

January 1753. John, the tenth Earl, was born the 11th April 1769, and was enrolled among the Peers of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Bowes of Stratlam Castle, 18th July 1815. His Lordship married, on 2d July 1820, Miss Mary Milner, of Staindrop, County of Durham, and died the day after his nuptials. The English Peerage thereby expired, and the Scottish devolved upon his brother, Thomas Lyon-Bowes, eleventh Earl, who was born 3d May 1773, married, on the 1st January 1800, Mary-Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of George Carpenter, Esq. of Redbourn, Herts, by whom he had issue, George, Lord Glamis. He was born 6th May 1801, married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Grimstead, Esq., and died on the 27th of January 1834, leaving the present Peer.

LYON-BOWES, THOMAS GEORGE, twelfth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and Baron Glamis, was the son of Thomas George, Lord Glamis, and was born on the 28th September 1822. He succeeded his grandfather as 12th Earl on 27th August 1846. The family honours in the form of titles to which he succeeded were very numerous. He was not only Earl of Strathmore, but Earl of Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Baron Glamis, Tannadice, Seidlaw, and Strathdickie. In his younger days he was in the 1st Life Guards; but for a long period he chiefly devoted his time to the turf. He lost, it is said, enormous sums of money in this way, and so impoverished and burdened the family estates. Like the Earl of Glasgow, his horses seldom or ever won; but he always adhered to his expensive amusement. Strange stories are told of the extent of his difficulties, and the means adopted to meet them. But that he died in pecuniary difficulties is certain. It is known that he had enormous quantities of wood cut down and sold; the money received for which common rumour places at a fabulous amount. His difficulties were such that we believe the entail of the estates was broken by consent of the next heir, in order to admit of his lordship's liabilities being met. He resided comparatively little at the Castle of Glamis; but was, we understand, very well liked by the tenantry, in whom he took a considerable interest. At one time it appeared as if he were to become a pattern of a resident landlord. He made his first public appearance in Dundee, at a dinner of the Angus Agricultural Association, at which were also the Earl of Airlie and the Earl of Kintore. Somewhat later he organised an agricultural exhibition for his own tenantry, in his own park, giving the prizes himself, and taking a great interest in all agricultural improvements. Hints were thrown out that the show was to be an annual one; but his pecuniary difficulties, it is supposed, prevented the execution of the idea. He married in 1850 the Hon. Charlotte Maria Barrington, eldest daughter of Lord Barrington; but that lady died in 1854 without leaving issue, and Lord Strathmore died at his seat, Gla-

mis Castle, on the morning of Thursday the 14th of September 1865, in the 43rd year of his age. The family estates and honours now therefore devolve upon his only brother, the Hon. Claude Bowes-Lyon. The new Earl is married, and has a family of five sons, his Countess being Frances Dora, daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq. of Blendon. Both Earl and Countess are already well known on the estates, where they have often visited, and ministered to the wants of those who were in distress.

## M

MACANSH, ALEXANDER, was born at Dunfermline in 1803. At the age of eleven apprenticed to a flaxdresser, he followed his occupation during a period of thirty-eight years, of which the greater portion was spent in Harribrac factory in his native town. During the intervals of his occupation, which demanded his attention about fourteen hours daily, he contrived to become familiar with British and Continental authors, and with the more esteemed Latin classics. He likewise formed an intimate acquaintance with mathematical science. Of decided poetical tastes, he contributed verses to *Tait's Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*, and the *Scotsman* newspaper. In 1850 he published by subscription, his volume of poems entitled "The Social Curse and other Poems," which has secured him a local reputation. Continuing to reside in Dunfermline, he has for several years possessed a literary connection with some of the provincial newspapers, and has delivered lectures on science to the district institutions.

MACDUFF, LORD FIFE, THE FAMILY OP.—This noble family derives from Fyfe Macduff, a chieftain of great power and wealth, who lived about the year 834, and who afforded to Kenneth II., King of Scotland, strong aid against his enemies the Picts. In reward of these services, Macduff received from the monarch a grant of all the lands then called Othdinia, which he himself had conquered from the Picts, and which extended from Fifeness to Clackmannan, from east to west, and from the river Forth on the south, to the rivers Tay and Erne on the north. Of that tract of land, which he called Fife, Macduff was appointed hereditary Thane. The eighth in descent from him was that Macduff with whom the genius of Shakespeare has made the world familiar. This powerful thane having contributed to the destruction of the usurper, Macbeth, and to the restoration of Malcolm Canmohr, the latter king confirmed to him his county of Fife, of which he created him Earl in 1061. The thirteenth Earl, Duncan, dying in 1353, without male issue, the earldom became extinct. His descendant, however, David Duff, received, in 1401, from Robert III., a grant of considerable lands, and of the barony of Muldavit, which

continued to be one of the chief titles of the family, until alienated in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. William Duff, Esq., the descendant of David Duff, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, by the Queen Regent Caroline, as Baron Braco, of Kilbride, 28th July 1735, and advanced to a Viscounty and Earldom, 26th April 1759, by the titles of Viscount Macdoff and Earl of Fife. His Lordship married, first, Jane Ogilvie, daughter of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and Chancellor of Ireland, but by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir James Grant, Bart., of Grant, and by her had several children. His Lordship died 30th September 1763, and was succeeded by his second and eldest surviving son, James, second Earl, who was created a Peer of Great Britain, 19th February 1790, as Baron Fife. His Lordship married Lady Dorothea Sinclair, only child of Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness; but dying without male issue, in 1809, that barony expired, while the other honours devolved upon his brother, Alexander, third Earl, born in 1731, who married, 17th April 1811, Mary, daughter of George Skene, Esq. of Skene, and had issue, James, the present Earl, K.T., G.C.H., Viscount Macduff and Baron Braco, of Kilbride, county Cavan, in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Fife, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Banff, Knight of the Spanish order of St Ferdinand; born 6th October 1776, succeeded to the Irish honours upon the decease of his father, 17th April 1811, and obtained the Barony of the Empire by patent of creation, dated 27th April 1827. His Lordship married, 9th September 1799, Mary-Caroline, second daughter of John Manners, Esq., and Louisa, Countess of Dysart, by whom (who died 20th December 1805) he had no issue. The Earl distinguished himself during the Peninsular War, having volunteered his services, and obtained the rank of Major-General in the Spanish Patriotic Army; he was wounded at the battle of Talavera, and again at the storming of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz.

MACKAY, JOHN, an eminent botanist, was born at Kirkcaldy, December 25, 1772. He early discovered a strong predilection for botanical pursuits, and even at the age of fourteen, he had formed a very considerable collection of the rarer kinds of garden and hothouse plants. In the beginning of 1791 he was placed in Dickson & Company's nurseries at Edinburgh; of which, in 1793, he received the principal charge. Every summer he made a botanical excursion to the Highlands; he likewise traversed the Western Isles, and in most of these journeys he was successful in adding some new species to the British Flora. To the elegant work entitled "English Botany," then in course of publication, under the care of Dr Smith and Mr Sowerby of London, he contributed various valuable articles and figures of indigenous plants, and in Feb-

ruary 1796, he was elected an associate of the Linnæan Society of London. In 1800, on the death of Mr Menzies, he succeeded him as Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, where he died April 14, 1802.

MACKIE, Dr JOHN, was born under the same roof as Charles I., in part of the ancient Abbey of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, in the year 1748, and was descended from a very ancient Highland family, who possessed the lands of Creigh, Spanzedell, and Robrossie, in Sutherland, so far back as the year 1427. But the highly-gifted subject of this brief memoir was not a person who stood in need of this sort of illustration, or, indeed, who was desirous of borrowing merit from the dead. The eldest of fifteen children (his father having been thrice married), he was early engaged in the busy scenes of life; and his visits to his native city were consequently "few and far between;" yet his name will ever be revered by his townsmen, as doing honour to his birthplace, being always connected with acts of generosity and kindness to all who in any way needed assistance. He never forgot an old familiar face, and the Scottish accent was always a passport to his heart. Being intended at an early age for the medical profession, he was placed under the care of Dr John Stedman, and accompanied him to the University of Edinburgh in 1763. Here, by extraordinary diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, and an unusual aptitude for acquiring every sort of information, he soon became a favourite pupil in the classes of Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and Black; and we have the authority of his schoolfellow, the late Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood (himself one of the most universally respected men of his time), for saying, that, both at school and at college, young Mackie was the most remarkably popular youth he had ever known. During one of his vacations he made a voyage to Greenland, to see the only foreign country which was then accessible to him. This love of travel was, in later years, amply gratified. Dr Mackie first settled in practice in Huntingdon, and afterwards at Southampton, where he remained above twenty years, although tempted in the course of that period by strong solicitations to move both to Bath and to London. It has been well observed by Paley, that, if a metropolitan residence presents more attractions to a man of talent than a provincial town, he is often rewarded for resisting them, by the closer friendships which local circumstances throw in his way, by a greater degree of independence, and by the consciousness of being the means of improving the tone of the little circle around him. Of these advantages Dr Mackie was perfectly sensible; and he was confirmed in them by a conversation with Dr Baillie, about the year 1808. On casually complimenting that illustrious physician, during a medical consultation, on the pre-eminence to which he

had attained, Dr Baillie replied, in an impressive manner—"Dr Mackie, you are the object of my envy; you have a full practice in the country; you are actively employed without being harrassed; you enjoy pure air, the society of friends, and intervals of leisure which I can scarcely ever command; and you talk of retiring from business in a few years, whilst I feel that I shall die in harness." On a calm retrospection of his life, Dr Mackie was indeed accustomed to consider this as the happiest period of it; for, besides the satisfaction of having extended the sphere of his practice over an immense surface, being often called into the neighbouring counties of Wilts, Dorset, Sussex, and Surrey, and even beyond Hendley-upon-Thames, he had the pleasure of knowing that none of his numerous competitors ever spoke of him with any other feelings than that of cordial esteem. Few men, in the course of a long professional career, have encountered less personal enmity, or conciliated more valuable and lasting friendships. To him we may apply the words of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, speaking of Warren—"Nemo eo semel usus est medico, quin socium voluerit, et amicum." In that quality which ought to be the highest ornament of a British physician—disinterestedness—he was pre-eminent. His attention being devoted to the higher objects of his profession, he could not stoop to petty gains; and he had so much of that liberality which belongs to a truly philosophic mind, that he is believed to have refused half as many fees as he received. Few practitioners had a better knowledge of the treatment of consumption. Patients in that disease were sent to him from the metropolis, and from the northern counties; and he was in frequent correspondence and consultation with the first names of the profession. Sir Lucas Pepys, Sir Richard and John Jebb, William and John Hunter, Lettson, Fothergill, Pitcairn, Saunders, Denman, Reynolds, Pemberton, Farquhar, Fraser, Baillie, Halford, Knighton, Bain (of London), Andrew Duncan, sen. (of Edinburgh), Pereival, the younger (of Dublin), Wall (of Oxford), Pennington (of Cambridge), Falconer (of Bath), Raitt (of Huntingdon), Moncrieffe (of Bristol), Carrick (of Clifton), Fowler (of Salisbury), Robertson Barclay (of Cavill), and John Storer (of Nottingham). To all of these he was more or less personally known; but with the two latter estimable men he maintained an uninterrupted friendship and epistolary intercourse for more than half a century. Whilst in full business, Dr Mackie contrived to read a great deal, and, as it were, to make time to peruse the most remarkable publications of the day, but this was not done without detriment to his eyes, by reading constantly with open curtains at earliest dawn, and, afterwards, in the daytime, during his rapid journeys in his carriage. We may here mention that his favourite English

author was Young, and his favourite Latin classic, Horace. An edition of each of these writers was always found in the pockets of his post-chaise. We have sometimes seen there an old volume of Guy Patin, and some of the witty productions of Dr Gregory. Though educated under his maternal uncle, Andrew Donaldson, whose religious opinions were peculiar, and though belonging to a profession which has been too frequently accused of a leaning towards scepticism, it is gratifying to know that Dr Mackie always acknowledged his belief in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and that he was firmly attached to the Church of England. He may be said to have been passionately fond of pulpit eloquence—an attentive listener to, and more than once in his life a composer of, sermons. Even when fully occupied, he was a regular attendant on the ministry of his learned Rector, Dr Richard Maut (father of the Bishop of Down and Connor), constantly and cordially co-operating with him in his benevolent exertions for the good of his extensive parish of All Saints. With party politics he never interfered; and, though a supporter of Mr Pitt's measures, during the period of the French Revolution, he always abstained from voting in the memorable election contests at Southampton. In the year 1814, at the conclusion of the general peace, Dr Mackie resolved to obey the judicious precept of Horace, "solve senescensuram," and prepared to quit a profession to which he had devoted forty of the best years of his life, with singular assiduity and success. He left Southampton, not without some painful struggles, on the 27th of September, and many will still remember the affecting parting with his friends on that day. In walking from his own residence above the Bar to the Quay, opposite the Custom House, where he embarked for Havre, on board the *Chesterfield*, Captain Wood, he was detained more than three hours receiving, as he went along, the affectionate farewells of his patients, and of many inhabitants and visitors, to whom he was before unknown. This scene of melancholy gratification was relieved only by a *bon mot* of Dr Jekyll, then residing at Paultons:—"Oh! Doctor, you are only going to pay a visit to the Cyclades (sick ladies); we shall soon have you back amongst us." This remark was not only humorous, but in some degree prophetic, for Dr Mackie had no sooner arrived in Paris than Mrs Fitzherbert requested his advice; and a few days after he reached Marseilles, Lord Winchelsea called on him to desire his attendance on his sister, Mrs Fielding. With both these requests he cheerfully complied, observing to the last-mentioned nobleman, that when he quitted England he meant to leave behind him the practice of physic, but that his leisure and experience should always be at the service of his countrymen. Some years afterwards, when on the verge of seventy, heedless of fatigue or

inconvenience, he made two long and arduous journeys in Italy; the one over the Apennines, by night, from Florence to Bologna, to visit Lord Kitchingbroke, the great grandson of his first and earliest patron, the "Admiralty Lord Sanwich," as he was called; the other from Rome to Naples, through a country at that moment infested with robbers, expressly to attend Lady Glenberrie, who was dangerously ill. But if Dr Mackie, when abroad, had abundant exercise amongst his countrymen for his professional talents, they were by no means suffered to lie dormant amongst foreigners. At Rome (where he was called, by way of eminence, "il celebre medico Inglese"), he was consulted by the Queen of Spain, the Prince Poniatowski, and Louis Bonaparte; at Geneva, by the celebrated jurist, Etienne Dumont, and by Mons. de Rocca, the second husband of Madame de Stael. Let it not be supposed, because we have necessarily introduced into this memoir the names of a few great and opulent individuals, that Dr Mackie confined his attention solely to them; for it may be safely stated, that no English physician on the Continent held his talents and knowledge more universally at the command of his poorer fellow-countrymen. Comparatively speaking, there are but few indigent travellers residing in, or passing through, the great cities of Europe. Some, however, especially in the seaports, are to be met with; and these, whenever they applied to Dr Mackie, were sure to find relief from his purse, if they did not derive benefit from his prescriptions. From many of the French emigrants, to whom, during the years 1793, 1794 and 1795, he had been kind at Southampton, attending their sick-beds gratuitously, sending them provisions from his kitchen, and emptying his wardrobe to supply their immediate wants, he received the most gratifying civilities during his travels in France. It has been too much the custom in England to denounce this class of men as heartless and ungrateful, forgetting, or unwilling to acknowledge, that series of kindnesses which preserved them from starvation and massacre. A writer of travels has gone so far as to state that a glass of eau sacrée was the extent of their practical hospitality to their English friends. This coloring Dr Mackie was enabled to declare to be false, from his own experience; and he has been heard to say, that gratitude, hospitality, and complaisance were never more beautifully combined than in the entertainments given to him by M. de Moulins, at Bordeaux; M. Scevole Cazotte, and M. Auguste de la Tour, at Versailles; M. de Maréchal de Viomenil, at Paris; M. le Marquis d'Albertas, at Marseilles; and M. de Montblanc (well known in the University of Oxford as an able teacher of the French and Italian languages during the Revolution), afterwards Archbishop of Tours. It is to be lamented that the subject of our memoir had so little of the prevalent passion for authorship, and

that he never was a candidate for literary fame. During the course of his practice, he considered it, indeed, to be his duty to publish several remarkable medical cases. One of these, on Titanus, has been transferred to the pages of the Encyclopædia; and was lately quoted from the Chair of the Professor of Medicine at the London University. But he could not be prevailed on to give to the world a series of letters on Education, written to his son during the first year of his residence at Oxford; nor some observations on Regimen, addressed to a foreign physician, the latter subject being one to which he was well known to have paid particular attention. There is another subject on which, on his retirement from the world, he was recommended by the late Mr Townsend to employ his pen, namely, the Biography of his contemporaries. For a work of this sort he was admirably qualified, having a memory stored with anecdote, and having been personally known to so many distinguished men. On his return from the Continent, Dr Mackie was applied to by Sir Walter Farquhar to take charge of several invalids, who were about to repair thither for the sake of health; but a feeling consciousness of diminished powers, which none but himself perceived, and which is peculiar to men of a strong character, induced him to decline some flattering and profitable offers. He had fixed on Bath, that delightful cradle of old age, as a residence for several winters; but a severe domestic calamity (the premature death of his son-in-law in 1827), which he felt with all the keen sensibility of youth, brought him to Chichester, where he breathed his last on the 29th of January 1831, after a residence of three years. He was nearly eighty when he came to settle in that place. Age had already dimmed, though not obscured, the brightness of his faculties, and weakened his power, but not inclination, to do good. Although he could not, as formerly, attract by the force of his eloquence, or inspire gratitude by his skill and tenderness in alleviating disease; yet the charm of natural politeness and cheerful piety operated equally on young and old, high and low, who were brought within his sphere, and inspired those with warm attachment who knew him only in the vale of years. His family had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing him valued and beloved at a period when many are thought useless members of society, thus proving that neither youth, nor vigour, nor eloquence, nor science, nor even usefulness, is necessary to conciliate love. Benevolence, a total forgetfulness of self, and consideration for others, will invest age and infirmity with the powers of pleasing, and will ensure happiness to the possessor of such a disposition. Instead of the tardy and reluctant services of unwilling attendants, he engaged the devoted attention of all who approached him; and, if he often expressed great partiality for the inhabitants of Chichester, they returned his affection with every pos-

sible mark of kindness and regard. He retained his faculties till within a few hours of his decease. His abstemious habits and natural activity, joined to a fine constitution, had enabled him to enjoy a most extraordinary length of uninterrupted health; for, except a slight attack on his lungs, which he parried by drinking the goats' milk at Amubrie, in the Highlands, in 1790, he was never confined by sickness to bed forty-eight hours in his life. To his extreme temperance also may fairly be attributed, under Providence, much of the comfort and tranquility of his old age; his total freedom from pain or irritability; and the great blessing of preserving his judgment unclouded, and his memory unimpaired, to the close of life. His remains were interred, by his own express desire, in the most private manner, in the village churchyard of West Hampnett, near Chichester. The mourners were—his son, the Rev. John William Mackie; his nephew, the Rev. George Porcher, of Oakwood; and his friend, Dr Forbes, who had watched his gradual decline with unremitting kindness and assiduity. The funeral service was performed by the worthy Vicar, the Rev. Cecil Greene, who alluded to his loss in a very feeling manner, in a sermon preached on the subsequent Sunday. The Rev. Charles Hardy also preached a funeral sermon at the Sub-Deanery Church in Chichester, taking for his text, "Let me die the death of the righteous." This sermon was much admired for its simplicity and truth. Dr Mackie was married, in 1784, to Dorothea Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Des Champs (de Marsilly), rector of Pillesden, Dorset, and chaplain to the Queen of Prussia. This lady was allied to some of the most illustrious Protestant families in France. She was much admired for the brilliancy of her wit (which is hereditary in the Chamier family), as well as for her other accomplishments; and, having been educated chiefly amongst foreigners, became deeply versed in French literature. She may be said to have been the first to give to her fair countrywomen a picture of Madame de Sévigné in an English dress, by a spirited translation which she published in 1802. By this marriage, which proved in every respect a most happy one, as Mrs Mackie was not only an affectionate and exemplary wife and mother, but a congenial friend and companion, Dr Mackie left one son, now student of Christ Church, Oxford, and one daughter, widow of the late lamented John Mackie Leslie, Esq. Mrs Mackie died at Vevey in March 1819. In concluding this slight biographical sketch, we must be permitted one remark on Dr Mackie's very prepossessing personal appearance—on that distinguished air which made so striking an impression that he was never forgotten by those who had once seen him. He was tall, and well made; and his fine forehead and regular features were rendered extremely pleasing by the benevolence of his

smile. To the dignity of the *vieille Cour* he added all the ease of modern manners; and there was something of grace and urbanity in his address which reminded his visitors of Burns' happy expression,—

"In heaven itself I'd ask no more  
Than just a Highland welcome."

In his youth, owing to the elegance of his form, he was admitted into the "Society of Free and Accepted Masons" before the usual age, in order to take a prominent part in a splendid procession through the streets of Auld Reekie. Although dissimilar in features and complexion, he had so much of the air and figure of the late amiable Gerard Andrewes, Dean of Canterbury (who lives in the recollection of most of our readers), that he was often taken for him in the streets of London—particularly as he was in the habit of dressing in black, and of wearing a turned-up or shovel hat; and once, in the Dean's own church of St James's, Dr Mackie created no slight surprise by politely declining to assist at the communion table, when called upon by one of the persons in attendance on a sudden emergency. A fine portrait of Dr Mackie was painted in miniature by Engelheart in 1784; another, by Marchmont Moore, in 1830, engraved by Freeman in the same year; a drawing in water-colors, by Slater, in 1808; nor can we omit in this catalogue of excellent likenesses, a small whole-length sitting figure, in terra cotta, by Gahagan of Bath, which was considered by the critics of the day a masterpiece of classical design and execution.

MACKIE, ANDREW, was born at Sanchope, in the neighbourhood of Crail, in the year 1815; and received his education partly at the Burgh and Parochial School of Crail, and partly at the University of St Andrews. When his studies, which had been directed to the medical profession, were completed, he commenced practice in the year 1836 at Cupar; and although then a young man, and his experience, of course, but limited, his activity and unwearied exertions in the prosecution of his business soon brought him into very extensive practice, which continued greatly to increase. Not only in the town and parish of Cupar, but in several adjoining parishes also, his services were sought after, and were duly appreciated. One sphere of Dr Mackie's duties exposed him to more than an ordinary degree of danger, and there is no doubt that it was in the performance of his duties here—duties but ill requited—that he caught the disease which brought him to his grave. He was the medical officer of the Parochial Poor Board. In that capacity he had to visit many of the most wretched hovels in the place, and had to face disease, aggravated by all the evils that never fail to accompany filth and poverty. He shrunk not, however, from his task, nor did he fail when such scenes as we speak of came under his notice, to use his best endeavours, in addi-

tion to his professional aid, to ameliorate, as far as he could, the destitute condition of his patients. A very few days before he was taken ill, he pressed, with great earnestness, on the attention of the Parochial Board, the destitution of several of his patients. The kindness and attention of Dr Mackie to his patients was acknowledged by all who knew him. In ministering to the sick, his manner was kind and gentle to a degree that could scarcely be conceived of by those who met him merely in the ordinary intercourse of life. His death, which was regarded in Copar as a public loss, took place December 23, 1847, when he had only reached his thirty-second year.

MACKENZIE, DONALD, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Fife, was born in year 1818;—is nephew to the late Robert Jamieson, Advocate, an eminent Counsel in his day; and is grandson of John Jamieson, D. D., author of the Dictionary of the Scottish Language. He studied for the medical profession, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and also of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1839. He afterwards studied law in the office of Sir James Gibson Craig, and was called to the bar in 1842. Mr Mackenzie was an Advocate-Depute for several years. While he was so, and in the summer of 1857, he prepared the indictment at the instance of the Lord-Advocate, against Miss Madeline Smith, and assisted in conducting the trial. In 1861 he was appointed Sheriff of Fifeshire. Since that period, the onerous duties of his office have received from him great attention, and have invariably been performed in a manner most creditable to himself and satisfactory to the legal profession and the public. Mr Mackenzie's natural talents are of no common order, and as a scholar he is well read and accomplished. As a lawyer and a judge, he is sound and practical, and his judgments are much respected. He is greatly esteemed by the local bar, to the members of which he is ever kind and courteous; and, indeed, throughout the county he is held in high estimation, in the general business of which he takes an active share. Mr Mackenzie is honourable and upright; is in extensive practice at the bar, and an eloquent and elegant speaker. His warmth of heart, unselfish kindness, and many genial qualities, endear him in a peculiar manner to his intimate associates.

MACMARTIN, Mr., sometime teacher at Prinlaws, near Leslie, was born at Callauder about the year 1830. His father was a joiner in that picturesque village, a hard-working excellent man. He received the rudiments of his education in the parish school of Callander, then taught by an able teacher, the father of the Rev. Mr M'Pherson, Free Church minister at Larbert. His attendance at school was comparatively brief, but at the early age of twelve years he had formed the resolution to be a teacher. When not much older, he taught during the winter evenings in the

neighbourhood of his native village, and at that time discovered great aptitude for the teacher's work. From inability, we presume, to prosecute his studies at school, he was apprenticed to his father as a joiner, and after having been initiated into the mysteries of that art, he went to Glasgow and wrought for some time as journeyman in that city. He never lost sight of his ambition with reference to teaching, and in his spare hours he diligently strove to qualify himself for that important but badly-remunerated profession. Ultimately he gave up his joiner work, and was appointed master of the school at Prinlaws Works, near Leslie, Fifeshire, where he taught school for several years with great acceptance and success, and secured a wide circle of attached friends. In this situation, a most important one, he remained for some time, but being anxious to qualify himself still further for his profession, he renounced his situation, which was comparatively lucrative, and attended the F. C. Normal School at Edinburgh, and also classes at College. After having qualified himself by such training, he was appointed, we think, in the winter of 1852 to the Free Church School, Dunipace, a situation which he occupied up till the day of his early and lamented death in 1859. Under his management the school was rapidly acquiring considerable local importance. He was a skilful and earnest teacher; and although at the period of his appointment the attendance at the school was small, at the time of his death it had increased to such an extent as to rank among the first schools of the district. Mr M'Martin was a certificated teacher, having passed the Government examination in a manner highly creditable to himself. He was a genial-hearted young man, possessed of extensive information on extra-professional as well as professional subjects, and had considerable powers of wit and humour. For some time he acted as correspondent of the *Falkirk Herald* at Denny, and as such discharged his duty with ability and tact. His sudden death cast a gloom over the district in which he resided, where he has left many friends to mourn his loss. Mr M'Martin died suddenly on the road leading south from Denny, commonly known as the Glasgow Road. He had been complaining of something wrong about his breast for some time past, but had still been performing his onerous duties up to Saturday. He had visited several friends in the afternoon at Rosebank, and returned to his residence and partook of tea, after which he was induced to take a walk. He had got through Denny, and had proceeded along the above road about a quarter of a mile, when he dropped down and almost instantly expired. Fortunately, to prevent mystery, there was a party on the road on the look-out for a friend. One of this party, mistaking Mr M'Martin to be the friend, addressed him as such, to which Mr M'Martin paid no attention. He had not proceeded many yards when he fell.

It is supposed that death was caused by aneurism of the aorta, which the appearance of the body confirmed.

**MACNEILL, DUNCAN**, of Colonsay, the Right Hon. Lord President of the Court of Session, is connected with Fife as an alumnus of the University of St. Andrews. This eminent lawyer and judge, who is the son of the late John M'Neill, Esq. of Colonsay, Argyleshire, and brother of the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., and member of the Privy Council, was born at Colonsay about the year 1793. After the usual preliminary studies, he was sent to St Andrews University, where he greatly distinguished himself, obtaining high honours. Mr M'Neill then devoted his attention to the study of law at Edinburgh, and, entering the legal profession, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1816, where his talents and the independence of his character acquired for him universal esteem. His chief characteristics as a pleader were, dignity and energy, accuracy and acuteness, perfect self-possession and persuasive eloquence. In 1825 he was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire, and at subsequent periods successively filled the offices of Solicitor-General and Lord-Advocate of Scotland. While holding the latter office, he represented the county of Argyle in the House of Commons, and was the principal means in 1845 of carrying through the Act then passed for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor. In 1851 he was elevated to the Bench by the title of Lord Colonsay, and in the following year he succeeded the Right Hon. David Boyle as Lord President of the Court of Session. His Lordship has been highly esteemed by all parties, and his opinions are always received with the utmost respect. As an orator, he has few equals. As a judge, he is eminently distinguished, and of whom Scotland may well be proud. He has never been excelled in the qualities befitting that high position, whether as regards judicial ability, or propriety of demeanour—in the power of sifting to the bottom every disputed problem—in the vigorous grasp of apprehension—in the thorough knowledge of law—or in the clear and lucid exposition of the grounds on which his judgments proceed. One fact we cannot help stating, as from it some opinion may be formed of the man. From the period of his appointment to the Chair in May 1852, the Lord President has never, up to the present time, been absent at any meeting of Court, ordinary or extraordinary, except upon one single day, and that day he was presiding in the High Court of Judiciary during an unusually protracted trial. We may add that he has never, by his absence from Court at the hour of its meeting, accidental or otherwise, caused the delay of a single minute of its proceedings.

**MACNEILL, SIR JOHN, G.C.B.**, Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, a diplomatist, was born in 1795. He was educated in St Andrews University, and on that ac-

count this short notice of him is here recorded. He subsequently joined the Bombay army. In 1821 he was sent to Persia as assistant to the Charge d'Affaires; in 1831 he became Assistant Secretary; in 1834 was British Minister, and remained in that position till 1844. For his services in Persia he was created G.C.B. in 1839. Sir John availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of observing the peculiarities of Oriental customs and government. He was chosen as President of the Scottish Poor-Law Board on his return to his native country. He was also engaged in the enquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, for which service he was specially fitted on account of his previous acquaintance with the resources of the neighbouring countries. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council in 1857 as a recognition of the services he had rendered to the nation.

**MACONOCHIE** of Meadowbank and Piltiver, **THE FAMILY OF.**—The family of Campbell *alias* Maconochie of Inverawe, in Argyleshire, now of Meadowbank, descends from Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, the ancestor of the ducal House of Argyll, by his second wife, a daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel. The eldest son of that marriage was Duncan Campbell, who got a grant of the estate of Inverawe and Cruachan from David II., A.D. 1330. His eldest son was named Dongall, after his mother's family, and Dougall's eldest son Duncan, who, according to the Celtic custom, was patronymically M'Dowill Ve Conachie; he named his son also Duncan, who was thus M'Conochie Ve Conachie, the son and grandson of Conochie or Duncan, and henceforth the patronymic appellation Maconochie came to be adopted by each succeeding chieftain of the family of Campbell of Inverawe, while the cadets still bore the name of Campbell. From the Campbells of Inverawe sprang the Campbells of Shirwan, Kilmartin, and Cruachan. In 1660, Dougall Campbell, or, as he was called, the Maconochie of Inverawgh, joined in the rebellion of Argyll, in whose armament of the clan he held the rank of Major, and was tried with the Marquess in 1661, and attainted. He and his eldest son, Duncan, were soon afterwards executed at Carlisle. Duncan's eldest son, James Maconochie, who, at his father's death, was little more than nine years old, in 1680 succeeded in getting some compensation, together with the family residence in the city of Edinburgh, from his grand-uncle, Archibald, who, at the reversal of attainder, after his brother's death, got possession of the estate of Inverawe. With this money he purchased the property of Meadowbank, in Midlothian, which his descendant still possesses, and where, adopting the Lowland customs, all the family took the name of Maconochie. James married Mary Stewart, and was succeeded by his only son, Alexander Maconochie, of Meadowbank, who

married Isabella, daughter of Allan of Col-laitown, and was father of an only son, Alan Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank, the very eminent and scientific Judge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Wellwood, Esq. of Garveck, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir George Preston, Bart. of Valleyfield, and had issue Alexander, his heir (of whom a separate notice is given), and other children. Lord Meadowbank died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son Maconochie.

**MACONOCHIE-WELLWOOD, ALEXANDER**, an eminent Judge and Fife Proprietor, was born in March 1777, and died in Nov. 1861. In Mr Maconochie-Wellwood we lost one of the last survivors of a race of forensic notabilities now long gone by. Having joined the bar so far back as the year 1799, he was senior to Lord Brougham, who put on his gown in the following year. He was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Meadowbank in 1819, ere yet Cranston, Moncreiff, Cockburn, and Jeffrey had attained their full renown. After twenty-four years of service as a judge, he retired in 1843, and ever afterwards lived the life of a country gentleman, chiefly at Meadowbank, near Kirknewton; to which property he some years ago added, by succession, the valuable entailed estates of Garveck and Pilliver, in Fife. On the bench he evinced a large share of legal acumen, and arrived promptly at a decided opinion on the case before him. At the same time he unquestionably fell short of the very remarkable judicial power of his father, the first Lord Meadowbank. In another capacity—that of a patron of the fine arts—his Lordship long occupied perhaps the most conspicuous position in Edinburgh, directing, as he chiefly did, the councils of the Board of Manufactures in Edinburgh, whose schools of art and collections in art afforded the main sources of public education in that department. In these matters his Lordship took a warm interest, and contributed his influential aid towards forwarding those collections which are now attaining such satisfactory dimensions in this city. In the early struggles of the Scottish Academy for artistic independence (commemorated in the pages of "Scottish Art and National Encouragement"), his Lordship was regarded by the academicians as the leader of those gentlemen of rank and position who upheld the cause of lay patronage of art, and he thus became the object of rather unfriendly feelings on their part; but these contentions being now happily at an end, his Lordship will take his place among those who have played a leading part in the history of the fine arts in Scotland. This distinguished lawyer married, in 1805, Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord President Robert Blair, and had issue. He was for some time Sheriff of East Lothian, and sat in Parliament for the Anstruther District of Burghs before the passing of the Reform Act. He also filled the office of

Solicitor-General, and subsequently, before his elevation to the bench, became Lord-Advocate. He was succeeded by his son,

**MACONOCHIE-WELLWOOD, ALLAN-ALEXANDER**, Esq. of Meadowbank House, Midlothian, and Pilliver House, in the county of Fife, formerly Professor of Laws in the University of Glasgow; born in 1806; married, first, Ellen, daughter of T. Wiggins, Esq. of Harley Street, London; and, secondly, in 1859, Lady Margaret Penny Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the 9th Earl of Stair.

**MAITLAND**.—The noble Scotch family of this name boasts of several celebrated persons:—1st, Sir Richard Maitland, a poet, and keeper of the Privy Seal in the reign of Queen Mary, known as one of the extraordinary Lords of Session by the title of Lord Lethington, 1496-1586. 2nd, Sir William Maitland, his eldest son, Secretary to Queen Mary. 3rd, John Maitland, Lord of Thirlstane, second son of Sir Richard, Secretary to James the Sixth, and Chancellor of Scotland, known also as a writer of Scottish and Latin poetry; born about 1537, died 1595. 4th, John, grandson of the latter, Duke of Lauderdale, a partizan of Charles the Second, appointed Secretary of State and High Commissioner of Scotland after the Restoration, 1616-1682. 5th, James, Earl of Lauderdale, eldest son of James, the seventh Earl.

**MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS**, a distinguished naval officer, son of Rear-Admiral the Honourable Frederick Lewis Maitland, of Rankeillour, was born there on the 7th September 1779. His father was the sixth son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, and his mother was Margaret Dick, heiress of Rankeillour and Lindores, in Fife, in right of her mother, sister of James Macgill of Rankeillour, who claimed the title of Viscount of Oxford. He commenced his naval career at an early age, and in his sixteenth year was appointed Lieutenant of the *Andromeda*, 32 guns. He afterwards served in Lord Duncan's flag-ship, the *Venerable*, 74, till 1797, when he was appointed by Lord St Vincent First Lieutenant of the *Kingfisher*, sloop-of-war, in which he assisted at the capture of many privateers belonging to the enemy; one of which, *La-Betsey*, a sloop of 18 guns and 118 men, defended herself with considerable bravery; and upon prize money for the vessel being distributed, the *Kingfisher* crew subscribed £50 to purchase Lieutenant Maitland a sword. In December 1798 the *Kingfisher* was wrecked at the entrance of the Tagus, when proceeding to sea under the temporary command of Lieutenant Maitland, who, on his arrival at Gibraltar, was tried by a Court Martial, and honourably acquitted. He was immediately after appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Earl St Vincent, and July 7, 1799, was sent to reconnoitre the French and Spanish fleets, when, falling in with them the following morning, he was surrounded, and compelled to surrender. He was conveyed prisoner to the flag-ship of Admiral Gravina, who re-

ceived him with the utmost kindness, and a few days after permitted him to return to Gibraltar, without being exchanged. After being Commander of the Cameleon sloop, he was, December 10, 1800, appointed by Lord Keith to the *Waassenaar*, 64; but as that ship was lying at Malta unfit for service, he obtained permission to accompany the expedition against the French in Egypt, where his conduct in command of the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, and in the subsequent battles of March 13 and 21, 1801, obtained him the thanks of the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief. In October 1802 he was appointed to the *Loire* frigate, mounting 46 guns, two boats of which during the night of June 27, 1803, carried the French national brig *Venteux*, lying close under the batteries of the Isle of Bas. In the succeeding March he captured the Braave French ship privateer; and in August following, while cruising for the protection of the homeward-bound convoys, after a pursuit of 20 hours, and a running fight of 15 minutes, he made himself master of the *Blonde*, of 30 9-pounders and 240 men. On June 3, 1805, he entered Muros Bay, on the coast of Spain, and the fort having been gallantly carried by Mr Yeo, his First Lieutenant, he took possession of all the enemy's vessels lying in the road. On the 27th of the same month the Common Council of the City of London voted him their thanks for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, and about the same period he received an elegant sword from the Committee at Lloyd's. On October 18, the Corporation of Cork voted him the freedom of that city, in a silver box. He afterwards captured the French frigate *La Libre*, of 40 guns, and subsequently the *Princess of Peace*, Spanish privateer; and November 28, 1806, he was appointed to the *Emerald* frigate, on board of which he made several important captures of French, Spanish, and American vessels. After serving on the Halifax and West India stations, he was early in 1815 removed to the *Bellerophon*, 74, in which he was sent to watch the motions of two French frigates and two corvettes lying at Rochefort. While there, he effectually frustrated the plans of Napoleon for his escape by sea, after the battle of Waterloo; in consequence of which the fallen Emperor surrendered to him on the 15th of July. On their arrival at Plymouth, and previous to his removal to the *Northumberland*, his illustrious captive sent one of his attendants to Captain Maitland, proposing to present him with a gold box containing his portrait, set with diamonds, an offer which the latter declined; and some time after addressed a letter to the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, correcting several misstatements contained in that publication respecting his prisoner. In October 1818 he was appointed to the *Vengeur*, 74, on board of which, in December 1820, he conveyed the King of the Two Sicilies from Naples to

Leghorn, on his way to attend the Congress at Laybach. On his Majesty's landing, he personally invested Captain Maitland with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit, and presented him with a valuable gold box, containing his portrait set with diamonds. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He died on board his flag-ship, the *Wellesley*, at sea, in the vicinity of Bombay, December 30, 1839. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander, November 17, 1830.

MAITLAND, JAMES, born 18th April 1806, is second surviving son of the late Chas. Maitland, Esq. of Rankeillour, county of Fife, by Mary, eldest daughter of David Johnston, Esq. of Lathbrisk, in the same shire. He is brother of Commander Lewis Maitland, R.N.; nephew of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Fred. Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., who made him his heir; first cousin of the present Commander Wm. Heriot Maitland, R.N.; and cousin also of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, C.B., K.C.M.G., and Capt. Sir Thos. Maitland, R.N., K.C.B. His grandfather, Hon. Fred. Lewis Maitland, a Captain in the R.N., was son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, and had one brother, Richard, a Colonel in the army, and another, John, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the R.M. He commanded the *Elizabeth*, 74, in Keppel and Rodney's actions, and afterwards captured a French 64-gun ship. This officer entered the navy 22d Dec. 1818, as First Class Volunteer, on board the *Vengeur*, 74, Captain Fred. Lewis Maitland, and during the two following years was employed on the North Sea, South American, and Mediterranean Stations. He then, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 10th July 1826, served as Midshipman and Mate, again in South America, as also at Portsmouth, and in the West Indies, in the *Aurora*, 46, Captain Henry Prescott, Ganges, 84, Capt. Patrick Campbell, and *Allegator*, 28. He next cruized for some months on the station last mentioned, in the *Ferret*, 10, Capt. Henry Gosset, and was subsequently appointed, 18th Jan. 1828, to the *Tribune*, 42, Captains John Wilson and John Alex. Duntze, attached to the force in the Pacific, whence he returned home at the close of 1831; 17th October 1832, to the *Portsmouth Yacht*, as Flag-Lieutenant to his uncle, Sir F. L. Maitland, Admiral-Superintendent at that port, and 2d September 1834, in a similar capacity to the *Thalia*, 46, bearing the flag at the Cape of Good Hope of Rear-Admiral Patrick Campbell. He went on half-pay in the summer of 1835, and has not been since afloat. He acquired his present rank 9th May 1836. Commander Maitland (the senior of his rank on the list of 1836), married, first, in March 1836, Emma, daughter of Thomas Mague Willing, Esq., of Philadelphia, and (that lady dying in June 1838)

secondly, 20th August 1840, Francis Harriet, daughter of the late Richard Samuel Short, Esq. of Edlington Grove, Lincolnshire.

**MATTLAND, Wm. HERIOT**, born 3d July 1819, is second son of James Maitland, Esq. of Ramorny, by Margaret, daughter of William Dalgleish, Esq. of Scotsraig, and first cousin of Commander James Maitland, R.N. This officer entered the navy 16th October 1832, as First Class Volunteer on board the *Castor*, 36, Captain Lord John Hay, and in July 1836, after having been employed on the Home Station, and off the North Coast of Spain during the civil war, removed as midshipman to the *Vanguard*, 80, commanded in the Mediterranean by Captains the Hon. John Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie and Sir Thomas Fellowes. Joining next in June 1837, the *Wellesley*, 72, bearing the flag of his uncle Sir Fred. Lewis Maitland, he served as mate of that ship at the taking of *Currachee* in February 1839, and in her boats in a skirmish at *Bushehr*, in the Persian Gulf, in April of the same year. His appointments as lieutenant, a rank he attained on the sixth of the month last mentioned, appear to have been—10th July 1839, to the *Hyacinth*, 18, Captain William Warren—23d June 1840, again to the *Wellesley*, Captain Thomas Maitland—16th Oct. 1841, to the command of the *Algerine*, 10—and 26th Sept. 1842, to the *Blonde*, 42, Captain Thomas Bourchier. In the *Hyacinth* Mr Maitland was in action with the enemy's junks at *Chuenpee*; and when in the *Wellesley*, he assisted in demolishing the enemy's fortifications at the latter place—landed, during the attack on the *Bogue* forts, in command, with Mr W. H. Hall, of the *Nemesis*, of a party of seamen and marines, and took possession of *Little Tycocker*, spiking at the same time its guns, and destroying a neighbouring encampment, and united in the operations against *Canton*, *Amoy*, *Chusan*, *Shanghai*, and *Ningpo*. In the attack upon *Amoy* his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise much injured. During his command of the *Algerine*, we find him particularly mentioned for his conduct at the capture of *Chapoo*, where, after he had assisted in landing the troops, he accompanied them on their advance, and with his own hands slew two mandarins. He was also employed in the same vessel in surveying the *Yungtsé-Kiang*, and was present in the action with the *Uvosung* batteries, and at the pacification of *Nanking*. On his return to England in the *Blonde*, in March 1843, Mr Maitland found that his services had secured him a commander's commission dated 23d Dec. 1842. His last appointment was 31st Jan. 1846, to the command of the *Electra*, 14, fitting for the North American and West India Station, where he remained until his health obliged him to invalid in March 1847.

**MATTLAND, or CONNER DAME CATHERINE**, *Lindores House*, relict of the late Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B.

Lady Maitland was Irish by birth, her father having been an extensive landed proprietor in the county of Cork. She was born in the year 1785. She had survived the late Sir Frederick, her husband, for upwards of a quarter of a century. Through him, who died in the East Indies in 1839, where he was Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Navy on that station, Lady Maitland connected the present time with the stirring period of Waterloo. It was to Sir Frederick when in command of H.M.'s ship the *Bellerophon*, that the Great Napoleon surrendered himself at *Rochefort*. For this and other services Sir Frederick was ultimately promoted to be Admiral, and received the honour of K.C.B. from his own country, besides being distinguished by various orders from Continental Sovereigns. Lady Maitland spent her widowhood at *Lindores House*, which was built by her husband, though she occasionally wintered at an English watering-place. This elegant mansion is prettily situated on the side of *Lindores Loch*. When resident in the county, her Ladyship maintained the most friendly relations with her neighbours, and kept up a close intimacy with a large circle of her husband's wide-spread family connections. She dispensed a liberal hospitality, and her many charities and virtues will make her much missed, and long and fondly remembered in the district. Irish by birth, her father being a landed proprietor in the county of Cork, she yet became one of ourselves, confirming this by joining our National Church, of which she remained a warm and attached supporter. There being no issue of the marriage, *Lindores House* and grounds, with the estate of *Russell Mill*, descend to Capt. Jas. Maitland, R.N., nephew of the late Sir Frederick Maitland. Lady Maitland died at *Lindores House* on Monday the 6th of March 1865, in the eightieth year of her age, and twenty-sixth of her widowhood.

**MALCOLM, ALEXANDER**, of *Lahore*, was the son of Sir John Malcolm, and was admitted advocate on the 9th Feb. 1676. On the 3d November 1681, he was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the county of Fife by the Privy Council, until they should recall the Commission of the Sheriff-Principal, the Earl of Balcarres, who then refused to take the test. On the 16th Feb. 1687, he was admitted an Ordinary Lord of Session, in place of Sir Alexander Seaton of *Pitmiddden*, removed about fourteen months before for his opposition to Ministers. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the seat in the Court of Justiciary, vacant by the removal of Lord *Harcarse*, but was, through the influence of his patron, the Earl of Balcarres, appointed Chamberlain of Fife, in December 1687, and a Privy Councillor in July 1688, but was deprived of all these offices, at the outbreaking of which he was subjected to a short imprisonment.

**MALONE, ROBERT L.**, was a native of

Anstruther, where he was born in 1812. His father was captain in the navy, and afterwards was employed in the Coast Guard. He ultimately settled at Rothesay, in Bute. Receiving a common school education, Robert entered the navy in his fourteenth year. He served on board the gun-brig *Marshall*, which attended the fisheries department in the west; next in the Mediterranean Ocean, and latterly in South America. Compelled from impaired health to renounce the sea-faring life after a service of ten years, he returned to his family at Rothesay, but afterwards settled in the town of Greenock. In 1845 he became a clerk in the Long-room of the Customs at Greenock, an appointment which he retained till nigh the period of his death. A lover of poetry from his youth, he solaced the hours of sickness by the composition of verses. He published in 1845 a duo-decimo volume of poetry entitled "The Sailor's Dream, and other Poems;" a work which was well received. His death took place at Greenock on the 6th July 1850, in his thirty-eighth year. Of a modest and retiring disposition, Melone was unambitious of distinction as a poet. His style is bold and animated, and some of his pieces evince considerable power.

#### THE THISTLE OF SCOTLAND.

\* \* \* \* \*

Far lovelier flow'rs glow, the woodlands adorn-  
ing.

And breathing perfume o'er moorland and lea;  
But there breathes not a bud on the fleshness of  
morning.

Like the thistle—the thistle of Scotland for me.

\* \* \* \* \*

What scenes o' langsyne even thy name can  
awaken,

Thou badge of the fearless, the fair, and the  
free;

And the tenderest chords of the spirit are shaken,  
The thistle—the thistle of Scotland for me.

\* \* \* \* \*

MARSHAM, Dr ROBERT BULLOCK, Husband of Lady JANET CARMICHAEL, Anstruther, Oxford, THE FAMILY OF.—This gentleman is connected with Fife by marriage. This family derives its surname from the town of Marsham, in Norfolk, in which county it held a high station so far back as the beginning of the twelfth century. Passing on from that period to the beginning of the eighteenth century, we find that Sir Robert Marsham of Bushy Hall, county of Hertford, who represented Maidstone in several Parliaments, died on 25th July 1703, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Robert Marsham, M.P., who was elevated to the Peerage, 25th June 1716, by the title of Baron Romney of Romney, county of Kent, and constituted Governor of Dover Castle. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Knight, and

was succeeded, in 1724, by his elder surviving son, Robert, second Baron, F.R.L. and LL.D., born in 1712. This nobleman married, in 1742, Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Charles Pym, Esq., of the Island of St Christopher, by whom he had five daughters and three sons. The youngest son, David Marsham, D.D., Canon of Windsor, Prebendary of Rochester and Wells, born, 28th February 1759, married, 28th June 1784, Amelia-Frances, only daughter and heiress of Joseph Bullock, Esq. of Caversfield, Bucks, and by her had issue, Robert Bullock-Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford; born, 17th June 1786, married, March 27, 1828, Janet, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, daughter of the late General David Dewar, of Gilston House, Fifeshire, and has issue, Charles Jacob, born in 1829, Robert-Henry, born in 1833, Cloudesley-Dewar, born in 1835, with two daughters.

MARSHALL, JOHN, a Senator of the College of Justice, bearing the title of Lord Curriehill.—He is a native of Galloway, and was born about the end of the last century. He studied first at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards completed his academical and legal education at Edinburgh. He was called to the bar in 1818, and soon attained to eminence in his profession. He was esteemed a first class Chamber Counsel, particularly in matters of conveyancing, being one of the best feudal lawyers of his time. In 1852, on the elevation of the late Lord Anderson to the bench, he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, by the unanimous vote of the brethren; but he did not long retain the distinguished position, for in the same year he was appointed one of the Lords of Session, and having sometime previously purchased the beautiful estate of Curriehill, a few miles to the west of Edinburgh, once the property of Sir John Skene, Lord-Clerk-Registrar, in the sixteenth century, and author of the well-known treatise, "*De Verborum Significatione*," Mr Marshall took his place on the bench by the title of Lord Curriehill, and is now attached to the First Division of the Court. His connection with the county of Fife arises from his marriage with Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Andrew Bell, minister of Craik, and proprietor of the estate of Kilduncan, in that neighbourhood. Lord Curriehill is considered an acute and sound lawyer, and possesses a distinct and forcible, though not always a ready elocution. His admitted worth and probity, together with a high feeling of honour, give force and authority to his arguments, opinions, and decisions.

MARSHALL, ANDREW, an eminent physician, was born at Parkhill, in Fife, in 1742. He studied Divinity at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the view of becoming a minister; but in 1769 he began to attend lectures on medicine. At college he supported himself principally by reading Latin and Greek privately with

young men, and having become acquainted with Lord Balgonie, he accompanied his Lordship on a tour to the Continent. On his return to Edinburgh in 1774, he resumed his medical studies. In the spring of 1777 he went to London and attended the lectures of William and John Hunter. Through the interest of the Earl of Leven, father of Lord Balgonie, he was, in 1778, appointed Surgeon to the 83d Regiment, in which he continued till the conclusion of the war in 1783, when it was disbanded. Having taken his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and acquired a high reputation as a lecturer on anatomy. He died in April 1813. As an author, he is best known by his treatise on "The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain," published in 1815, with his life prefixed. He also wrote an "Essay on Composition," and a treatise on the "Preservation of the Health of Soldiers."

MARSHALL, The Rev. CHARLES, minister of the Free North Church, Dunfermline, author of "Homely Words and Songs for Working Men and Women," was in early life engaged in mercantile concerns. At the University of Glasgow he studied for two sessions, and in 1826 completed a philosophical curriculum at the University of Edinburgh. In the following year he was chosen to be Governor of John Watson's Institution, Edinburgh, where he remained for thirteen years. During that time the Directors of the Institution expressed their approbation of his services by large pecuniary donations, and by increasing his official emoluments. In addition to these expressions of liberality, they afforded him permission to attend the Divinity Hall. In 1840, on the completion of his Theological studies, he was licensed as a probationer of the Established Church. In 1841 he accepted a call to the North Extension Church, Dunfermline. At the disruption, in 1843, he adhered to the Free Church. To the moral and religious reformation of the industrial classes, as well as the improvement of their physical condition, Mr Marshall has long been earnestly devoted. In 1853 he published a small volume of prose and poetry addressed to industrial females, with the title "Lays and Lectures to Scotia's Daughters of Industry." This work rapidly passed through various editions. In 1856 he again appeared as the author of a similar publication, entitled "Homely Words and Songs for Working Men and Women," to which his former work has been added as a second part. For terse and homely counsels, and vigorous and manly sentiments, adapted to the peculiar feelings and condition of the Scottish peasantry, these *brochures* are remarkable.

MARTIN, DAVID, portrait painter, was born at Anstruther in the year 1736. He appears to have studied under Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet, who studied at Rome, settled in London, and was ap-

pointed portrait painter to King George the Third. Martin was assistant to Allan Ramsay for some years. He was much employed at Edinburgh as a portrait painter, and forms a connecting link between Ramsay and Sir Henry Raeburn. Three of his works (portraits) appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, of October 1863. He died at Edinburgh in 1798.

MATHIE, JAMES, residing in Dysart, was born at Boreland, in that parish, in the year 1795. His father held the responsible situation of overseer to the then Dysart Coal Company. In his younger years, James gave unmistakable evidence of superior abilities. Naturally of a lively disposition, he, at same time, was gifted with a most retentive memory. He also had a great amount of determination and perseverance, which enabled him to surmount whatever obstacles came in his way. After serving an apprenticeship to the shoemaking craft, he married and commenced business on his own account, making it his chief aim to give a first-class article at a reasonable price, which soon brought him a large share of public patronage; but, like too many of his class, he had often much difficulty in collecting his money, and in too many instances never got it at all. Mr Mathie's kind and obliging disposition gained for him many friends, and his acquaintance with literature speedily brought him into contact with men of taste and talent, not only in this locality, but in various quarters of the United Kingdom. It is worthy also of mention that on two different occasions Mr Mathie had correspondence with the Duke of Wellington, when Commander-in-Chief, asking for a trifle more pension for two old veterans, and in one case was successful; at another time, on some important matter, he corresponded with the late Sir Robert Peel. He had also the honour to correspond with several others filling situations under the crown, each and all of them complimenting him in the most courteous manner. Indeed, such was the extent of his correspondence generally that nearly every mail brought him letters and papers from friends and acquaintances in almost every colony under the British Crown. Mr Mathie, for the last forty years, had also regular correspondence with most of the shipowners' offices in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, he being the only person in this town or neighbourhood for drawing carpenters' and sailors' half-pay for their wives and families, during their absence at sea. Even in matters of law, Mr Mathie was often applied to for advice; for few men, if any, in humble circumstances, ever devoted so much of their time to the study of what "Ferguson" terms "law's dry musty arts," than did Mr Mathie. Did space permit, we could narrate many instances where Mr Mathie's advice led several iron-hearted creditors off their

course into the quagmire of disappointment, and completely frustrated their heartless design of rendering some poor unfortunate wight destitute of a home. Throughout his whole life, this singularly gifted individual's sole aim was, as the poet says—

“Longing to wipe each tear, to heal each groan.”

Mr Mathie died at Dysart on the 16th of August 1864, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and his remains were followed to the grave on the 20th of the same month by a very large company, many having come to pay the last duties from a considerable distance.

MATHIESON, ALEXANDER, of Sandyknowes, was born in the year 1771, and served his apprenticeship to a wright, in Newburgh. Smart, kind-hearted, and of a joyous disposition, he was a general favourite with the young men of his own age; and tall, handsome, and remarkable for manly beauty, as we have heard an old lady say—“his company was no less prized by his female acquaintances; while bold, aspiring, and impulsive, his spirit caught fire at the new doctrines of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and plunged him at once into the troubled ocean of politics.” At that time, only eight individuals in the town of Newburgh dared to assert that the representation of the country in Parliament was defective, and should be made right, and the youngest and most forward of these was Mr Mathieson. Fluent in speech, he was soon a village orator, and, too independent to allow discretion to bridle his tongue, he quickly found that he was marked as a dangerous youth, by the public authorities. Our young “blackneb,” however, cared for nothing of the sort. He had even the hardihood to visit Perth, and walk the High Street with yellow ties in his shoes, for which bravado he was apprehended and thrown into jail, but was speedily set at liberty again, by the representation of some friends well affected to Government, who happened fortunately to be there at the time of the occurrence. This adventure, instead of operating soothingly on him, had quite a different tendency; strengthening, instead of weakening his oratory, so that warrants were soon after issued against him and his party. Four were pounced on by the officers of the law from Cupar, before they were aware, but Mathieson having got a hint of what was going on, fled in the direction of the Shore, at Newburgh, and springing into a smack then leaving the Quay, was on his way to London, with a fair wind, ere his pursuers had time to reach his master's workshop. But although he had escaped, he now found himself deeply humbled and sad at heart. If Sandy Mathieson was the bravest lad in the parish, Nannie Richardson was the fairest lass, and he had been forced to leave her without an opportunity of saying farewell. However, the captain kindly consented to be the

go-between betwixt them; and on the vessel reaching her destination, the sighing lover was once more the flaming politician—quickly became a member of the London Corresponding Society, and was on terms of intimacy with Thomas Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others of the leading Reformers of the period. On the apprehension of these worthies for treason against the Government, our hero was constrained to flee, and escaped to the Island of Jersey, where he remained till the storm blew over, and then returned to the metropolis, when, readily obtaining an employer, he rose in due course to be foreman in the establishment. All along he kept up a regular correspondence, through the medium of the captain, with Nannie Richardson. His situation was a good one, and, accumulating cash, he made up his mind to return to Newburgh and marry. The wedding arrangements being mutually agreed on, he told his master his intention to leave, but before the fortnight expired his friend the captain had sailed without him. This was tantalising, but away he must get. A chance vessel was taking in a cargo for the same destination, and a passage was at his service. On the evening before quitting, and just on the men leaving the workshop, his master's niece entered, and laying a silk bag on a bench, timidly asked him if it were true he was quitting? “Yes, mem, to-morrow,” replied Mathieson. “And will you take me to Scotland with you? Here”—and she lifted the bag—“Here is £500; it is all my fortune at present; but all my nuncle has will be yours when he is served of it.” “O, mem,” replied Mathieson, “I cannot. My errand to Scotland is to get married.” The girl made no answer, but, bursting into tears, left the apartment. In a day or two after, a fair breeze was wafting him home, and soon he arrived in the Tay, at Newburgh; but, scarcely had he reached the harbour, when an acquaintance called out—“Ah, Mathieson, why have you been so long in coming? You've lost your lass. The captain and Nannie Richardson were married yesterday.” The truth was, the captain never delivered any of Mathieson's letters to Nannie save the first, and forged all the answers in return. All the reports she heard of Sandy were evil reports; but, hoping against hope, she steadily repelled the captain's suit till the last one withered all her happy expectations, and then, with a heavy heart, she consented to become his bride. When the truth flashed out, Nannie well nigh went distracted, and Mathieson in his madness swore he would marry the first woman he met—and he kept his word. In his recklessness, however, Providence was kind to him, for he got a good wife; but poor Sandy was no longer the same man. However, all his original boldness, impulsiveness, buoyant disposition, and fervent aspirations for freedom, remained unchanged. Beginning business

on his own account in the country, he stood alone—the only man in the parish—who dared to do battle for Reform. Years rolled on without bringing what he was ever proclaiming must come; but still he hoped, and never flagged in contending for what he thought the right. The eventful year of 1830 found him an old man, grey-haired but hale, with the flush of youthful days still on his cheeks, and a spirit as hearty and unsubmitive as ever. How the veteran rejoiced that day when the inhabitants of Newburgh, with music and banners, led him in triumph into their town, and cheered him as he thundered out fulminations against Conservatism, and narrated his reminiscences of 1794! During the reform period, Mathieson was the soul of all the popular movements of the place. His time and speeches were ever ready to forward the cause; and a joyous old man was he when he found his warfare of a lifetime completed—the Reform Bill having been passed—when, as he thought, the period had arrived when every one would sit under his vine and fig tree, none daring to make them afraid. However, all he anticipated for his country has not yet been got, nor ever will; but to the end he despaired not. He kept ever going with the tide, voting for a Liberal member for the county always in opposition to a Conservative, and hoping still that a time would come when radical principles would rule the country. But his labours and his longings are now over, and his bones rest in peace in the sweet little churchyard of Dunbog, among the dust of his forefathers. Peace to his ashes! Like others, he had his failings; but few that knew him will ever forget the warm, honest, open-hearted man, Alexander Mathieson of Sandy Knowes.

MATHERS, THOMAS, fisherman in St Monance, was born there in the year 1794. Receiving an education at the Parochial School, confined to the simplest branches, he chose a seafaring life, and connected himself with the merchant service. At Venice, he had a casual encounter with the celebrated Lord Byron—a circumstance which he was in the habit of narrating with enthusiasm. Leaving the merchant service, he married, and became a pilot and fisherman in his native village. His future life was a career of incessant toil and frequent penury, much alleviated, however, by the invocation of the muse. He contributed verses for a series of years to several of the public journals; and his compositions gained him a wide circle of admirers. He long cherished the ambition of publishing a volume of poems; and the desire at length was gratified through the subscriptions of his friends. In 1851 he printed a duodecimo volume entitled "Musings in Verse by Sea and Shore," which, however, had only been put into shape when the author was called to his rest. He died of a short illness, at St Monance, on the 25th September 1851, leaving a widow and

several young children. His poetry is chiefly remarkable for depth of feeling. A specimen of his verses is subjoined:—

#### THE DAYS THAT ARE AWA'.

December winds are sighin' sair,  
And sackcloth veils the skies;  
While dowie Nature draps a tear  
An' mourns departed joys.  
Now gane are a' her summer scenes,  
Her flowers and foliage braw;  
Nae wonder that she dowie manes  
The days that are awa'.

An' may not we, a' Nature's kin,  
Her wailin' sad encore?  
Our early joys, alas! are gane,  
Our happy days of yore!  
Is there a heart that doesna' feel  
Regret in but or ha',  
While doon the cheeks the saut tears steal  
For days that are awa'?

Ah! early friends, and early days,  
Can ne'er forgotten be;  
Our wand'rings on the bracken braes,  
Or o'er the flowery lea.  
To hear the lintie warble clear,  
The thrush at e'enin' fa';  
Offic'ous mem'ry claims a tear  
For days that are awa'.

How canty sped our early days,  
Wi' frien's and levers fair!  
O'er life's young sky Hope shed her rays  
Without a cloud o' care.  
Our early frien's are dead and gane  
Or fittit;—ane or twa  
Are a' that's left wi' me to mane  
The days that are awa'.

Ah! whaur is noo that kindly heart  
That dandled's on her knee,  
Sae ready ayé to tak our part  
When we would disagree;  
Wi' tenty e'e aye on her bairn,  
To lift us when we'd fa'?  
Ah! hard's the heart that doesna' yearn  
For days that are awa'.

An' he wha to our lispin' tales  
Lent aye a ready ear,  
Our infant prattle o' our ails,  
To dight the gushin' tear?  
Remem'brance hugs the vision fast  
Sae dear to ane an' a',  
There's pleasure musin' on the past—  
The days that are awa'.

The' Nature wails in dowie weed,  
Her beauties will return;  
And sweet the woodland an' the mead  
Will bloom by bank an' burn,  
For fragrant flow'rs, sae sweet an' fair,  
Will deek her up fu' braw;  
But oh! these joys we'll ne'er see mair  
The days that are awa'.

Then may not we, a' Nature's kin,  
Her wailin' sad encore?  
Our early joys, alas! are gane,  
Our happy days of yore.  
But there's a day mair brightly fair  
Than mortals ever saw;  
When frien's meet frien' to part nac mair,  
When Time has pass'd awa'.

MELVILLE, or LESLIE-MELVILLE, ALEXANDER, First Earl of Leven, the celebrated General of the Presbyterian army during the civil wars, was the son of Captain George Leslie of Balgonie, Commander of the Castle of Blair, by Anne, his wife, a daughter of Stewart of Ballechin. Having early adopted the profession of arms, he served as a Captain in the regiment of the Lord de Vere, then employed in Holland, in assisting the Dutch against the Spaniards, when he obtained the reputation of a brave and skilful officer. He then entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, by whom he was promoted first to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and afterwards to that of Field-Marshal. In 1628 General Leslie defended Stralsund, then besieged by the Imperialists, under Count Wallenstein, and acquitted himself with so much gallantry and skill, that though the plague had broken out in the city, and the outworks were in a ruinous condition, he compelled the besiegers to retire with considerable loss. So sensible were the citizens of his great services on this occasion, that they rewarded him with a valuable present, and caused medals to be struck to his honour. In 1630, he drove the Imperialists out of the Isle of Rugen; and he continued to serve in the Swedish army with great distinction until after the death of Gustavus; but in the beginning of 1639 he was invited back to Scotland by the Covenanters, to take the chief command of their forces. He accordingly returned home with many of his countrymen, who had, like him, acquired military experience on the Continent; and his first achievement was the capture of the Castle of Edinburgh, by assault, at the head of one thousand select musqueteers, on the 23d of March, which he effected without the loss of a man. In May 1639, when Charles I. advanced with his army to the borders, the Scottish forces, under General Leslie, marched to meet them, and to the amount of 24,000 men encamped on Dunse Law. The appearance they made here is said to have been "a spectacle not less interesting to the military than edifying to the devout." The blue banners of the Presbyterians were inscribed with the Arms of Scotland wrought in gold, with the motto "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." The soldiers were summoned to sermon by beat of drum, and at sunrise and sunset their tents resounded with the voice of psalms, reading the scriptures, and prayer. The clergy, of whom there were great numbers present, many of them armed, like the rest, were assiduous in preserving discipline; and the ambition of the nobles was restrained by the greatness of the cause in which they were engaged, aided by the discretion of the General, who, though an unlettered soldier of fortune, of advanced age, diminutive stature, and deformed person, was prudent, vigilant, experienced, skilful, and enterprising. The pacification of Berwick in June 1639, caused both armies to

be disbanded, without having recourse to hostilities. In April 1640 the Scots thought it expedient to re-assemble their army, and the command was again given to General Leslie. In August of that year he marched into England, at the head of at least 23,000 foot and 3000 cavalry; and on the 28th he attacked and routed the King's troops at Newburn, which gave him possession of Newcastle, Tynemouth, Shields, and Durham, with large magazines of arms and provisions. This success was followed by the treaty of Ripon, and afterwards transferred to London, and not ratified by Parliament till 1641. As it was now King Charles' object to conciliate his northern subjects, in August of that year he went to Scotland, and, passing through Newcastle, where the Scots army were quartered, he was received with great respect by General Leslie, whom he raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Balgonie, and October 11 of the same year, created him Earl of Leven. In 1642 the Earl was sent over to Ireland as General of the Scots forces, raised for the suppression of the Rebellion there, but was recalled in 1643 to take the command of the troops despatched to England to the assistance of the Parliament. At the battle of Marston Moor, 2d July 1644, he commanded the left of the centre division of the Parliamentary forces, when the royal army was totally defeated. He afterwards, with the assistance of the Earl of Callander, took the town of Newcastle by storm; and, having sent to Parliament a copy of the overtures made by the King to the Scots Generals, he received in return a vote of thanks, with a piece of plate as an accompanying present. While in command of the United Scots and English army, engaged in the siege of Newark, the unfortunate Charles came to him privately, 5th May 1646; and the Earl was one of a hundred officers who afterwards on their knees entreated his Majesty to accept the propositions offered him by the Parliament, but in vain. In 1648 he was offered the command of the army raised for the rescue of Charles I., which he declined, on the score of his age and infirmities. On the failure of the Engagement, however, he was restored to his place at the head of the army. At the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, he served as a volunteer. August 28, 1651, he attended a meeting of some noblemen, and a committee of the Estates at Eliot, in Forfarshire, to concert measures in behalf of Charles II., when all present were surprised and taken prisoners, by a detachment from the garrison at Dundee, and conveyed to the Tower of London. At the intercession of Christina, Queen of Sweden, he was released by Cromwell, and returned to Scotland in May 1654. He subsequently went over to Sweden, personally to thank the Queen for her kind interference in his favour. He died at Balgonie, 4th April 1661. His Lordship acquired extensive landed property, particularly Inchmartin, in the Carse of Gowrie, which he purchased from

the Ogilvies in 1650, and called it Inch-Leslie. He was twice married, and by his first wife had, with five daughters, two sons, who both predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson. The Earldom of Leven is now held by his descendant, in conjunction with that of Melville.

MELVILLE, or LESLIE-MELVILLE, THE FAMILY OF.—This noble house is chief of the very ancient Scottish family of Melville, which derived, it is stated, from a person of Anglo-Norman lineage, called Male. This person settled, under David I., upon some lands in the county of Edinburgh, which he called Maleville, and his descendants assumed that designation as a surname. Galfred de Melville, the first of the family, lived in the reigns of David I., Malcolm, and William the Lion. He was Vicecomes de Castella Puellarum for Malcolm IV., and had the honour of being the first Justiciary of Scotland on record. He left three sons, viz., Gregory, Philip, and Walter. The third son, Walter, was grandfather of Sir John de Melville, one of the principal men of Scotland who agreed to the marriage of Queen Margaret with Prince Edward of England, in 1290; and who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. From him descended Sir John Melville of Raith, who had charters jointly with his wife, Helen Napier, of the King's Lands of Murdocarney, in Fife, dated 23d May 1536, and 23d Oct. 1542. He enjoyed the confidence of James V., who appointed him Master-General of the Ordnance, and Captain-General of the Castle of Dunbar, having previously knighted him. Sir John, in the minority of Queen Mary, was, however, convicted of treason, and executed towards the end of 1549. He married Helen, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Napier of Merchistoun, and had issue. The second son, Sir Robert Melville of Murdocarney, on his return from France, where he held some official employments, was sworn of the Privy Council of Scotland, and accredited Ambassador to England in 1562. In 1567, he had a charter of the hereditary office of Keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow, and was sent a second time Ambassador to England, in 1587, to endeavour to prevent the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, which duty he discharged with so much boldness before the Council, that Elizabeth menaced his life, and would have imprisoned him, but for the influence of his colleague, the Master of Gray. In 1589, when Lord Thirlstane, the Chancellor, went to Denmark on the affair of the King's marriage, Sir Robert was appointed Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer-Depute; and in 1594 he was constituted an Extraordinary Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Murdocarney; from this judicial office he retired in favour of his son, in 1601, and was elevated to the peerage, 30th April 1616, as Baron Melville of Monymail, with special remainder in default of his own male issue, to the heirs male of his

brother, John, &c. His Lordship died in 1621, at the age of ninety-four, and was succeeded by his only son, Robert, second Lord Melville, who had been constituted an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1601, as Lord Burntisland. This nobleman obtained a charter from Charles I., dated Bagshot, 10th August 1627, of the barony of Monymail, and the dignity of Lord Monymail, with reversion to his heirs general, bearing the surname and arms of Melville. His Lordship died, without issue, 9th March 1635, when he was succeeded by his cousin, John Melville of Raith, as third Lord, who married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Erskine of Invertiel, a Lord of Session; and dying in 1643, was succeeded by his elder son, George, fourth Lord Melville. This nobleman was involved in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, but had the good fortune to effect his escape into Holland. His estates were consequently forfeited by Act of Attainder in 1685; but returning to England with King William, his Lordship was fully reinstated in dignity and fortune, on the success of that Prince, with the additional honours (8th April 1690) of Lord Raith, Monymail, and Balwearie, Viscount of Kirkecaldie, and Earl of Melville. Lord Melville married, in 1655, Lady Catherine Leslie (who succeeded her niece as Countess of Leven), daughter of Lord Balgonie, and granddaughter of the renowned General Alexander Leslie, created 11th October 1641, Baron Balgonie and Earl of Leven, of whom we have given a separate life in the preceding article. By this lady his Lordship had issue, and died in 1707, succeeded by his eldest surviving son, David, as second Earl of Melville, who, on the decease of his mother, 1713, inherited as third Earl of Leven. His Lordship married Anna, daughter of James Wemyss, Lord Burntisland, by Margaret, Countess of Wemyss, and was succeeded by his grandson, David, fourth Earl of Leven, and third Earl of Melville, who died a youth, in 1729, when the honours reverted to his uncle, Alexander, fifth and fourth Earl. This nobleman was one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, one of the Representative Peers in 1747, and High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland from 1741 to 1753. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Col. Erskine of Carnock, by whom he had an only son, David; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of David Monypenny, Esq., and had issue. The Earl died 2d Sept. 1745, and was succeeded by his elder son, David, sixth and fifth Earl, born 4th May 1722, who married, in 1747, Wilhelmina, daughter of Wm. Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, by whom he had issue. His Lordship, who was high Commissioner to the General Assembly from 1783 to 1801, died in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, seventh and sixth Earl, born 7th Nov. 1749, married in 1784, Jane, daughter of John Thornton, Esq., of London, and by her had issue. His Lordship died 22d Feb. 1820,

and was succeeded by his eldest son, David, as eighth and seventh Earl, a retired Rear-Admiral, R. N., born, 22d June 1785, married 21st June 1824, whose memoir is the subject of the next separate article.

MELVILLE, or LESLIE-MELVILLE, The Right Hon. DAVID, Earl of Leven and Melville, is eldest son (by Jane, daughter of John Thornton, Esq., of London) of the late Earl, whom he succeeded as eighth Earl of Leven, and seventh Earl of Melville, 22d February 1820. This officer attained the rank of Lieutenant 8th August 1806, and while attached to the Ville De Paris 110, bearing the flag of Lord Collingwood, was mentioned for his conduct in her boats with those of a squadron under Lieutenant John Tailour, at the capture and destruction, on the night of 31st October 1809, of the French armed store ship Lamproic, of 16 guns and 116 men, bombards Victorie and Grandcur, armed rebel Normande, and seven merchant vessels, defended by numerous strong batteries, in the Bay of Kosas, after a desperate struggle, and a loss to the British of 15 killed and 55 wounded. Although not aware, we believe, of the circumstance, his Lordship had been awarded a second promoted commission on the 16th of the preceding September. He was posted, after having for some time had command of the Delight sloop in the Mediterranean, 28th Feb. 1812, and advanced to his present rank 1st October 1846. The Earl married, 21st June 1824, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., by whom he had issue, two sons, who both predeceased him, and four daughters. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his brother, John Thornton Leslie-Melville.

MELVILLE, or LESLIE-MELVILLE, Lord BALGONIE, son of the above David Earl of Leven and Melville, died at the seat of his uncle the Hon. J. T. Leslie-Melville, Roehampton House, Surrey, in 1857. Lord Balgonie was born on the 10th Nov. 1831; he entered the Grenadier Guards in 1850, and was in active service during the whole of the Russian war. He was at Varna, Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, and Kertch. His Lordship might have returned home with perfect honour long before the close of the Crimean campaign—many a stronger but less chivalrous and less sensitively honourable man did so—but he resolutely remained at his post till the downfall of Sebastopol, although there is little doubt that his doing so, amid all the hardships and exposure of camp life, must have implanted or at least fostered in his constitution, naturally delicate, the seeds of that disease which prematurely ended a career so hopefully and auspiciously begun. Lord Balgonie, in the autumn of 1855, returned to Melville House, the family residence in this county, laden with honours—he had gained all the Crimean medals except Kinburn, besides that of the French Legion of Honour. He took ill in a few days after reaching home, and his life had

been little more than an alternation of partial recoveries and relapses ever after, all borne with a serenity and a patience truly wonderful. In winter 1856, his Lordship went to Egypt in the hope of gaining that improvement in health denied to him in his own country, but the season proved unpropitious there, and in May 1857, he returned to England weaker and more prostrated than he had left it. From that period he gradually sunk, until the end of August, when his solemn change came. In the full flush of autumn's beauty, gently and happily he died, in the quiet house of Roehampton, with all his friends around him. Lord Balgonie was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a young nobleman of a peculiarly generous and amiable disposition, and his death was deeply regretted by a wide circle. The body was conveyed from Surrey to Melville House, and interred in the family burying-ground in the quiet church-yard of Monimail.

MELVILLE, or LESLIE-MELVILLE, JOHN THORNTON, Earl of Leven and Melville; Viscount Kirkaldie, Lord Balgonie, &c., son to Alexander, seventh Earl, by Jane, daughter of John Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey, who died in 1818; he was born 1786, succeeded his brother David, eighth Earl, in 1860; married, 1st, in 1812, Harriet, youngest daughter of Samuel Thornton, Esq. of Albury Park, Surrey, who died 1832; and, 2d, in 1834, Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Henry Thornton, Esq. Issue—Emily Maria, born 1815, married John Deacon, Esq., banker, London; Alexander, Viscount Kirkaldie, 1817; Julia Louisa, 1829; Adelaide Harriet, 1831; Ronald Ruthven, banker, London, 1835; Norman, Captain Grenadier Guards, 1839; Clara Sophia, 1843; Earnest, 1845, died 1862; Florence Lucy, 1848.

MELVILLE, ANDREW, was the youngest of nine sons of Richard Melville of Baldov, near Montrose, and was born on the 1st August 1545. When only two years old he lost his father, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, but his eldest brother took an affectionate charge of him. Placed first at the Grammar School of Montrose, where he made great progress, especially in Latin, he entered St Mary's College, St Andrews, in 1559, in his fourteenth year. Having finished the usual course of study, he left the University in 1564, with a distinguished reputation, departed to the Continent, attended for two years the University of Paris, and was then appointed a regent in the College of St Marceon, when he was only twenty-one years of age. Leaving the place after a siege, he travelled to Switzerland in a state of great fatigue and destitution, and on arriving at Geneva, obtained the Chair of Humanity in its Academy. On his return to Scotland in July 1574, he was immediately chosen Principal of Glasgow College by the General Assembly. His zeal, assiduity, and skill in this high position, were of vast profit to the

dilapidated seminary. In 1580, he was translated to the Principality of St Mary's College, St Andrews, where his labours were very abundant in the reform of academic training and discipline. But his attention was also, and chiefly, devoted to ecclesiastical affairs, and he heartily and vigorously prosecuted his convictions. On the subject of church government his views were strictly Presbyterian, and the establishment of this form of ecclesiastical administration in Scotland was mainly owing to his exertions and influence. Being Moderator of the General Assembly, which met in St Andrews in 1582, he proceeded with an act of discipline in defiance of a royal message to desist. Preaching at the next meeting of Assembly, he inveighed severely against the tyrannous measures of the Court, and against those who had brought into the country the "bludie gullie" of absolute power. This fearless charge led to a citation before the Privy Council for high treason, and though the crime was not proved, he was sentenced to imprisonment. Apprehensive that his life was really in danger, he set out for London, and did not return to the north till the faction of Arran had been dismissed. At length he took his former place in St Andrews, and continued in hearty warfare for the liberties of the Church. For his share in the trial of Adamson, the King dismissed him from the Principality, and charged him to confine himself beyond the Water of Tay. The suspension, however, was only brief. On the arrival of James with his Queen from Denmark, Melville pronounced, and afterwards published a Latin poem of high merit, named "Stephaniskion." In 1590, Melville was elected Rector of the University. In 1594 he was again Moderator of the General Assembly. There was evidently after this time a strong desire on the part of the King to make the Kirk a mere tool of political power, or to restore Episcopacy. Melville strenuously resisted every such attempt. A tumult in Edinburgh was taken advantage of, its ministers were severely dealt with, and by and by Melville was prohibited from attending Church Courts, and soon after confined within the precincts of his college. After King James' accession to the throne of England, Melville was summoned to London, with several of his brethren, and severely catechised and reprimanded by the Sovereign. Melville enraged the King by some verses he happened to write on the furniture of the Royal Altar, was found guilty of *scandalum magnatum*, finally imprisoned in the Tower, and deprived of his Principality. At length, after four years' confinement, he was liberated, principally at the request of the Duke of Bouillon, who wished him to occupy a chair in the University of Sedan. Melville arrived there in 1611, entered on his work with zeal, boldly refuted the Arminianism of one of his colleges, and in his seventy-fourth year wrote a beautiful Epithalamium

on occasion of the marriage of a daughter of the ducal house. Episcopal Government had now been restored in Scotland, but the old man was still such an object of terror that he was not recalled from exile. In 1620, his health, which had been seriously impaired during his incarceration in the Tower, failed him, and he died at Sedan in 1622, at the age of seventy-seven. Melville's Latin poems, such as his "Carmen Mosis," and those mentioned already in this article, are classical productions of a high order. He was a scholar and divine also of no common attainments. He was active, cheerful, bold, candid and devout, and his impetuosity often arose to sublimity, when he appeared in excited vindication of his church and country. Dr M'Urie concludes his two interesting volumes of Melville's Life with the declaration:—"I know of no individual after her Reformer, from whom Scotland has received greater benefits, and to whom she owes a deeper debt of gratitude and respect, than Andrew Melville."

MELVILLE, JAMES, a Scottish divine who took a prominent part in public affairs during the reign of James the Sixth, was born in 1566. His father, Richard Melville, laird of Baldovy, near Montrose, and minister of Marykirk, was the elder brother of the celebrated Andrew Melville, and the friend of Wishart, and of John Erskine of Dun. James was educated first by Mr Gray, minister of Legie, Montrose, "a guid, learned, kynd man," and afterwards at the University of St Andrews. After quitting college, his studies were revised and extended under the superintendence of his uncle, whom he accompanied to Glasgow in 1574, when Andrew Melville was made Principal of the University of that city. In the following year James Melville was appointed one of the regents, and taught his class Greek, mathematics, logic, and moral philosophy, with great diligence and success. In 1580 he removed with his uncle to St Andrews, and was made Professor of Oriental Languages in the New College there. In 1584, when Andrew Melville quarrelled with the King and Privy Council, James was also obliged to leave St Andrews, and to take refuge in the North of England, where he resided for more than a year, when he was allowed to return home and resume the duties of his office. In 1586, he was ordained superintendent of the united parishes of Abercromby, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Kiltrenny—three of which he soon disjoined and provided with ministers, at a great pecuniary loss to himself, retaining the charge of Kiltrenny, the endowment of which he considerably augmented for the benefit of his successors. While Melville applied himself assiduously to the duties of his parish, he took a deep interest in the general welfare of the Church. Although the King made zealous attempts to gain his support, and showed him many tokens of favour, Melville strenuously resisted the

schemes of the Court for the establishment of Episcopacy. The offer of a bishopric, and threats of persecution, alike failed to shake his resolution. He was at length commanded, along with six other ministers, to repair to London in 1606, for the purpose of conferring with the King on the affairs of the Church. Having thus got his opponents into England, James peremptorily refused to allow Melville to return home, not even to visit his wife when on her death-bed. He was informed once and again, that if he would abandon his opposition to Prelacy, his Majesty would not only receive him into favour, but "advance him beyond any minister in Scotland," but Melville was inflexible. He was allowed, however, to preach both at Newcastle and Berwick. At length leave was given him to return to Scotland, but it was now too late. He died at Berwick in 1614, after a few days' illness, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and the eighth of his exile. Melville was a pious, amiable, and learned man, and though possessed of a mild temper and courteous manners, was distinguished by the energy of his character, and his inflexible adherence to principle, regardless alike of fear or favour. "He was one of the wisest directors of Church affairs in his time," says Calderwood. His literary reputation mainly rests on his "Diary," which has been printed by the Bannatyne and the Woodrow Societies. Its interesting narratives and simple graphic style render it one of the most captivating volumes of its kind in the literature of our country. Melville was also the author of a catechism, a posthumous apology for the Church of Scotland, and of several poems which do not rise above mediocrity.

MELVILLE, ROBERT, an eminent military officer and antiquarian, was the son of the minister of Monimail, Fifeshire, where he was born on the 12th October 1723. In 1744 he entered the army, and served in Flanders till the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1756, he obtained the rank of Major in the 38th Regiment, then in Antigua, and soon after he was employed in active service, particularly in the invasion of Guadaloupe, for which he was created Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1760 was appointed Governor of that island. Shortly after he proceeded as second in command with Lord Rollo to the capture of Dominica. In 1762 he contributed essentially to the taking of Martinico, which was followed by the surrender of the other French islands; and Colonel Melville, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, was made Governor-in-Chief of all the captured possessions in the West Indies. After the general peace, he travelled over Europe, and made numerous observations to ascertain the passage of Hannibal over the Alps. He also traced the sites of many Roman camps in Britain, and applied his antiquarian knowledge to the improvement of the modern art of war in several inventions. He was a fellow of

the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. A treatise of his "On an Ancient Sword," is inserted in the 7th volume of the *Archæologia*. In 1798 he was appointed a full General, and died unmarried in 1809.

MELVIL, Sir JAMES, an eminent courtier and statesman, third son of Sir John Melvil of Raith, was born at Hallhill, in Fifeshire, about 1535. His father early joined the party of the Reformation in Scotland, and after suffering from the animosity of Cardinal Beaton, at length fell a victim to his successor, Archbishop Hamilton, in 1549. At the age of fourteen, young Melvil was sent by the Queen Dowager, under the protection of the French Ambassador, to be a Page of Honour to the youthful Mary, Queen of Scots, then the consort of the Dauphin of France. In May 1553, by the permission of his royal mistress, he entered the service of the Constable of France, and was present at the siege of St Quentin, where the Constable was wounded and taken prisoner, and he seems to have attended him in his captivity. After the peace he visited his native country in 1559, on a sort of secret mission, to ascertain the state of parties in Scotland. He afterwards travelled on the Continent, and remained three years at the Court of the Elector Palatine, who employed him in various negotiations with the German Princes. In May 1564 he returned to Scotland, having been recalled by Mary, by whom he was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and nominated one of her Privy Councillors. Soon after he was sent on an embassy to Elizabeth, relative to Mary's proposed marriage; and in June 1566 he was again dispatched to the English Court with the intelligence of the birth of the Prince, afterwards James VI. He maintained a correspondence in England in favour of Mary's succession to the crown of that kingdom; but venturing to remonstrate with her on her unhappy partiality for Bothwell, the Queen communicated his admonitions to the latter, and the faithful Melvil was, in consequence, obliged for some time to retire from Court. He was, however, present at the ill-starred nuptials of Mary to that nobleman, and he continued her confidential servant as long as she remained in Scotland. He appears to have had a high idea of his own importance, and occasionally in his *Memoirs* blames himself for the unfortunate propensity which he says he possessed, of finding fault with the proceedings of the great. By James VI., to whom he was recommended by his unfortunate mother, and who continued him in his offices of Privy Councillor and Gentleman of the Bedchamber, he was entrusted with various honourable employments. On the accession of King James to the English throne, he declined to accompany him to England, but afterwards paid his Majesty a visit of duty, when he was graciously received. On account of his age he retired

from the public service, and occupied his remaining years in writing the "Memoirs" of his life for the use of his son. He died November 1, 1607. His manuscript, accidentally found in the Castle of Edinburgh in 1660, and the work, which affords minute and curious descriptions of the manners of the times, was published in 1683 by Mr George Scott, under the title of "Memoirs of Sir James Melvil of Hallhill, containing an impartial Account of the most remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age, not mentioned by other Historians." A brother of Sir James was the Sir Andrew Melvil, the Steward of Queen Mary's household, who attended her in her last moments at Fotheringay.

MELVILLE, or WHYTE-MELVILLE, JOHN, THE FAMILY OF.—The Whytes of Scotland, said to derive from the noble family of the Les Blancs in France, were free barons in Fife, Perth, and other counties of North Britain. Matthew Whyte of Maw, living in the times of James III. and James IV., had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 22d June 1492, to Matthew Whyte De Maw, terarum de Kilmaron, John Whyte, second son of John Whyte, (younger son of David Whyte of Maw), by Euphras, his wife, daughter of Michael Balfour of Burghley, acquired considerable wealth and died towards the close of the reign of King James VI., leaving a son and successor, Robert Whyte, the first Provost of the Royal Burgh of Kirkealdy, who purchased Benochy, whence his descendants have since been chiefly designated. His son and heir, John Whyte, of Benochy, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Melville of Murdocarney, younger brother of John, third Lord Melville of Raith, and, dying in 1695, was succeeded by his elder son, Robert Whyte of Benochy, who married, in 1697, Jean, daughter of Anthony Murray of Woodend, in Perthshire, and had, with other children, two sons, George and Robert. He died in 1714, and was succeeded by his elder son, George Whyte of Benochy, who died in 1728, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert Whyte of Benochy, First Physician to the King in Scotland, and Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in 1747. This eminent man died in 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Whyte of Benochy, who died at Naples, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, John Whyte-Melville of Benochy and Strathkinness, who was born on 27th February 1755, and married, 21st April 1781, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Archibald M'Gilchrist, Esq. of Northbar, in the county of Renfrew, and had issue, Robert, his heir, and John, successor to his brother, with other children. Mr Whyte-Melville died in the year 1813, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Whyte-Melville, Esq. of Benochy and Strathkinness, who was born on 12th, Aug. 1794, and died unmarried, 26th Feb. 1818, and was succeeded by his brother the present proprietor,

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WHYTE-MELVILLE, JOHN, Esq. of Benochy and Strathkinness, formerly of the 9th Lancers, was born 21st June 1797, and married, on the 1st June 1819, Lady Catherine-Anne-Sarah Osborne, youngest daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, and has issue, George John, late of the Coldstream Guards, served in the Turkish Cavalry Contingent as Aid-de-Camp to General Shirley, born 19th July 1821, and married, 7th August 1847, the Hon. Charlotte Hanbury, second daughter of William, first Lord Bateman, and has issue, Florence-Charlotte, Catherine-Margaret, married, in 1841, to Sir David Dundas, Bart. of Dunira, and died 23d April 1856; Elizabeth-Charlotte, married, 25th March 1852, to James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringletie, and died in 1857; Maria-Louisa, died young.

MERCER, Rev. ROBERT, minister of Kennoway, was fifth son of James Mercer of Cleveage, who died in 1625, and who was the son of Lawrence Mercer of Newton of Dalgettie, who was the son of James Mercer of the same place, who was the son of Robt. Mercer of Ochertyre, Newton of Forgandenny, and Newton of Dalgetty, who was second son of Sir Lawrence Mercer of Aldie. His brothers were William Lawrence, a merchant in Edinburgh, John, and James of Cleveage. Robert Mercer was Chaplain to Lord Cranston, and in 1652 succeeded Mr Thomas Hogg, as minister of Kennoway. He married, first, Alison Cranston, gentlewoman of Lady Cranston, who died in 1657, leaving an infant behind her. He married, secondly, Euphame, second daughter of Robert Durie of Easter Newton, through whom he acquired the property of Easter Newton, in the neighbourhood of Kennoway. In 1662, he at first resolved to demit his charge, and for a time abstained from exercising his ministerial functions, but ultimately he conformed to Episcopacy. He died in 1682, leaving a daughter, Cecil, married to Alexander Cockburn, Professor in St Andrews, and afterwards in Edinburgh. In the church-yard of Kennoway is a tombstone erected by him in memory of his first wife. The inscription is now nearly illegible, but it bears distinctly the arms of Mercer and of Cranston.

MERSON, The Rev. WILLIAM, minister of Crail, was born at Huntly in December 1792, where he received his early education, and spent his schoolboy days. About the age of sixteen, he entered King's College, Aberdeen, and after passing through the prescribed classical curriculum, took the degree of M.A. on the 30th March 1810. Mr Merson was then employed by Mr Mowat, Rector of the Grammar School of St Andrews, as his assistant, (and at the same time attended St Mary's College in order to qualify himself for the Church. Having completed his theological studies, Mr Merson was, on the 29th March 1815, duly licensed by the Presbytery of St Andrews to preach the gospel. Nor was he

long disengaged. The Rev. Dr Nairne, minister of Pittenweem, having, from length of years, become infirm, appointed Mr Merson to be his assistant, and this appointment he held, discharging its duties very efficiently, until the Rev. Doctor's death. Soon after that event Mr Merson was engaged in the same capacity by the venerable Dr Campbell of Cupar, the father of the late Lord Chancellor, and continued in that responsible situation till the demise of Dr Campbell. The next appointment Mr Merson obtained was that of tutor in the family of Colonel Glass of Abbey Park, St Andrews, and at the same time he assisted the Rev. Dr Hunter, as librarian of the University. In 1828, when the Church of Crail became vacant, by the death of its respected minister, Mr Bell, Mr Merson was presented to the living by the patrons, Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, and Colonel Glass, and was inducted to the charge by the Presbytery of the bounds, on the 30th of July in the same year. During the long period of thirty-five years and upwards of Mr Merson's ministry, and until failing health overtook him, he proved himself a learned, able, and active pastor. Endowed with good natural abilities, he did not fail to cultivate them. His attainments in literature and science were respectable. The statistical account of the parish of Crail was written by Mr Merson in May 1845, and does him no small credit. As a member of society, Mr Merson was everywhere a welcome visitor. There was a cheerfulness and vivacity about him which were very attractive. He was kind and affectionate to old and young—most liberal in his hospitalities to his friends and neighbours, as well as attentive to the wants of the poor of his parish. In the Ecclesiastical Courts, Mr Merson uniformly supported those constitutional principles, upon which the church to which he belonged, is happily founded. His clerical associates and co-Presbyters have to regret the loss of one who never allowed any difference upon professional subjects to interfere with the claims of private friendship. In consequence of advancing years and an infirm state of health, Mr Merson, about the year 1858, felt himself unable for the performance of his pulpit duties, and availed himself of the services of others. Two of the young clergymen whom he employed have since obtained churches, and the Rev. Mr Reid, who assisted him at the time of his death has lately been presented by the Earl of Glasgow to the vacant charge of Crail. Mr Merson, shortly after his settlement at Crail, married a daughter of Colonel Glass, by whom he had a son and daughter. The latter died in early life. The former now occupies an important position in the Oriental Bank at Melbourne. Mr Merson died at the Manse of Crail on the 8th January 1865, in the seventy-third year of his age, and thirty-sixth of his ministry.

MILLIGAN, The Rev. GEORGE, D.D.,

minister of the parish of Elie.—Dr Milligan was a native of Dumfries, born there in the end of last century, and ministered in the charge of Elie for the long period of twenty-six years, having been placed there in 1832. He had early distinguished himself in classical literature and general scholarship. For a time he taught the Greek class in the University of Glasgow; and that University, years afterwards, had the honour of conferring upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. His ready pen contributed largely to the metropolitan and local press, and very many important works passed under the review of his clear and impartial critical judgment. Soon after his settlement in Elie, his Presbytery (St Andrews) appointed him their clerk, and the clerkship of the Synod of Fife fell also upon him. His intimate knowledge of business, and his active habits, made the duties of those offices both easy and agreeable to him. At the Synod, about eight days before his death, his eldest son, the minister of Kilconquhar, was called on to officiate as clerk, in respect of the Doctor's absence from indisposition. His second son holds the charge of Guthrie in Forfarshire. His third son, Major George Milligan, of the Artillery, was suddenly cut off at Scutari, on his way to join our army before Sebastopol as a volunteer. That gallant youth had previously seen some hard fighting in India. His early death was a dreadful blow to father and mother, and all the members of the family. Through life Dr Milligan was an influential member of the moderate party in the Church; in all the trials to which she was exposed, whether in congregation, or Presbytery, or Synod, or General Assembly, he was at his post, always maintaining the cause of toleration, and good government, and true religion. To the institutions of the country he was warmly attached. He lent his helping hand to bettering our educational system whenever he had opportunity. His composition was fluent and forcible; his pulpit services were venerated by those to whom they were more particularly addressed; his private ministrations and charities were unostentatious but effectual. He had a just conception of the duties and obligations undertaken by him in accepting the clerical office. He was ever doing good both by precept and example. He had that modest deference for the opinions of others which generally marks the man of genius. At the same time, as he showed at a public meeting in the district, no one possessed greater independence of mind; to him language was not given to conceal his thoughts. His congregation showed many sincere tokens of their regard for him both as a minister and as a private friend. If one solitary individual was estranged from him, the separation cost him a severe pang. His desire through life was to gain and secure sincere friends. In the domestic and social circle he was a great favourite, and those who were on the list of

his correspondents possess many happy specimens of his playful humour. Dr Milligan died at Elie in 1859.

MILLIGAN, Captain GEORGE, was the son of the Rev. Geo. Milligan, D.D., minister of Elie; he was born in the year 1826. In 1842, at the age of sixteen, George Milligan went to India in the Company's Artillery Service, where he obtained two medals—one for the Gwailor campaign (Maharaj-pore), and the other for the field of Sobraon. He also served under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde; and in 1854 came home on furlough. He was shortly after appointed Brigade-Major of Artillery in the Turkish Contingent, and proceeded to the East, where death prematurely laid him low. He was an accomplished Oriental scholar; and while in India obtained the reward of 1000 rupees, offered at Calcutta to those who acquit themselves with distinction at a searching examination, in which an intimate acquaintance with at least three Oriental tongues is necessary. We will not attempt to draw his private character, as we would certainly fail to convey to those who did not know him a just idea of the beautiful combination of the quiet firmness and exquisite tenderness which marked his character; but the following tribute from his superior officer, General Neill, cannot fail to be gratifying to all:—"In all the relations of life, both as a man and as a member of his profession, no one stood higher than the truly excellent and good George Milligan—mild, kind, and in every respect a thorough Christian in principle. He was a most accomplished soldier and officer; and among a long list of honoured and gallant names, none could stand higher and give a better promise. His loss has been a very great one to his corps, and a greater one to this contingent. Colonel Fitzgerald, who commands the Artillery, and General Vivian, who commands the force, also both express the high respect and esteem they entertained for him as a man, and their admiration of his qualifications and abilities as a most accomplished officer of great promise." General Neill adds, in writing to Dr Milligan, announcing his death:—"On board ship, in particular, where people's characters are observed and known in so many ways, in his own quiet unostentatious manner, so mild and truly gentlemanly, he showed what he really was, and secured the good-will and opinion of all who saw him. Even in the short time he had served with the Turks he had secured their confidence and affection, and the manner in which they evinced their regard in attendance at his funeral was very beautiful. He has been buried near where he died, on a mound under an oak tree, commanding an extensive view of this lovely country; and we shall have erected over his remains something to mark the resting-place of one so worthy." We can add nothing to this simple and touching tribute to the memory of this young and gallant officer.

MILLAR, DAVID, residing in Perth.—Mr Millar was a native of Newburgh, where he was born in 1803, and there spent his early years, indulged his literary pursuits, married, and kept a shop, till, in 1840, he went to Perth, having been offered a situation in the *Perthshire Advertiser* office, and with which newspaper he was connected, either as reporter or traveller, till his death. In early life he was fond of poetry and literature, and the pages of the *Fife Herald* were often enriched with his verse and other articles, which were highly esteemed, previous to his going to Perth. In 1850 he published "The Tay"—a poem of 386 pages—containing interesting descriptions of the scenery on the banks of that noble river, from the head of the Loch Tay to its influx into the ocean, interspersed with legends and traditional tales. This poem received its due meed of praise in the *Fife Herald* at the time of its publication. Mr Millar had a keen appreciation of the charms of nature from his years of boyhood, and this was shown in his "Saturday Afternoon Rambles," published in the *Fife Herald*, in which he described the enthusiasm he felt as he roamed on the shores of the Tay, wandered in the glens around Lindores, or climbed the slopes of the Fifian Ochils, listening to the hum of the wild bee, the song of the lark, or the cry of the lapwing, or gazed on the varied blooms that adorned the haunts of his youth. While in connection with the *Perthshire Advertiser*, he twice a year travelled through the greater part of Perthshire and adjoining counties, he collected a great store of antiquarian and legendary lore, which he embodied in "Walks in the Country"—articles published from time to time in the *Perthshire Advertiser*, full of historical and topographical information, while they showed that the writer had an observant eye for whatever was grand and beautiful in art or nature, and which if published in a volume would be very interesting. On the Saturday previous to his decease he returned from his spring journey to the Highlands, apparently in good health and spirits; but during Sunday night he was suddenly seized with an alarming illness; and on Monday evening the Poet of the Tay, the interesting topographer and antiquarian, the kind-hearted friend and cheerful companion, whose glass-like face, merry laugh, and free general disposition, were fitted to interest and delight every sensitive bosom, closed his mortal career, and finished the journey of life, aged sixty-two years.

MITCHELL, JAMES FLEMING, Captain of the merchant steamer "Powerful" was born at Markinch on the 14th July 1833.—Having been bred to the sea, he raised himself by rectitude of conduct, diligence, and perseverance, to a respectable position in the merchant service. Mr Mitchell was a young officer of great ability and promise. He served as an officer for several years in the Cunard Company's celebrated line of

steamers between Liverpool and New York. It was while on one of these passages in the "Asia," and during a violent hurricane, a sinking ship was observed, with the crew clinging to the rigging, that Mr Mitchell volunteered to attempt the rescue of the drowning men. At the imminent risk of his own life, a boat was at once lowered, and with a crew of brave fellows under his command, succeeded in taking them off the wreck, and placing them safely on board the "Asia," and for this act of gallantry he received the approbation of her Majesty's Government, accompanied with the gift of a telescope. He afterwards joined, as chief officer, the s.s. "Southerner," commanded by the late Captain Butcher, who fell a victim to yellow fever, and in July 1864 only reached the height of his profession by being appointed to the command of the merchant steamer "Powerful," when, a few days after reaching Bermuda, along with many others, he was seized with this most fatal malady, and died on the 23d of August 1864, at the early age of thirty-one years. Captain Mitchell was a native of this picturesque village, where he leaves a sorrowing mother and many friends to mourn his loss, with whom great sympathy is felt.

**MITCHEL, JAMES,** landlabourer in Crail.—Before entering on this biography we may remark that although individuals possessing rank and talents in society have undoubtedly the fairest claim to biographical distinction, yet, where these are wanting, respectability of character, wit, and humour, are entitled to be noticed, and sometimes produce a narrative both amusing and instructive; and accordingly, the names of persons in humble life have been recorded merely on account of some singularity which attends them, not generally observed in others, in the passing scenes of life. James Mitchel, the subject of this memoir, was rather an extraordinary man. He was born of respectable parents, in or about the year 1710. He was educated at the burgh school, and when grown up, followed the occupation of a small farmer or landlabourer. He drove his own horse and cart, which he engaged for hire when not employed on his farm. He was one of the most singular characters in the East of Fife for punctuality, methodical conduct, and uniform diligence. His ready wit, eccentricity of manners, and strange habits, rendered him a general object of attention. Mitchel was a stout healthy man, who took his glass freely at public entertainments, but was never known to exceed the bounds of decorum, or neglect his business. Being of a shrewd and independent mind, yet always cheerful, and remarkably witty, his house was the resort of all the young people of the place, whom he used to amuse with his witty repartees and funny stories. Mitchel, though a man of no depth of learning, was nevertheless an honest, intelligent, industrious person. He was noted for good humour and pleasantry, and when addressed

was sure to be ready with a shrewd answer; in short, he was one who, in the language of the time, "never had his tale to seek." At the period he lived, all the people in Crail had nick or bye-names, by which they were better known than by their real names. Mitchel's bye-name was "Slidam." When the law was enacted that every cart should have the name of its owner painted upon it in large letters, and on a conspicuous part of it, James inadvertently omitted to comply with the regulation. One day he was returning from Pittenweem with a load of coal, when Mr Lumsdaine of Innergellie, who was a Justice of Peace, met him, and observing that Mitchel's name was not painted on his cart, challenged him for his transgression of the law. "What is the reason you have no name on your cart?" asked the Laird. "I dinna ken, Sir," said James. "Ye dinna ken," cried Innergellie, "don't you see that every one has his name on his cart but yourself." "Oo then," replied Slidam, in his soft easy way—"If that's the case, ye'll easily ken mine frae the rest." It happened that an old woman named Betsy Anderson died while her son was at sea, and who did not come home until many years after his mother's death. He had a wish to erect a tombstone at his mother's grave, but the grave-digger was dead, and no record remained to tell the exact spot where the body was deposited. In this dilemma "Slidam" was applied to—he could not point out the spot any more than others, but soon fell on a plan to get over the difficulty. "Do you get the stone ready," said Slidam, "and I shall write an epitaph which will make all right," and sitting down, he wrote the following:—

"Somewhere hereabouts lies Betsy Anderson,  
Who died and rotten was before she got this  
stone;  
But of the place she lies no living man can tell,  
Until that day when she shall rise again  
herself."

In the "good old times," when contested elections occurred for a Member of Parliament for the East of Fife burghs, the Councillors often partook of good dinners. At one time, an occasion of that sort was approaching, and one Mr Loch of Lochty, was agent for one of the candidates. The Councillors of Crail were invited to a dinner, and being in the winter season, the streets were covered with ice. All the Councillors had arrived with the exception of "Slidam," and surprise was expressed at his absence, knowing that few men were fonder of a good dinner than he. Doubts were even beginning to be entertained that he had gone over to the opposite side, at which the agent was somewhat alarmed, when Slidam luckily entered the Town Hall. Mr Loch, who was a stranger in Crail, thought that "Slidam" was his real name, and rose from his chair to give the Councillor a hearty welcome. "Come away, Mr Slidam; I'm

glad to see you; I hops you are well?" "Oh, very well, thank you, sir," replied Slidam; but we hae need to tak' care o' our feet in these times, for the *Lochs* are very slippery, which created a hearty laugh at Mr Loch's expense, to the large company assembled on the occasion. Slidam was one day gathering ware or seaweed for manure, at the harbour of Crail, when a vessel was lying there under repair; she was a smart looking craft, with two letters neatly painted on her bulkheads, which Slidam was constantly looking at, and seemed at a loss to know their meaning. The captain was leaning indolently over the bulwarks, and asked what he was looking at so earnestly? "Ou," says Slidam, "I'm just wondering what can be the meaning o' thae twa letters ye hae painted up there." The captain answered in a supercilious tone—"Why, don't you know that L stands for larboard, and S for starboard?—every child knows that much." "Lord help poor ignorant folk," cried Slidam, winking to some carters who stood listening, "for I thought L stood for *lazy* and S for *skipper*." On another occasion, Slidam was driving a stubborn and unruly calf along the Crail road, when a gentleman on horseback passed by, whom Slidam knew well, but of whom he could take no notice at the time, on account of the mad calf. The gentleman turned round and asked jocularly why he did not salute him as formerly. "If you'll come down and hand the calf," said Slidam, "I'll try what can be done." General Scott of Balcornie and Lord Boyd were one day riding along the Crail road, when they met the renowned "Slidam." The General told his companion that the man they saw coming towards them would certainly give a ready answer in rhyme to any question they could propose, on which Lord Boyd said he would try his mettle, when Slidam came near, his Lordship cried "Boe!" "Can you make metre of that, old boy?" Slidam never was without his answer, and instantly replied:—

"General Scott and Lord Boyd,  
Of grace and manners they are void;  
Just like a bull, among the kye—  
Cry 'Boe' to folk as they gang by."

The more that is known of this witty and upright individual, the higher will his memory be held in estimation by the wise and good. James Mitchel's honourable disposition was proverbial among his contemporaries; he was never known to break his word, neither did he ever take from any man a thing of the smallest value, without giving a full and fair compensation. He was an observer of all the commandments of the Decalogue, but the seventh and tenth were most deeply impressed on his heart. His firm belief in Divine revelation is finely brought out by the following anecdote:—On a stormy winter day, when the wind was blowing tempestuously from the eastward, the stream tide at its height, and the sea running very

high and making sad encroachment on the land, a number of persons were assembled at the Castle-yard of Crail, a place of usual resort to "view the wonders of the deep," and among them was "Slidam." A young sceptic being also present, addressed Mitchel thus:—"I think, James, after this you will never again affirm that your Bible tells nothing but the truth." "Ou man," said Slidam, "I hae read my Bible owre and owre; every time I read it I like it the better, and never found onything wrang wi'd yet." "Why James," replied the sceptic—"believe your own eyes—look at the encroachment the sea is making on that land, and the Bible says—'*Hitherto shalt thou go, and no farther.*'" "Very true, young man," said James; "but neither you nor me was there when the march stanes were laid, to ken where that hitherto is." James Mitchel died at Crail on the 27th November 1775, as appears from the inscription on his tombstone in Crail Church-yard.

MOFFAT, ROBERT, a missionary agent of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, is a native of Inverkeithing. In 1816, he was appointed, in connection with the martyr of Erromanga (John Williams), to the work of that association. Mr Moffat's labours were commenced in Namaqua Land. Subsequently he removed to the Bechuana Country. In 1840, Mr Moffat visited England after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century; he published a volume entitled "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa," and produced a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms, in the Bechuana language. His daughter is married to the Rev. David Livingston, LL.D., another world-wide explorer, and known missionary in the same country. They are both now engaged in penetrating into the interior of the country north of the Cape of Good Hope. To facilitate these explorations, the British Government despatched a steam vessel some time ago to the Zambesi River.

MOLYSON, DAVID, a poet of considerable local reputation in Fifeshire, was the eldest son of a small shopkeeper, who had been originally a tailor, and was born in Monimail, May 4, 1789. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the parish school, he was removed to the school of Collessie, where he studied Latin and Greek. He was then sent to learn the trade of a printer with Mr Robert Tullis, Cupar-Fife. His leisure hours he devoted to the classics, and without the assistance of a teacher he obtained a knowledge of the Italian language. By an arrangement with his employer, he was enabled, during his apprenticeship, to attend the University of St Andrews, where he distinguished himself by his acquirements, and obtained prizes in the mathematical, natural philosophy, and Latin classes. Soon after his return to Monimail, he was appointed editor of a daily newspaper in 'Dublin called *Saunders' News-Letter*, where he remained for about two

years, when an unfortunate disagreement with the proprietor caused him to resign his situation. During his residence in the Irish capital, he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish and German languages, and became so far master of architecture and drawing, that he once had the intention of going to London and following the profession of an architect. On leaving Dublin, he returned to Monimail on a visit to his parents, and soon after accepted the situation of a conductor of a private academy in Kirkcaldy, of which the Rev. John Martin was one of the chief managers. This office, however, he only held during a few months. Owing to some misunderstanding with one of the managers, he resigned his appointment, in July 1814, and enlisting as a private soldier in the service of the East India Company, immediately embarked for Bombay. In this capacity he soon attracted the notice of his superiors. Having drawn up a memorial for one of his comrades, the officers were struck with the superior style in which it was written, and made inquiry as to the author. Soon after, the following circumstance occurred:—The officers of the regiment had been unsuccessfully endeavouring to work some difficult problem in engineering, relative to the throwing of shells, which they left unsolved on the table of their room. Molyson had occasion to see it lying there, when he solved it at once. The officers found it next morning, and on inquiry were informed that private Molyson was the name of the person who had solved the problem which had so much puzzled them, on which they promoted him at once to the rank of Sub-Conductor of the Ordnance. He had also some connection with the Post-Office, and all the letters which came to soldiers who were dead fell into his possession. Of some of these he made an interesting use afterwards, in a series of articles which he wrote for *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, entitled "The Dead-Letter Box." After a residence of twenty-two months in Bombay, his health began to fail under an eastern climate; and, having obtained his discharge, he returned to Scotland with a broken constitution and a small pension of two shillings a day. He now took up his residence at Monimail, where he devoted himself to study, and particularly to poetry. During his stay in India, he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with Hindostane, and in his retirement he translated a long poem from that language, which, on his death, was found among his manuscripts. He wrote a great many poems for *Blackwood's Magazine*, the principal of which, entitled "Hubert, an Indian Tale," in blank verse, extended over six or eight pages of that periodical. He also contributed largely to the *Caledonian Magazine*, a Dundee publication. About 1829 he was appointed editor of the *Fife Herald*, which he conducted with talent and spirit during the peculiarly arduous period which followed Earl Grey's installation into office. Having

paid some attention to the Gaelic language, he wrote several papers for the *Herald*, showing that many places in Fifeshire derived their names from the Gaelic. In July 1831 bad health obliged him to resign his situation, when he returned to his native village, where he commenced the business of a land-surveyor. In this profession he obtained so much employment as enabled him, with the assistance of his pension, not only to support himself, but also to provide for those who remained of his father's family. His father died July 30, 1832; and to recruit his own health, he went with his brother, for a short time, to the fishing village of Buckhaven, an interesting description of which he afterwards contributed to *Chambers's Journal*. He died, unmarried, at Monimail, after a lingering illness, March 4, 1834. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, and much esteemed by all who knew him. To him his native village is indebted for a library, of which he was the first suggester and president, and a tribute of esteem and gratitude is recorded in its minutes to his memory.

MONTEITH, ALEXANDER EARLE, was born in 1793, and passed advocate in Edinburgh in 1816. His father was Mr Robert Monteith of Rochsoles, whose brother, the late Henry Monteith of Carstairs, for some years represented the city of Glasgow in Parliament. Before he reached manhood, his father died, and he thenceforth resided with his mother and sister in Edinburgh. He served his apprenticeship with the late Archibald Swinton, Esq., Writer to the Signet, in whose office Mr Conely, Town Clerk of Anstruther, was then a clerk, and after attending the law classes, and entering upon his profession, Mr Monteith became intimate with the brilliant band of eminent lawyers who then adorned the Scottish bar, and whose fame is known far beyond the limited bounds of North Britain—Jeffrey, Cranston, Clerk, Moncreiff, Cockburn, Murray, Fullerton, and Rutherford. His talents and estimable qualities were early appreciated by these eminent men, and he soon showed how competent he was to take his place with them, whether in social intercourse, or in the forensic arena, and formed with most of them ties of strong personal friendship and attachment. A further bond of connection was found in his adherence to the same great cause of political progress for which these ardent lovers of freedom so long, and for many years so hopelessly, strove. His early success at the bar was great and rapid. His mental qualifications peculiarly fitted him for the legal profession; for great acuteness of intellect was joined to a sound judgment, and untiring industry. It has been matter of surprise that with qualities so fitted apparently to command permanent success at the bar, he failed to maintain his practice. This was to a large extent attributable to a severe attack of illness, which continued throughout almost the whole of the years 1840-1, and which withdrew him

during that period from the active duties of his profession, and interrupted the prosperous career in which he seemed to have entered. In part also, however, it arose from the circumstance that he could not sufficiently submit himself to some of the factitious conventional rules by which an advocate's devotion to his profession is tried at the Scottish bar, or rather by the Edinburgh agents. The main recognised proof that a man intends to make his profession his chief object is his giving personal attendance in the Parliament House for many hours on every successive day, whether he has anything to do in the Courts that day or no. If he has nothing to do, the time is generally spent in walking up and down the hall, and gossiping with his brethren in like circumstances. This waste of time Mr Monteith grudged, and occasionally absented himself when he had no cause before the Judges, and desired to prosecute some matters of study at his chambers—perhaps somewhat despising and defying the factitious standard by which a daily period of idleness was taken as the best proof of devotion to a profession demanding the most unremitting study. The false impression, however, became prevalent that he betook himself to other objects than his business, and, although on no occasion otherwise than thoroughly prepared in all his causes, the number of cases in which he was engaged diminished, and, with the diminution of calls to be present, his Parliamentary House non-attendance increased, so that, ultimately, he almost entirely withdrew. Still greater surprise has been felt that his political friends, after the cause in which he had so effectively laboured along with them became triumphant, and they came into power, should have so much slighted him. Whatever disadvantage the circumstances above referred to might have subjected him to, in reference to private practice, these need in no way have affected his promotion to those superior offices to which the Government have the nomination, and the duties of which he was known and acknowledged to be so eminently qualified to discharge. No one more energetically devoted himself to the performance of any duty committed to him; and no one in the profession had his services more frequently put in requisition by the Government, for the discharge of public functions, not implying remuneration or professional advancement. Then his appointment to any office, however high, would have done credit to his party in general estimation, and promoted the public service. Still he never appears to have enjoyed the favour of the Inner Council, by which the exercise of Scotch professional patronage was directed; and with the exception of the Sheriffdom of Fife, bestowed on him in 1838, while the late Lord Murray was Lord-Advocate, a situation far within his merits, he received no appointment from Government. The duties of that office, however, he performed

with the greatest diligence and ability, and to the highest satisfaction of the inhabitants. On the bench he showed all the best qualities of a first-rate judge, and his trial of a jury cause was equal to anything ever seen or heard in the Supreme Court. His judgments were rarely appealed against, and still more rarely reversed. His firmness and vigour as the Magistrate at the head of the county in times of considerable anxiety, preserved peace and order, and restrained outbreak; while his high personal character, his kindly courtesy, and his zeal in the promotion of every beneficent object connected with the county, gained him the confidence, esteem, and regard of all classes of the community. Although the Sheriffship of Fife was, as we have mentioned, the only remunerative office ever conferred on him, he had several times an opportunity of giving his gratuitous services on subjects of great public importance. He served in the Royal Commission regarding the Aberdeen Universities, and, it is understood, prepared the report which formed the foundation of the union recently accomplished. He served also on the Lunacy Commission, whose labours brought fully to light the evils, as they secured the overthrow of, that fearful system of confinement in private houses which had previously so largely prevailed. He was likewise a member of the Commission for enquiring into the working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act; and in this as in two other Commissions, he took a large share in the labour, and in the preparation of the reports presented by these Commissions and laid before Parliament. He was at the same time a member of the General Prison Board, and latterly was for some years Convener of the Committee for managing the Central Prison at Perth, in which capacity he devoted himself assiduously and successfully to the working out of the system of discipline there put in operation. He had, prior to the passing of the Prisons' Act, been an active member of the Association for the Improvement of Prison Discipline in Scotland, which led the way to the passing of that act, and to the great amelioration in the state of our prisons, and in their internal management, which has of late years taken place. It was, however, chiefly in his personal relations, in his efforts, as a private citizen, to promote the welfare of the community, and in the discharge of his duties as a Christian, and a member of the Church Courts of the communion to which he belonged, that his character shone forth to greatest advantage. In his family, nothing could exceed his tenderly affectionate care, and the kindly Christian love which so endeared him to its members, and to all who were admitted within its circle. In ordinary social intercourse, he carried with him a peculiar charm. He was a delightful companion. His pleasant manners, invariable good temper, easy converse, and abundant stores of information, made him a universal favourite in the social circle.

He kept well up with the reading of the day in literature, science, and art, and cultivated the society of men eminent in these branches. With so many qualifications for society, and exercising himself a kindly hospitality, Mr Monteith moved in an extensive circle of acquaintance, to whom his warmth of heart, his chivalrous honour, and his generous unselfishness, greatly endeared him; and in him those of a still more intimate circle ever found the best and staunchest of friends. From the largeness of the area over which the warmth of his affection expanded, it might almost have been expected that he would have none to spare for the inner circles of his being. But, on the contrary, the force of his affections became only the more intense in passing from mankind at large to his fellow-countrymen—to the members of his own church—to his personal friends—to his family—and to the source of all—his fervent love to his God and Saviour. Warm-hearted and generous, rejoicing in the mercies he received, and drawing his chief enjoyment of them from sharing them with others, he presented the grateful picture of a happy Christian, as the head of a family, gathering about him men of worth and intelligence, irrespective of politics or denomination, and gladdening the hearts of all with his own joyous and pleasant converse flowing from a heart at peace, because stayed on Him in whom alone perfect peace is found. As a citizen, he was foremost in every work of benevolence and philanthropy, bringing to it a soundness of judgment and an untiring energy, scarcely surpassed by his warm-hearted zeal. As a member and office-bearer of the church to which he belonged, he discharged the duties incumbent on him in that capacity with conscientious diligence, and Christian devotedness. He was an elder of the High Church congregation, of which his Rev. friend, the late Dr Gordon, was minister, and he not only gave diligent attendance at the meetings of Session, but had a district in one of the closes of the High Street in which he faithfully visited the inhabitants individually—maintained a stated prayer meeting—and assisted to keep up a school for the children. Of the higher Church Courts he was a prominent and influential member; and in the long contest which issued in the Disruption, no one contributed more essential aid, whether in counsel or in debate; his powerful intellect, legal knowledge, and gifts of oratory, making him eminently useful in both. In the Free Church, his effective services as an elder, whether in the Session or the General Assembly, were continued as before; one visible memorial of which exists in the New College, at the top of the Mound, the erection of which, and the acquisition of its noble site, being, to a large extent, attributable to his unwearied and judicious exertions. The great motive power to his labours in all the capacities alluded to, and that which specially permeated his whole character and actings, was his abiding faith in Christ as

his Saviour. In the words of the Rev. Mr Rainy, the successor of Dr Gordon, and the pastor of the Free High Church congregation at the time of Mr Monteith's death, in the sermon preached on the Sunday after the funeral:—"His public usefulness—his decision in the cause of truth—his interest in the affairs of the Church and of this congregation, sprang from personal religion and a sense of personal indebtedness to the Saviour. Religion with him was not a name—not a mode—not a party-cry—far less a system of outward constraint—it was a believing love of the Lord Jesus Christ." "He early," to use again Mr Rainy's words, "took up his ground as a labouring man. He did so in spite of some peculiar obstacles and temptations; for he moved in a circle in which he had acquired the friendship of men of brilliant qualities, of much influence, at the hands of some of whom he experienced much kindness, but who did not, then at least, share his views. He took his ground, notwithstanding, and kept it with frank integrity to the end." From the following entries in a private note-book a few extracts are given, illustrative of Mr Monteith's trains of thought and sentiment:—"Whenever I have been conscious of having derived injury from the conversation of unbelievers, I think I have been able to trace it to my own want of faithfulness in the mode of dealing with them, rather than to anything said or done by them." Of the devotional spirit and child-like confidence of faith in Christ himself, which pervaded his being, the following extracts are examples:—"Our faith is doubtless the instrument of our sanctification; but if it were the ground of our hope we should be resting but on a shifting sand. The love of God in Christ is the rock that underlies it, and on which alone we can securely build." "9th Nov. 1860.—O gracious Father: In the strength of thy most gracious and holy spirit, I seek, without reserve, cheerfully, gratefully, lovingly and eternally, to dedicate my soul and all that is within me to the service of Jesus Christ, thy Son, my Saviour. Guide me, and strengthen me from day to day, from hour to hour, from minute to minute, in this great and glorious work. Perfect thy strength in my weakness, and in thy good time receive me into thy heavenly kingdom, clothed in the wedding garment of Christ's perfect righteousness, and accepted for his sake. Lord save me from that narrow and selfish spirit, that even in the matter of salvation would make self a central object. But may I comparatively lose sight of myself in the enjoyment of the glorious blessedness of the gospel dispensation, and the salvation of the mighty hosts of the redeemed." For some time before Mr Monteith's death, his health had been failing, and on his return in the autumn of 1860, from the Continent, whither he had gone with his family, he was made aware of the existence of disease of the heart, which, though the issue might be long postponed, would ultimately prove

fatal, as it did much sooner than was at first anticipated. For the account of his last days we again quote from the sermon of Mr Rainy :—"And so, when his time came, he died as he had lived. There was no getting ready as by some sudden resolution ; there was no room for any such thing. Very visibly, indeed, was a maturing and ripening, such as we all love to see in any Christian friend departing ; and the experience of sickness and the approach of death gave occasion to special exercises of mind. But all was of a piece with his previous character. When I saw him last, four days before his end, while there was much that might interest any one in the humility of his feelings, and the simplicity of his faith, nothing, I confess, struck me more than the perfectly natural demeanour with which he was looking upwards and forwards—the strict continuity of all I found in him then with all I had ever seen in him before." Although unwilling to make public anything written by departed friends, and not intended by them for the public eye, yet, considering the cordial regard generally felt among us towards Mr Monteith, we think we shall not infringe on any feeling of propriety by giving the following passage from his notebook, written on the first day of January 1861, and, if we do not mistake, the very last passage he wrote with his own hand. After referring gratefully to some happy feelings by which he had been cheered, he proceeds :—"I do not shut my eyes to the probability that I shall not see another New Year's Day on earth, though I cannot say I have any such presentiment. The year opens with me under a combination of bodily ailments, but softened by innumerable blessings. The most distressing feeling is that to which I have adverted, viz., the effect of the ailments of my body on the healthy energy of my mind, and the department in which this gives me most distress is the spiritual one. I cannot sustain a lengthened meditation on God and heavenly things as I have been able to do in health ; but I can trust my soul to God in Christ with the same confidence, believing that he will be as careful of me while under the cloud as in the sunshine of his countenance, waiting with patience and thankfulness his own good time, when the day shall dawn again, which, if I continue faithful to Him, it assuredly one day will, whether in this world or the world that is to come. Lord, I would of new dedicate myself, body, soul, and spirit, unto thee in a perpetual covenant. Give me grace to love thee more and more. Make me zealous of good works. Give me continually to remember that I am not my own, but bought with a price. Make me desirous to be perfect, as my Father in Heaven is perfect. If it shall please thee to spare my life, may I devote it exclusively to thy service ; and grant me the privilege of being useful to my fellow-men, in however humble a scale." It was not the Lord's will that his life should be prolonged. He

had done his early work, and he died leaving many to mourn for him with a sincere and loving sorrow, and yet to rejoice with thanksgiving at what God had wrought by him—at the example he had left behind him—and at the thought of the reward into which he had entered. He departed this life on the 12th day of January 1861. The following minute was adopted by the Commissioners of Supply of Fifeshire, a few days after his death, and similar testimonies were borne to his excellent character by the General Assembly of the Free Church, and by other public bodies with which he was connected :—"At Cnpar the 15th day of January 1861 years, at an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Fife, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennoch, Convener, in the chair.—The Chairman addressed the meeting, and moved the adoption of the following resolution, viz. :—That this meeting desires to record on their minutes the loss the County of Fife has sustained by the death of Alexander Earle Monteith, Esq., Sheriff Principal of this County ; and at the same time to express the unanimous feeling of the Commissioners of Supply as to the zeal, ability, impartiality, and sound judgment, which he brought to bear on all cases brought before him, as well as the courtesy he ever displayed individually in all his communications with the Commissioners of Supply of this county ; which motion was seconded by Lord Rosslyn, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.—Extracted from the principal minutes by (Signed) WM. PATRICK, Clerk of Supply."

MONYPENNY, THE FAMILY OF.—The surname of Monypenny is of great antiquity in Scotland. Ricurdus de Monypenny obtained from Thomas, Prior of St Andrews, the lands of Pitmullen, now Pitmillie. John de Monypenny of Pitmillie, swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296. Another of the same name was one of the Ambassadors from the Pope and French King to solicit Edward the Third on behalf of the Scots, and obtained a safe conduct to pass into Scotland 22d January 1335. Among the missing charters of David the Second, is the following among others :—"To John Monypenny of Pitmillie, of the lands of Drumranet (may it not have been Drumrack) in the barony of Crail. (I.) Thomas Monypenny and Christian Keith, his wife, had a charter from King Robert the Third of the third part of the barony of Lenchans. He was the father of (II.) Sir William Monypenny, who married Margaret, daughter of Philip Arbutnot of Arbutnot, and by her had a son. (III.) William Monypenny, who had a safe conduct to William Monypenny, armiger, dated 5th Dec. 1444. Another safe conduct was granted 14th July 1447, to William de Monypenny natif d'Escoce escuier d'escuieres of the King of France to negotiate the marriage of Eleanor of Scotland to the Dauphin. He acquired the lands of Conquirsall in France. Three

commissions passed the Great Seal, 8th Nov. 1458, to William Monypenny, Baron of Retre, Lord of Conquairsall, and John Kennedy, Provost of St Andrews, to proceed on an embassy to France, to demand the earldom of Xantoin, which had been granted to King James the First. They were also directed to form a treaty with the King of Castile, to settle the debt due by Scotland to the King of Denmark, and afterwards to pass to Rome to certify the King's obedience to the new Pontiff Pius II. William, Lord Monypenny of Conquairsall, was next in remainder to William Monypenny of Pitmilly, and the heirs of his body in a charter of the lands of Luthers, Monypenny, Drumrank and Balboot, in Fife, and Ardweny, in Forfarshire, 9th November 1458. He was created a Peer by King James the Second, for charters were granted to William, Lord Monypenny, of the barony of Kirkenan and Corstrathane, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, on the resignation of James, Lord Hamilton, and Euphemia, Countess of Douglas, 17th July 1464. Charters were granted to William Lord Monypenny, of the barony of Feldy in Perthshire, of Kirkanders in the county of Wigton, of Balgredan and Corstrathane, and of Easter Leky, in Stirlingshire, 13th September 1472. Guillaume, seigneur et baron banneret de Monypenny et de Congressault, was Ambassador from France to England 16th February 1471. His son (III.) Alexander, Lord Monypenny, had a charter. Alexandro Monypenny filio et heredi Wilhelmi, Domini Monypenny of Luchres-monye, in Fife; Corstrathane, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright; and Ardweny in Forfarshire, 20th March 1483, on his father's resignation. Having no male issue, he exchanged his barony of Earlsall, in Fife, with Sir Alexander Bruce, for his lands called Escariot, in France, in 1495; and the Peerage failed in him. The late representative of this ancient family was Alexander Monypenny of Pitmilly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 56th Regiment, who married, in November 1767, Margaret, sister of the late Mr Justice, Chamberlain of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland. He died in December 1801, and was succeeded by his son David.

MONYPENNY, DAVID, of Pitmilly, was born in May 1769, and passed advocate on the 2d of July 1791. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the County of Fife on the 7th February 1807, and married Maria-Sophia, daughter of Sir George Abercrombie, fourth Baronet of Birkenbog, by whom he left no issue. He was constituted Solicitor-General for Scotland on 22d February 1811, and advanced to the Bench on the 25th February 1813, in room of Lord Woodhouselee, whom he also succeeded as a Lord of Justiciary. His Lordship was nominated one of the Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court on the 13th June 1815, at the original constitution of that Court. He resigned his offices in October 1830, and died in 1850. In the

church-yard of Kingsbarns, a tombstone is erected bearing the following inscription:—“Sacred to the memory of DAVID MONYPENNY, Esq. of Pitmilly, for many years one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who died at Pitmilly on 24th December 1850, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was here interred. Also,—To the memory of his second wife, MARIA-SOPHIA ABERCROMBIE, daughter of Sir George Abercrombie of Birkenbog, Bart., who died at Pitmilly on 15th June 1846, aged sixty-three, and was here interred.” On the death of David, without issue, his brother

MONYPENNY, WILLIAM TANKERVILLE, of Pitmilly, the present proprietor, succeeded to him. He was born on the 5th of April 1782, and married, in April 1844, Hannah, daughter of Colonel Spens of Craigsanquhar.

MORRIS, JAMES, formerly Provost of Dunfermline.—This gentleman was born in Dunfermline in the year 1800, and was educated and brought up in his native town. On attaining man's estate he took an interest in public business, and was distinguished during a long series of years for his attention to the affairs of the burgh. Mr Morris was a member of the Town Council of Dunfermline ever since the passing of the Reform Bill, and was one of the first magistrates of the town under its Reformed Council. In 1842, he was elected Provost of the city, and discharged the onerous duties of the office during a period of intense political excitement in Dunfermline. Since then Mr Morris has always been more or less occupied with public affairs, a task which his means enabled him to indulge. Liberal in his opinions, and the friend of whatever promised political or religious progress, in his death Dunfermline has lost another of a race now rapidly passing away—the race of public men whose opinions were formed, and whose enthusiasm was kindled, amidst the Reform and other agitations of thirty years ago. About the 23d of September 1864, Mr Morris returned from London, where he had been sojourning for about five weeks, and seemed to all his friends in good health. On the morning of the following Tuesday, he complained slightly of his head, but dressed, and was about to leave his bedroom for breakfast, when he fell stricken by paralysis. He had just strength left to call a servant, to whom, on entering, he addressed some broken words of surprise and alarm. Dr Dewar was at once sent for, and promptly responded to the call, but gave no hope of recovery, an opinion in which Dr Begbie, Edinburgh, on being consulted, fully shared. Mr Morris, however, lingered on in a semi-conscious state until Monday night the 3d of August, when death put a period to his sufferings. Mr Morris was about sixty-four years of age, and was distinguished for his active business habits.

MORTON, JOHN, factor to Lord Ducie.—This gentleman, who died at the ripe age

of eighty-three, deserves a passing tribute. He was the leading member of the Royal Agricultural Society, and English agriculture owes to him the Whitfield model farm on the property of the Earl of Ducie, whose agent for many years he was. Hundreds of visitors came to this farm to witness the success of his drainage and his vigorous management. He was the first to illustrate the connection between agriculture and geology. He had a small farm once in Fife, but early in the century he left his native country and took one of the Earl of Carnarvon's farms, at Dulverton, Somersetshire. Through Lord Carnarvon he was introduced to the Earl of Ducie and to Mr Pusey of Pusey, and well he managed the estates committed to his charge. He had walked through most of the counties of England to examine the geology and the farm practice. He and the late Joshua Trimmer, F.G.S., advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws on the ground that the farmer is, or ought to be, one of the largest consumers of grain in the right prosecution of his business. His well-known work on "The Soil" which has passed through several editions, was honoured by introductions by the late Dr Buckland and the late Mr Philip Pusey. Mr Morton married Jean Chalmers, sister of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., and left issue.

MOUBRAY, GEORGE, born 9th February 1773, is son of the late George Moubray, Esq., of the ancient family of Moubray of Cockaidne, Co. Fife; brother-in-law of the late Vice-Admiral Jas. Katon; and cousin of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. This officer entered the navy, 1st February 1789, as midshipman on board the *Bellona*, 74, Captain Fras. John Hartwell, on the home station, and in June of the same year removed to the *Adamant*, 50, bearing the flag of Sir Rich. Hughes at Halifax, where he remained until June 1792. He then joined in succession the *Hannibal*, 74, Capt. John Colpays, and *Junco*, 32, Capt. Sam Hood; and in Jan. 1794 he was acting as master's mate of the latter ship when she effected an extraordinary escape from the Harbour of Toulon, into which she had entered in ignorance of the evacuation of the British. Being shortly afterwards received on board the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Lord Hood, he served in the boats at the sieges of St Fiorenzo and Bastia. He was promoted, 27th May 1794, to a lieutenancy in *La Moselle* sloop, Capts. Percy Fraser, Charles Dudley Pater, and Charles Brisbane, under the latter of whom he was hotly pursued, and all but captured, in Hotham's first partial action, 14th March 1795, and he was subsequently appointed, 19th August 1796, to *La Virginie*, 40, Capt. Anthony Hunt, in which frigate, after the Spithead mutiny, he escorted the Duke and Duchess of Wurtemberg to Cuxhaven; Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian to the Cape of Good Hope, and Lord Morington to Calcutta, and then cruised in

the East Indies until the peace of Amiens, 7th May 1803, as senior to the *Seahorse*, 38, Capt. Hon. Courteauy Boyle; fitting for the Mediterranean, 4th Nov. 1804, to the Royal Sovereign, 100, bearing the flag of Sir Rich. Bickerton off Toulon; and, 5th October 1805, as first to the *Polypheusus*, 64, Capt. Robert Redmill, part of the victorious fleet employed in the ensuing action off Cape Trafalgar. Succeeding to the command of the latter ship immediately after the action, owing to the serious illness of his Captain, Lieut. Moubray had the good fortune, during the gale that followed, to regain possession of the Argonaut Spanish, 80, and deliver her over to Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. He afterwards took in tow the *Victory*, with the body of Lord Nelson on board, and conducted her to the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar; and he also, in spite of her mutinous crew, carried the *Swiftsure*, French, 74, in a similar manner from the neighbourhood of Cadiz to Gibraltar. On 24th December 1805 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and he was next, 27th January 1809, and 27th March 1812, appointed in that capacity to the *Rhodian*, 10, and *Moselle*, 18; in which vessels he served in the West Indies, the chief part of the time with a small squadron under his orders for the protection of the Bahamas until 31st March 1813. Capt. Moubray, whose promotion to post rank had taken place, 12th August 1812, was not again employed until 23d September 1844, when he obtained command of the *Victory*, 104, at Portsmouth, which he retained until admitted to Greenwich Hospital, 25th March 1846. He married, 14th June 1812, Eliza Pellew, eldest daughter of A. N. Yates, Esq., Naval Storekeeper at Jamaica, by whom he has issue five sons and three daughters.

MOUBRAY, THOMAS, entered the Royal Naval College, 15th November 1805, and embarked, 23d December 1808, as Midshipman on board the *Beaueon*, 38, Capt. John Heatley, with whom, after serving for upwards of twelve months at the Cape of Good Hope, he returned to England in July 1810 in the *Raisonnable*, 64. Between the latter period and the date of his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, 2d February 1813, we find him employed on the Home Station in the *Tonnant*, 80, Capt. Sir John Gore; *Elizabeth*, 74, Capt. Edward Leveson Gower; *Royal William*, flag-ship of Sir Roger Curtis; and *Tyrian*, brig, Capt. Augustus Baldwin. His last appointment was, 3d November 1813, to the *Surprise*, 38, Capt. Sir Thos. John Cochrane, in which ship he beheld the attacks upon Washington and Baltimore in 1814, and participated in the operations on the Coast of Georgia. He was placed on half pay 1st September 1815.

MUDIE, ROBERT, sometime teacher in Pittenweem, was a man of extraordinary genius and power. He passed through many vicissitudes of life, and in all circumstances acquitted himself modestly and well. At one time he was a private soldier in the

Forfar and Kincardine Militia, and on the disbanding of that regiment was appointed one of the principal teachers of the Dundee Academy. For many years he filled that important situation with the highest acceptability and public approval. While in Pitvenneem, he executed some first-class drawings. His view of Anstruther from the Billowness was much admired. The writer remembers seeing it in the house of Mrs John Chalmers. Mr Mudie was some time editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, and afterwards went to London, where he filled an important literary situation. He was the author of a poem styled "The Maid of Griban," 8vo., 1809. The following anecdote, taken down from the recital of a comrade of Mr Mudie, will perhaps be deemed not unworthy of preservation.—"In the autumn of 1803 the Forfar and Kincardine Militia—then an infantry regiment of about 1000 strong—*en route* from the south of Scotland to Aberdeen, along the coast road, happened to perform the march between the towns of Montrose and Bervie on a Saturday. The want of the required accommodation in Bervie for so many men rendered it necessary that a considerable portion should be billeted in the adjoining villages of Johnshaven and Gourdon, and on farmers and others on the line of March. In carrying out this arrangement, it so happened that one private soldier was billeted on a farmer or crofter of the name of Lyall, on the estate of East Mathers, situated about a mile north-west of the village of Johnshaven. David Lyall, guidman of Gateside, was a douce, respectable individual, a worthy member, if not an elder, of the Secession Church, Johnshaven. His wife, Mrs Lyall, inherited many of the good qualities of her worthy husband, whom she highly venerated, and pithily described as being 'as guid a man as ever lay at a woman's side.' Mrs Lyall was a rigid Seceder, a strict Sabbatarian, stern and vigorous in everything relating to the kirk and kirk affairs, deeply learned in polemical disquisitions, had a wondrous gift of gab, and by no means allowed the talent to lie idle in a napkin. The soldier produced his billet, was kindly received, treated to the best as regarded bed and board, was communicative, and entered into all the news of the day with the worthy couple. Everything ran smoothly on the evening of Saturday, and an agreeable intimacy seemed to be established in the family, but the horror of Mrs Lyall may be conceived, when on looking out in the morning rather early, she saw the soldier stripped to the shirt, switching, brushing, and scrubbing his clothes on an eminence in front of the house. 'Get up, David Lyall,' she said, 'get up, it ill sets you to be lying there snoring an' that graceless pagan brackin' the Lord's day wi' a' his might, at oor door.' David looked up, and quietly composing himself again, said, 'the Articles of War, guidwife, the Articles of War, pair chiel, he canna help

himself—he maun do duty Sunday as well as Saturday.' The soldier, after cleaning his clothes and taking a stroll in the romantic dell of Denfenella adjoining, returned in time to breakfast, which was a silent meal. With Mrs Lyall there was only 'mony a sad and sour look,' and on the table being cleared she laid, or rather thrust, the big ha' bible immediately in front of the soldier on the table. 'Well, Mistress,' said the soldier, 'what book is this?' 'That's a hulk, lad,' said the guidwife, 'That I muckle doubt that you and the like o' ye ken unco little about.' 'Perhaps,' was the reply, 'we shall see.' On opening the book the soldier said, 'I have seen such a book before.' 'Gin ys've seen sic a book before,' said Mrs Lyall, 'lat's hear gin ye can read ony.' 'I don't mind though I do,' said the soldier, and taking the bible he read a chapter that had been marked by Mrs Lyall as one condemnatory of his seeming disregard of the Sabbath. The reading of the soldier was perfect. 'There, lad,' said David Lyall, 'ye read like a minister.' 'An' far better than many one o' them,' said the Mistress; 'hut gifts are no graces,' she continued, 'its nae the readin' nor the hearin' that mak's a guid man—na, na, its the right and proper application—the practice that's the real thing.' David saw 'that the Mistress was aboot to mount her favourite hobby horse', and cut her lecture short by remarking 'that it was time to make ready for the kirk.' 'Aye, ye'll gae to the kirk,' said Mrs Lyall, an' tak' the soger wi' ye, and see that ye fesh hame the sermon atween ye, as I am no gaen myself the day.' The soldier acquiesced, and on their way to church Mr Lyall remarked, among other things 'that the guidwife was, if anything, precise and conceited about kirk matters an' keepin' the Sabbath day, but no that ill a body fin fouk had the git o' her and latten gang a wee thing her ain git. I keeps a calm sugh myself for the sake o' peace, as her an' her neebor wife, Mrs Smith, gudwife o' Jackston, count themselves the Jachin an' Boaz o' our temple. Ye'll mind as muckle o' the sermon as you can, as depend upon it she will be speerin'.' The soldier said, 'he would do his best to satisfy her on that head.' The Parish Church of Benholm, as well as the Secession Church of Johnshaven, were that day filled to overflowing more by red coats than black. On their return from church, and while dinner was discussing, Mrs Lyall inquired about the text at David. He told her the text. 'A bonnie text,' she said. 'Mr Harper,' (the name of the minister) 'would say a hantel upon that; fu did he lay out his discourse?' 'Weel, guidwife,' said David, 'I can tell ye little mair aboot it—ye may speir at the soger there. I can tell ye he held the killivine (pencil) gaen to some tuns a' the time.' 'Ye've taen a note o' the sermon, lad,' said the Mistress, 'I will see it when we get our dinner.' After dinner, and after the soldier had read the chapter

of which the text formed part, in the same correct and eloquent style as he did in the morning, Mrs Lyall asked him 'to favour her with a sight of the sermon.' After adjusting her spectacles, Mrs Lyall examined with seeming seriousness the manuscript, page after page, glancing a look now and then at the soldier and her husband, she took the specks, and handing back the sheets to the soldier, said, 'Weel, lad, ye are the best reader that ever I heard, an' the worst writer I ever saw; there is nothing there but dotes an' strokes an' tirliewhirlies, I canna mak' a word o' sense o't, ye've sadly neglected yir handwrite—sadly.' 'That may be,' replied the soldier, 'but I can assure you the sermon's all there.' 'Ye can read it yoursel' then,' said the guidwife. The soldier took the manuscript and read or rather re-delivered the sermon, each head and particular, word for word as Mr Harper had given it. When he had concluded it, David Lyall, looking triumphantly at the Mistress, said, 'Weel, gudewife, ye've gotten the sermon to Amen. Fat think ye o' that?' She sat in silent amazement for a considerable time, at length ejaculated, 'Fat do I think o' that? Fa' wadna think o' that? I may just say this, that I never believed before that a red coat had sae muckle grace about it, but I've been thinkin', lad, that ye are no a soger—at eny rate if ye are ane ye could be something else—I'm doon sure o' that.' The soldier stated that he was only a private soldier, that there was nothing extraordinary in what he had done, that all or nearly all the men in his regiment could just do the same thing, and that many of them were better scholars than he pretended to be; and taking from his knapsack a copy of the Greek New Testament, laid it before her saying, 'That as she had been so kind as allow him to read in her Bible, he would favour her with a look of his, and hoped that she would now in turn read for his edification.' Mrs Lyall examined the volume with deep attention for some time, and shaking her head, said, 'Na, na, lad, they maun be deeper book-learned than me that read that book—yer far ayent my thumb.' He told her what book it was, employed the afternoon or evening of that Sabbath in reading, expounding, and giving literal translations of many of the passages of the New Testament that seemed doubtful or difficult to Mrs Lyall. She found the soldier equally conversant with all her theological authors—Bunyan, Baxter, Brown, and Boston, were at his finger-ends; the origin and history, as well as the fathers, of the Secession Church were nothing new to him. The soldier conducted family worship that evening in a solemn and becoming manner for David Lyall. On resuming his march in the morning he was urgently pressed by Mrs Lyall to accept of some of her country cheer, such as cheese or butter; in fact, she would have filled his knapsack. A complete revolution had been effected in her opinion regarding the moral, religious, and intel-

lectual qualities of soldiers. 'I aye took them for an ignorant, graceless pack, the affscourings o' creation, but I new see that I have been far mistane;' and until the day of her death, which happened many years afterwards, she would tolerate no insinuation in her presence, to the prejudice of the profession. When such was attempted in her hearing, she instantly kindled up with—'Awa wi' yer lies an' yer havers, I'll bear nans o' them; there shall nae child speak ill o' sogers in my presence, na, na. Mony's the minister that I hae seen in my house—some better, some waur—but nans o' them had either the wisdom, the learning, the ready unction of a gallant single soger.' The name of 'the gallant single soger' was Robert Mudie." Mr Mudie afforded a striking illustration of the triumph of perseverance and genius over obscurity of birth and indigency of circumstances.

MUIR, Rev. WILLIAM, minister of the first charge of Dysart. This amiable clergyman was born in the year 1793. Having received an education to qualify him for his sacred profession, he was duly licensed to preach the Gospel. In 1839 he was ordained minister at Dysart, and discharged his responsible duties there, for upwards of 25 years, with much acceptance. On Thursday, the 8th of December 1864, the rev. gentleman, being then in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, visited several of his people in different parts of the parish, whose dangerous maladies had enlisted his sympathies, and whose spiritual welfare he would not overlook. After family prayers the same evening his household had retired; and Mrs Muir, seeing nothing beyond his usual manner, left the apartment also. In a few minutes she heard a heavy fall on the floor beneath, and hurried to the dining-room, and found him prostrate on the floor, near the sideboard, whither, it is conjectured, he had gone to procure a glass of water which was there standing. He was breathing, but quite unable to reply articulately to her appeals; and after calling his medical attendant, who visited him as soon as possible, he breathed his last before his arrival, in the same calm and tranquil mood in which he lived. His charities to the deserving poor were, if not of large amount, yet compensated by being very numerous and diffused, and many of them may linger in affection ever the many kind, meek words he so often dropped into their ears at seasonable times. His memory will be cherished by a sorrowing population for long, and whose want, in many respects, in the parish it will be difficult to fill. He lived with his colleague on terms of the utmost affection and harmony, and with the session and parishioners in love and unison; and the deepest sympathy was felt by all for his sorrowing and bereaved family. Mr Muir was a great antiquarian, and for many years he took pleasure in accumulating rare specimens of the coinage of this and other countries, and devoted much of his time in in-

parting to others the information he had been at so much labour to acquire. As a lecturer on this subject, his efforts were well known and appreciated in the country. Mr Muir was in the 71st year of his age, and 26th of his ministry.

MURRAY, WILLIAM DAVID, Earl of Mansfield, The Family of.—Sir William Murray of Tullibardine died about the year 1511, leaving, with other issue, William, ancestor of the Dukes of Atholl, and Sir Andrew Murray, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of James Barclay of Balvaird, by whom he acquired the estates of Arngask, Balvaird, Kippo, &c., and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir David Murray of Balvaird, Arngask, &c., who married Janet, sister of John, fifth Lord Lindsay, and had issue. Sir David died in 1550, and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, who left, by his second wife, Lady Janet Graham, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Montrose, four sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Andrew, who married Margaret, daughter of John Crichton of Strathard, by whom he had issue, of whom Sir Andrew, the eldest, succeeded, but, dying without issue in 1624, was succeeded by his uncle, Sir David Murray of Gospertie. This gentleman, who was cup-bearer to James VI., becoming a great favourite with that monarch (having been instrumental in saving his life from the attempt of the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, Mr Ruthven, in the town of Perth, 5th August 1600), accompanied the king to England, and was created Lord Scone, 7th April 1605, having previously received a grant of the whole Abbey of Scone, of which the Earl of Gowrie had been commendator. His lordship was advanced to the Viscounty of Stormont, 16th August 1621; and, having no issue, obtained a reversionary clause in the patent, conferring the honours upon Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn and several of his kinsmen. His lordship died 27th August 1631, and was buried at Scone, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory. His honours devolved, according to the extended limitation, upon Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, as second viscount. This nobleman married Anne, elder daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, and niece of his predecessor; but, dying without issue in 1642, the honours of Stormont, by virtue also of the entail, descended to James Murray, second Earl of Annandale, as third Viscount Stormont; at whose decease, without issue, however, in 1658, the Viscounty of Stormont and Barony of Scone devolved upon David Murray, second Lord Balvaird, as fourth Viscount. This nobleman married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Southesk, and widow of the aforesaid James, Earl of Annandale, and was succeeded, at his decease in 1668, by his son, David, fifth Viscount Stormont, and third Lord Balvaird. This nobleman married Margery, only daughter of David

Scott, Esq. of Scotstarvit, in the county of Fife, by whom he had issue. He died in 1731, and was succeeded by his eldest son, David, sixth Viscount Stormont, who married, in 1723, Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Stewart, Esq. of Inneryntie, by whom he had issue. He died in 1748, and was succeeded by his elder son, David, seventh Viscount Stormont, K.T., born 9th October 1727; who married, first, in 1759, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunau, privy-councillor to the Elector of Saxony. He married, secondly, in 1776, Louisa, third daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart (which lady succeeded as Countess of Mansfield). By this lady the Earl had issue. He died 1st September 1796 (having in 1793 inherited the earldom of Mansfield upon the decease of his uncle, of whom hereafter, in a separate life), and was succeeded by his son William, third Earl of Mansfield, and eighth Viscount Stormont, born 7th March 1777; married, 16th September 1797, Frederica, daughter of William Markham, Archbishop of York, and had issue. The Earl, who was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Clackmannan, died 18th Feb. 1840, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

MURRAY, WILLIAM DAVID, Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Stormont, Lord Scone, &c., Heritable Keeper of the Palace of Scone, born 1806; succeeded his father in 1840. Married, 1829, Miss Ellison (died 1837). Issue—Lady Louisa, born 1830, married, 1851, Hon. Geo. Edwin Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood; Viscount Stormont, born 1835. The Earl's brothers and sisters are—Charles John (married Miss Anson, daughter of the late Viscount Anson, and sister of the Earl of Lichfield), and David Henry, Captain, Scots Fusilier Guards (married, 1840, Miss Grant, daughter of John Grant, Esq. of Kilgraston); Ladies Elizabeth, Caroline, Georgina, and Emily Mary (who married, 1839, Captain F. H. G. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards).

MURRAY, WILLIAM, first Earl of Mansfield, a celebrated lawyer and statesman, the fourth son of David, fifth Viscount Stormont, was born at Perth, March 2, 1705. He was removed to London in 1708, and in 1719 was admitted a King's Scholar at Westminster School. In June 1723 he was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical attainments. In 1730 he took the degree of M.A., and afterwards travelled for some time on the Continent. Having become a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar at Michaelmas term 1731. His abilities were first displayed in appeal cases before the House of Lords, and he gradually rose to eminence in his profession. In 1736 he was employed as one of the counsel for the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh, to oppose in Parliament the Bill of Pains and Penalties, which afterwards, in a modified form, passed into a law against them, on account of the Porteous

riots. For his exertions on this occasion, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh in a gold box. In Nov. 1742 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the room of Sir John Strange, who had resigned. About the same time he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as member for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire. His eloquence and legal knowledge soon rendered him very powerful in debate, and as he was a strenuous defender of the Duke of Newcastle's ministry, he was frequently opposed to Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; these two being considered the best speakers of their respective parties. In March 1746 he was appointed one of the managers for the impeachment of Lord Lovat, and the candour and ability which he displayed on the occasion received the acknowledgments of the prisoner himself, as well as the Lord Chancellor Talbot, who presided on the trial. In 1754 Mr Murray succeeded Sir Dudley Ryder as Attorney-General, and on the death of that eminent lawyer, in Nov. 1756, he became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Immediately after he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. He was also, at the same time, sworn a member of Privy Council, and, contrary to general custom, became a member of the Cabinet. During the unsettled state of the ministry in 1757, his lordship held, for a few months, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and during that period he effected a coalition of parties, which led to the formation of the administration of his rival Pitt. The same year, on the retirement of Lord Hardwicke, he declined the offer of the Great Seal, which he did twice afterwards. During the Rockingham administration in 1765, Lord Mansfield acted for a short time with the Opposition, especially as regards the bill for repealing the Stamp Act. As a judge his conduct was visited with the severe animadversions of Junius, and made the subject of much unmerited attack in both Houses of Parliament. He was uniformly a friend to religious toleration, and on various occasions set himself against vexatious prosecutions founded upon oppressive laws. On the other hand, he incurred much popular odium by maintaining that, in cases of libel, the jury were only judges of the fact of publication, and had nothing to do with the law, as to libel or not. This was particularly shown in the case of the trial of the publishers of Junius' letter to the king. In October 1776 he was advanced to the dignity of an earl by the title of Earl of Mansfield, with remainder to the Stormont family, as he had no issue of his own. During the famous London riots of June 1780, his house in Bloomsbury Square was attacked and set fire to by the mob, in consequence of his having voted in favour of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and all his furniture, pictures, books, manuscripts, and other valuables, were entirely consumed. His lordship himself, it is said,

made his escape in disguise, before the flames burst out. He declined the offer of compensation from Government for the destruction of his property. The infirmities of age compelled him, June 3, 1788, to resign the office of Chief Justice, which he had filled with distinguished reputation for 32 years. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, principally at his seat at Caxton Wood, near Hampstead. He died March 20, 1793, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The earldom, which was granted again by a new patent in July 1792, descended to his nephew, Viscount Stormont. A life of Lord Mansfield, by Holliday, was published in 1797, and another, by Thomas Roscoe, appeared in "The Lives of British Lawyers," in Lardner's Cyclopaedia.

MURRAY, W. H., sometime editor of the *Daily Express* Edinburgh Newspaper, died at Cupar, at the house of his father-in-law Mr Charles Duncan, on the 1st of Aug. 1858. Mr Murray was in the strictest sense of the term a self-educated man. He was indebted, indeed, to the schoolmaster for the rudiments of education; but these rudiments were in his case of the simplest kind. The ability to read and write he acquired at the school; but it was only after he had commenced his early apprenticeship to the shoemaking trade that he may be said to have commenced his education, and when he discovered the purposes which reading and writing might be made to subserve. He must, indeed, have been a man of no ordinary talents, when in such a comparatively short period of time he had qualified himself to be the conductor of a daily newspaper, one of the most difficult and laborious tasks which can be assigned to any man. Our correspondent has referred to the weekly narratives of news written by Mr Murray for the *Edinburgh Guardian*. Never were there better summary articles. Even the London weeklies—got up in the same style as the *Guardian*, and having the highest literary talent at command—have never contained more racy and vigorous writing than the narrative written week after week by Mr Murray. The editor of the *Guardian*, Mr Finlay, at a very early period of his acquaintanceship with Mr Murray, recognised his great ability; and we happen to know that to the very last moment of their joint connection with that paper, although some mutual misunderstanding had chilled the cordiality of their intercourse, Mr Finlay entertained the very highest opinion of the talents of the deceased gentleman, and was demonstrative in his praises of them. Under Mr Murray's management the *Daily Express* was immediately recognised, both by the Edinburgh and general public, as a special power amongst Scottish newspapers. The sub-editorial department was admirably conducted by Mr Wylie, one of the most skilful and laborious of sub-editors, and Mr Murray threw his whole soul into the editorial columns. We frequently disagreed with the

*Express* on public questions and with the estimates given in it of public men. We have protested against the spirit in which some of the leading articles seemed written, but the ability, honesty of purpose, and downright independence displayed in the articles were such as to challenge the respect of all right-thinking men. Had Mr Murray been spared he would have risen to a high eminence in his profession, for what he had already achieved was more promise than the real fruitage of his genius. He was a truly conscientious writer, the editor's desk being with him as sacred a place, in a certain sense, as the pulpit itself; and the public, we have no hesitation in saying, have lost a servant whom, at a time when there are so many moral, social, and political questions requiring to be fearlessly, intelligently, and vigorously discussed, they could ill afford to lose.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, Esq., of Henderland, succeeded a few years ago to the estate of Kinkell, in the parish of St Andrews, as the heir and representative of his uncle, the late General Ramsay. As a public character Mr Murray was distinguished for his active but unobtrusive benevolence; and as a supporter of the Liberal party, he was indefatigable in forwarding to the utmost of his power those schemes which he believed calculated to advance the best interests of his countrymen. He occasionally acted as a Parliamentary Commissioner, and was one of the three who fixed the boundaries of burghs for the Reform Act, the other two being General Sir J. H. Dalrymple (now Lord Stair), and Capt. Pringle. The manner in which that duty was executed left no room for future cavil, and the reports on each of the burghs, we understand, were adopted without alteration or amendment. Mr Murray died at Strachan Park, Loch Fife, in the eighty-first year of his age. The following genial tributes to his memory we quote from the *Scotsman*:—"It would by no means be in harmony with his own simple and unostentatious character that Mr Murray should be made the object of a public eulogium. His character was eminently simple, manly, and upright. Those who had the means of noticing his abilities knew that they were very great. 'He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.' He was a colloquial master of French—no light acquisition—and there were few matters connected with literature and art in which both his tastes and his accomplishments were not of a very high order. But no man ever showed greater indifference towards publicity or common fame. Not that his qualities were so obscure before the world as to require our testimony to make them known. From his early youth he had been accustomed to the intimacy of the foremost men of his age, and thus a wide circle of those whose votes are the most potent in the social world long ago pronounced the judgment that he was a man of no ordinary mark. Mr Murray became a member of

the English bar, where, according to the opinions of his friends, he might have won the emoluments and distinctions of the professor had he either required or chosen to compete for them. This indifference to the usual objects of ambition, which might have made an inferior man insignificant, invested him with the dignity of a sort of proud simplicity. He stood in the position of desiring nothing that the world could give him, whether it were the fruit of the Sovereign's patronage or of the multitude's applause. Thus there were few so high in rank and wealth as to feel that Mr Murray was not above them in independence of position, and thence it often occurred that very eminent persons trusted him with their affairs; he was implicitly relied on when there were matters of delicacy or difficulty to be adjusted. Mr Murray early joined the Liberal party, and never swerved from it, so that in the latter days he was one of that small band—now, alas, so very small—who, having stood by their party in its days of danger and adversity, know its colours better than some of those who have belonged to it only during the sunshine of prosperity. As to private character—one would have as soon thought of doubting a demonstration in geometry as of doubting his integrity, and his acts of liberality and charity were, as the public of Edinburgh well knew, numerous and munificent."

MURRAY, WILLIAM, an eminent Scottish actor, made his first appearance in his 19th year, at Covent Garden, under the auspices of Mr Kemble; soon after he settled in Edinburgh, where he remained forty-two years as actor and lessee, and during that period, besides his professional fame, he engaged the respect of the citizens and the particular friendship of Scott, Allan, Wilson, Jeffrey, and other leading literati of Modern Athens. Mr Murray was one of the most versatile actors ever on the stage; and there were few who could take successfully so wide a range of characters. His addresses at the commencement and close of the theatrical season were masterpieces of wit and humour. Mr Murray, after his retirement from the stage, removed to St Andrews, where he spent the latter years of his life, and died there in 1852. A handsome tombstone was erected in the St Andrews burying ground over Mr Murray's grave, with the following inscription—"Sacred to the memory of William Henry Wood Murray, Esq., grandson of Sir John Murray of Broughton, who for upwards of forty years was the talented and highly-respected manager of the Theatres Royal and Adelphi, Edinburgh—born 26th Aug. 1790, died 5th May 1852. *Requiescat in pace.*"

MURRAY, The Right Hon. Lieut. General SIR GEORGE, was born in 1772, and was the second son of Sir William Murray, Bart., by the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Cromartie. This gentleman is connected with Fife by his marriage with

the widow of Sir James Erskine, Bart. of Torriehouse. Sir George Murray entered the army in 1789, his first commission being dated March 12th in that year, and his others as follows:—Lieutenant and Captain, Jan. 16, 1794; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug 5, 1799; Colonel, March 9, 1809; Major-General, Jan. 1, 1812; Lieutenant-General, May 27, 1825; General, November 23, 1841; Colonel-in-Chief of the 42d Highlanders, 1823; Colonel of the 1st Royals, December 29, 1843; Governor of Sandhurst College, from 1818 to 1824; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, from 1824 to 1825; Commander of the Forces in Ireland, from 1825 to 1828; Master-General of the Ordnance in 1834-1835; re-appointed to the office in 1841; and Governor of Fort-George, or Inverness, from 1829 to 1846. At the period of Sir George Murray's entry into the army, the French Revolution had commenced, but it was not till a few years later, when France had declared war with all the monarchies of the world, that England entered into the war, of which the duration and the results were so little foreseen by either of the Powers engaged. In one of the earliest movements of that war was Sir George Murray actively and prominently engaged. We may first mention the campaign in Holland in 1793-94, where he served with the Third Guards, and was present at the affair of St Arnaud, battle of Farnans, siege of Valenciennes, attack of Lincelles, investment of Dunkirk, attack of Lannoy, and also acted in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army. In this year he also sailed in the expedition intended for Quiberon, and in that for the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1799 he accompanied the disastrous expedition to Holland, being employed on the staff of the Quarter-Master-General, and was wounded at the action, near the Helder. When the French invasion of Egypt called our arms into that part of the world, Sir G. Murray accompanied the force under Abercromby, and was present in most of the actions, including that on the landing, those of the 13th and 21st March, siege of Rosetta, action of Rha Marie, and investments of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. In 1805 he served on the expedition to Hanover. In 1807 he was placed at the head of the Quarter-Master-General's department on the expedition to Stralsund, and afterwards to Copenhagen. Sir George Murray bore a distinguished part in the war in the Peninsula; he shared in the retreat on Corunna and the battle under the walls of that town. He was present at the battle of Vimiera and the actions at Lugo and Villa Franca. Among the multitude of actions in which he bore a part during the next few years, we need only mention the names of Oporto, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, which

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will testify to the nature of the military career of Sir G. Murray. For these distinguished services he was created a G.C.B. in 1813, and a G.C.H. in 1816; and for the different Spanish actions in which he was engaged he received a cross and side clasps. From 1818 to 1824 he was Governor of Sandhurst College. Like his great Commander, the Duke of Wellington, peace left him at leisure to devote himself to the civil service of his country. He was Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance during the years 1824 and 1825; and from the latter year till 1828 he was commander of the forces in Ireland. We next find him in a more prominent position as Colonial Secretary. This office he held from 1828 to 1830. On the fall of the Wellington Administration he followed his party, and continued unemployed till 1834, when he was made Master-General of the Ordnance, a post which he did not long hold, being succeeded in 1835 by Lord Vivian, an old companion in arms, though an opponent in politics. The return of the Conservative party to power in 1841, again made Sir George Murray Master-General of the Ordnance, and he continued to act as such up to the accession of Lord John Russell. It is understood that Sir George Murray, on more than one occasion, owing to the state of his health, tendered his resignation, but Sir Robert Peel, it is stated, requested the gallant general to formally retain the office owing to the approaching downfall of his cabinet. For eight years, namely, 1824 to 1832, Sir George represented his native county, Perth, in Parliament. He was also elected in 1834, but in 1837 his connection with the county ceased. On the occasion of the general election, in the latter year, he contested Westminster, but was left in a considerable minority. In 1841 he contested Manchester, and was also defeated; and, not succeeding in finding a seat elsewhere, he was obliged to discharge the duties of his department without one. The personal appearance of Sir George Murray, when in the enjoyment of health, was distinguished by that bearing in character which bespeaks the soldier as well as the gentleman. He was above the middle height, and notwithstanding the wear and tear of his active life, looked much younger than he really was. Lengthened illness, however, wrought a remarkable change. His hitherto noble form was fearfully emaciated, and it came painfully evident to his friends that the hand of death was upon him. Sir George died on the 28th July 1846. Mrs Boyce, his daughter, and Captain Boyce were with him at the last moment.

MURRAY, MRS CATHERINE, relict of Robert Murray, Esquire, sometime Chief Magistrate of Craill, was the daughter of John Bell, Esquire, of Bonnyton and Kilduncan, in the parish of Kiagsbarns, and was born at Bonnyton in 1761. She received her early education at the parish school, and told the following anecdote of

her school-days, in after life, with great glee. The spelling-book was not in use in schools in those days, and only one scholar besides herself were learnt to spell. The other favoured individual was John Carstorphin, who was taught that art because he was the son of a landed proprietor, and was himself to become a laird. Mrs Murray recollected not only of the French Revolution, but also of that in America, and told another curious anecdote in connection with the latter event:—A poor man, who supported himself by making and selling broom besoms and heather ranges, called at the door one day, soon after the commencement of hostilities with America, and asked Mrs Murray to buy a heather range. The price of this article was a halfpenny, but the seller now sought a penny for it. On being asked the reason why he had raised the price to double what it was formally, he replied, "Ou, ye ken its on account o' the Ameerican war." Mrs Murray was a universal favourite with old and young. Her personal attractions, her kind and amiable disposition, her excellent principles, and clear, good sense, rendered her a welcome visitant of every society into which she entered. She died at Craig on the 8th of August 1862, aged 101 years.

**MURRAY, of Clermont, THE FAMILY OF.**—This is a branch of the ancient house of Murray of Blackbarony, springing from Sir William Murray, fourth and youngest son of Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony (who lived in the reign of Queen Mary). This gentleman received the honour of knighthood from James VI., and having acquired the lands of Clermont, County of Fife, thence assumed his designation. He married a daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, and was succeeded by his only son, William Murray, Esq. of Clermont, who was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*, 1st July 1626. Sir William married Mary, daughter of William, first Earl of Stirling, by whom he had four sons, and was succeeded at his decease by the eldest, Sir William of Newton, who was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir William. This gentleman was succeeded by his only son Sir William, at whose death, without issue, the title devolved upon his kinsman, Sir James (grandson of the first baronet, through his youngest son, James Murray, Esq., and his wife, Magdalene, daughter and heiress of Johnston of Polton). This gentleman, who was Receiver-General of the Customs of Scotland, married Marion, daughter of James Nairn, Esq.; but dying without issue in Feb. 1769, the title devolved upon his nephew, Sir Robert (son of Colonel William Murray by Anne, daughter of Hosea Kewman, Esq.). This gentleman married, first, Janet, daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank, by whom he had one son, James, and a daughter. He married, secondly, Susan, daughter of John Renton, Esq. of Lamerton, and by that lady had, with five daughters, two sons, John, his successor as eighth baronet, and William,

in holy orders, who succeeded as ninth baronet. Sir Robert died in 1771, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James, as seventh baronet, a distinguished military officer during the first American war, and Adjutant-General of the forces serving upon the Continent in 1793. He married, in 1794, the Right Hon. Henrietta, Baroness Bath in her own right, and in consequence assumed the arms and surname of Pulteney. Sir James subsequently held the office of Secretary at War, was Col. of the 18th Foot, and a general officer in the army. He died 26th April 1811 (his lady having predeceased him), and leaving no issue, the title and family estates devolved upon his half-brother, Sir John, as eighth baronet, a lieutenant-general in the army, and Col. of the 56th Regiment of Foot. He married, in August 1807, Anne Elizabeth Cholmondeley, only daughter and heiress of Constantine John, second Lord Malgrave; but dying without issue, in 1827, the title devolved upon his only brother, the Rev. Sir William, as ninth baronet, who married, in 1809, Esther Jane Gaytin, and had issue. Sir William died 14th May 1842, and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir James Pulteney, as tenth baronet, who died unmarried in 1843, when the honours devolved on his brother, Sir Robert, as eleventh baronet; born Feb. 1, 1815; succeeded his brother, 22d February 1843; married, 21st August 1839, Susan Catherine Saunders, widow of Adolphus Cottin Murray, Esq., and daughter and heiress of the late John Murray, Esq. of Ardeley Bury, Herts, lineally descended from Sir William Murray (father of the first Earl of Tullibardine), by the Lady Margaret Stewart, his wife, and has issue, William Robert, born, 19th October 1840, and Emily Mary.

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**NAIRNE, of East Newton Rires, THE FAMILY OF.**—The first of this family, was Simon Nairne, probably of the Nairnes of Sandford. Through his mother, who was a daughter of William Kemback or Parle, then tacksman of the King's Courts of Newton Rires, he succeeded to this property, and obtained a charter of feu farm in 1526. Simon died in 1552, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Auchmutie, three sons, James, David, and Peter. James does not appear to have ever married, and in 1558 he handed over his interest in the estate to his brothers. David Nairne had several children by his wife, Elizabeth Auchmutie, (probably his cousin), of whom Peter, the younger son, is probably the Peter Nairne mentioned as tutor of the Master of Edzell at the University of St Andrews in 1598. Two daughters, Agnes and Elspath, died unmarried. David died in 1596 at the age of sixty-three, and seems to have been buried near the high altar of Kilconquhar Church. The broken tombstone lies in the churchyard with an in-