, he was rewarded by being appointed Admiral of all the Russias, and Governor of Cronstadt. The Empress also conferred upon him the different orders of the empire, namely, St Andrew, St Alexander Newskie, St George, St Vlodimir, and St Anne. He next served with distinction against the Swedes, whose fleet he blocked up in port; but while employed in this duty in the Baltic, he was

attacked by a violent fever, and having been carried to Revel, died October 26, 1788, on board his own ship, the *Roitslaw*, after a few days' illness, in the 53d year of his age. His funeral, by order of the Empress, was conducted with the utmost pomp and magnificence.

H

HACKSTON, DAVID, of Rathillet, one of the most resolute of the leaders of the Covenanters, is said in his youth to have followed a wild and irregular life, and to have been first converted by attending the field preachings of the persecuted ministers. From his great courage and zeal in the cause of the Covenant, he soon acquired considerable influence over his associates. He was present on May 3, 1679, on Magus Moor, in Fifeshire, with other eight persons, when Archbishop Sharpe accidentally came in their way, and was by them put to death, although Hackston himself had no hand in the deed. The party wished him to act as their leader on the occasion, but he refused, on the two-fold ground that he was by no means assured of the lawfulness of the action, and that, as there was a private difference subsisting between Sharpe and himself, the world would be apt, if he took an active part in his destruction, to say that he had done it out of personal hatred and revenge, of which he professed himself entirely free. About the end of the same month, Hackston, and five of his companions, joined the body of Covenanters assembled in Evandale, Lanarkshire. On the 20th, the anniversary of the Restoration, he and Mr Douglas, one of the persecuted clergymen, published at the market cross of Rutherglen, a declaration which had been drawn up against the Government. Returning to Evandale, he was with the Covenanters when they were attacked by Grahaime of Claverhouse, upon the 1st of June, near Drumclog, where, being appointed one of the commanding officers, by his presence of mind and intrepidity, he greatly contributed to the discomfiture of the King's troops. At the battle of Bothwell Bridge, on the 22d of June, he again displayed uncommon valour, being, with his troop of horse, the last to leave the field where his party had sustained such a disastrous defeat. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was forced to lurk in concealment for about a year; but was at length taken prisoner at Airmoss, on July 22, 1680, by Bruce of Earlshall, after a desperate resistance, in which Hackston was severely wounded, and Richard Cameron and nine of his adherents killed. Having been conveyed to Edinburgh, he was, after two preliminary examinations before the Council, brought to trial on the 29th, and being found guilty, was, on the 30th, immediately after receiving sentence, executed under circumstances of unparalleled cruelty.

HAIG, WILLIAM, Esq. of Seggie, was born in the year 1771, and died at Kincauld, near St Andrews, on the 21st March 1847, in the 76th year of his age. Mr Haig was well known over all Fife, in which, though not a native, he had resided for many years. From the year 1823, to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, Mr Haig filled the situation of Chief Magistrate of St Andrews; and during that period administered the affairs of the city with the greatest ability. By prudent and economical management, he raised the financial affairs from a state of great depression, and left them in a flourishing condition to his successors. His business talents were eminently displayed in his successful efforts in obtaining the application of the bulk of Dr Bell's bequest to St Andrews. From the foundation of the Madras College there may be dated the revival of the prosperity of the city, and the commencement of that rapid and splendid career of improvement which has since gone on under the auspices and direction of subsequent rulers. In this respect the history of St Andrews is perhaps without a parallel in the kingdom, having once fallen from its ancient greatness, and again recovered itself, and got into the stream of advancement. In every situation in which Mr Haig was connected with the city, the influence of his energy and his exertions was felt in the promotion of the public interest. As a magistrate, his strong common sense and capacity of arriving at sound conclusions made his services on the bench invaluable; and in settling disputes between masters and servants, as well as in weightier matters, the confidence that was universally placed in his decisions, and the respect paid to his advice, were frequently the means of preventing parties from rushing into tedious and expensive law-suits. In private life Mr Haig was known and beloved for his unostentatious benevolence and great kindness of heart; and the pleasantness of his conversation and the extent of his information made him always an agreeable member of the social circle. The funeral of Mr Haig took place on Friday, the 27th day of March, in the year above mentioned, from his house at Kincauld. The long procession of carriages, and of attenders on horseback and on foot, was joined at the Swilkin Burn by friends from St Andrews, and headed by the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city, and the Principals and Professors of the University in their robes, with the maces in front. The procession, as it moved along to the churchyard, occupied the whole of the South Street. On the Sunday after his death, the Very Rev. Principal Haldane, who was long and intimately acquainted with Mr Haig, and associated with him in his exertions for the good of the city, preached a funeral sermon in the Town Church, in which he alluded in the most affecting manner to the public and private virtues of the deceased, and to

the benefits which he had conferred on St Andrews. In the course of his remarks the Principal said,—“Among those whose loss we have to lament, I have had occasion to notice lately some eminently useful characters; and but two days ago we followed to the grave the remains of one who long filled the office of Chief Magistrate of this city,—an office for which his great talents and active business habits peculiarly qualified him. The interests of this city he had always deeply at heart, and in various ways he proved its distinguished benefactor. The greatest benefit which was ever conferred on this community was the institution of the Madras seminary of education, and but for Mr Haig, and the high confidence which the late Dr Bell reposed in him, we should never have received that splendid donation to which it owes its existence and support. His memory, then, ought long to be cherished by the inhabitants of St Andrews, for he was mainly instrumental in securing the blessings of the best and cheapest education to our present youthful generation, and to many generations yet unborn. I ought also to mention that it was entirely at Mr Haig's suggestion that Dr Bell made his liberal grant for the permanent improvement of the city. These are matters which I am fully qualified to attest, as I was present on the occasion when Dr Bell's munificent bequests were made and secured to us by his trust-deed, and I am, alas! the only individual belonging to St Andrews now alive who was completely cognisant of all the transactions to which I refer. I have spoken of our departed friend as a public man, I could also expatiate with delight upon the kindness of his heart, and his unwearied benevolence to all to whom he had an opportunity of doing good. Often have I admired his considerate kindness to his servants, many of whom had grown grey in his employment, and to whom he continued pecuniary allowances long after they were unable to earn anything for their support. From few houses did there issue forth such a regular supply of food and cordials to the needy and the sick as from his, and his death will be long felt as a public loss in the quarter where he resided. A long train of mourners assembled to pay the last sad offices to his memory, and rarely, I believe, was there ever in any general procession a greater number of genuine mourners than in that which followed him to the grave.”

HALDANE, The Very Reverend **ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S.E.**, Principal of St Mary's College, Primarius Professor of Divinity in the University, and first minister of St Andrews, was born about the year 1774, and died at St Mary's College on the 9th of March 1854. Dr Haldane's death, though taking place at a very advanced age, when his high service to his generation was done, and all his works, except those of his unceasing charity, might be said to be over, threw a deep gloom over the ancient

city, and was the cause of sorrow to many hundreds of clergymen over all the country, who were once privileged to be his students. We profess neither to narrate the incidents of his most laborious and useful life, nor to sketch the features of his venerated character. As a minister, as a professor, and as the head of a college, he long had the admiration and love of all who knew him. Though he ranked on the Moderate side, his preaching was thoroughly evangelical; and for clear and just statements of doctrine, urged with an affectionate earnestness, was almost unrivalled. Down to the very last, his elocution was vigorous and impressive. He came up to Cowper's fine sketch of an apostolic man in the pulpit. As a professor, first of mathematics, and next of theology, he was little, if anything, inferior to Chalmers, in giving a noble stimulus to the students. It was well known that his mathematical drilling was the most successful ever exhibited in any of our Scottish colleges. His prelections and examinations on divinity were admirable. His heart was entirely in the well-being of his students, both for their own sake, and for that of their Church and country. The affection was fully reciprocated. Fond recollections of him were never effaced; and even the ministers of the Disruption did not cease to venerate his great and good qualities. In private life, his charitable heart and open hand to the poor were in constant exercise. Day after day, "the blessing of those who were ready to perish came upon him." His funeral took place on Wednesday, 15th March 1854, when, in compliance with a request from the Magistrates of the city, all the banks, shops, and other places of business, were shut for two hours, to mark the respect entertained by his townsmen for the memory of the active, generous, and influential departed; and a considerable number of the citizens assembled to join the procession. At two o'clock, the bells throughout the town began to toll, and in a few minutes the procession was formed, and proceeded to the burial-yard. The crowd of spectators along the line of march was numerous, and the most respectful decorum characterised every movement. The windows along South Street were crowded with onlookers, many of whom displayed open symptoms of deep regret. The procession slowly wended its way until it entered the churchyard, where the ruins of the Cathedral still stand, and where, to prevent confusion, the procession broke up into divisions, meeting again at the grave, in the east end of the burial-ground. The last melancholy ceremony was soon over; and the various departments of the procession silently returned to their respective places of meeting.

H A L E S, **ALEXANDER**, a celebrated theologian and divine of the confession of Augsburg, was born in Edinburgh, 28th April 1500, and was at first a canon in the Cathedral of St Andrews. He early entered into the controversy against Luther, and

also had a dispute with Patrick Hamilton, the martyr; whose constancy at the stake, however, induced him to entertain doubts as to the Popish creed, and on the change in his sentiments becoming known, he was obliged to fly into Germany, where he became a Protestant. In 1535 he went to London, and was held in high esteem by Henry VIII., Crammer, Latimer, and other Reformers. In 1540, he was appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg professor of divinity at Frankfort. In 1542 he went to Leipsic, where he held a similar situation. He died in 1565. He wrote a number of theological and controversial works; also, a description, in Latin, of Edinburgh in his time, which is of great interest, as giving a clear and accurate account of the Scottish capital in the middle of the sixteenth century. Speaking of the Cowgate, he says,— "In it reside the nobles and senators of the city, and in it are the principal palaces of the kingdom, where nothing is humble or lowly, but all is magnificent." What a contrast to this does the Cowgate present in our day! It is now one of the meanest and dirtiest of all the streets of the Scottish metropolis. Hales' description of Edinburgh is illustrated by the oldest and most valuable map of the ancient capital in existence, a fac-simile of which is given in the first volume of the "Bannatyne Miscellany." The original map is in the British Museum.

HALKETT, **THE FAMILY OF**.—The Halketts were free barons of Fifeshire, and had large landed possessions in the western parts of that county six hundred years ago. The first of the family on record who distinguished himself in arms was David de Halkett, a powerful warrior, living in the time of King David Bruce. He was father of Philippos de Halkett, who flourished in the reigns of Kings Robert II. and Robert III. From this Philip de Halkett we pass over seven generations, observing the remarkable fact that the chiefs of this family have always been in the military service of their own country, or that of some allied power. George Halkett, the ninth in lineal descent, and a distinguished officer, married Isabella, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wanchton, and had three sons and one daughter, of whom Sir John Halkett, knight, third son of George Halkett, received the honour of knighthood from King James VI., rose to the rank of general in the Dutch service, and had the command of a Scots regiment. He was killed at the siege of Bois-le-duc in 1628, leaving a son, Maurie Halkett, a captain in the army, who was killed at Maestricht in 1675, and was succeeded in his estates by his only son, Edward Halkett, a major in the Dutch service, who married a lady of rank in Holland. He was killed at the battle of Ramilies in 1706, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles Halkett, Esq., who rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and had the command of a Scots regiment in Holland. He left a son, Frederick-Godar Halkett, who became a major-

general in the British service; and dying in August 1803, aged 75, left issue.

HALKETT, General Sir COLIN, G. C. B., and G. C. H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital. This gallant officer was born in 1774, and died at his residence at Chelsea Hospital, in September 1856. The deceased was eldest son of Major-General Frederick Halkett, by his marriage with Miss Seaton, and was in the 83d year of his age. He entered the army as ensign in the 3d Buffs, and served subsequently in other regiments, until he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1803. He was then ordered to take part in the struggle in the Peninsula, and was appointed to the command of a brigade of the German Legion, and during that command, took an active part in the battles of Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Passage of the Nive, for his services at which he received a cross. The gallant General was also at Waterloo, under the command of General Lord Hill. At that signal victory Sir Colin's division was hotly engaged, and he had four horses shot under him, and also received four wounds. Sir Colin Halkett's active military career may be considered to have closed with the return of peace. In 1830 he was appointed colonel of the 31st Foot, and in 1847 was transferred to the colonelcy-in-chief of the 45th Nottinghamshire Foot, which became vacant by his decease. The gallant General was appointed lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, but only filled that position a few months, when the death of General Sir George Anson led to a vacancy of the governorship of that military asylum, when the Duke of Wellington at once conferred the honourable appointment on the gallant deceased. Sir Colin was nominated a Grand Cross of the military order of the Bath in 1848. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, a Knight Third Class of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, a Knight Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. The late Sir Colin was married, and left an only son, Captain Frederick J. C. Halkett (of the 71st Regiment), and three daughters. Sir Colin Halkett's brother, also distinguished for his military talents during the great European war, held the high post of commander-in-chief of the Hanoverian army.

HALKET-CRAIGIE-INGLIS, CHARLES, Esq. of Cramond (formerly of Hallhill, Fife), was the son of John Cornelius Craigie Halkett, and grandson of Charles Halkett, a colonel in the Dutch service, and governor of Namur, who was the son of Frederick Godar Halkett, before mentioned. Mr Craigie-Halket-Ing'is was born the 10th December 1800; served for some time in the 93d Regiment, and married, on the 26th March 1824, Susan, youngest daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, baronet, and has issue, four sons and three daughters. His eldest son and heir, John Cornelius, was born in 1830.

HALKETT, Sir PETER, of Pitfirrane, who is descended from the same ancestor as the Halketts of Hallhill and Cramond, represented the Dunfermline district of burghs in Parliament in 1734. He entered the army, and was with Colonel Lee's regiment at the battle of Gladsmuir, when Sir John Cope was defeated in 1745. Sir Peter was taken prisoner by Prince Charles's troops, and allowed to go at liberty on his parole of honour. He was one of five officers (the others being the Honourable Mr Ross, Captain L. Scott, and Lieutenants Farquharson and Cumming), who refused, in February 1746, to rejoin their regiments on the Duke of Cumberland's command, and threat of forfeiting their commissions. Their noble answer, "that His Royal Highness was master of the commissions, but not of their honour," was approved by Government; and Sir Peter, in 1754, embarked for America, in command of the 44th Regiment. He fell, with his youngest son James, in General Braddock's defeat by the Indians, 9th July 1755. Sir Peter was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Peter Halkett, who, dying unmarried in 1779, was succeeded by his first cousin, Sir John Wedderburne of Gosford, baronet; and Sir John, in consequence of the succession to the Pitfirrane estate opening to him, assumed the name of the family to which he belonged—viz., Sir John Wedderburne Halkett, baronet, who was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles Halkett, at whose death, without issue, on 26th January 1837, the title devolved on his brother, Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, G. C. H., who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Todd, Esq., and had issue, Sir John Halkett, commander royal navy, who was born in 1805, and married Amelia Hood, daughter of Colonel Conway, and left issue,—

HALKETT, Sir PETER ARTHUR, of Pitfirrane, the present baronet, who was born the 1st May 1834, and succeeded his father on 4th August 1847.

HALKETT, Lady ANNE, a Scottish authoress, was born in 1632. Her father, Robert Murray, a cadet of the Tullibardine family, was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton College; and her mother, who was connected with the noble family of Perth, was sub-governess to the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth. Lady Anne was carefully instructed by her parents in the various branches of a liberal and learned education; but she especially devoted herself to the study of theology and medicine, and became so famous for her proficiency in the latter, as well as in the practice of surgery, that she was consulted by persons of the highest rank, and even by men of great professional eminence. She and her family suffered much for their adherence to the cause of Charles I. during the great civil war. In 1656, she married Sir James Halkett of Pitfirrane, in Fife, to whom she bore four children. During her first preg-

nancy, under the apprehension that she would not survive her delivery, she wrote a celebrated tract, entitled, "The Mother's Will to the Unborn Child." She died in 1699, leaving a great number of treatises in M.S., from which a volume of "Meditations" was published in 1701. She was a woman of remarkable piety, and simple and amiable manners, as well as of great talent and learning.

HALKETT, ELIZABETH, the authoress of the celebrated ballad of Hardyknute, was the second daughter of Sir Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane, and was born in 1677. At the age of 19 she married Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, in Fife, to whom she bore four daughters and a son. She died about the year 1727. She at first attempted to pass off the ballad of Hardyknute as a genuine fragment of an ancient poem, and caused her brother-in-law, Sir John Bruce of Kinross, to communicate the M.S. to Lord Binning—himself a poet—as a copy of a manuscript found in an old vault in Dunfermline. The poem was first published in 1719; it was afterwards admitted by Ramsay into the "Evergreen," and for many years was received as a genuine old ballad. The real authorship was first disclosed by Bishop Percy in his "Reliques," published in 1755, and has since been established beyond a doubt.

HALL, HENRY, of Haugh-head, a devoted adherent of the Covenant, rendered himself conspicuous, after the year 1651, by the countenance which he gave to the persecuted preachers, and by his own zealous efforts to propagate the gospel both in England and Scotland. His estate lay in the parish of Eckford, in Teviotdale, and he hesitated not to give his ground for field-preaching when few else would venture to do so. He had an active part in most of the transactions of the Covenanters, and was one of the commanding officers in their army from the skirmish at Drumclog, to the defeat at Bothwell Bridge, in June 1679. He afterwards escaped to Holland, but soon returned home, and lurked, chiefly in company of Mr Cargill, in Fifeshire, and in the neighbourhood of Queensferry, where, on an attempt being made to seize him by Middleton, governor of Blackness Castle, he was mortally wounded in the struggle that ensued, and died on his way to Edinburgh, a prisoner. Upon him was found a rude draught of an unscribbled paper, afterwards called the "Queensferry Paper," which is inserted in the appendix to Wodrow's History.

HALYBURTON, THOMAS, an eminent divine and theological writer, was born in December 1674, at Dupplin, near Perth. His father had been for many years minister of the parish of Aberdalgry, but was ejected at the Restoration, and died in 1682. He afterwards went with his mother to Holland, from whence he returned to Scotland in 1687, and, after attending the usual classes at the University, he entered himself a

student of divinity. He was licensed in 1699, and in 1700 was ordained minister of the parish of Ceres, in Fifeshire. In 1710, upon the recommendation of the Synod of Fife, he was appointed professor of divinity in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, by patent from Queen Anne. In his inaugural discourse he chose for his subject, a work of the celebrated Dr Pitcairn of Edinburgh, which contained an attack on revealed religion, under the title of "Epistola Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem abæ Græcæ reperta, anno æræ Christianæ, 1688, A. Pitcairno, M.D. ut vulgo creditur, auctore." Professor Halyburton died in September 1712, in his 38th year. He distinguished himself by his writings against the deists, but his works were all posthumous. His "Natural Religion Insufficient, and Revealed Necessary to Man's Happiness," was published in 1714; "The Great Concern of Salvation," in 1721; and "Ten Sermons Preached before and after the Celebration of the Lord's Supper," in 1722. A complete edition of his works, in one volume 8vo., appeared a few years ago at Glasgow.

HAMILTON, JOHN, Archbishop of St Andrews, was the natural son of James, first Earl of Arran, although, according to Knox and Buchanan, his paternity was doubtful. Mackenzie says that he studied the belles lettres and philosophy at Glasgow, and theology in France, where he entered into holy orders, and that he was nominated, in 1541, Abbot of Paisley; but Crawford states that he attained to this dignity in 1525. On his return to Scotland from France, in 1543, one of his first measures was to effect a reconciliation between his brother the Regent and Cardinal Bethune, who had till then been Arran's determined enemy. He now joined the Cardinal in his opposition to the proposed matrimonial treaty with England, and prevailed on the Regent to renounce the friendship of Henry VIII., and to renew the alliance with France. In January 1543, he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and he held that situation till August 1546. In the former year he also succeeded Kirkaldy of Grange as Treasurer of the Kingdom, an office which he retained till the resignation of the Regency by his brother in 1554. In June 1545, he obtained a legitimation under the Great Seal, and shortly after he was created Bishop of Dunkeld. On the assassination of Cardinal Bethune, in May 1546, he became Archbishop of St Andrews; and under his primacy, Adam Wallace and Walter Mill, an aged preacher of the Reformed doctrines, were burnt at the stake for heresy. In 1551, when the Archbishop was confined to his bed, by a dangerous and lingering malady, advantage was taken of his illness by the Queen-Mother, Mary of Guise, to endeavour to get the Regency into her own hands; and she was so far successful in her design, that the Earl of Arran was induced to enter into a negotiation on the subject, with the view of resign-

ing to her his authority. But no sooner was the Primate, by the aid of the celebrated Cardan, restored to health, than he used all his influence with his brother to break off the negotiation; and Arran, in consequence, retained possession of the Regency for three years more, and only resigned it at last on receiving a parliamentary acknowledgment of his right of succession to the throne. The Archbishop subsequently endeavoured in vain to obstruct the progress of the Reformation in Scotland; and in 1563, three years after the new religion had obtained the sanction of the legislature, he was committed to the Castle of Edinburgh for having celebrated mass contrary to law. He was soon, however, liberated, on the intercession of Queen Mary, at whose request he baptized, in 1566, the infant prince James, with the ceremonies of the Church of Rome. The Queen having soon after restored him to his consistorial jurisdiction, he granted a commission to judges, who pronounced sentence of divorce between the Earl of Bothwell and his wife, the Lady Jean Gordon. He adhered faithfully to the Queen throughout her subsequent misfortunes in Scotland, and after the battle of Langside, he was among those of the name of Hamilton who were proscribed and attainted by Parliament. On the capture of the Castle of Dumbarton, April 2, 1571, the Archbishop, who had found a temporary refuge there, was taken prisoner, and carried under a strong guard to Stirling, where an attempt was made to convict him of the murder of the King (Lord Darnley) and the Regent (the Earl of Murray), but these accusations could not be substantiated. He was, however, condemned to death by the Regent Lennox, in terms of the act of forfeiture already passed against him, and was accordingly hanged in his pontifical robes on the common gibbet at Stirling, April 5, 1571, being the first bishop in Scotland who had died by the hands of the executioner, and the last Scottish Primate of the Roman Catholic Church. By his mistress, Grizzel Semple, widow of James Hamilton of Stanhouse, he had two sons and one daughter.

HANDYSIDE, ROBERT, a Lord of Session, was born at Glasgow in 1798, and died at the seat of his brother-in-law, Robert Bruce, Esq. of Kennet and Grangemuir, on the 21st April 1858. His Lordship had for some time been in rather an unsatisfactory state of health, but it was, we believe, a very sudden and brief illness that carried him off. The learned judge passed the Scotch bar in 1822; for some time he filled the office of depute-advocate under the Whig Government; he was appointed sheriff of Stirlingshire in 1840; and in 1853, on the accession of Lord Aberdeen to power, he was chosen solicitor-general; and at the close of the same year, he was selected to fill the vacancy occasioned on the bench by the lamented death of Lord Anderson. His Lordship, who was a judge both in the Courts of Session and Justiciary, acquitted

himself during his brief tenure of the judicial office with great ability in both departments of the law. He was the son of a Glasgow merchant, was married, in 1848, to the daughter of the late Alexander Bruce of Kennet, and was in his sixtieth year.

HANNAY OF KINGSMUIR, THE FAMILY OF.—The Hannays came originally from Wigtonshire, whose head, for ages, was Hannay of Sorbie Castle, and it is one of the oldest families in Scotland. Etymology and history, as well as tradition, combine in assigning to them a Scandinavian origin; for "Hannay" was the name of a parish in Lincolnshire before the conquest. "Nay" is a Norse termination; and the Norse searavens haunted the coasts of Galloway as early as the ninth century. Among the powerful chiefs of Galloway who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, the Hannays occur along with the MacDowalls and M'Cullochs. From about this time, we find De Hannas, Hannays, and Ahannays, in the best Scottish records. A whole district of Wigtonshire was called Machers-Hannay, from the family possessions there. Their crest and motto seem derived from the Crusades. Their arms are found in the MSS. of Sir David Lindsay and Pout; and their importance and antiquity are amply vouched for by Chalmers; Nisbet, Playfair, and other Scottish writers. In the close of the seventeenth century, the Sorbie estate passed by marriage to one of Lord Galloway's family, of the property of which house it is still a part. The ruins of the old "place" still show its importance. The Hannays of Sorbie are found sitting in the Scottish Parliaments during the 16th and 17th centuries; and earlier, several members of the race occupied distinguished positions before and during the civil war. Dr James Hannay (whose name occurs in Wood's *Athenæ*) was the Dean of Edinburgh who read Laud's celebrated Liturgy in 1637. Sir Robert Hannay of Mochrum, knight, was created a baronet by King Charles I. in 1630, and died in 1687, leaving a daughter Jane, who married first, Lord Coote, Earl of Montraith, and secondly, Sir Robert Reading, transmitting her blood through both alliances to very great Houses, including Abercorn. "The lands of Sorbie," says the learned herald, Nisbet, "are now possessed by others, but the family is at present represented by Mr Robert Hannay of Kingsmuir." This Robert Hannay, who possessed Kingsmuir in 1700, had obtained it by marrying a Livingstone, widow of Colonel Borthwick. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his sister, Ann Hannay of Kingsmuir. This lady (who was married to Captain Erskine of Dun, but was also childless,) disposed of the estate by will, to her friend and kinsman, James Hannay, son of Patrick Hannay, from whom it passed to his brother, John Hannay of Kingsmuir. He married a Miss Brown, and left an heir, George Hannay of Kingsmuir, who was in the service of the British

Crown in America, and so remained, till the war of independence drove him home. By his wife, a Miss Hamby of Exeter, he left two sons, Peter Hannay, Esq. of Kingsmuir, who fought as a lieutenant in H. M. S. *Defiance*, at Trafalgar, and died without issue, when the estate descended to the second son,

HANNAY, GEORGE FRANCIS, Esquire of Kingsmuir, who is the present male representative of the ancient Scottish family of Hannay. Mr Hannay married Miss Cunningham of Pitarthie (whose grandfather, Captain Cunningham, R.N., claimed the earldom of Glencairn), and has issue, his heir being Major George Francis Hannay, Fife Militia Artillery.

HANNAY-CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT, of Pitarthie, second son of George Francis Hannay, Esq. of Kingsmuir, was born at Kingsmuir House, in the parish of Crail, in the year 1827. He received his education partly at Anstruther, and partly at the College in St Andrews; and having chosen the medical profession, he attended the medical classes at Edinburgh. In January 1854, Mr Cunningham embarked, with his wife and children, on board the ship *Taylor*, for Australia; and in prosecution of that voyage, met with very tempestuous winds and stormy weather. In particular, on the 21st of the same month, about noon, David Nicolson, mason, Pittenweem, a passenger, went below and reported that the ship was in danger, being not far from land, and drifting fast ashore. Upon receiving this stunning information many rushed on deck, and there witnessed an appalling scene indeed, the sea running mountains high, and the ship driving on a lee shore. The parties had only been there for about half an hour when the ship struck on Lambay Island, Dublin Bay. This happened at about one o'clock afternoon. A rope was quickly got ashore from the vessel, and attached to the land, and many, by that means, reached the island; among others, James Watson, a native of Cellardyke, who was a passenger. Scarcely had he reached the land, however, when the ship gave a lurch which broke the rope, and all that were upon it were cast into the sea, and perished. When the vessel struck she was within thirty yards of the island, but the waves were running from twenty to thirty feet high, and it was only the strong and able-bodied that could reach the land. The scene which now presented itself was most heart-rending. The number of passengers in the ship, including the crew, was 574; of these, 344 were drowned, and only 230 saved. A private letter from one of the survivors, in alluding to Mr Hannay-Cunningham, says, "The ship's surgeon was a noble fellow; he struggled hard to save his wife and child; he succeeded in getting half way to the shore on a rope, holding his child by its clothes in his teeth, when the ship again lurched, dragging the rope from the hands of those who held it on the rocks,

when the poor fellow, with his child, were buried in the waves. He again appeared above water, however, without the child, and in place of swimming ashore to save his own life, he swam back to the ship, and got upon the ladder suspended from its side. He then climbed on board, and the captain assisted him in strapping his remaining child, the eldest boy, upon his back; and thus burdened, he made another desperate effort to gain the shore, but failed. The particulars of the second attempt can only be imperfectly gleaned. He regained the vessel, however, once more, but without his boy, who, in some inexplicable manner, was torn from him, and perished, notwithstanding the precaution which had been taken to secure him to his father's person. His wife, who had undergone the anguish of witnessing in succession the destruction of her children, and the fearful danger of her husband, was now on her knees on the deck, apparently in a state of frantic distraction. Her husband endeavoured to rouse her, parted her hair from her face, and fastened it in a knot behind, and then led her over the side of the vessel, and for the third time, heavily burdened, attempted to gain the shore. He had reached the rocks, and was almost safe, when a heavy surge carried both into the water. Mr Cunningham, still retaining hold of his wife, again succeeded in catching hold of a rope hanging from the ship's side. He caused her likewise to take hold of the rope, and they held themselves thus suspended for a considerable time. At length Mrs Cunningham dropped from her hold, while he at the same instant grasped her; both went down, and were swept under the vessel. He was once more seen to rise, but only to throw both his arms high in the air, and he then sank for the last time. Thus perished, in the 27th year of his age, Robert Hannay-Cunningham, Susan, his wife (who was the third daughter of Dr Wise, R.N., Copar), in her 26th year, Henry Thomson Hannay, aged 4 years and 6 months, and Geo. Francis Hannay, aged 14 months, and Elizabeth Sheppard, their attached servant.

HANNAY of Grennan, THE FAMILY OF, a junior branch of the Hannays, was early settled at Grennan, in Wigtonshire; an offshoot of which, springing from a marriage in Charles the Second's time, with a Macculloch of Myretown, was settled before the end of that century, at Knock and Garrarie, in Wigtonshire,—farms belonging to their kinsmen, the Maxwells, baronets of Monreith, who had married into the Macculloch family about the same time. This ancient branch of the Maxwells were earnest Covenanters also, and offered the lands referred to on what were of old called "kindly" terms in Scotland, "as long as wood grew and water ran," to their Hannay relations. Of those, John Hannay of Knock and Garrarie, married in 1710, Janet, daughter of Mr Patrick Dickson, of a stock which occurs as sufferers in the cause of the Cove-

nant, and had,—1. John Hannay of Knock and Garrarie, who married his coeisin, Grizel Dickson. From him descended (among others) Peter Hannay, Baldoon, a well-known agriculturist of the last century; the Hannays settled at Barwhirran; the late John Hannay of Malabay; Alexander Hannay, Esq., banker, Dumfries; and Elliot Hannay, Esq., of the War Office. 2. Robert Hannay, born in 1720, many years a merchant in Glasgow. He married, before 1744, Jean, daughter of Alexander Maxwell, Esq. of Newlaw, in Kirkcudbrightshire, son of Samuel, son of John, son of Edward, third son of the celebrated John Maxwell Lord Herries, the loyal friend of Mary Queen of Scots. By this alliance, which brought into the family some of the highest blood of Scotland, Robert Hannay, dying in 1793, left John, Robert, and Samuel, M.D., who all died unmarried; and James Hannay of Blairinnie, Esq., a magistrate for Kirkcudbrightshire, who married in 1788, Marion Shaw, a cousin of the eminent Professor Thomas Brown, the metaphysician, and a descendant maternally of the Browns of Carsluith, the M'Dowalls of Glen, and many good Galloway families. Of this marriage (Mr Hannay of Blairinnie having died in 1820), two sons survive,—1, Robert Hannay, Esq., advocate; and 2, David Hannay, Esq., formerly of Carlinwark House, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Affleck, who has surviving a son.

HANNAY, JAMES, sometime of Her Majesty's Navy, author of "Singleton Fontenoy," "Satire and Satirists," &c. He was born at Dumfries in February 1827, and educated in England. He entered the royal navy in March 1840, and served under various commanders until July 1845. During all this time he was studying the Greek and Latin classics, and he soon showed himself to be a ripe scholar in those languages. Relinquishing the naval profession, and devoting himself to literary pursuits, he became a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, the *Athenæum*, and other leading journals and periodicals, his first sustained work being "Singleton Fontenoy," published in 1850, which immediately gave him a position among men of letters. He delivered, in 1853, a very spirited course of lectures on "Satires and Satirists," issued in a volume the year after, and published in 1855, the remarkably clever novel of "Eustace Conyers," which has been translated into German. In 1857 he was induced to stand for Dumfries; but though the mass of the people were in his favour he was defeated, polling 185 votes. He is the author of a collection of fugitive naval pieces, under the title of "Sketches in Ultramarine." His papers in the *Quarterly* have been published in a separate volume, with an acceptance due to their undoubted merit. He was a great friend of Thackeray, a most graceful and generous memoir of whom he published in the form of a pamphlet. Mr

Hannay afterwards removed to Edinburgh to edit the *Courant* newspaper, which he conducted with great ability, and with great advantage to literature, for several years, but he has recently gone to London to edit a first class paper in the metropolis.

HARVEY, GEORGE, R.S.A., Scottish painter, was born in 1806 at St Ninians, Fifeshire. Whilst serving his time with a bookseller, he employed every spare moment in drawing; and when, in 1824, he was allowed to enter the Trustees' Academy as a student of art, his progress was proportionably rapid. From the first, Mr Harvey's pictures were generally popular in Scotland, but it was long before they acquired anything like equal favour in England. He has, of course, painted many pictures, small in size and trifling in subject; but the majority have been characterised by seriousness of purpose, and a thoughtful development of the conception. Especially has he laboured on the history of the Scottish Covenanters and the English Puritans. Among his chief works are,—“Covenanters' Preaching,” 1830; “Covenanters' Baptism,” 1831; “Covenanters' Communion,” 1840; “The Duke of Argyll an hour before his Execution,” 1842; “Bunyan in Bedford Jail,” 1838; “First Reading of the Bible in the Crypt of St Paul's,” 1847; “Quitting the Mause,” 1848; “Highland Funeral,” 1844; “Glen Eaterkin,” 1846; “Sabbath in the Glen,” 1858. Several of these have been engraved. He is one of the oldest members of the Scottish Academy, having become associate at its foundation, in 1826, and member in 1829.

HASTIE, ALEXANDER, of Carnock. This gentleman was the senior partner of the firm of Robert Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, trading to the East Indies and America, and was born in Glasgow on the 24th April 1805. His father, Robert Hastie, merchant in Glasgow, was a man of singular excellence, and one who, in a rare degree, united the gifts of a cultivated intellect with the affections of a warm and kind heart. In the language of our day, he was a self-made man, but he rose by the force of a superior character. In business, Robert Hastie combined enterprise with prudence, and by his probity and talent, founded a mercantile house, which became one of the most respectable in Glasgow. The widow of this remarkable man, and the mother of Alexander, the subject of our sketch, lived till 1864, and is represented to have been a fine old Christian lady—homely and unpretending—with a natural gracefulness of manner, which betokened a superior mind. The attachment was strong between her and her son. For many years they kept house together, and his conduct towards her throughout, was a beautiful example of filial affection. Such were the domestic influences under which Mr Alexander Hastie was reared, and it cannot be doubted that they had much to do with the formation of his character. He

received a liberal education in Glasgow. It marks the solidity of his acquirements, and the confidence reposed in him by his parents, that about the year 1822, when only seventeen years of age, he was put into business in Canada, where, of necessity, he was left much to himself; and where, in the school of self-reliance, he nurtured the qualities which were to fit him for a more responsible position. Meanwhile, the business at home was growing rapidly, and as his assistance in it became indispensable, he was recalled from the colony in February 1827, a month or two before his father's death. This event left him head of the firm, and in full charge of the home department of a prosperous trade. His life as a merchant in his native city now commenced for good or ill. Years of hard labour followed, in which we hear nothing of him, but in which he was not only steadily building up a fortune, but making for himself an enduring name as an unblemished example of the commercial virtues. Eight years after the commencement of his career he begins to come into notice, and in two years more—viz, in 1837, he made his first venture into public life by entering the Town Council. When his great natural caution is taken into account, we may conclude that by this time his success in the world had already been so decided as to warrant some share of his attention being devoted to the general interests of the community. The ten preceding years of exclusive application to business must have been marked by no ordinary diligence and ability. Thenceforth his business was not neglected, for he still maintained a strict personal control over his affairs, but much of his time was given to the service of his fellow-citizens. In 1846, Mr Hastie became the foremost public man in the city—its chief magistrate,—as high in reputation as in office,—looked up to by all with fervid esteem and unlimited trust. On closer acquaintance he was found to be worthy of this confidence. Some of the qualities which are necessary to complete success might be wanting, but he possessed in an eminent degree the more solid abilities which fitted him for doing good service to the public,—integrity, knowledge of business, industry, punctuality. His very appearance commanded respect. Manly strength, intelligence, and thoughtful seriousness, were expressed in his frame and countenance. One could not look on him without being impressed with his superiority,—tall, well-made, massive, not old enough to be venerable, but mature enough to be honoured, without one trace of vanity or self-importance. Outside observers, who took an interest in Council proceedings, soon fixed on Mr Hastie as a man of mark, and kept their eye on him as one likely to rise. In addition to earnestness of purpose, he brought to bear on the matters under consideration an able mind and sound information. There was no shaming, no trifling, no factious opposition, no speaking for

speaking's sake. When he spoke it was to the point, and his words hit the mark. Excluding from his attention things irrelevant, and concentrating his mind on what was necessary and important, he imparted by this means a real value to his labours, and without seeming to be busy, he had the power of putting through his hands a large amount of work. During the period that he united in his person the offices of Provost and Member of Parliament for the city, for which he was elected representative first in 1847, and again in 1852, he was fully occupied. Yet there was no flurry and fuss in his manner; collected and deliberate, he discharged his many duties with graceful ease, and quiet but quick despatch. Had he filled his term of office as Lord Provost, more time would have been given to his character to impress itself on the public; but, resigning this office, that his undivided attention might be devoted to the other, he entered a new sphere, in which, to a large extent, he was withdrawn from the observation of the citizens. He took with him to Parliament the many excellent qualities which raised him to the first place of honour in his native city, and in that higher position he continued with the same faithfulness to serve his generation. The testimony borne to his worth in sending him to Parliament was enhanced by the consideration that he was a Dissenter and a Voluntary. He was the first Dissenter that sat for the city in the House of Commons, if not also the first who occupied the civic chair. To this elevation he rose, not in spite of his principles, but because of them. His own reason for allowing himself to be put in nomination was a desire to break down the "clique" influence which had hitherto managed elections; but, however much this element might enter into the contest, it was the predominance of Dissent that placed him in power. This was a new thing in Glasgow, and we mark in it a total change of religious sentiment in the community. The old enmity against Dissenters had given place to more liberal views, and principles once abhorred were now in favour. This change was powerfully assisted by the Disruption in the Church of Scotland. But Dissent had of itself been growing, and through the increase of wealth among its members, had found admission to the best circles of society. To be a Dissenter had ceased to be a reproach, and the old temptation to desert its ranks on rising in the world had lost much of its power. Conscious of their strength, Dissenters only waited an opportunity to prove it; and this opportunity they found in the return of Mr Hastie. Their choice could not have been fixed on a truer man. During the ten years he sat in Parliament, it may be freely said of him that he was faithful to the trust reposed in him. He carried with him into the House entire purity of motive, and was second to none there in the conscientious endeavour to do his duty. In the busiest time of his

life, as a merchant, he did not work so hard as he wrought as a legislator. Besides watching the progress of the general business of the House, and attending to the varied interests of a large constituency, he served in committees, the work of which requires much patient consideration; and through the entire session, with the exception of the holidays, he had scarcely a vacant hour. Those who wished to see him were sure to find him at the post of duty. The exhausting work of these laborious sessions shortened his life, as it has the lives of many more. Rather a worker than a speaker, he seldom addressed the House; but one who sat with him in Parliament, and who knew him intimately, says that when he did "he was listened to with attention. The subject on which he spoke was generally one of which he was complete master, and this secured for him the ears of members." The same authority testifies that, though "cautious in forming friendships in the House, he ever proved himself a warm, judicious, and kind friend to those who had his confidence." He was identified with the Liberal party, but followed no lead in politics, and exercised an independent judgment in the disposal of his votes. The cotemporary already quoted describes him as "liberal and consistent." Having no personal and selfish ends to serve, he was careful to maintain such a relation to the Government as reserved for him perfect freedom of action. Yet he was not the less respected, for even after he had ceased to be a member of the House of Commons, he was honoured by Government with an appointment in the "Universities Commission." Services so faithful deserved well of the community, and on presenting himself for re-election, he felt that he had earned the honour he solicited. Too pure-minded and honourable to have recourse to questionable arts for attaining popularity, he said, on the day of nomination—"I throw myself, gentlemen, on the constituency. I take you for my committee." This bold appeal bespoke a mind of conscious rectitude; and on the strength of this conscious rectitude he asked to be placed at the head of the poll, but added—"Should you think otherwise, and if I am left out, I will return to mere private life without a pang of regret. I will return with the consciousness that I have discharged my duties to you, my fellow-citizens, and to my country." The lapse of ten years produces many changes in the public mind as well as in the relations of parties, and it was no unusual result for a new candidate to be preferred to an old servant. The veering wind of public favour is little to be relied on, and no wise man will think it strange if, after filling his sails for a while, it leave him becalmed. It was with an undisturbed equanimity that he accepted the adverse decision. The self-possession of a well-regulated mind appeared in every sentence of the speech he delivered at the close of the contest. "Every man

in fighting a battle wishes to win, and I do not mean to say that I did not wish to win; I did, and I expected to win. But I can retire, I think, among my friends without the least regret at having lost the fight." The palm which he desired most of all to bear off was that of "an unblemished name, unstained by jobbery, un sullied by calumny." Confident that those who came after him would point to his name as that of "an honest man," he found in this a solace beyond the acclaim of victory. The loss of the election did not deprive him of the reward of his work. This he carried with him in the approval of his conscience. Making no parade of his services, seeking no opportunities of magnifying himself in public estimation, he did his duty quietly and without ostentation. His sense of honour and natural modesty shrank from the self-praise of those who sound a trumpet before them. Giving himself to his work, he was content to let it speak for him. The golden wisdom of silence was preferable, in his estimation, to the silvery flow of words. In the address referred to there is one sentiment which will be concurred in by all who have any experience of popular assemblies, in which freedom of speech is allowed—"I know of no greater pest in the House of Commons than a man who is fond of speaking, or a man of less influence than a talker." The public conduct of Mr Hastie was an index to his character. There are some men who appear well in the eyes of the world, and acquit themselves with applause in a conspicuous position, whose private life will not bear scrutiny. But he had not two characters. A grave sincerity reigned over all his movements, whether in public or in private. Nothing more distinctly impressed itself on those who knew him than the solidity of his character, and this solidity was based on religious convictions. He was an earnest believer in the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, and lived under the influence of his faith in Christ. His retirement from public life gave him "leisure to be good." Naturally thoughtful and serious, doubtless he would be led, in his seclusion, not only to look back on the past, but to anticipate the future. On all subjects that concerned himself his lips were sealed except to the friend of his bosom, and he was not the man to be communicative on his religious experience. But feeling is the deeper for being suppressed, and the hidden life may be the more real that it is still. Like the sunset of a summer evening were his closing years. The bustle of the world had died away, and left him free to listen to the still small voice of reflection. Domestic in his dispositions, he loved his home, and sweetened the intercourse of it with affection. His rule over his house was the mild rule of wisdom and kindness. Without being asserted, his authority was felt, and those graceful arrangements which make home happy were directed as by a hand that was not seen. His tastes were simple and his habits regular. To those

who leant on him and looked to him for guidance in the affairs of life, his judiciousness made his counsel invaluable. He never obtruded his advice, but it was not withheld when sought. To a penetrating insight into character he added knowledge of the world, and was well informed on all subjects to which his attention had been directed. In most men there are weak points in which they lay themselves open to a smile, if not something more severe; but the keenest eye could discern no such weakness in him. His natural dignity was sustained so perfectly in every position of life as to repel liberties and command respect. The essential kindness of his nature and his good sense made him accessible, conversable, friendly. He could unbend like other men; he had his lighter hours; but in his most familiar moods no new phase of character appeared. The self-command he maintained never allowed him to overstep the limits of propriety, and to his most intimate friends he was always like himself. The ties that bound him to life were silken in their softness. Tender even to tears was his attachment to those who shared in his worldless love. In January 1864, Mr Hastie had an attack of cerebral paralysis, from which he only partially recovered. He was seen again in his old haunts, and in his accustomed seat in the house of God; but he was not the same man, and those who knew his condition were aware how precarious was his tenure of life. Yet death always takes us by surprise, and when the summons arrived, it was startling to hear that one who had so lately been seen in public was no more. This worthy man expired on the 13th of August 1864, in the sixtieth year of his age, at Luscar House, near Dunfermline, on Carnock estate, a property he had purchased for the sum of seventy thousand pounds in November 1863. The features of his character may be summed up in a sentence: sagacious and prudent, honourable and upright, sincere and constant, thoughtful and sparing of words—he feared God and eschewed evil. "Life's fitful fever o'er, he sleeps well," in the unbroken stillness of a spot sweetly rural, far removed from the din of cities, and shaded by the ivied ruin of an old sanctuary, in which, for many generations, the Gospel of Him who is the resurrection and the life was preached to sinners. Mr Hastie was married on the 28th January 1852, to Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Napier, Esq. of West Sherndon, by whom he had issue; two daughters, namely, Isabella Napier, and Jane Alexia.

HAXTON, JOHN, farmer, Drumrod, was born in the year 1817. An excellent scholar, extensively read, and well informed on subjects of general knowledge, he was an agriculturist by profession, and as such prosecuted with zeal whatever tended to his proficiency in that department. For this purpose he spent a winter in Edinburgh, and the lecturer on chemistry, with whom Mr Haxton studied, said of him, that the Fife

farmer (so he designated him) was the best practical chemist in his class. Mr Haxton took special delight in the literary and scientific branches of his profession; and, in order that he might have greater scope for prosecuting these, he accepted of the editorship of an agricultural journal in Dublin—a journal which, in his hands, rose not more in its circulation than in the style and quality of its articles. But the incessant tear and wear of such a life proved too much for his feeble constitution. With a body subject to the inroads of disease, and liable, we may say, to periodical returns of racking pain, he was under the necessity of returning home, and he did so shattered in health. By means of a previous arrangement with a kind and considerate landlord who sympathised with his tastes, and who, then and afterwards, was ready to further his views, his farm was retained for him while he was in Ireland, and he was afterwards spared to live among us for several years. Notwithstanding ever-recurring infirmity, often accompanied by prostrating pain, he carried off, once and again, the first prizes offered for essays by the principal Agricultural Societies of Scotland and England. What is more wonderful to those who knew the sufferings he endured, he appears as one of the most important and most copious contributors to a late Cyclopaedia of Agriculture, which has the character of being a standard work. It was no pretension on the part of such a man to think of offering himself for the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh; and it was no defeat that, with others of high name, and having been late in taking the field, he declined to press his claims. It is not too much to say that, with better health and a longer life, (he died in the thirty-ninth year of his age) the highest honours of his profession would have been within his reach. As it was, his reputation brought him letters and visits from men of eminence in this country and on the Continent, and he left agriculture his debtor. Passing over much that in other circumstances might have been noticed on this subject, let us speak of Mr Haxton as a Christian man, and an elder of the church. It is well known how justly and unblameably he behaved himself in all his intercourse with his fellow men. But all do not know the assiduity with which he cultivated sacred literature and theology; whatever, in short, in its more direct bearing upon the Word of God, could make him better acquainted with its meaning, and bring him more under its influence. Not to speak of the manifest evidence which his walk and conversation afforded of secret communion with God, the other ordinances of grace were his delight. Family worship was with him no form. He looked upon it as a channel of Divine communication with his household. The Word read was his meditation and spiritual food; and he sought to impress its truths and lessons on the minds and hearts of those associated with him in the

exercise. On missionary prayer meetings he conscientiously attended; and, when he took his turn with the other elders in leading the devotional part of the service, it will be remembered with what earnestness, warmth, and fervour, he bore the interests of the congregation, of the church at large, and of the world, before the throne. His broken health interrupted attempts which he made to teach in the Sabbath School, and on other occasions, to promote the intellectual, moral, and religious training of young men. For the spiritual welfare of those immediately under his charge, as a master, he anxiously cared. He was able, without much intermission, to meet monthly with that portion of the congregation assigned to his superintendence as an elder. The families were all gratified when his evening for prayer and exhortation came round. Some of his words on such occasions have been quoted on the dying-bed; and nowhere in the district will his loss be more deeply felt and more painfully regretted than among these, the people of his peculiar charge. "To touch the ties," says the clergyman who preached Mr Haxton's funeral sermon—"To touch the ties which bound this estimable and amiable man to a large circle of surviving relatives and friends, would fill me with emotion. Of his widow, of his widowed mother bereft of an only son, and of his sisters, I dare not speak. I commend them to Him who is the Father of mercies and God of all comfort. To the members of this church I would say, we have our duty to the departed, our duty to ourselves, our duty to God, and our support under this bereavement, all combined in these words—'Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God: whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation; Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever.' One word more and I shall be done. I speak in the hearing of some men of high respectability as agriculturists; but had I the ear of the whole proprietorship and tenantry of Fife, or had I the ear of that society which originated in the laborious, benevolent, and philanthropic efforts of the Rev. Harry Stuart of Oathlaw, and which, under noble presidency, is seeking to ameliorate the condition of agricultural labourers, and to promote their moral advancement, I would say, that no means can be efficacious and of permanent benefit which shall not contemplate something like home-mission work by those who are in the position which the late Mr Haxton occupied. I have a great respect for that class of men among whom it is my privilege to dwell, and many of whom, I know, are possessed of sterling worth and piety. But as a country minister, enjoying many facilities for my work, living in what is still, as Chalmers called it, 'the peaceful vale' of Kilmany; and not ignoring the responsibilities of the office I hold in common with excellent men in this district, I nevertheless say, that I despair

of seeing the true elevation of our rural labourers realized independently of elevated piety and Christian zeal on the part of our resident gentry and tenant farmers. Religion does not come to them as a beggar, whose appeals they may trifle with and dismiss. It comes to them, it is true, with beseeching earnestness, on their own behalf and on behalf of those around them. But it comes to them also with the imperious authority of that God with whom we have all to do; and, pointing to one to whose rare gifts and acquirements it added rarer graces, adorning his life with the work of faith, the labour of love, and the patience of hope, it says—God grant that it may be prevailingly—"Go ye and do likewise." We cannot forbear, in conclusion, to quote some sentences from a letter of a gentleman of high position. They are not more honouring to the memory of Mr Haxton than they are to him that penned them:—"We have not unfrequently examples of men cut off while engaged in the most exemplary performance of the duties of their station; but unfortunately it is a rare thing to see a layman of distinguished literary talent following the path of an humble disciple of Christ. There can be no doubt that the religion of most literary men is the religion of Dickens—a religion of poetry and sentiment, but not the religion of the Bible. To the old enemies of the Gospel, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, is in our day, pre-eminently added, the pride of intellect. Mr Haxton afforded a very rare example of high literary attainment combined with great attention to the duties of his profession, and both sanctified by the spirit of a Christian. I sympathise very sincerely with you in losing such an elder and such a friend; and I trust that this dispensation may be blessed to your congregation and to all in the neighbourhood." Mr Haxton died at Drummond on the 16th of March 1856.

HAY, Sir JAMES, Earl of Carlisle, was born at Wester Pitcorthie, in Carnbee parish, about the year 1578. He was the son of the widow of Barclay of Innergellie, by her second husband, Sir James Hay of Kingask and Foodie, son of Peter Hay of Megginch, ancestor of the Earls of Kinnoull. Sir James being introduced at Court, became one of the many favourites of King James VI., and accompanied that monarch to England in 1603. He had a grant of the name and title of Lord Hay, but without a seat in Parliament. In 1615 he was advanced to the English Peerage by the style and title of Lord Hay of Sauley, in Yorkshire, and the following year was appointed to be ambassador to the Court of France. He was afterwards sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and in 1618, was created Viscount Doncaster. In 1619 he went as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor Ferdinand II.; in 1622, a second time as ambassador to France; and he was created Earl of Carlisle the same year. He held the

office of Keeper of the Great Wardrobe from 1616 till his death—was Groom of the Stole to James VI., and was invested with the Order of the Garter. Under Charles I. he was continued in his offices, and obtained a grant of the Island of Barbadoes. Lord Clarendon gives the following account of this nobleman:—"He came into England with King James, as a gentleman; under no other character than as a person well qualified by his breeding in France, and by study in humane learning, in which he bore a good part in the entertainment of the King, who much delighted in that exercise, and by those means, and notable gracefulness in his behaviour, and affability, in which he excelled, he had wrought himself into a particular interest with his master, and into greater affection and esteem with the whole English nation, than any other of his countrymen, by choosing their friendships and conversation, and really preferring it, to any of his own, inasmuch, upon the King making him Gentleman of his own Bed-Chamber, and Viscount Doncaster, by his royal mediation he obtained the only daughter and heiress of the Lord Denny, to be given him in marriage, by which he had a fair fortune in land provided for any issue he should have, and which his son, by that lady, lived long to enjoy. He was surely a man of the greatest expense in his own person of any in the age he lived, and introduced more of that expense in the excess of clothes and diet, than any other man, and was, indeed, the original of all these inventions from which others did but transcribe copies. He had a great universal understanding, and could have taken as much delight in any other way, if he had thought any other as pleasant and worth his care. But he found business was attended with more rivals and vexations, and he thought, with much less pleasure, and not more innocence. He left behind him the reputation of a very fine gentleman, and a most accomplished courtier; and after having spent in a very jovial life, £400,000, which, upon a strict computation, he received from the Crown, he left not a house nor an acre of land to be remembered by." The extravagance and voluptuous style of living of the Earl of Carlisle, were the means which he used to secure his advancement. While other supplicants wasted their time in exposing past services rendered to the royal cause, or puzzled their brains in devising schemes that might merit the royal patronage, Master Jamie Hay gave the King a dinner, and that did his business at once. This fact is well authenticated by contemporary historians; and Weldon, among others, says, that his first favour arose from a most strange and costly feast which he gave the King. But Hay's choice cookery and magnificent expenditure did more than this; they conciliated the esteem and goodwill of the English nobility and courtiers, who were most rancorously jealous of all Scotch favourites and courtiers; nor, though his rise was astonishingly rapid, and the

enormous sums he received from the sovereign notorious, did they ever shew any malice or hatred against him. With every fresh rise his magnificence increased, and the sumptuousness of his repasts, seemed in the eyes of the world to prove him a man made for the highest fortune and fit for any rank—

"Atticus eximie si coenat lautus habetur."

As an example of his prodigality and wasteful extravagance, Osborne tells us that he cannot forget one of the attendants of the King, who, at a feast made by this monster in excess, "eat to his single share a whole pye, reckoned to my lord at £10, being composed of amberggris, magisterial of pearl, musk, &c. But perhaps the most notable instance of his voluptuousness, is the fact, that it was not enough for his ambition that his suppers should please the taste alone, the eye must also be gratified, and this was his device. The company was ushered in to a table covered with the most elegant art, and the greatest profusion—all that the silversmith, the shewer, the confectioner, or the cook could produce. While the company was examining and admiring this delicate display, the viands of course grew cold and unfit for such fastidious palates. The whole, therefore, called the *ante-supper*, was suddenly removed, and another supper, quite hot, and containing the exact duplicate of the former, was served in its place.

HAY, MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE.—The family of William de Haya settled in Lothian nearly seven centuries ago, and filled the office of Royal Butler during the reign of Malcolm IV. He married Juliana, daughter of Rualph de Soulis, feudal Lord of Liddisdale; and died about the year 1170. John, the eighth Baron Hay of Yester, was created, 1st December 1646, Earl of Tweeddale, to himself and his heirs male for ever. His Lordship had command of a regiment in the royal army at the commencement of the troubles in King Charles I.'s reign. He married first, Jane, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had one son, John; and, second, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had another son, William, whose descendant, Robert Hay, Esq., left, with other issue, William Hay, Esq. of Drummelzier and Whittinghame, and Robert Hay, Esq. of Linplum, both of whom were married, and had issue. His lordship died in 1654, and was succeeded by his elder son, John, second earl; who was advanced, 17th December 1694, to the dignities of Viscount Walden, Earl of Gifford, and Marquis of Tweeddale, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. His lordship married Lady Jane Scott, daughter of Walter Scott, first Earl of Buccleuch, by whom he had issue—John, his successor, second marquis, born in 1645. His lordship married, in 1666, Lady Anne Maitland, only child and heiress of John, Duke of Lauderdale; and had, with two daughters and two other sons, Charles, third marquis, who died in 1715;

leaving, by Susan his wife, daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and widow of John, Earl of Dundonald, John, fourth marquis, an extraordinary Lord of Session, and the last person who held a similar appointment. His lordship married, in 1748, Frances, daughter of John, Earl of Granville, and was succeeded in 1762 by his only surviving son, George, fifth marquis, who died a minor in 1770, when the honours reverted to his uncle, George, sixth marquis. This nobleman died, without issue, in 1787, when the honours reverted to his kinsman, George, seventh marquis. This nobleman, born in 1753, married, in 1785, Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had issue—

HAY, GEORGE, Baron Hay of Yester, 1646 Earl of Tweeddale, 1694 Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, Viscount of Walden; Hereditary Bailie or Chamberlain of the Lordship of Dunfermline; a Representative Peer; K.T. and C.B.; Lord-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire; General in the Army, and Colonel of the 30th Regiment of Foot; born 1787; succeeded his father, George, seventh marquis, 1804; married, 1816, Lady Susan, daughter of the late Duke of Manchester, and has issue, Lady Susan-Georgiana, born 1817; died 1853; who married, 1836, Lord Ramsay, late Marquis of Dalhousie; Lady Hannah-Charlotte, born 1818, married, 1843, Simon Watson Taylor, Esq. of Earlstoke; Lady Louisa-Jane, born 1819; married, 1841, Robt. B. Wardlaw-Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill, and has issue; Lady Elisabeth, born 1820, married, 1839, Arthur, Marquis of Douro, now Duke of Wellington; George, Earl of Gifford, born 1822; Lord Arthur, born 1824, Captain Grenadier Guards; Lord William-Montagu, born 1826, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service, Bengal; Lord John, born 1827, Captain R.N.; Lady Jane, born 1830; Lady Julia, born 1831; Lord Charles, born 1833, Lieutenant 2d Foot; Lord Frederick, born 1835; Lady Emily, born 1836, married, 1856, Sir Robert Peel, M.P. for Tamworth.

HAY, Rear-Admiral Lord JOHN, was the third son of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale. He was born on the 1st April 1793. He entered the British navy as a first-class volunteer, on the 4th December 1804, on board the *Monarch*, Capt. Searle; and he rose, during his distinguished career, through the various grades of his profession, to that of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, which he obtained just before his death. Lord John Hay was one of the most active and skilful officers in Her Majesty's service, and he proved on many occasions essentially useful to his country. He lost his left arm at the cutting-out of some vessels in Hyeres Bay; and on the night of the 15th July 1808 he contributed to the capture, after a memorably furious engagement, of the Turkish man-of-war, *Badere Jaffer*. In 1815, his lordship commanded the *Opossum*,

in which sloop he served in the Channel and North American stations until 1818. During the recent Spanish Carlist war, Lord John Hay had charge of a battalion of Marines, and acted as commodore of a small squadron on the north coast of Spain. His gallant conduct in that capacity earned him a high reputation—especially for the part he took at the siege of Bilbao, and subsequently in aiding the British Legion at Hermani, and in protecting its retreat when repulsed by the Carlists. He received, in 1857, the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III., and the Companionship of the Bath. He was also a K.C.H., and naval aide-de-camp to the Queen. In 1846 Lord John Hay was appointed Acting Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, Chairman of the Board of Naval Construction, and a Lord of the Admiralty; this last office he retained till he was made, on the 9th Feb. 1850, Captain Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard. His lordship, who was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Haddingtonshire, and sat in Parliament for that shire in 1826 and 1830, married, 2d Sept. 1846, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Donald Cameron of Lochiel, but had no issue. Lord John Hay, who had been declining for a short time previously, died shortly after at St Michael's Terrace, Stoke, Plymouth, deeply and sincerely regretted, both on account of his private virtues, and of his public worth as an eminently good and gallant seaman.

HENDERSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, an eminent Scottish clergyman, who took a prominent part in ecclesiastical affairs during the troublous times of the great civil war. He was born in the parish of Creich, in Fife, in 1583, and was a cadet of the *Hendersons of Fordel*. He was educated at St Andrews, where his ability gained for him the chair of philosophy and rhetoric. About the year 1612 or 1613 he was presented to the parish of Leuchars. Henderson was a strenuous supporter of the Episcopalian innovations; and his settlement at Leuchars was so unpopular that, on the day of his ordination, the doors of the church having been nailed up by the people, the Presbytery were obliged to force an entrance by the window. An entire change soon took place in his principles through the preaching of Robert Bruce of Kinnaird. From the period of his conversion until 1637, Henderson lived in retirement, diligently prosecuting his theological studies, and faithfully discharging the duties of his office. When the ecclesiastical innovations of Charles I. and Laud, however, excited a fierce tumult in Edinburgh, he stood forward as one of the leaders of the popular movement. He, with the assistance of Johnston of Warriston, prepared the "bond" for the renewal of the National Covenant, signed in March 1638. He was chosen Moderator of the memorable General Assembly held in Glasgow in November 1638, and by his firmness and sagacity contri-

buted greatly to the success of its proceedings. Mr Henderson was soon after—(10th January 1639)—translated, much against his will, to Greyfriars Church, and subsequently to the East Kirk of Edinburgh. In 1640 the Town Council of that city appointed him Rector of the University, an office which he held till his death. When the Covenanters took up arms in defence of their rights, Mr Henderson was repeatedly appointed one of the Commissioners to treat with the King. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1641, and again in 1643; and mainly contributed to effect the union between the Scottish Covenanters and the English Parliament. He was a leading member of the famous Westminster Assembly, and spent three years in London aiding the cause of the Covenant and the Parliament. He was appointed in 1645 to assist the Commissioners who were nominated by the two Houses to negotiate with the King at Uxbridge. When Charles, in the following year, sought refuge in the Scottish camp, he sent for Mr Henderson, who was his chaplain, and discussed with him in a series of papers the question of Episcopal government, but without any result. Henderson, whose constitution was worn out with sickness, fatigue, and anxiety, resolved to return to Scotland. He reached Edinburgh on the 11th of August 1646, and died on the 19th, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard. His enemies circulated a report that his death was hastened by remorse for the part he had taken against the King; and one of them even published a forged death-bed declaration containing an express renunciation of Henderson's Presbyterian principles, and a glowing eulogium on King Charles. Henderson was a divine of great ability, learning, wisdom, and integrity, and a grave and eloquent speaker. He was the author of three sermons, and a considerable number of pamphlets on the questions of the day.

HENDERSON, Dr EBENEZER, the celebrated missionary, was born in 1784, at a little hamlet called "The Linn," four and a-half miles from Dunfermline. He was the youngest son of an agricultural labourer, a very remarkable man for his station, and a devoted member of the Secession party in the Kirk of Scotland. The boy, who was in after years to extend his travels from Hecla to Vesuvius, and from Tornea to Tiflis, had a very narrow escape from becoming early crippled for life:—"On one occasion, when between seven and eight years old, the little Ebenezer—despite his having been promoted not many months before to the dignity of 'best man' at his brother's wedding—was caught in the act of perpetrating some childish mischief. Words being deemed an insufficient corrective, his mother laid hold of a stick, and, thus armed, she chased the young delinquent into the house. Less disposed to yield than at the first, but finding his last chance of escape

cut off, he turned suddenly round to face his pursuer. The intended defiance met with a severe and unlooked-for check. Making a retrograde movement as he turned, he came in contact with the edge of a cog that stood behind him, full of boiling whey. Into this he fell backward, and so terribly scalded both his legs, that when able again to venture out of doors he had to go on crutches, with every prospect of being a confirmed cripple. His only occupation now was that of keeping guard over the sheep; his best amusement that of conning over all the picture-books that came within his reach—such as were illustrative of natural history being his chief delight. Happily, the penalty was not life-long. One day he met a stranger, an old woman of the vagrant, if not of the medicant tribe, who compassioned his misfortune, and inquired as to the cause. 'Puir bit laddie,' she said, 'it's a pity til see ye ganging about on stilts; gang hame, and tell yer mither til tak the cog ye fell intil—the same cog, mark ye—an' fill it wi' boilin' water, an' tell ber til pit yer legs our't, an' than kiver thame oure wi' blankets til keep the steam in, an' than let her stritch out ae leg, an' than the tither, betimes, till they come stracht.' This being reported at home, his mother acted on the principle that the attempt could at least do no harm, and might be worth the making. Day by day she repeated the experiment; and, either distasteful of so literal a 'similia similibus curantur,' or else wishful to maintain the credit of a favourite remedy, she added to the prescription a supplemental rubbing of the limbs with hog's lard. The gradual relaxing of the contracted muscles encouraged her to persevere, and after the lapse of several weeks the cure was complete." Two years' schooling at Dunfermline, added to a year and a-half of preparatory discipline at a "roadside school" near the Linn, made up the sum total of his education proper. At twelve years old, it was time that he should be trained to something in the way of handicraft, though it was a little hard to set him agoing. "His brother John, his senior by fifteen years, having set up as clock and watch maker in the town, it was agreed that he should be initiated into that trade beneath the fraternal roof. To fraternal discipline he was by no means disposed to submit; and he took an early opportunity of showing his independence, or, as he himself in wiser years would have termed it, his wilfulness. He had a strong desire to attend the races, which had for two years past been held on the Carnock road; and being now freed from the trammels of school, he had set his heart on gratifying the wish. His brother-guardian, fearful lest he should fall into evil company, peremptorily forbade his going; but, despite all prohibitions, the truant found means to get away. The equestrian competition was followed by foot-races and other rustic amusements, which were kept up in exciting succession till nine in the evening. It was

ten o'clock before he could reach home, to give (no doubt) a conscience-stricken knock at his brother's door. The window was opened. 'Wha's that?' 'It's me, it's Ebie.' 'Gang awa,' was the sole response; 'ye wana get a bed here the night, sae ye maun just gang hame, til yer father's.' Barefooted, in the guise of a true Scotch lad, off he set, bravely encountering the three miles' walk, and presented himself at his father's house on the verge of midnight. His parents, strict though they were about 'elder's oors,' gave him a ready admission, but blamed him for his disobedience, and sent him back the next morning with due admonitions as to his future conduct. Mindful also of the saying, that 'a man's gift maketh room for him, his mother took care that, instead of going back empty-handed, he should carry with him a pound of butter by way of peace-offering. The watchmaker and Janet, his wife, showed themselves disposed to forgive and forget; yet they could not refrain from asking whether he had not been afraid to run past 'the witch's plantain.' 'Deed no,' was the reply; 'I just pu'd my banuit oore my een and keekit (peeped) through a wee bit hole that wis in't.'" He went on smoothly enough after this for a considerable time, during which he acquired enough knowledge of the craft to be of very essential service to him in after life, when his wanderings had carried him beyond the reach of professional watchmakers. Having turned his hands to various employments, he became in 1803 a zealous member of the volunteer corps raised in his neighbourhood in expectation of Napoleon's invasion; nor was he rendered any the less martial in his aspirations by his conversion, which, *more Scotorum*, is definitely announced to have taken place four years before. Soon afterwards it became plain that he had a very decided capability for preaching; and, being otherwise well qualified, he was entered at the seminary founded by Mr R. Haldane. A course of two years' study pursued within its walls was diversified during one of the vacations by an interesting missionary visit to the Orkneys; and, when the two years came to a close, he was appointed a missionary to Surat, together with a Mr Paterson. This was in 1805, at which time the only plan for missionaries to find their way to the British settlements in India was that of sailing in Danish vessels, and landing at first upon Danish ground. To Copenhagen, therefore, the friends went; but they were destined to proceed no further, and this detention proved to be the turning-point in Dr Henderson's life. One vessel, and one only, was to sail for the East that season, or in that portion of it which yet remained after their arrival in Denmark. Every berth was pre-engaged. They offered to go in the steerage; even that was full. They proposed to sleep on deck, but this was positively refused. And on 15th October they received an ultimatum to the effect that they

could not by any possibility leave Denmark till the sailing of the spring ships. Like brave and true men, therefore, they set to work upon the spot, and Europe was thenceforward marked out as the scene of Henderson's labours. We have no space to follow him through his three great missionary journeys, which occupied the years between 1805 and 1826; still less through his later period of literary and tutorial work at Hoxton and Highbury, down to his death in 1858. The following testimony, however, recorded to his memory by the Committee of the Bible Society, will convey some notion of his active and useful life:—"Having been brought into relation with plans bearing more immediately upon the circulation of the Scriptures, he continued, with Dr Paterson, to make this the prominent object of his labours in the north of Europe. Subsequently, he became one of the accredited agents of the Society; and for some years rendered a large amount of valuable service, helping to kindle an ardent zeal for the spread of Divine truth, and promoting in various ways the formation of societies, based on the same principles and working for the same end as that which he represented. The visitation he undertook for these purposes was very extended, including not only Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, but also many parts of the vast dominions of Russia. In the prosecution of his many labours, he displayed a spirit of self-denial combined with a resolute perseverance and sound judgment. Possessed of no ordinary piety, and manifesting great singleness of purpose, he contributed in no small degree to awaken and sustain an interest in many lands for the dissemination of the sacred volume. He continued to act as an agent of the Society till the year 1823, when circumstances induced him to resign a position which he had filled with much honour to himself and great advantage to the Society. After his official connection with the Society was terminated, Dr H.'s love to it was unabated; he continued to watch over its important operations with undiminished interest, and on many occasions gave important aid either by advocating publicly the claims of the Society, or affording his advice on delicate and difficult questions relating to the editorial department. The Society was also placed under obligations to him for editing versions of the Danish and Turkish Scriptures, a duty for which he was well qualified by his eminent scholarship and great acquirements. The committee, in closing this necessarily short sketch of the services rendered to the Society by their deceased friend, desire to have in grateful remembrance the untiring zeal, purity of motive, and catholicity of spirit by which his labours for the British and Foreign Bible Society were uniformly distinguished."

HILL, GEORGE, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in St Andrews, in June 1750. He was the son of the Rev. John Hill, one of the ministers of that town, where he was

educated. He showed a singular precocity of talent, and when only nine years old is said to have written a sermon. At the age of fourteen he took his degree of M.A., and in his fifteenth year commenced the study of theology. By his uncle, Dr M'Cormick, the biographer of Carstairs, he was introduced to Principal Robertson, by whom he was recommended as tutor to the eldest son of Pryce Campbell, M.P., then one of the Lords of the Treasury. On receiving this appointment, he repaired to London in November 1767, and during his residence there he frequented the meetings of the Robin Hood Debating Society for the cultivation of his oratorical powers. On the death of Mr Campbell, Mr Hill went to Edinburgh with his pupil, and for two sessions attended the Divinity Class in that city. In May 1772 he was elected Joint Professor of Greek in the University of St Andrews. In 1775 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Haddington, and immediately thereafter became assistant in the Church of St Leonard's, in which situation he continued for two years. In 1779 he was elected by the Town Council second minister of St Andrews, and after some opposition in the church courts, was admitted to his charge June 22, 1780. He had previously sat in the General Assembly as an elder, and after his appearance as a minister, he succeeded Dr Robertson as leader of the Moderates. In 1787 he received from the University the degree of D.D., and the same year was appointed Dean of the Order of the Thistle. In 1788 he was chosen Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College. On the death of Dr Gillespie, three years after, he was promoted to be Principal of the University. He was shortly after nominated one of His Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, and subsequently one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal. In 1808 he became first minister of his native town. He died December 19, 1819. Besides several sermons, Dr Hill published, in 1803, "Theological Institutes;" in 1812, "Lectures upon Portions of the Old Testament," and one or two other works.

HOG, JAMES MAITLAND, Esq. of Newliston and Kellie, was born on the 7th of August 1799. He studied for the law, and was called to the bar in 1822; but being in independent circumstances, he did not long continue to practise. He resided for some time on a small estate called Muirestone, near Edinburgh; but in 1834, on the death of his brother, whom he succeeded, removed to Newliston. At a time when laxity of principle and practice prevailed among the higher classes to a greater extent than at present, Mr Hog was decidedly pious; his tastes even when a boy were religious. Attending the ministry of Dr Gordon in Edinburgh, he seems to have profited thereby above many. Ere he had reached his 30th year he was set apart as an elder in the Established Church of Scotland. Pure religion was then rising in influence among the people, and progressing in the councils

of the church. One of the first signs of revival was the sending forth the Rev. Mr Duff as the first Missionary of the Scottish Church to India. Another was the great effort made under the good-hearted Dr Chalmers to provide 200 additional churches for the people of Scotland. Mr Hog was then taking an active part in ecclesiastical matters, and was appointed a member of Dr Chalmers' committee. He was the very first to suggest the immediate commencement of a subscription, and the second to put down his own name for a liberal sum. During the first year £200,000 was subscribed, and only a few years elapsed before the 200 churches were erected and supplied. When the crisis came in 1843, Mr Hog was most unwilling to break off from the Establishment. He had clung to the hope that something would be done by the Government which would allow him to remain. But at last he decided to join the Free Church. He was slow in coming to a decision; but he was firm in adherence to conscientious convictions. All acknowledged the sincerity of Mr Hog, who never made enemies of those from whom he was constrained to differ. Having taken this step, all his benevolence, and zeal, and liberality came into action. He erected, at his own expense, a church in his parish, and ably supported it. He also largely contributed to the erection of a church and school at Arncoach, in the parish of Carnbee, in which parish his estate of Kellie lay, and whereon his numerous feuars resided. He entered with great earnestness into the various schemes by which the Free Church has consolidated the maintenance of her ministry, the education of her children, the training of her students and teachers, and missionary operations at home and abroad. By his influence bursaries were provided for deserving young men, and a fund secured which will perpetuate the benefit. He originated a scheme for the liquidation of all debt upon churches, manses, and schools, belonging to the Free Church; and had the satisfaction to learn before he died, that the sum necessary to supplement congregational exertion, viz., £50,000, had been all subscribed. The difficult task of securing sites for churches from reluctant proprietors, was conducted by him for several years, requiring delicate and extensive correspondence; and he was successful with all but one or two. Two years before his death, a very severe and painful disease began to undermine his health. His complaint was a creeping palsy. But patience had in him her perfect work. During this period he committed to paper many of his thoughts on religious subjects. His speech was much affected, and he could not enjoy conversation. But writing gave him relief, though even that was performed with great difficulty. On some days he would write as many as twenty-four folio pages, and never a day passed without his writing less or more. Most of these compositions referred to his spiritual conflicts, which were

singular and severe. Mr Hog loved the ordinances of God, and even in his affliction was wheeled to church as long as he was able. When that was too much for his weakness, he instituted a private chapel in Newliston House, where, once a week, the ordinary services of the community to which he belonged were conducted by a neighbouring minister. Least any circumstances might affect the maintenance of religious ordinances in his parish, he made provision, a short time before his death, for perpetuating his personal contribution for the support of the ministry. What kindly forethought! How often have congregations that were dependent on the liberal contributions of some wealthy member suffered after his death. Perhaps in the Free Church that would not be felt so much as in many other non-established communions: but anywhere the loss is great. In his last days Mr Hog was unable to speak or write. But by means of a little tube or reed in his mouth, he pointed to the letters of a printed alphabet before him, and bore testimony to the comfort he enjoyed in his last days. "I am looking to the Saviour," he intimated: "my only hope is in Him." The last trying scene was now rapidly approaching in which he was to bid an eternal adieu to everything here below, and to commence his journey to "that better country—that undiscovered bourn from whence no traveller returns." But he was prepared for its approach. On Sunday, the first day of August 1858, this worthy man gently passed away. He was interred in the burying-ground attached to the church of Kirkliston, where he had selected for himself a resting-place about two years before, in preference to the ancient family vault close by, which had heretofore been used. On the 22d of August of the same year, a minute of the Kirk Session of the Free congregation of Kirkliston was unanimously adopted, from which we make the following excerpts:—"The Kirk Session, deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained, in common with the whole congregation, and indeed the whole church, by the removal of Mr Hog of Newliston, feel imperatively called upon, while they mourn, to express their gratitude to God for the gift of his servant. They loved and admired their departed friend and brother for his many excellencies while he was with them, and they affectionately cherish his memory now that he is gone. Distinguished as Mr Hog was by a clear acute intellect, a sound judgment, an unbending integrity,—added to a most gentle and amiable disposition—all sanctified and sustained by a constant, humble, and unobtrusive piety, his Christian character was at once consistent and attractive; while, from the position which he held in society, and the opportunities and means of usefulness he thus enjoyed, all of which were consecrated to God, he was invested with a power for good such as few possess, and still fewer know how to exercise." . . . "The Session desire to

express their unfeigned sympathy with the family of their lamented friend under the heavy bereavement with which it has pleased God to visit them." And at the meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church held in November 1858, the Commission placed on its records a suitable tribute to the memory of Mr Hog, of sympathy with his relatives under their heavy bereavement, and bearing an affectionate testimony to the many signal services which he rendered to the Church. That the public courts of the Free Church should have put upon their records their acknowledgment of Mr Hog's strenuous exertions in regard to the acquisition of sites, the founding of the New College, and his liberality as well as indefatigable labours in rearing the magnificent system of scholarships for Free Church students, is not at all to be wondered at. Few persons ever passed a more active and useful life than Mr Hog, and no one was more frequently consulted, or more ready or able to give advice, or render assistance in matters of doubt or difficulty, either in ecclesiastical or secular concerns. The life and death of such a large-hearted, liberal-minded man may therefore be referred to without the least taint of sectarian sentiment. A zealous advocate all his life for civil and religious liberty, and at the same time firmly attached to the cause he espoused, yet, with all this firmness and tenacity of principle, there was not a particle of bitterness nor a grain of bigotry in his constitution—his sentiments were liberal and enlarged. Hear what his own minister, Mr Burns of Kirkliston, says on this point: "He had too large a heart to be sectarian; he was far less a Churchman—even a Free Churchman—than he was a catholic-minded Christian." Mr Hog was a man whose example may be profitably studied by laymen connected with any denomination. He was neither in his first adoption of Free Church principles, nor afterwards in his efforts to realize and establish them, an ordinary man. Though so well and widely known for his untiring labours to set the Free Church upon a permanent and secure basis, he was also the last and most difficult of its converts. He would follow in no general flight, nor be captivated by the songs of Syrens chiming ever so wisely. With the venerable Dr Gordon Mr Hog maintained many an obstinate battle on the question which eventually issued in the Disruption. The secession which then took place left the subject of this memoir still a dubious and pondering member of the Establishment. It needed a few weeks more to enable him to choose the course which conviction drove him to adopt. The sounds of trumpets and the *eclat* of a procession to Tanfield Hall were not calculated to make any impression on his self-reliant and independent mind. But on the 27th May 1843 his election was made, and his decision, from which he never swerved, commemorated by letter to Dr Gordon, his former

but revered antagonist. In disposition Mr Hog was kind and benevolent, and his contributions to ecclesiastical, charitable, and benevolent purposes—more especially to the parishes of Kirkliston, in Linlithgowshire, and Carnbee, in Fife—were of the most liberal and extensive character, and were only exceeded by his more numerous acts of private beneficence. But his real personal character could only be justly appreciated by those who were most intimately acquainted with him. They well knew, that as a friend, he was most kind and sincere—as a landlord, most generous and considerate—as a master most unexact; but most attentive to the interests, both temporal and spiritual, of his servants and employers. Of his domestic life—his character as a husband and a father—it does not become us to speak. The writer, who has been factor and accredited agent for the family, on Kellie estate, for forty-seven years—about five-and-twenty of which he was honoured and gratified by the esteem and friendship of Mr Hog, in whose society he spent many a happy hour—may surely be permitted to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of a sincere and highly valued friend—

Vale!

Ah! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari
Quam Tui meminisse!

HOGG, THOMAS, Cupar, a young man of varied talent, amiable manners, untiring industry, and unwearied perseverance in the walks of literature, and whose activity, talent, and ability gave promise, if spared, that he would attain a high rank in intellectual eminence. He was a native of Cupar, being born there on October 12, 1822. His father, Mr James Hogg, long manager in the printing office of the *Fife Herald*, was an active, shrewd, and intelligent man, and one well fitted to manage a printing establishment. Thomas received his education in the seminaries of his native town, and early showed a love of learning. After leaving school he became a clerk in the *Fife Herald* Office, Cupar; and in this situation he was active and energetic, giving great satisfaction to his employer, while a keen thirst for knowledge, and an active pursuit of literature filled his youthful mind, and he thus made rapid progress in elegant acquirements, laying a firm foundation for future usefulness. He contributed paragraphs, reports, and various literary and botanical articles for the *Fife Herald*; and to a monthly miscellany he wrote sketches, translations, and tales, which did great credit to the taste and talent of such a young man. While thus pursuing his literary studies in his native town, his ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, joined with ability and industry, attracted the attention of Dr Hodgson of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution, one fully able to discriminate character and appreciate talent, so he offered Mr Hogg the assistant secretaryship in that Institution, which was vacant, owing to Dr Hodgson's brother being drowned in the

Pegasus, on his way from Scotland to fill that situation. Mr Hogg accordingly accepted the situation thus kindly offered him by Dr Hodgson, and left Cupar in December 1841 for Liverpool, where he arrived on the last day of the year. In writing a friend a month after his arrival, he said—"I have now had a full month's trial of my new situation, and I like it very well. The work that I have is not so intellectual as I expected, but still I have 'ample scope and verge enough' for the use of my mental powers in its execution. The town I am also liking better than at first, and the brick buildings have lost all their repulsiveness. I have been taught the truth of the poet's line, however, since I came, and have found out that 'God made the country, but man made the town.' I have earnestly looked about for some field, where, in the coming days of spring, I might pursue the study of botany; but I have seen none that appear favourable for that purpose. Mills, manufactories, rope-works, and coal barges, with all the noise and bustle of business, present themselves to one's eyes at every turn; but I hope to find some oases in the desert of commerce, where I may pluck a bright flower now and then." Again he thus wrote to the same friend about four months after his arrival in Liverpool—"crowded dusty streets—misty Sunday mornings—dull level landscapes—and no woods or glens, are making me wish for one day's enjoyment in the woods around Cupar, or in the glen of Kingsdale. But I must submit to fate, and be content." In Liverpool, however, Mr Hogg enjoyed better means of improvement than in Cupar, and made rapid advances in intellectual culture, while he acted so faithfully and conscientiously as assistant secretary, that on Dr Hodgson leaving Liverpool, and removing to Manchester, he was appointed sole secretary to the Institution, and strived by all means in his power to advance the prosperity of that educational establishment, while he delivered lectures, and contributed largely to periodicals both in England and Scotland. Mr Hogg continued his connection with the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution from the beginning of 1842 to the end of 1848, with the exception of a few months, when he was appointed, in August 1843, assistant secretary and librarian to the Leeds' Mechanics Institute; but which, however, he left in April the following year, and again returned to Liverpool to act as Secretary to the Institution there in Mount Street. In the end of 1848, he, however, left Liverpool, and became secretary to the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, and in that capacity had to deliver lectures, visit the various institutions in the Union, point out imperfections, suggest improvements, make out reports, and in various ways advance the moral and intellectual progress of those connected with such institutes; to all which duties Mr Hogg applied himself with his accustomed energy and assiduity, sparing no labour to advance

the education of the people. After thus travelling and working in the cause of improvement, sowing the seeds of knowledge, and cultivating the mental field, he left Manchester in the summer of 1851, and went to London to fill a situation in Chapman & Hall's Publishing House. In the beginning of 1852 he left that establishment and went to that of Ingram and Cooke, to assist in superintending the National Illustrated Library. There he performed his duties with the greatest diligence and conscientiousness, and latterly was more engaged in literature than in the routine of ordinary business, and still continued to write papers for various periodicals and other publications. For some time, as "London Correspondent," he contributed a weekly letter to a Scottish provincial newspaper. He also contributed largely to "Chambers's Journal," the "Papers for the People," and "Hogg's Instructor." In "Papers for the People," he wrote the articles on "Mechanics' Institutions," "The Education Movement," "Ocean Routes," and "Industrial Investments." "The Military and Political Life of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington; by A Citizen of the World—with numerous original and authentic engravings," published by Ingram, Cooke, & Co., London, in 1852, which was noticed with approval by the public press, was from the pen of Mr Hogg. He also contributed some very interesting sketches for the splendid "Christmas Book," published by Ingram, Cooke, & Co.; and was employed in another work, when he was obliged to desist from failing health, having, from constant and severe application to literature, overworked himself and enfeebled his frame, not constitutionally robust. Having found benefit from visits to Scotland formerly with regard to health, he resolved once more to try his native air to recruit his debilitated body; and, accordingly, left London for this purpose. He, however, was arrested by disease in his journey, and died at Aigburth Vale, near Liverpool, on the 14th of May 1853, aged thirty-one years. His mortal remains were conveyed to Fife, and laid with kindred dust in the church-yard of Cupar. His earthly task-work was finished; but his career, though short, was brilliant; he left an unblemished reputation; a noble example of what industry and energy can achieve; and he may be said to have fallen a martyr to his love for literature. With the following verses, being part of an "Elegy," written by one of his friends shortly after his death, we conclude this sketch of an amiable and talented young man, suddenly cut off, when fair and flattering prospects of usefulness were opening up before him:—

Fired with an early ardent love of lore,
He spent in close research the days of youth,
At night o'er learning's treasure-stores would pore,
And seek for riches in the mines of truth.

Onward he went with persevering mind
In honour's path—the path that leads to fame;

With love of science, duty was combined,
And man's improvement was his noble aim.

While thus in intellect he brightly shone,
And still uniring worked from day to day,
In quest of knowledge going ever on,
His mortal frame-work hastened to decay.

And now his tongue is mute—his hand is still;
No more his pen shall fill the lettered page;
No more his voice instruction sweet instill,
Or honour's meeds his anxious soul engage.

An active runner in the race of life—
A lusty worker at the shrine of fame—
But now released from labour, care, and strife,
Low in the church-yard lies his weary frame.

His task is ended—and the trickling tear
Of fond affection on the grave sod falls,
While faithful friendship marks his bright career,
And the fair features of the loved recall.

HOPETOUN, THE FAMILY OF.—The surname of Hope is one of great antiquity in Scotland; and the ancestor of the present family, John De Hope, is said to have come from France in the retinue of Magdalen, Queen of James V., in 1537, and settling in Scotland left a son, Edward Hope, who was one of the most considerable inhabitants of Edinburgh in the reign of Queen Mary, and being a great promoter of the Reformation, was chosen one of the Commissioners for the Metropolis to the Parliament in 1560. He left a son, Henry Hope, a very eminent merchant, who married a French lady, Jaqueline de Tott, and had two sons. The elder, Thomas Hope, being bred to the Scottish Bar, first attained eminence in 1606, by his defence of the six ministers (clergymen) tried for high treason, for denying that the King possessed authority in matters ecclesiastical, and acquired, eventually, the largest fortune ever accumulated by a member of the legal profession in Scotland. He was subsequently appointed King's Advocate, and created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 11th February 1682. [See lineage of Sir John Hope, Bart., the chief of the house of Hope, for a further account of this learned person.] Sir Thomas left a very large family, from the eldest son of which descend the Hopes of Craighall. The sixth son, Sir John Hope of Hopetoun, a member of the Scottish Bar, marrying Anne, only daughter and heir of Robert Foulles of Leadhills, county of Lanark, acquired the valuable mines there, and applying himself to mineralogy, brought the art of mining to the highest perfection ever before known in Scotland. Sir John was appointed, in 1641, Governor of the Mint, and constituted a Lord of Session in 1649. He married, secondly, Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter and one of the co-heirs of William, seventh Earl Marischal. By the first marriage he had several children; by the second, an only surviving son, William, of Balmorie, who was created a Baronet in 1698 (having had previously the honour of Knighthood), a dignity that expired with his grandson, Sir William Hope, third Baronet, a captain

in the East India Company's Service, who was killed in Bengal 1763. Sir John died in 1661, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, John Hope, Esq. of Hopetoun, who took up his residence at the castle of Niddry, the barony of which he purchased from Lord Mintoun; and he also purchased about the same time (1678) the Barony of Abercorn, with the office of heritable Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, from Sir Walter Seaton. Mr Hope represented the shire of Linlithgow in Parliament in 1684. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son and daughter, Eleanor, who married Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington. Mr Hope having embarked with the Duke of York and several other persons of distinction, in the Gloucester frigate, in 1682, was lost in the wreck of that vessel a few days after going aboard, in the 32d year of his age. His son, Charles Hope, who was born in the previous year, succeeded to the family estates, and was elevated to the peerage of Scotland, 5th April 1703, by the titles of Viscount Aithrie, Baron Hope, and Earl of Hopetoun. His lordship, who was one of the representative peers of Scotland, from 1722 until his decease, was invested with the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle, at Holyrood House in 1738. He married, in 1699, Henrietta, only daughter of William (Johnstone), first Marquis of Annandale, and had thirteen children; of whom Lord John Hope succeeded to the honours. The Earl died 26th February 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, and second Earl, who married, in 1733, Anne second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and had a son James, third Earl, and several daughters. His lordship married, second, in 1762, Jane, daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie, county of Perth, and had (with a daughter, Jane, married first to Viscount Melville, and secondly to Lord Wallace) a son, Sir John Hope of Rankeillour, who succeeded as fourth Earl. The Earl of Hopetoun married thirdly, in 1767, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Leven and Melville, and had James, third Earl. This nobleman, at the demise of his granduncle, George, Marquis of Annandale, in 1792, inherited the large estates of that nobleman, and the Earldoms of Annandale and Hartfell, neither of which dignities did he, however, assume; but simply added the family name of the deceased Lord Johnstone to that of Hope. His lordship was nominated Lord-Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, and Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Castle, and enrolled amongst the peers of the United Kingdom, 28th January 1809, as Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun; with remainder, in default of male issue, to the heirs male of his late father. The Earl married, in 1766, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Northesk, by whom he had issue. His lordship died

29th May 1816, when the honours devolved upon his half-brother, Sir John Hope of Rankeillour, then Lord Niddry, as fourth earl, a general officer in the army, colonel of the 42d Regiment of Foot, and Knight Grand-Cross of the Bath; who, for his gallant achievements in the Peninsular War, had been elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom, 17th May 1814, by the title of Baron Niddry of Niddry Castle, county of Linlithgow. His lordship married twice; first, in 1798, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Honourable Charles Hope-Vere of Craighall, by whom he had no issue; and second, in 1803, Louisa Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart. (by his second wife, Alicia Dundas, of Dundas), by whom he had issue. His lordship died 27th August 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, fifth earl, born 15th November 1803; married, 4th June 1826, Louisa, eldest daughter of Godfrey, third Lord MacDonalld, and had issue, John Alexander, present peer. His lordship died 8th April 1843.

HOPETOUN, Earl of (JOHN ALEXANDER HOPE), Viscount Aithrie, and Baron Hope, of the county of Linlithgow, in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun, and Baron Niddry of Niddry Castle, county of Linlithgow, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Castle; born 22d March 1831; succeeded as sixth earl upon the decease of his father, 8th April 1843.

HOPE, Sir JOHN, of Rankeillour, in Fife, was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom, on 17th May 1814, by the title of Baron Niddry, for his gallant achievements in the Peninsular War; and succeeded his half-brother as fourth Earl of Hopetoun on 29th May 1816. He was born at Hopetoun House, in the county of Linlithgow, on the 17th of August, 1766. He completed an excellent education by foreign travel, in which he was attended by Dr Gillies, His Majesty's Historiographer. Mr Hope joined the army, as a volunteer, in his fifteenth year; and on the 28th of May, 1784, entered it as a cornet of the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons. He served with great bravery and distinction. On the 24th of December, 1785, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 100th Foot; on the 26th of April, 1786, to a lieutenancy in the 27th Foot; on the 31st of October, 1789, to a company in the 17th Dragoons; on the 25th April, 1792, to a majority in the 2d Foot (during the time he held which he served in Gibraltar); on the 24th of April, 1793, to a majority; and on the 26th of April, 1793, to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 25th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel Hope was appointed Adjutant-General to the forces serving under the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands, 1794. He received the brevet of colonel on the 3d May, 1796; but he had the rank of brigadier-general in the West Indies; where he was actively employed in

the campaigns of 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797; being particularly noticed in general orders, and in the public despatches of the commander-in-chief; especially as having "on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation of Adjutant-General." In 1796, he was elected M.P. for the county of Linlithgow. In 1797, he resigned his place as Adjutant-General to the forces in the West Indies. On the 27th of August, 1799, he received the colonely of the North Lowland Fencibles. Colonel Hope accompanied the British troops into Holland, in August 1799, as Deputy Adjutant-General; having been appointed to that station on the 13th of that month; but he was so severely wounded at the landing at the Helder on the 27th, that he was compelled to return. On his recovery, he was, on the 19th of October, 1799, appointed Adjutant-General to the army serving under His Royal Highness the Duke of York; and on the same day the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hope, his half-brother, by his father's third marriage, was appointed to succeed him in the station of Deputy Adjutant-General. In 1800, Colonel Hope accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby as Adjutant-General on the memorable expedition to Egypt; and on the 13th May in that year, was appointed Brigadier-General, in the Mediterranean only. He was in the actions of the 8th and 13th of March, 1801. At the battle of Alexandria, March 21, 1801, he was wounded in the hand; and the army was thus, for a time, in the words of its gallant commander, "deprived of the services of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer." He, however, proceeded with the army to Cairo, where, in June 1801, he settled with General Belliard, the French commander, the convention for the surrender of that place, "after," again to quote the words of the highest authority, "a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability." On the 11th of May, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of a Major-General. On the 30th of June, 1805, he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth; an office he resigned the same year, on being nominated to a command with the troops sent to the Continent under Lord Cathcart. On the 3d of October, 1805, he was made Colonel of the 2d Battalion of the 60th Foot, and on the 3d of January, 1806, Colonel of the 92d Foot. On the 25th of April, 1808, he was made a Lieutenant-General. In 1808, Lieutenant-General Hope accompanied the British army to Spain and Portugal. He was second in command in the expedition to the Baltic under Sir John Moore, in the month of May; and then accompanied the British forces to Portugal, where he landed in August. On the 24th of December, he marched with his division to Majorca. On the 30th, he marched within two leagues of Astaga, where he halted. At the battle of

Corunna, on the 16th of January 1809, in consequence of the death of Sir John Moore, and the wounds of Sir David Baird, the command devolved on Lieutenant-General Hope, "to whose abilities and exertions," said the despatches from Sir David Baird, "in the direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack."—The following admirable report from Lieutenant-General Hope to Sir David Baird, was transmitted by the latter in his despatches to his Majesty's Government:—"Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.—Sir, In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action, which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th instant. It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack, at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which on the morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate front. This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action, you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the Commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck. The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest. I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able position, fell by a cannon shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but, by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of our position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated their intention. The Major-General, having pushed forward the 95th rifle corps, and the first battalion of the 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and, in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's

position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter: they were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious: and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls. Before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action; whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the picquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations. Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five of the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn, with similar order, and without the enemy having discovered the movements. By the unremitting exertions of Captains the Honourable Henry Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Garden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of

the orders of Admiral de Courcy, were intrusted with the service of embarking the army, and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which had seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, who were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before daylight. The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town. The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St Lucie, which command the harbour. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced, and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town, soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning. Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded with the loss of one of her best soldiers; it has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amongst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army, which entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than, owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Douro afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain. You are well aware

with what diligence this system has been pursued. These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of the British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were, the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith, and the brigade of guards under Major-General Warde. To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due; Major-General Hill and Colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades, on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 28th regiment. From Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quartermaster-General, and the officers of the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-General H. Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade, during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked. The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I were obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from 700 to 800; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number: it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded; among which I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieut.-Colonel Napier of the 92d regiment; Majors Napier and Stanbope of the 50th regiment, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Winch of the 4th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell of the 26th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane of the 59th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith of the guards, Majors Miller and Williams of the 81st regiment, wounded. To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir

John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me; but it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved and respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour, by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served. It remains for me only to express my hope that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.—I have the honour to be, &c., (Signed) JOHN HOPE, Lieutenant-General. To Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, &c." When the British army had embarked, Lieutenant-General Hope went into every street, alley, and public-house in Corunna, to see that not a single soldier should become prisoner to the French, then close to the walls. He had no companion but his sword; and he was the very last man who stepped on board of ship. Never was a more powerful sensation excited in the kingdom than by the foregoing despatch. On the 25th of January, 1809, the Earl of Liverpool in the House of Lords, and Lord Viscount Castlereagh in the House of Commons, moved votes of thanks to Lieutenant-General Hope, and the officers and men under his command, which were agreed to unanimously. As a reward for the Lieutenant-General's eminent services, his brother, on the 28th of January, was created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, in the county of Linlithgow; and on the 20th of April, the Lieutenant-General himself received the Order of the Bath, at the Queen's Palace; the public uniting in the sentiment that the distinction was never better merited. His installation, however, did not take place until the first of June, 1812; when twenty-two other new knights were likewise installed. Sir John Hope's next military services were in the expedition to the Scheldt, known by the name of the Walcheren expedition, in the autumn of 1809. In the statement of the operations of the forces employed on this expedition, presented to his late Majesty at a private audience by the Earl of Chatham, to whom the command of it was entrusted, after describing the ineffectual attempts of one

division of the army which it had been found necessary to withdraw, his lordship proceeds thus:—"With respect to Sir John Hope's operation, it was more prosperous. The object of it was this:—In the original arrangement for carrying the army at once up the West Scheldt, Sir John Hope's division was included; but just before we sailed, the Admiral received intelligence that the French fleet was coming down abreast of Flushing, and seemed to threaten to oppose our passage up the Scheldt. In this view, it was conceived that, by landing on the north side of south Reveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were, turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and for this object, the division of Sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet. The navigation of the East Scheldt was found most difficult; but by the skill and perseverance of Sir Richard Keats this purpose was happily and easily accomplished, though the troops were carried a great way in schuyts and boats; and this division was landed near Ter-Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves, on the 2d of August, of the important post of Batz, to which it had been promised that the army should at once have been brought up. Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the enemy's flotilla, for nine days before any of the gunboats under Capt. Sir Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support." One of the attacks to which the noble lord alludes took place on the 5th of August, when the enemy came down with about twenty-eight gun-vessels, and kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort. The unfortunate issue of this expedition is too well known to need relation here. In 1810, Sir John Hope was employed in Spain; and in consequence of his gallantry and exertions in the various victories obtained over the enemy in that country, he was one of the officers selected by His Majesty to receive and wear the medal issued on the 9th of September in that year. His next appointment was that of commander-in-chief in Ireland, where he remained a considerable time. In 1813 he again joined the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and became second in command. At the battle of Nivelles, on the 10th of November of that year, Sir John Hope headed the left wing of the army, drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their intrenchments on the Lower Nivelles, carried the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any move-

ment made by the enemy's right. In the night, the enemy quitted all their works and positions in front of St Jean de Luz, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the Lower Nivelles. Sir John Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river. On the night of the 11th the enemy again retired, into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne. On the 9th of December, Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the entrenched camp of the enemy under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Anglet. In the evening he retired to the ground he had before occupied. On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp, with nearly their whole army, drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack on his advanced posts, on the high road from Bayonne to St Jean de Luz, near the mayor's house of Biaritz. This attack was repulsed in the most gallant style by our troops, who took about five hundred prisoners. In his despatches, dated December 14, 1813, the Duke of Wellington, speaking of this brilliant affair, says:—"I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who, with the general and staff-officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day. Sir John Hope received a very severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance." During the night of the 10th December, the enemy retired from Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, a bridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole of their army was still in front of our left. About three in the afternoon of the 11th, they again drove in Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts; but were again repulsed with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; and the enemy finally discontinued their desperate effort in the afternoon of that day, and in the night retired entirely within their entrenched camp. On the 23d of February, 1814, Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and, at that season of the year, dangerous operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river which Sir John Hope had at his command, namely, rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over that evening. The corps consisted of six hundred men of the second brigade of guards, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. On the 25th Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne; and on the 27th, the bridge having been completed, he thought it expedient to invest it still more closely. He also attacked the village of St Etienne, which he carried, taking a gun and some prisoners from the enemy. On the 14th of April, and, which rendered the occurrence still more mortifying, after intelligence had reached the army of the downfall of Napoleon, and the restoration of the house of Bourbon, in a sortie made by the French from Bayonne, Sir John Hope, bringing up some troops from the right to support the picquets of the centre, which had been driven in, came suddenly in the dark upon a party of the enemy: he was very severely wounded; and his horse being shot dead, fell upon him, so that he could not disengage himself from under it, and he was unfortunately made prisoner. His wounds were in the arm and the thigh, and crippled him for a long time. The Duke of Wellington, in noticing this transaction in his despatches, expressed his regret, "that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortunes and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all." On the 3d of May, 1814, Sir John Hope was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Niddry of Niddry, in the county of Linlithgow. In the month of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved grants to several of the gallant generals who had distinguished themselves during the war; but Lord Niddry declined accepting any pecuniary recompense for his services. On the 2d of Jan., 1815, Lord Niddry was made a Knight Grand Cross of the military Order of the Bath. His half-brother, James, third Earl of Hopetoun, dying on the 29th of May, 1816, Lord Niddry succeeded to the family titles. On the 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of General. When His Majesty was in Scotland, the Earl of Hopetoun was one of the few individuals who received the distinction of a royal visit. Unhappily, his lordship did not long enjoy his numerous honours, acquired and hereditary. He died at Paris, on the 27th of Aug., 1823, aged 57. The remains of this gallant and much lamented nobleman having been brought from France in His Majesty's sloop *Brisk*, were interred in the family vault at Abercorn, on the 1st of October, as privately as circumstances would permit. As a soldier, the Earl of Hopetoun was cool,

brave, and determined; and his conduct as a nobleman, a landlord, and a friend, was always such as became his high station. By his numerous family and relatives his loss was deeply lamented; and indeed few men of his rank have been more sincerely regretted by all classes of the public; no fewer than four monuments have been erected to his memory, besides an equestrian statue placed in St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. The Earl of Hopetoun was twice married. On the 17th of August, 1798, he married, at Lea Castle, in the county of Worcester, his cousin Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie Hall, and Blackwood; but by her, who died March 20, 1801, he had no issue. On the 9th of Feb. 1803, at Ballindean, he married Louisa Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindean, in the county of Perth, Bart., (by his second wife Alicia, daughter of Col. James Dundas, of Dundas), by whom he had issue John, fifth Earl of Hopetoun, born Nov. 15th, 1803, eight other sons, and two daughters.

HOPE, SIR WILLIAM, of Balcomie, was born 15th April 1660. He was created a baronet on 1st March 1698, and was first designed of Grantoun; next of Kirkliston, and lastly of Balcomie in Fife, which estate he purchased in the year 1705 for £7500. He was a younger brother of the first Earl of Hopetoun. He served in the army, and for many years was Deputy-Governor of Edinburgh Castle. He was remarkable for his skill in fencing and horsemanship, and his agility and gracefulness in dancing. He published "The Complete Fencing Master, in which is fully described the whole guards, parades, and lessons belonging to the small sword, as also the best rules for playing against either artists or others with blunt or sharps; together with directions how to behave in a single combat on horseback." Edinburgh 1686, 12mo; and "The Parfait Mareschal, or Complete Farrier, translated from the French of the Sieur de Solleyssell." Edinburgh 1696, folio. He died at Edinburgh, 1st Feb. 1724, in his 64th year, of a fever caused by having overheated himself dancing at an assembly. According to tradition, the fame of Sir William and his book induced a foreign cavalier to take a journey to Scotland to try his skill. Having arrived at Craig, he challenged Sir William to meet him on horseback in the open field. The parties met by appointment within a mile of Balcomie Castle, at a spot where the standing stone of Sauchope is placed, and which the road from Craig to Balcomie then passed. The onset was dreadful; but at last Sir William's sword, with deadly and unerring aim, pierced the body of his challenger. The wounded cavalier fell, and with his dying breath declared his name, lineage, and title, and beseeched his victorious antagonist to become the protector of his widowed lady. Sir William's son, Sir George Hope, second

Baronet of Balcomie, a captain of foot, died in Ireland, 20th Nov. 1729; and his only son, Sir William Hope, third baronet, was first a lieutenant in the navy, afterwards a lieutenant in the 31st regiment of Foot, and was killed in Bengal, a captain in the East India Company's Service, in 1763, without leaving issue, when the title became extinct.

HOPE of Craighall, THE FAMILY OF.—The founder of the family of Hope of Craighall appears to have been John de Hope, who is said to have come from France in the train of Magdalene, Queen of King James V. Sir Thomas Hope, Knight (the elder son) of Craighall, county of Fife, having been bred to the bar, attained great eminence in his profession. In 1626, he was appointed joint Lord-Advocate along with Sir William Oliphant; and his colleague dying in two years afterwards, he enjoyed the office alone. Sir Thomas obtained many substantial favours from the Crown, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 19th Feb. 1628. In 1643, he was appointed commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, a dignity which, it is said, no commoner has since enjoyed.

“He took the place proudly upon him, for the honours (crown, sword, and sceptre), were daily carried when he went out and in to this Assembly before him; and at preaching he sat in the King's left. Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of John Binning of Walleford, by whom he had fourteen children; three of whom were upon the bench when he pleaded as Lord Advocate before them, and to this circumstance tradition assigns the privilege which that officer of the Crown enjoys, of pleading covered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, it being deemed indecorous that a father should stand uncovered before his sons. He died in Nov. 1646, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who was appointed a Lord of Session in 1632, and assumed the title of Lord Craighall. His lordship married Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, by whom he had two sons—Thomas; Archibald, of Rankellour; and six daughters. Sir John died in 1655, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, who was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas. This gentleman married Anne, daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Sir William Bruce, Bart., of Kinross, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William; at whose decease, unmarried, the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Thomas, who succeeded at the demise of his mother to the Kinross estate. This baronet sold the Craighall estate in 1729, to the Earl of Hopetoun. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Bruce. This gentleman adopting the profession of arms, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He married, first, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Halket, Bart., by whom he had three sons, all of whom predeceased himself. Sir John married, second, Marianne Denune, of the family of Denune,

of Catboll, county of Ross, by whom he had one daughter. He died in 1766, when the baronetcy devolved upon his cousin, Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir Archibald Hope, Knight, of Rankellour, one of the Lords of Session, and a Lord of Justiciary (second son of Sir John Hope, the second Baronet). This gentleman married in 1702, Margaret, eldest daughter of Ninian Lewis, Esq. of Merchiston, by whom he had five sons and three daughters; and dying in 1771, was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Archibald, born in 1735, who purchased the estate of Pinkie, in 1778, from the Marquis of Tweeddale. He married, first, in 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of William M'Dowall of Castle Semple, by whom (who died in 1778) he had two sons and five daughters. Sir Archibald married, secondly, in 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of John Patoun, Esq. of Inveresk, by Jean, his wife, daughter of J. Douglas, Esq. of Friershaw, and by her (who died in 1818) had three sons and one daughter. Sir Archibald died 10th June 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir Thomas, born in 1796, who married Miss Pierce; but died without issue in 1801, when the title devolved upon his half-brother, John, the present baronet.

HOPE, SIR JOHN, of Craighall, in the county of Fife; born 13th April 1781; succeeded as eleventh baronet, upon the decease of his half-brother, 26th June 1801; married, 17th June 1805, Anne, fourth daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., of Blackness and Balindean (by his second wife, Alicia, daughter of James Dundas, of Dundas), and has issue: Archibald, born 28th Feb. 1808; and other children.

HOPE, GEORGE WILLIAM, of Luffness, in the county of Haddington, and of Rankellour, in the county of Fife, M.P., was the eldest surviving son of General the Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, a younger brother of Lord Hopetoun. He was born in 1808, and was consequently in the fifty-fifth year of his age at the time of his death. He was educated at Christ Church College, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. The death of an elder brother, however—who, by the way, contested on one occasion the county of East Lothian, and there displayed the talents for which the whole family have been remarkable—altered his position, and removed him out of the ranks of practising barristers. In 1836 he married the younger daughter and co-heiress of Lord Montague. Mr Hope having, by the death of his brother, been rendered independent of the legal profession, very early began to turn his attention to politics. This was at the time that the Reform agitation had spent its force—when the people, disgusted at finding how little the “bill” had done for them, were beginning to make Reform and its authors a bye-word of contempt, and when the educated classes, provoked at the incompetency of the then Ministers, and still more at their shameless truckling to the Irish agitator, turned almost to a man

against them. Mr Hops partook of the general feeling, and offered himself to the electors of Weymouth at the dissolution of Parliament which followed on the death of King William in 1837. During the four years of that Parliament's existence, Mr Hope occasionally, but not frequently, addressed the House. His vote, however, was always one that could be counted on; and he had done enough to recommend himself to the leaders of the Opposition as a talented young member of the party, and one whose services it would be desirable they should not lose. When the struggle between the Conservatives and Whigs came to a crisis in 1841, and Lord Melbourne dissolved the Parliament on his being defeated on the timber duties, Mr Hope again offered himself for Weymouth, and was again returned at the head of the poll. A petition was, however, presented against his return, which issued in his losing his seat. A vacancy, however, occurred in the borough of Southampton in the following year, when Mr Hope offered himself as a candidate, and was returned by a large majority. By this time Sir Robert Peel was firmly seated in office, with a majority of more than ninety at his back. The estimation in which Mr Hope was held by the Conservative leaders was made apparent even before his election for that borough. Lord Stanley, who had become chief secretary for the colonies, appointed him under-secretary. For the next few years, however, as Lord Stanley himself remained a member of the lower House, his public appearances were rather more rare than before; but those who knew the internal working of the Colonial Office were aware that there was no harder-working member of the establishment than Mr Hope. But towards the end of 1846 a wider sphere opened up for his abilities. It was deemed necessary for the convenience of the Administration that Lord Stanley should go to the upper House, and he was accordingly called up by summons in the lifetime of his father. The effect of this alteration was, that the management of colonial affairs in the House of Commons, the exposition of colonial projects, and the defence of the Colonial Office, devolved entirely on Mr Hope; and this took place when colonial affairs were much in debate, and colonial difficulties occupied much of Parliamentary attention. We had then in our hands, what we have now—a New Zealand war. The natives had risen on some of the outlying settlers, and had barbarously murdered them. Among the victims were some of the relatives of leading members of the House of Commons. In addition to this, there were in the House of Commons at that time several smart, clever members—such as the late Mr Charles Buller and Sir William Molesworth—each of them having some pet hobby of his own on the subject of colonial policy, and each of them, as a matter of course, condemning that of Lord Stanley. When the House met in 1845

there was much excitement on the subject of the New Zealand massacres, and one of the Opposition—Mr Charles Buller, if we recollect right—went so far as to charge the chief secretary with having taken refuge in the upper House because he was afraid to defend his own policy before the House of Commons. To these violent and coarse attacks it became Mr Hope's duty to reply; and, though his friends might well be anxious for his success when pitted against such experienced debaters, it was soon seen that there was no cause for fear. Though less brilliant than Mr Buller, it was not long before he showed the House that he was fully master of the subject, and one by one brushed away the accusations that had been made against the policy of his chief. It may be interesting to state that he then announced that Sir George (then Captain) Grey, who at that time was Governor of South Australia, had been chosen to govern the disturbed colony of New Zealand. His appointment was a most successful one. By his firm, judicious, and skilful management, he soon quieted the troubles of the colony; and now, nearly twenty years afterwards, when greater troubles appear to be in store for that colony, no better management can be made than to continue the man whom Lord Derby selected in 1845. Mr Hope did not continue long in office after this. The season passed off quietly, the under-secretary having proved himself, in the course of it, an effective speaker as well as an able administrator. During the recess the question of repealing the corn-laws was introduced into the Cabinet, and the issue of that question, as all the world knows, was that Lord Stanley seceded in the month of December that year. He was followed out of office by his under-secretary, Mr Hope; the decision of the hon. gentleman being based, we believe, as much on personal attachment to his chief as on his political convictions. He voted steadily against the repeal in the session of 1846 which followed; but as Parliament was dissolved at the end of that year, Mr Hope did not offer himself again for re-election. He remained in private life till the year 1859, when he was induced to offer himself for the borough of Windsor, in the neighbourhood of which he was residing, with a view to assist the Government of his old chief, the Earl of Derby, who, having been called to take office when Lord Palmerston's Government was destroyed by the vote on the "Conspiracy to Murder" Bill, had appealed to the people to assist him in his effort to obey the call of Her Majesty. A short contest ensued, in which personalities were not spared, but Mr Hope was one of the successful candidates. From that time he continued at his post in the House of Commons, giving a steady support to the Conservative party, combined with a fair, frank, and candid bearing towards his opponents. His public appearances were at length less frequent than before, for the insidious

malady, which at last cut him off, began to make sad inroads upon his originally vigorous constitution.

HORSBURGH, JAMES, F.R.S.—This eminent hydrographer, whose charts have conferred such inestimable benefits upon our merchant princes and the welfare of our eastern empire, was a native of Fife, that county so prolific of illustrious Scotchmen from the earliest periods of our national history. James Horsburgh was born at Elie, on the 2d September 1762. As his parents were of humble rank, his education in early life at the village school was alternated with field labour. Being intended, like many of those living on the coast of Fife, for a sea-faring life, his education was directed towards this destination; and at the age of sixteen, having acquired a competent knowledge of the elements of mathematics, navigation, and book-keeping, he entered his profession in the humble capacity of cabin-boy, to which he was bound apprentice for three years. During this time the different vessels in which he served were chiefly employed in the coal trade, and made short trips to Ostend, Holland, and Hamburg. These were at length interrupted, in May 1780, in consequence of the vessel in which he sailed being captured by a French ship off Walcheren, and himself, with his shipmates, sent to prison at Dunkirk. When his captivity, which was a brief one, had ended, he made a voyage to the West Indies, and another to Calcutta; and at this last place he found an influential friend in Mr D. Briggs, the ship-builder, by whose recommendation he was made third mate of the Nancy. For two years he continued to be employed in the trade upon the coasts of India, and the neighbouring islands, and might thus have continued to the end, with nothing more than the character of a skilful, hardy, enterprising sailor, when an event occurred by which his ambition was awakened, and his latent talents brought into full exercise. In May 1786, he was sailing from Batavia to Ceylon, as first mate of the Atlas, and was regulating the ship's course by the charts used in the navigation of that sea, when the vessel was unexpectedly run down and wrecked upon the island of Diego Garcia. According to the map he was in an open sea, and the island was elsewhere, until the sudden crash of the timbers showed too certainly that he had followed a lying guide. The loss of this vessel was repaid a thousand-fold by the effects it produced. James Horsburgh saw the necessity for more correct charts of the Indian Ocean than had yet been constructed, and he resolved to devote himself to the task, by making and recording nautical observations. The resolution, from that day, was put in practice, and he began to accumulate a store of nautical knowledge that served as the materials of his future productions in hydrography. In the meantime Horsburgh, a shipwrecked sailor, made his way to Bombay, and, like other sailors

thus circumstanced, looked out for another vessel. This he soon found in the Gunjava, a large ship employed in the trade to China; and for several years after he sailed in the capacity of first mate in this and other vessels, between Bombay, Calcutta, and China. And during this time he never lost sight of the resolution he had formed in consequence of his mishap at Diego Garcia. His notes and observations had increased to a mass of practical knowledge that only required arrangement; he had perfected himself by careful study in the whole theory of navigation; and during the short intervals of his stay in different ports, had taught himself the mechanical part of his future occupation by drawing and sketching. It was time that these qualifications should be brought into act and use by due encouragement, and this also was not wanting. During two voyages which he made to China by the eastern route, he had constructed three charts—one of the Strait of Macassar, another of the west side of the Philippine Islands, and a third of the tract from Dampier Strait through Pitt's Passage, towards Batavia; each of these accompanied with practical sailing directions. He presented them to his friend and former shipmate, Mr Thomas Bruce, at that time at Canton (afterwards proprietor of Grange-muir, Fife); and the latter, who was well fitted to appreciate the merits of these charts, showed them to several captains of Indian ships, and to Mr Drummond, afterwards Lord Strathallan, then at the head of the English factory at Canton. They were afterwards sent home to Mr Dalrymple, hydrographer to the East India Company, and published by the Court of Directors, for the benefit of their eastern navigation, who also transmitted a letter of thanks to the author, accompanied with the present of a sum of money for the purchase of nautical instruments. In 1796 he returned to England in the Carron, of which he was first mate; and the excellent trim in which he kept that vessel excited the admiration of the naval connoisseurs of our country; while his scientific acquirements introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks, Dr Maskelyne, the royal astronomer, and other men distinguished in science. After a trip to the West Indies, in which the Carron was employed to convey troops to Porto Rico and Trinidad, he obtained, in 1798, the command of the Anna, a vessel in which he had formerly served as mate, and made in her several voyages to China, Bengal, and England. All this time he continued his nautical observations, not only with daily, but hourly solicitude. His care in this respect was rewarded by an important discovery. From the beginning of April 1802 to the middle of February 1804, he had kept a register every four hours of the rise and fall of the mercury in two marine barometers, and found that while it regularly ebbed and flowed twice during the twenty-four hours in the open sea, from latitude 26° N. to 26°

s., it was diminished, and sometimes wholly obstructed, in rivers, harbours, and straits, owing to the neighbourhood of the land. This fact, with the register by which it was illustrated, he transmitted to the Royal Society, by whom it was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1805. Having also purchased, at Bombay, the astronomical clock used by the French ships that had been sent in quest of the unfortunate *La Perouse*, he used it in ascertaining the rates of his own chronometers, and in making observations upon the immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites, which he forwarded to the Greenwich Observatory. About the same period he constructed a chart of the Straits of Allas, and sent it, with other smaller surveys, to Mr Dalrymple, by whom they were engraved. It was now full time that Captain Horsburgh should abandon his precarious profession, which he had learned so thoroughly, and turn his useful acquirements to their proper account. It was too much that the life of one upon whose future labours the safety of whole navies was to depend, should be exposed to the whiff of every sudden gale, or the chance starting of a timber. Already, also, he had completed for publication a large collection of charts, accompanied with explanatory memoirs of the voyages from which they had been constructed, and these, with his wonted disinterestedness, he was about to transmit to his predecessor, Mr Dalrymple. Fortunately, Sir Charles Forbes interposed, and advised him to carry them home, and publish them on his own account; and as Horsburgh was startled at the idea of the expense of such a venture in authorship—(his whole savings amounting by this time to no more than £5000 or £6000)—the great Indian financier soon laid his anxieties to rest by procuring such a number of subscribers for the work in India as would more than cover the cost of publishing. Thus cheered in his projects, Captain Horsburgh returned to England in 1805, and forthwith commenced his important publication, from which his memory was to derive such distinction, and the world such substantial benefit. So correct were these charts, that even this very correctness, the best and most essential quality of such productions, threatened to prevent their publication; for with such accuracy and minuteness were the bearings and soundings of the harbour of Bombay laid down, that it was alleged they would teach an enemy to find the way in without the aid of a pilot. It was no wonder, indeed, that these were so exact; for he had taken them with his own hands, during whole weeks, in which he worked from morning till night under the fire of a tropical sun. In the same year that he returned to England, he married, and had by this union a son and two daughters, who survived him. In 1806 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1810 he was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, by the Court of Directors,

on the death of Mr Dalrymple. Just before this appointment, however, he published his most important work, entitled "Directions for the Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent ports." These "Directions," undertaken at the request of several navigators of the eastern seas, and compiled from his journals and observations during twenty-one years, have ever since continued to be the standard and text-book of eastern ocean navigation. On being appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, Mr Horsburgh devoted himself, with all his wonted application, to the duties of his office. He constructed many new charts, the last of which was one of the east coast of China, with the names of the places in Chinese and English; and published an "Atmospherical Register" for indicating storms at sea, besides editing Mackenzie's "Treatise on Marine Surveying" and the "East India Pilot." From 1810, the year of his appointment, till 1836, the year of his death, he was indefatigable in that great work of humanity to which he may be said to have ultimately fallen a martyr; for his long-continued labours among the scientific documents contained in the cold vaults and crypts of the India House, and his close attention to the countless minutiae of which the science of hydrography is composed, broke down a constitution that, under other circumstances, might have endured several years longer. But even while he felt his strength decaying, he continued at his post until it was exchanged for a death-bed. His last labour, upon which he tasked his departing powers to the uttermost, was the preparation of a new edition of his "Directions for Sailing, &c.," his favourite work, published in 1809, to which he made large additions and improvements. He had completed the whole for the press except the index; and in his last illness he said to Sir Charles Forbes, "I would have died contented had it pleased God to allow me to see the book in print." His final charge was about the disposal of his works, so that they might be made available for more extensive usefulness; and to this the Directors of the East India Company honourably acceded, while they took care that his children should be benefited by the arrangement. He died of hydrothorax on the 14th of May 1836. His works still obtain for him the justly-merited title of "The Nautical Oracle of the World." It is pleasing also to add that the lessons which he learned from his pious, affectionate father, before he left the paternal roof, abode with him in all his subsequent career: he was distinguished by the virtues of gentleness, kindness, and charity; and even amidst his favourite and absorbing studies, the important subject of religion employed much of his thoughts. This he showed by treatises which he wrote in defence of church establishments, where his polemic theology was elevated and refined by true Christian piety. Of these occasional

works, his pamphlet of "A National Church Vindicated" was written only a few months before his death. Mr Horsburgh was interred at Elie, his native parish, and shortly after his death a monument was erected to his memory in Elie Church, bearing the following inscription:—"In Memory of JAMES HORSBURGH, F.R.S., born at Elie, in Fifeshire, September 23, 1762. Bred to the sea from his early youth, he soon acquired great skill and proficiency as a mariner, which obtained for him first the situation of mate, and afterwards of commander in the Commercial Marine of Bombay. While engaged in that service, he entered with zeal into those Maritime Researches which have enrolled his name in the annals of fame, as a benefactor of his country and of mankind. The Charts which he constructed, and the Directions which he published, by which the highways of the ocean were made clear, and navigation rendered safe and easy, are imperishable monuments of his industry, skill, and science. After his return from India, the East India Company, sensible of his extraordinary merit, and grateful for the benefits which he had rendered to commerce, especially to the commerce of the East Indies, appointed him their Hydrographer, and furnished him with the means, which their ample records afforded, of continuing and extending his useful labours. In honourable testimony of his merit, the Royal Society elected him one of their Fellows. After a long and well-spent life, honoured and exact in all its social relations, distinguished for evenness of temper and simplicity of manners, which endeared him to all his acquaintance, he departed this life on the 14th of May 1836, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The Friends of Science and of Commerce, desirous of commemorating the high value of his achievements and the virtue of his example, have erected this Monument, in addition to other tributes to his memory, in testimony of his worth, and of their esteem and praise."

HORSBURGH, JAMES, Esq. of Firth, Roxburghshire.—This gentleman was born at Pittenweem in the year 1774. He received his education at the Burgh and Parochial School, and on attaining manhood, went out to India. In Calcutta, Mr Horsburgh devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and by diligence, integrity, and good management, in the course of a few years, realised a considerable fortune. The object of his going abroad being attained, Mr Horsburgh returned to Scotland and bought the estate of Firth, to which he removed with his wife and family, and remained in Roxburghshire several years, during which time he was engaged in improving his property. When this was accomplished, Mr Horsburgh returned to Pittenweem; of which he was elected a Councillor in 1822, and a Bailie in 1825; and having been elected Chief-Magistrate of that burgh in Sept. 1831, he resolved to

do everything in his power to promote its welfare and prosperity. On entering the municipal corporation, he found its affairs in a very unsatisfactory state. Its funds had been exhausted by election expenses and law-suits, and the burgh was laid under no small pecuniary embarrassment; but by prudence and good management, Mr Horsburgh, by the aid of a few persons like-minded with himself, in a few years, not only relieved the burgh of debt, but placed it in a healthy and prosperous condition, making many improvements on the town, and adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. Having served in the magistracy and as a councillor for many years, Mr Horsburgh, owing to age and infirmity, retired from office in 1852, maintaining the same immutable principles of honour and integrity with which he had entered on his career, to its close. It is perhaps few of whom it can be said, as of Mr Horsburgh, that he was a member of council of his native town for the long period of thirty years. But it will not be as a magistrate or councillor that he will be best remembered. It was his personal and social qualities, which endeared him to his fellow townsmen, and it will be for these he will be longest spoken of. Endowed with good natural abilities, he had carefully cultivated these, and the public enjoyed the benefit of them. As a member of general society, Mr Horsburgh was welcomed wherever he went. There was a heartiness about him, and a vivacity, which were most attractive, while, with his unflinching good temper, and kindly disposition, he never willingly gave offence to any one, and was as unwilling to take it. His industry, his probity, and his uprightness of character, made him (by the blessing of God) a successful merchant in India, and a useful citizen at home; and his generosity, his candour and hospitality, made him the kindly friend. These are qualities which constitute the honest man—a man whose memory is not likely soon to be forgotten among his friends and contemporaries. In short, no better proof need be sought of the high estimation in which the subject of this memoir was held by his fellow townsmen, than the following facts:—Firstly, after having been chief-magistrate for a number of years, the inhabitants presented him with a piece of plate; and secondly, in the year 1858, two years after his decease, a public subscription was opened, headed by the corporation, for obtaining his portrait, (from a miniature in the possession of his family), which was placed in the Town Hall, in testimony of the marked esteem with which he was regarded by all classes, while in life, and in commemoration of his eminent public services as chief-magistrate of his native town. This worthy man was a Liberal in politics, and in his religious persuasion, a strict adherent of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and died at Pittenweem in 1856, in the 81st year of his age.

HORSBRUGH, THOMAS, Sheriff-Clerk of Fife.—This gentleman was born in the year 1760. For about sixty years Mr Horsbrugh held the office above-mentioned in this county—an office which seemed almost to have become hereditary, seeing it had gone through three generations, having been held by Mr Horsbrugh's father and grandfather. During the long period which we have named, Mr Horsbrugh also filled many other important offices in the county. His superior abilities and great knowledge of business admirably qualified him to fill such situations. The deserved respect which was paid to him by all classes during his long life must still remain in the recollection of his surviving friends. Mr Horsbrugh died in May 1847, in his 87th year.

HORSBRUGH, Major JAMES, of Mayfield, second son of Mr Horsbrugh, Sheriff Clerk of Fife, by his marriage with Marjory Wemyss, daughter of Mr Wemyss of Wemysshall, and grandson of Mr Horsbrugh of Horsbrugh, in Peeblesshire, was born about the year 1730. When a young man, he was agent in the North to the Honourable Thomas Leslie, Barrack Master General for Scotland, and afterwards, in 1755, got an ensigncy in the 39th Regiment, which he joined in India. There he saw some service, under Colonel Adlercron, on the Coromandel coast; and it has always been believed that he was present with a detachment of the regiment at the battle of Plassey. On his way home with the survivors of the regiment, in 1758, he was wrecked on the west coast of Ireland, and lost everything he had possessed, including a journal which he had kept when abroad, and which must have been valuable, as it was his custom to enter all special occurrences. The crew and passengers had recourse to a raft; and a tame tiger, that leaped on it when they were pushing off, and which they afterwards chained to the door of the barn in which they had taken shelter when ashore, was the means of saving them from being attacked by wreckers, who, in the circumstances, were afraid to come near them. The subject of this notice was made adjutant, and was afterwards promoted to a company, while the regiment was in Ireland. In the year 1769 it was ordered to Gibraltar, and he was not long there when, through the interest of the Honourable General Cornwallis, the Governor, he got the post of Town-Major. At the commencement of the siege in 1779, General Elliot, the then Governor, made a change in his staff, and Captain Horsbrugh was appointed Adjutant-General, which appointment he held during the siege. He kept a journal of all that happened in that eventful period; the journal, along with the Adjutant-General's order books, being now in the possession of his grandson, Mr Horsbrugh of Lochmalony. Major Horsbrugh was held in great esteem by General Elliot, who did everything he could to promote his advancement. Thus, in a letter

to General Conway, Commander-in-Chief, he says,—“The Adjutant-General of the Forces here will have the honour to deliver this letter at the same time with the review returns. He is so perfectly intelligent, that he will be able to answer to any particulars you please to require. He is a *very good soldier*, and well deserves any honour you shall please to bestow on him. He has no riches but his integrity.” Again he says,—“The Adjutant-General, in his line, has been equally active and disinterested,—these officers,” (the Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General) “with a very few more, will be the only ones I shall personally interest myself for.” In another letter to the Secretary for War he says,—“My solicitude is the greater on your account,” (on account of his staff) “as it would seem that hitherto I am the only person who has reaped the benefit of any pecuniary advantage from the King's most gracious favour.” Notwithstanding all these recommendations, and in striking contrast with the more just awards of the present day, there was neither promotion nor other acknowledgment of the Major's services, if we may except about £60 which was his share of prize-money, for his brevet-majority was given for length of service before the siege was raised. In a letter to his wife, dated September 1777, there are the following interesting notices of the General just referred to:—“General Elliot continues to behave to me with great politeness, and I have the happiness to think no part of my behaviour has hitherto displeased him. He is a man of real worth and strict honour, steady and sincere in his friendship when he professes it, which he never does on a short acquaintance. In duty, he expects a punctual and immediate compliance, and constant attention to it. He is every morning on horseback by break of day, never misses the parade, and from that time I generally ride with him till breakfast.” . . . “He is the most abstemious man I ever met with; never tastes meat, nor even soup that meat has been boiled in; and what is more particular, never drinks anything except his tea in the morning. The economy of his house is admirably regulated.” Major Horsbrugh married, in 1762, Margaret, daughter of Mr Bell of Rutchester, in Berwickshire. A brother of that lady, Captain Charles Bell, 57th Regiment, of Bellfield and Pitbladdo, both near Cupar, was for some time previous to 1789, Inspector-General of Military Roads in Scotland; and it may be stated that Mr Horsbrugh of Lochmalony has in his possession, besides the fore-mentioned interesting and important records concerning the siege of Gibraltar, an extensive correspondence respecting those roads, with all the vouchers of expenses and reports on bridges, &c. The Major, with the rank only of brevet-major, having retired from the service in 1788, purchased the small property of Mayfield, and resided in Cupar till his death, in

the latter part of 1804. By his marriage he had a son, the subject of the following notice, and two daughters, the elder of whom was married to Mr Stark of Teasses. The Major's sister married Lieutenant Knox of the Marines, and was mother of the Mr and Miss Knox, who bequeathed the funds for the building and endowment of the Knox Institution at Cupar.

HORSBRUGH, Major **BOYD**, of Lochmalony, only son of Major James Horsbrugh of Mayfield, was born at Gibraltar in the year 1770, and named after Sir E. Boyd, lieutenant-governor of that fort. At the age of 16 he was appointed ensign in the same regiment with his father (the 39th), stationed then in England, and shortly afterwards in Ireland. The regiment embarked at Cork in 1793, in order to take part in an attack, under Sir Charles Grey, on the French West India Islands, and he was present with it at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Subsequently he was taken prisoner on the surrender of the forces, after a gallant resistance, at Berville camp. Having assisted a loyal French family of distinction to escape from the island,—a family that was marked for destruction, both on account of the attachment they had cherished towards the royal family of France, and the assistance they had rendered to the British, he was, by the express orders of Victor Hugues, the French Commander, treated in a shameful and cruel manner. He was loaded with chains, confined in the common dungeon along with negroes, and chained to one of them. Afterwards he was sent on board a prison-ship, and fastened to a bar of iron between two fires where the victuals were cooked. In this situation, exposed at the same time to the sun and rain, he remained seven days and nights, when he was seized with the fever of the climate, and was only relieved from his perilous position on the surgeon's representation that death would result from the treatment to which he was subjected. He was, however, kept a close prisoner for twenty-six months; the first part of the time in chains, his food consisting of three biscuits and a quart of water daily, with, occasionally, some stinking fish. Upon his release, by exchange of prisoners, he came home on leave, and afterwards served again in the West Indies, in Malta, and other places. Having succeeded his uncle in the property of Pitbladdo, and sold out in 1807, with the rank of major, he married Jean Hay, only child and heiress of Major Thomas Scott of Lochmalony, an officer who had been in the Bengal service, and who was also a half-pay lieutenant in the 42d Highlanders; with which regiment he was present at the capture of Havanna and Martinique, in 1762. The courage, endurance, and humanity which Major Horsbrugh displayed in his service abroad, were characteristic of the man, and might be illustrated by various incidents. One of these cannot be

omitted; it has lately been referred to by Sir David Brewster in a paper on "The Life-Boat and its Work," and it is fitted to give a stimulus to similar efforts. At a time, 1803, when there was more risk than there now is in such adventures, and on an occasion when the fishermen of St Andrews were refusing to enter the life-boat, three gentlemen, of whom Major Horsbrugh was one, volunteered their services, and thus led to a daring attempt, which proved successful, to save a crew of twelve men. The freedom of the city of St Andrews was conferred on the Major for his services; or, to quote from his burgess ticket, for "his undaunted and spirited exertions (along with others) in bringing the crew of the *Meanelwell* of Scarborough on shore, on the 10th day of January last, in the life-boat, during a prodigious storm." He died at Lochmalony in the end of 1837, leaving a large family, and was succeeded by his son James, formerly a lieutenant in the 10th Regiment. The Major was a Conservative in politics, or rather what was called a Tory in those days, but he never took any active part in public affairs,—a small home farm, which he kept in his own hands, and in the management of which he adopted all the improvements of the day, occupying no small share of his attention. He was truly, yet unostentatiously, a religious man, and was accustomed to speak of the trials through which he had passed, not for the purpose of referring to the bravery and success with which he had encountered them, but in a spirit of gratitude for the blessings bestowed on him, and for having been delivered from many hardships and perils. He inherited that high-toned integrity for which, among other qualities, his father had been so much esteemed by General Elliot, and he is still remembered in the district in which he spent the latter period of his life as an honourable, a quiet, courteous, and benevolent county gentleman.

HUNTER, **JOHN**, LL.D., an eminent classical scholar, the son of a respectable farmer in the upper district of Nithsdale, was born in 1747. While yet a boy he was left an orphan in straitened circumstances, but received a sound elementary education, and studied at the University of Edinburgh, supporting himself by teaching, like many others similarly situated, who afterwards attained to a high rank in literature. His scholarship attracted the notice of Lord Monboddo, who for some time employed him as his clerk. In 1775 he was elected, by competition, Professor of Humanity in St Andrews, and he continued to teach that class till the close of the session 1826-27, a period of more than half a century, when he was appointed Principal of the United College of St Salvador and St Leonard. In 1797 he published a correct and valuable edition of Horace, extended into two volumes in 1813. In 1799 he brought out an edition of the works of Virgil, with notes. He also published an annotated edition of Livy, and

composed an invaluable disquisition on the verb, printed as an appendix to Ruddiman's Rudiments. An extremely beautiful and subtle grammatical essay, written by him, "On the Nature, Import, and Effect of certain Conjunctions," is inserted in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, 1788. The article "Grammar," in the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, contains a digest of his most valuable speculations regarding the nature of the relative pronoun, the tenses of the verb, &c., chiefly collected from his own verbal communications, by the late learned sub-editor of that extensive and useful work.

HUNTER, HENRY, D.D., a distinguished divine, was born, of poor parents, at Culross, in 1741. After studying theology at the University of Edinburgh, he became tutor to Mr Alexander Boswell, afterwards a Judge of the Court of Session, under the name of Lord Balmuto; and, subsequently, he was employed in the same capacity in the family of the Earl of Dundonald. In 1764 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and two years afterwards was ordained one of the ministers of South Leith. In 1769 he visited London, when his sermons attracted so much attention that he received a call from the Scots Congregation in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, which he declined; but, in 1771, he accepted an invitation from the congregation at London Wall, and about the same time received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of D.D. He first published several single sermons, preached on different occasions, which, with some miscellaneous pieces, appeared in a collected form in two volumes after his death. In 1783 he published the first volume of his "Sacred Biography, or the History of the Patriarchs, and Jesus Christ," which was completed in seven volumes, and has gone through several editions. Having entered upon a translation of Lavater's writings on "Physiognomy," he visited that celebrated philosopher in Switzerland, and in 1789, he published the first number of the work, which ultimately extended to nine volumes 4to, embellished with above eight hundred engravings, the cost price of each copy being thirty pounds! Among his other translations were Euler's "Letters to a German Princess," since reprinted, with notes, by Sir David Brewster; St Perre's "Studies of Nature," five volumes 8vo; Saurin's Sermons, and Souini's Travels to Egypt. Whilst engaged on these works, he also published some volumes of Sermons, and his "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity." In 1793 he reprinted a Discourse, by Robert Fleming, first published in 1701, "On the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," supposed to contain some prophetic allusions to the events of the French Revolution. He had likewise begun the publication, in parts, of a popular "History of London," which his death prevented him from completing. Dr Hunter was for many years Secretary to the Corresponding Board of the Society for

Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands, and Chaplain to the Scots Corporation in London. He died, October 27, 1802, in the 62d year of his age, leaving a widow, with two sons and a daughter.

I.

IRVING, Rev. EDWARD, M.A., a celebrated preacher, was born in the burgh of Annan, August 15, 1792. His father was a respectable tanner in that town, and became owner of a considerable portion of burgage and landed property in the vicinity. After receiving a good elementary education in his native place, he was sent to prosecute his studies at the University of Edinburgh. His proficiency in the mathematics attracted the attention of Professor Leslie, who recommended him, when only in his seventeenth year, as mathematical teacher in an academy at Haddington. This situation he occupied only a year, when he obtained one more lucrative in a larger establishment at Kirkcaldy, where he also kept boarders, and gave private tuition. He remained nearly seven years at Kirkcaldy, during which time he completed his probationary terms, and became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. In 1819 he removed to Edinburgh, resolved to devote himself to preaching the Gospel, and on Dr Chalmers hearing him preach from the pulpit of St George's Church in that city, he was so favourably impressed with his abilities, that he subsequently appointed him his assistant in St John's Church, Glasgow. In 1822 Mr Irvine accepted an invitation from the managers of the small congregation of Scots Presbyterians, meeting at the Caledonian Asylum, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London; and shortly after obtaining this living, he married Isabella, daughter of the Rev. John Martin, one of the ministers of Kirkcaldy, to whom he had been previously engaged. The novelty of his style, and the force and eloquence of his discourses, soon rendered him the most popular preacher of his time, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulation attracted very large congregations. The principal orators and statesmen of the day crowded to hear him, he literally became "quite the rage" among the wealthy and fashionable of the metropolis, and his chapel doors were thronged with carriages, so that it was found necessary to grant admittance only by tickets. In 1823 Mr Irvine published an octavo volume of 600 pages, with the singular title of "For the Oracles of God, Four Orations—for Judgment to Come, an Argument in Nine Parts." Such was the demand for this publication, that, though it underwent the most severe and searching criticism, a third edition was called for in less than six months. In May 1824 he preached for the London Missionary Society one of their anniversary sermons, and early in the fol-