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RAMSAY-BROWN, JAMES ANDREW, Marquis of Dalhousie, was born on the 22d April 1812. This nobleman was connected with Fife by marriage. He was the son of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, more familiarly known in Scotland as the "Laird o' Cockpen," from his representing, in right of possession, if not of descent, the hero of a certain humorous song whose courtship by no means ran smoothly. Lord Dalhousie rather prided himself upon his ancestry, and his intimates would say of him that he was more proud of being a Ramsay, than of being Governor-General of India. He was, however, but the third son, and in early youth had no expectations of assuming the dignities of either Earl of Dalhousie or Laird of Cockpen. With all the world before him, as it presents itself to the vision of a younger son, the future statesman was sent to Harrow, and from Harrow proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where in 1833 he took his degree with honours. It is not long since there was published a list of distinguished persons who, having belonged to this college, were, in keeping with a late ordinance, elected honorary students of Christ Church. Among these will be found Lord Stanhope, who graduated in 1827; Sir George C. Lewis, who passed in 1829; Mr Gladstone, whose degree bears the date of 1832; together with the noble trio—Lords Elgin, Canning, and Dalhousie—who took their honours in 1833. What other college is there in either University that can boast of such a family of Statesmen? Also, that, with the exception of Sir George Lewis, who went over to the Whigs, all these statesmen were followers of Sir Robert Peel, were introduced by him into public life, and were formed in his school. Perhaps the fact that Peel himself had been of Christ Church, and, under the new system of examination, had been one of the earliest to obtain the standing of a "Double First," may account for his ever afterwards being inclined to measure his lieutenants by the same standard, to look with especial favour on the political aspirations of a Double First, and to extend his confidence in the next degree to those who had simply taken honours at Christ Church. Lord Ramsay seized the first opportunity that presented itself to plunge into his element, which was politics. In the election for the Parliament of 1835 he contested the representation of Edinburgh, (where, of course, he had a great influence), with Sir John Campbell and Mr Abercromby, the Whig Solicitor-General and the Speaker elect of the House of Commons. He failed, but was by no means discouraged, as appears from the following sentence in one of his speeches, which gives some indication of strong purpose and determined effort:—"I return to my own pursuits," he said, "with the sensation common

to every man who feels that he has not to reproach himself that he has buried his talent in the earth; that so far as in him lay he has done his duty to his country, his fellows, and himself; and that having cast his bread upon the waters he has only to await in patient confidence the day when it shall again be found." That day soon came, and when a new Parliament was summoned on the accession of Her Majesty, Lord Ramsay joined it as a member for the county of Haddington, though he did not retain his seat long. He was called early in the next year to the Upper House, in consequence of the death of his father. Whether in the Lower or in the Upper House, Lord Dalhousie never shone much in debate; but his administrative faculty and business habits were soon recognised by the chiefs of his party, and he was marked as a possible minister. In 1843, however, an opportunity served. Mr Gladstone rose to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and Lord Dalhousie took his place as Vice-President. Then again, when his chief resigned the Presidency in 1845, Lord Dalhousie reigned in his stead, and occupied the same office, not only during the remainder of Sir Robert Peel's term of Government, but also under Lord John Russell, who begged him to retain his post. This was a compliment paid to the untiring energy and remarkable administrative ability which Lord Dalhousie had displayed in the conduct of his department, at a time when the sudden development of the railway system and the transition to a new commercial era had created an immense amount of work that sorely taxed the resources of his Office. His power of work was unlimited; he was among the first to arrive at his office and the last to go away, often extending his labours to two and three o'clock of the following morning. In those years he thoroughly studied the railway system and all that it involves in the way of intercommunication; he made himself acquainted with every detail of outlay, of management and of returns; he framed rules for the preparation of the legion of Bills that were presented to Parliament in the height of the mania; and thus giving his mind to the great public works, as well as to the vast trade of this country, he was educating himself for the government of an empire less advanced in civilisation, and especially needing the creation of similar public works for the development of its resources. He was, in fact, after a short but active apprenticeship at the Board of Trade, offered the splendid position of Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Hardinge. He accepted the offer, and arrived at Calcutta on the 12th of January 1848. Everything that he did was conducted on the principle of personal frankness and public understanding, a very curious illustration of which is mentioned by Sir Charles Napier himself. When the old lion of Meenace was sent to take the chief command of the Indian army he went with a reputation for

impracticability and quarrelling which could scarcely have been very comfortable to his future colleagues. On their first interview Lord Dalhousie received him in the frankest manner; he said, half-laughing, that he had been told in ever so many letters to beware of this Tartar. "I have been warned, Sir Charles, not to let you encroach on my authority," and he added, "I shall take d—d good care that you shall not." The brusque cordiality of this address, was very characteristic of Lord Dalhousie. Perhaps another man in his place would have received Napier with fulsome compliments, while deliberating how best he could countermine his authority and thwart his influence if occasion rose. It was part of Lord Dalhousie's system to avoid finesse, to break the ice as soon as possible, and to have an open understanding on all points. The consequence was that few public men have fought their way upwards with so little of opposition and amid so much general applause. The best account of what Lord Dalhousie proposed to himself, and what he effected as Governor-General, will be found in the celebrated Minute which he drew up, reviewing his administration in India from January 1848 to March 1856. It occupies some forty folio pages, and is one of the most remarkable State Papers ever penned. Beginning with his foreign policy and the wars to which he was compelled, he gives an account of his conquests. From conquest he naturally proceeds to annexation, and between the two, boasts that he has added to the dominion of the Queen no less than four great kingdoms, besides a number of minor principalities. Of the four kingdoms, Pegu and the Punjaub, belong to the list of conquests; while Nagpore and Oude belong to the class of annexations, to which class also we must add the acquisition of Sattara, Jhansi, and Berar. It was less, however, to the acquisition of new territory that he looked with pride than to the means which he adopted for developing the resources of the country and improving the administration of the Government. He could point to railways planned on an enormous scale, and partly commenced; to 4000 miles of electric telegraph spread over India, at an expense of little more than £50 a-mile; to 2000 miles of road, bridged and metalled nearly the whole distance from Calcutta to Peshawur; to the opening of the Ganges Canal, the largest of the kind in the world; to the Progress of the Punjaub Canal, and of many other important works of irrigation all over India; as well as to the reorganization of an official department of public works. Keeping equal pace with these public works, he could refer to the postal system which he introduced in imitation of that of Rowland Hill, whereby a letter from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, or from Assam to Kurrachee, is now conveyed for $\frac{3}{4}$ d, or 1-16th of the old charge; to the improved training ordained for the civil service, covenanted and uncovenanted; to the improvement of educa-

tion and of prison discipline; to the organization of the Legislative Council; to the reforms which it had decreed, such as permitting Hindoo widows to marry again, and relieving all persons from the risk of forfeiting property by a change of religion. These are but a few of the incidents of his administration, and, knowing how much they were due to his own intelligence and energy, he might well regard them with pride. There is, perhaps, none of our living statesmen who have succeeded so entirely in breaking away from the thralldom of red tape, rising above forms, and directing everything with a minute superintendence that nothing could escape. In carrying out these multiplied plans he made himself to a certain extent independent of his subordinates; he did their work; he was a sort of autocrat who broke through all the officialism which is, perhaps, one of the necessary evils of a free Government. He was a king in the sense which Mr Carlyle admires—one who acts for himself, and who comes directly into contact with the governed. His constitution was not strong, and it broke down under the excess of labour. He went to the mountains for health but found it not. He had, in 1853, sent his wife home also in bad health; but she had died on the homeward voyage, and the first intimation he had of her death was from the newsboys shouting the announcement in the streets of Calcutta. It was a dreadful shock, and ere long it seemed doubtful whether he himself should survive the fatigue of a voyage home, or whether he might not even die before the arrival of his successor. It was when his health was thus destroyed that the home authorities decided to depose the King of Oude and occupy his kingdom. Lord Dalhousie might have handed this duty over to his successor with all the obloquy which must necessarily have attended the execution of it. On the contrary, he wrote to the Court of Directors to say that if his services were required he would still do the work before leaving his post, and his last days in India were given to that work of his which has been most questioned, and which has brought upon him not a little obloquy. In so far as we are able to pronounce upon the question, we believe that the annexation of Oude was an absolute necessity, although we may criticise the manner in which our acquisition was afterwards defended. Lord Ellenborough was inclined to doubt the justice of the occupation. It seems to us that he, least of all men, ought to have raised that doubt. Even his great friend Sir Charles Napier wrote, "We have no right to seize Scinde, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be." On the 29th of February 1856, Lord Canning commenced his reign over India, and on the 6th of March Lord Dalhousie left Calcutta. The day before his departure he received an address from the inhabitants, to which he made a very touching reply. After recapitulating

some of his services, and warning his hearers that we have learnt by hard experience how a very small difference with a native power may rapidly darken and swell into a storm of war; reminding them, also, of the insurrection which they had seen rise in the midst of them like an exhalation from the earth, and "how cruel violence, worse than all the excesses of war, may be suddenly committed by men who to the very day on which they broke out in their frenzy of blood have been regarded as a simple, harmless, and timid race, not by the Government alone, but even by those who knew them best, were dwelling among them, and were their earliest victims"—sentences, these, which were curiously illustrated after but one short year—he expressed his confidence in the continuance of peace, and then referred to himself personally in the following touching language:—"You have made kindly allusion to the future that may await me. I do not seek to fathom that future. My only ambition has long been to accomplish the task which lay before me here, and to bring it to a close with honour and success. It has been permitted to me to do so. I have played out my part; and, while I feel that in my case the principal act in the drama of my life is ended, I shall be well content if the curtain should drop now upon my public course. Nearly thirteen years have passed away since I first entered the service of the Crown. Through all these years, with but one short interval, public employment of the heaviest responsibility and labour has been imposed upon me. I am wearied and worn, and have no other thought or wish than to seek the retirement of which I stand in need, and which is all I am now fit for." On the next day he embarked, attended to the landing-place by a large concourse of friends, who were full of sympathy and sorrow. They tried to cheer as the boat pushed off, but the cheer was a failure. They were unfit to do anything but bow a farewell. From that moment, to use his own image, the curtain dropped upon him. He had but too truly calculated his strength. The farewell which he had found it so hard to utter was an eternal one. The Marquis of Dalhousie died at Dalhousie Castle, Mid-Lothian, in 1860, in the 48th year of his age, and was succeeded by his cousin, Fox Maule Ramsay, the present Earl, who was born at Brechin in 1801. Mr F. M. Ramsay's early education was received at the Charter House, from which he entered the army as Ensign, and for sometimes served in Canada. On returning to England he entered Parliament as Member for Perthshire in 1835, and subsequently was Under-Secretary for home affairs. Having lost his seat, he afterwards represented the Elgin Burghs, but soon again became member for his old constituency. He held office in the Board of Trade, the Board of Control, and was Secretary at War for some time. On the death of his father in 1852, he removed to the House of Lords, and in 1855 became Secretary at

War under Lord Palmerston. The management of Crimean affairs now devolved on him, and his administration in this department of his duties was attended with the happiest results to the army. He effected many reforms in most of the military branches of the service, and continued to hold office till the fall of Lord Palmerston in 1858. Since then he has not taken any prominent part in political affairs. As a private nobleman, Lord Panmure is highly esteemed, and he extends a liberal hand in attempts to improve the moral and mental condition of the tenants and others on his estates in Scotland.

RANDALL, Captain HENRY, residing at Manilla Cottage, Elie, was born in the year 1789. He entered the Navy on the 14th day of June 1806, as Midshipman on board the Ganges, 74, Captain Peter Halkett, employed on the Coast of Portugal. From September 1808 until wrecked on the Haak Sands, near the Texel, and taken prisoner 28th January 1812, he served with Captains George Frances Seymour and John Joyce in the Pallas, 32, and Manilla, 36. In the Pallas he witnessed the destruction of the French shipping in the Aix Roads in April 1809, and accompanied the expedition to the Walchern. On his restoration to liberty in 1814, he joined the Prince, 98, flag-ship of Sir Richard Bickerton, at Spithead; and in August 1815, at which period he had been stationed for three months off Havre-de-Grace in the Euryalus, 42, Captains Charles Napier and Thos. Huskisson, he was presented with a commission bearing date 22d February in that year. He was afterwards, from 5th June 1820, until advanced to the rank of Commander, 5th January 1846, employed in the Coast Guard Service at Crail and Elie. His exertions during that period in saving lives from shipwrecked vessels were the means of procuring him a gold medal and boat from the Royal Humane Society. He died at Manilla Cottage, Elie, on the 8th day of October 1864, in the 75th year of his age.

REID, Sir WILLIAM, Lieutenant-Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, a native of Fifeshire, was the son of the Rev. Mr Reid, minister of the parish of Kinglassie, where he was born in 1791. A Woolwich cadet, he appears to have passed through the early graduations of his life without particular note. From the date of his first commission, which was in 1809, to the close of the war, he earned considerable distinction in the Peninsula. Twenty years of peace had well nigh exhausted his natural energy of disposition, when he sought and obtained a command under Sir de Lacy Evans, in the ill-fated British auxiliary expedition to Spain; where, we believe, he was knocked about in a way that—happily for us and for science—disgusted him with such soldiering, at least as was found with the Legion. He had been previously serving in the Windward Islands, as a Captain of Engineers, when his attention was first directed—we

quote his own statement—to the subject of Storms, from his having been employed at Barbadoes in re-establishing the Government Buildings blown down by the hurricane of 1831. On his return from Spain, he gave to the question his undivided attention, and in 1838, his volume appeared under the title of “An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms.” The book created at the time a great sensation. In some quarters there was a disposition to laugh at it. The *Edinburgh Review* was more disposed to dwell on Colonel Reid’s interesting narrative of Storms and Hurricanes than to support or strengthen the theory which they were meant to elucidate. But its author lived to see his theory acknowledged to be what he himself all along considered it—a Law; that it was in fact no exception amongst Nature’s works to those fixed rules and laws by which everything animate or inanimate is regulated and maintained. At the time of the appearance of this work Lord Glenelg was Secretary of State; and at the moment when Colonel Reid’s book happened to be first placed in his Lordship’s hands the Government of Bermuda became vacant. It was not unnatural that the author of the “Law of Storms” should occur to the mind of a man who was thinking of providing a Ruler for the still-vexed “Bermoothes;” Colonel Reid—who was personally unknown to the Secretary of State—was offered, and accepted the Government. Never was an appointment made upon such fortuitous grounds more happy in its results; for while he did not for a day neglect his favourite study—for which his new post gave him great opportunities of observation, and of collecting information from the neighbouring continent—Colonel Reid set himself to work in the improvement of the place by the erection of buildings, the establishment of public institutions, and the introduction of an improved agriculture, which have made the Bermudas a totally different country to what he found them. The extensive growth and export of the onions and potatoes, which now find their way to almost every West India house, date entirely from this period; and it requires that we should hear Bermudians speak of him to know the veneration and gratitude with which, to this day, they cherish the remembrance of their great and good Governor. In one of the most beautiful pieces of biography which have come down to us from ancient times, and which we should all admire a great deal more deservedly if it did not carry with it some unpleasant schoolboy reminiscences, it is mentioned, in reference to the appointment of Agricola to a provincial Government, as a sort of acknowledged axiom, that military men, accustomed to command and to be obeyed without remark or murmur, are all suited for civil administration, where a certain amount of address and craft and discussion is required. The opinion is one which has been held in our day by some

most eminent men. It is not one in which by any means we concur, and the subject of our present memoir is at once a refutation of the notion. It is no answer to say that Colonel Reid was selected for his different high appointment for reasons apart from his being a soldier. If he, and Sir Evan Macgregor, and a host of others we could name, had never been soldiers, we should never have heard of them as Governors. It was impossible that services such as Colonel Reid had performed in Bermuda could be overlooked; and as the termination of his appointment then approached he was offered the General Government of the Windward Islands. He arrived at Barbadoes on the 6th December 1846. His predecessor, an undoubtedly great man, great for his natural as well as his acquired attainments, had with his pen from his large arm-chair at Pilgrim governed this colony for nearly five years, and governed it successfully. Colonel Reid, on the contrary, dealt not much in despatches or addresses; but he moved about the country, mixed with the people, saw everything with his own eyes, and by his zeal and example infused into the officers of the Government, into our agricultural operations, into the maintenance and extension of our social and charitable institutions, an energy and a vigour to which we had long been strangers, and which greatly helped the colonists, if we are not mistaken, to tide over the gloomy period of 1857-8. The circumstances under which he left Barbadoes are pretty well known to most people here. Having been commissioned to proceed to St Lucia to enquire into certain charges made against the Chief Justice there, connected with the publication in a local journal of two ribbald letters, he executed the duty assigned to him by a patient investigation, and by exercising the power which the Minister reposed in him of suspending the Judge from his office if he found him guilty of the authorship of these papers. His proceedings having been first approved, were afterwards reversed by the reinstatement of Mr Reddie through some latent influence;—two aggrieved parties immediately started up. Colonel Torrens, who had originally brought the charges against Mr Reddie, demanded that they should be formally tried by some competent tribunal, and declared true or false; and Colonel Reid, whose proceedings had been indirectly disapproved, desired that his resignation might be laid before the Queen. The Minister hesitated, and requested him to reconsider his decision; but Colonel Reid was firm, and insisted on being relieved. He left Barbadoes in the beginning of September 1848. The next prominent position in which we find Colonel Reid is as Chairman of the Executive Committees of the Great Exhibition in 1851. Whoever suggested this appointment had more to do with the success of that wonderful experiment than perhaps can ever be well known. We who looked only at the surface of the thing—and feasted on its wonders,—seldom

gave a thought as to how they had been brought there, or who had arranged them. From a very short time after he had landed in England, he was busily engaged in the vast preparations which were necessary for this grand display. It was curious to see the enraged and frantic exhibitor, (the Foreigner particularly), swearing at the injustice and favouritism which had consigned his article to some obscure, or some bad light, or some other fancied disadvantage, pass into the presence of the Chairman of the Executive Committee,—and presently emerge all cheerfulness and contentment. It almost seemed as if he had passed through some talismanic process to have undergone the change; but such was the wonderful tact and temper of the Chairman that nobody ever left him otherwise than pleased, and convinced that justice had been done to him. The Exhibition was on the eve of being closed, when the same Minister who had to lay Colonel Reid's resignation before the sovereign on the ground of his having been badly used, now submitted to his Royal Mistress that he should be entrusted with the Government of Malta. He was at the same time created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In his new post Sir W. Reid had not the same field as at Bermuda or in Barbadoes; but his Government was felt, even by a people who differed from him in religion, to be a paternal and improving one; and he has left behind him several monuments in the shape of new or renovated Institutions. The Crimean War which broke out in 1854 at once changed the character of his service; for it was made the route, and indeed a kind of intrepot, for all the troops passing to the seat of war, in which he received, and passed on, the crowds of soldiers who were then rolling Eastward, and the absence of all impediments or irregularities, or hitches of any kind in their transit, secured for Sir William from the home Government the utmost credit and confidence. Such occurrences were never known at Malta as disgraced every port in the Black Sea, where there was any continued shipment or landing of troops. Sir William's ordinary period of service would have expired in 1857, but his term was prolonged more at the wish of the Government, and in compliment to the man than in conformity with his own inclination. He expressed a desire to return home in 1857. The Secretary of State wrote to say that he could do so, and that he might return again if he pleased; Sir William expressed a readiness to go back for one year, which he did; and it was during this last absence at Malta that Lady Reid died, at the sea coast on the South of England! Of this exemplary person we have had occasion to speak before. To a few she was known as a splendid penwoman, an able writer, and a witty woman. To all she had some appearance of eccentricity; but it never made any one about her uncomfortable, and it was allied to the most unbounded charity and to a vast liberality

of feeling. How her loss was regarded by him who knew her best, we mean to let her husband say. In a letter dated in May last, a few weeks after Lady Reid's death, he writes to one in this Island who was proud of his friendship:—"I had been thirty-nine years married, very happily married, and I miss my intelligent companion. It would be unreasonable in me to repine; I am sixty-seven, and must soon follow. I have had much pleasure in this life, and few crosses; and in our common prayer I bless God for my creation." And he has indeed soon followed! (January 1859). But although that mortal frame—always somewhat frail,—which encased so much worth, so much manly vigour and rightmindedness, has succumbed, it will be long before Sir William Reid will be forgotten. He was a man who required only to be known to be loved. He was all nature; there was not a spark of affectation in anything he ever did or said. He was the most modest and retiring of men. He had a temper which never forsook him; and with it all, a firmness—which those who were its objects, but none others, might occasionally describe as obstinacy. His hospitality was restricted, but all he did was upon principle; and in this instance he acted upon the principle of devoting his money to other purposes more generally useful. His marriage had brought to him the life interest in a handsome fortune; which, with his military pay, assured to him all the temporal comforts he could desire; and he had just completed the purchase of the house where he died, and where he intended to settle for the remainder of his days when death stepped in, and closed a life which promised yet years of usefulness to his country.

REID, PETER, M.D., born at Dubbyside, 1777, died 1838, was the only son of David Reid, West India Merchant, and Elizabeth Boswell. Through his mother, he was the representative of a very old Fife family, the elder line of the Boswells of Balmuto. He applied himself to the study of medicine, and early distinguished himself as editor of new editions of Dr Cullen's "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," to which he added valuable notes, bringing the work up to the existing state of the science (1802-10), and as author of clever "Letters on the Study of Medicine and on the Medical Character, addressed to a Student," 1809. In 1824 Dr Reid published a letter to the Town Council of Edinburgh, as Patrons of the High School of that place, urging a thorough reform in that Institution, to place it in harmony with the wants and advanced knowledge of the age. He contended for a great reduction in the time (then *the whole time*) devoted to Latin and Greek, and the introduction of Geography, History, Modern Languages, and Mathematics. About 1828-9 he addressed a long letter to the Editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, advocating a reform in our University system of education by the introduction of frequent

examinations of the students, instead of teaching only by lectures, as in the medical and some other classes. In these ideas, Dr Reid was somewhat in advance of his age; but time has justified the soundness of his views. Dr Reid married Christian, eldest daughter of Hugo Arnot, Esq. of Balcormo. They had five sons and a daughter, of whom David has been referred to under "Hugo Arnot," and is likewise the subject of the next article.

REID, Dr DAVID BOSWELL, whose name appears incidentally in the article, "Hugo Arnot," was a native of Edinburgh, where he was born in the year 1805. He was the second son of Dr Peter Reid of Edinburgh, and Christian Arnot, and hence was grandson, maternally, of the celebrated Hugo Arnot, Esq. of Balcormo, advocate, the Historian of Edinburgh. Dr Boswell Reid began his public career by instituting classes for Practical Chemistry in Edinburgh, whose students could acquire skill in manipulation along with a knowledge of the theory of the science, and was subsequently assistant to the late Dr Hope, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he continued his practical classes. He was afterwards a very successful teacher of the science of Chemistry in Edinburgh on his own account. He devised the very effective system of ventilating large buildings, now in operation at the Houses of Parliament. He ventilated also St George's Hall in Liverpool—the only building, he said, in which his principles of ventilation had been completely carried out. The ventilation of this building is deemed highly successful. Dr Reid went to America some years ago, and was appointed Government Medical Inspector to the Sanitary Commission. He was about to leave Washington, to be employed in ventilating the new Military Hospitals which had been erected in different parts of the country, when he was unfortunately seized suddenly with congestion of the lungs, which carried him off at Washington on the 5th of April 1863, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, universally respected and deeply regretted.

REID, JOHN, M.D., Chandos, Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St Andrews, was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, in 1809. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and having made choice of the Medical Profession, he spent five years in the study of the usual branches of the healing art, and in 1830 obtained the diploma of Surgeon and Physician. His first situation was that of Clerk or Assistant-Physician in the Clinical Wards of the Edinburgh Infirmary. In 1831 he repaired to Paris for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Medical Schools of that city. On his return to Scotland in 1832 he was sent to Dumfries, along with other three Edinburgh physicians, to assist in staying the frightful ravages of cholera in that town. He then became, in 1833, a partner in the School of Anatomy

in Old Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, where he acquired a very high reputation as a laborious and skilful demonstrator, and published several able essays on professional subjects. His next situation was that of Lecturer on Physiology in the Extra-Academical Medical School. In 1838 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. In 1841 he was chosen Professor of Anatomy in the University of St Andrews, and, in addition to the duties of that chair, commenced a course of lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology, which attracted great attention. He also undertook researches into the Natural History of the Marine Animals on the Fife Coast, and in 1848 published a collection of his essays under the title of "Physiological, Anatomical, and Pathological Researches," a volume which has been said, on high authority, to contain more original matter and sound physiology than will be found in any medical work that has issued from the British press for many years. In the midst of these valuable labours, Dr Reid was attacked by cancer in the tongue; and after a year and a-half of intense suffering, he died in 1849, in the fortieth year of his age. Dr J. H. Bennet says, "As a physiologist, Dr Reid may be considered to have been unsurpassed." A most interesting biography of this accomplished and amiable man has been written by his friend Dr George Wilson.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM, was born of respectable parents, at the village of Lundin Mill, in Fife, in 1781. At the age of nineteen he removed to Edinburgh, and after being employed for some years in the offices of two writers to the signet, he was entered a member of the Society of Solicitors of Supreme Courts in 1808. His probity, diligence, and natural talent stood in the place of patronage and family influence to him, and from small beginnings his business continued to increase steadily to the end of his life. His industry was unwearied, and was combined with habits of despatch, which enabled him to surpass most men in putting a great amount of business through his hands in a given time. Before engaging in any action he was most punctilious as to its moral grounds; but once satisfied on that head, the whole force of his energetic character was thrown into the matter, and the cause of his clients received as much attention as if it had been his own. Few men with the same means ever bestowed so much of their time, labour, and money in assisting the poor with advice; while his heart was open as day to charity, and in his busiest moments he always found time to attend to its calls. His first literary effort was an essay "On Taste," written when he was sixteen or seventeen, published in the *Scot's Magazine*, to which he had sent it anonymously. When he was about one or two and twenty, he planned a *Biographica Scottica*, and had written one or two lives for it; but the other calls upon his time broke up the

scheme. Between 1806 and 1813, Mr Ritchie was a member of three debating societies, in all of which he made a distinguished figure. As a speaker his characteristics were nerve, directness, and simplicity, facility of elocution, frequent appeals to general principles, and an ardour which occasionally rose to transient bursts of passion. In 1810 he contributed some papers to a new magazine then established, but which was soon abandoned in consequence of disputes among its proprietors. One of these papers was on the National Debt. It is with the starting of the *Scotsman* newspaper, however, that Mr Ritchie's name will ever be most associated. That journal was projected about August or September 1816, and though the project did not first occur to Mr Ritchie, it was communicated to him before it was two days old, and when it was known only to two individuals — Mr Charles M'Laren, subsequently Editor of the paper, and a Mr John Robertson, a bookseller. After a little reflection, Mr Ritchie entered warmly into the project, and assisted in forming the plan, suggested the title of the journal, drew up the prospectus, and, by his exertions and personal influence, contributed more than any other individual to establish the paper. After the paper had been once fairly started, Mr Ritchie, besides contributing leading articles at various times, wrote all the articles on law, the reviews of novels and poems, and biographical works, with a very few exceptions; many papers on metaphysics and morals, many on political subjects, nearly all the notices of the fine arts and of the theatre, and a great many articles on local and miscellaneous subjects, up to within two years of his death, which occurred in February 1831. As a reviewer, he seemed to be particularly happy in works of fiction, and striking scenes and well-drawn portraits impressed his sensitive nature strongly, while, at the same time, his criticism was always indulgent, and marked by acuteness, tact, and discrimination. He was an intense admirer of the beauties of nature; fine scenery acted on him like an enchantment. Several of his papers in the *Scotsman* are animated pictures of his vivid feelings in his visits to the hills. In a biographical sketch of Mr Ritchie, written by his associate, Mr M'Laren, then editor of the *Scotsman*, after his death, from which the facts here stated are drawn, he pays the following tribute to Mr Ritchie's worth and excellence:—"To engage him in a cause, was at all times to gain a powerful auxiliary. Convince him that a good principle was at stake, and you enlisted the whole moral energies of his nature on your side. His money, his time, his labour, were then cheerfully given up, and his efforts in such a case were gigantic. Public opinion has made a prodigious advance since he commenced his labours through the press in 1817. In every part of Scotland, I believe, the effect of his exertions has been felt less

or more. To me, who knew so well the ardour of his feelings, it is mortifying to reflect that he was snatched from us at the very moment that was to give a complete triumph to the cause [of Reform] in which he had struggled so long. . . . Our intimacy has lasted for twenty-four years, and when I look back at the course of his life during that time, it appears to me more like a chapter from the annals of Romance, than a portion of the history of a human being. He was so noble-minded, so full of warm and generous affections, so unlike ordinary men in his feelings and principles of action, that it seems as if he had scarcely belonged to our common nature. It was his misfortune to be born too early, and cast into a world too selfish and grovelling to understand his motives or appreciate his worth. This is not the language of grief or friendship, but of truth."

RITCHIE, JOHN, the elder brother of William Ritchie, was born in Kirkcaldy. At an early age he was for some years in service with a farmer near Leven, and afterwards in manufacturing employment there. He left Fife for Edinburgh in 1801, and at once entered on business on his own account as a manufacturer and draper. He continued in the latter trade till 1831, when he retired from it to take charge of the business department of the *Scotsman* newspaper, of which he was an original proprietor, and which had been, by his brother's death at that date, deprived of the active supervision Mr William Ritchie had exercised over it. Ultimately, by the acquisition of shares held by others, Mr John Ritchie became, and still is, sole proprietor of the *Scotsman*, although others are now associated with him in the responsibility of its conduct. Mr Ritchie was married in 1825 to Barbara, daughter of Mr Bell of the Excise, Largo he had no family, and his wife died in 1832. Mr Ritchie is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh; was long a Director, and twice chairman of that body. He held office for several years as a Town Councillor of Edinburgh, and under the Provostship of Mr Adam Black, late Member of Parliament for the City, was chosen, in 1845, to the Magistracy, and continued a Bailie for the usual term of three years, declining to be re-elected. Mr Ritchie's faculties have not been turned to any notable extent into literary channels, otherwise it is highly probable he would have attained distinction in letters, for he has strong native common sense and sagacity, a genuine vein of caustic humour, and a talent for vivid poetical expression. His benevolent and social disposition have kept around him a large circle of affectionate friends.

ROBERTSON, Rev. JOHN, D.D., of the Cathedral Church, Glasgow, was a native of Perth, and was born in 1825. He received his early education in his native town, and his University education at St Andrews. Both at school and college, and apparently without much effort on his part, he bore off

the highest honours in all his classes. It mattered little to what branch of learning he turned his attention—he was equally at home in all. Assiduous application to study was natural to him. It was the element in which he lived, and yet he could display with all this a child-like playfulness. He had a keen insight into character, and was seldom mistaken in his judgment of men, yet withal ever disposed to think and to speak kindly of every one. When he made his appearance as a preacher in 1848, he greatly surpassed previous expectations. His discourses from the beginning, and without the advantage of an attractive delivery, showed a freshness of thought, a maturity of intellect, and a beauty of feeling and expression entirely his own, thus placing him from the first above many men of long standing. It was not wonderful, therefore, that, a few weeks after his obtaining license, the parishioners of Mains, who were at that time without a minister, should have turned their thoughts towards him. He made no exertion to obtain the charge. On being urged to make application to a person connected with the parish, and possessing a good deal of influence, he declined to do so. His reply was:—"With my experience and felt unfitness, I can apply to no one; but should the living come to me without solicitation on my part, I shall receive it as a call from God, and if He call, He will qualify too." And all who knew him, know that such words from him were the true utterances of the heart. He was unanimously appointed and inducted in September 1848, and he speedily endeared himself to all classes of his parishioners; but not more by the ability of his pulpit ministrations, than by the native urbanity, plain good sense, and genuine kindness of heart in his every intercourse with them. But Dr Robertson was too remarkable a man to be known and appreciated only within his own retired parish. Without pushing himself forward—on the contrary, his whole nature shrank from notoriety—his society was eagerly sought beyond his own parish, and his talents became speedily known and appreciated throughout the church. The consequence was, that during his ministry in Mains he had frequent calls to leave; and the greatest difficulty, perhaps, which he had at that time to contend with, was his inward struggle between attachment to his people and what might really be the path of duty. After remaining in Mains for ten years, and pursuing with increasing honour a quiet course of ministerial usefulness, he was, in June 1858, translated to the more important charge of Glasgow Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Principal M'Farlane. Here Dr Robertson's talents became more widely known, and were admittedly of a high order. His discourses in Glasgow were marked by singular clearness of style and breadth of view, with an utter absence of anything like straining after mere display or the affectation of brilliancy. He was

liberal in the best sense of the word; and while by no means neglectful of doctrinal teaching, he was wont at times to exhort his congregation to the exercise of these graces of charity, kindness, and brotherly feeling which are amongst the highest excellences of the Christian character, as displayed in society. In private life he carried his precepts into practice. He was equally courteous and kind in the home of his poorest parishioner as in the drawing-room of his richest friend, and it was this uniform amiability and gentleness of character, coupled with his talents as a preacher, which secured for him the respect and warm esteem of all classes in the community. Dr Robertson died on Monday, the 9th of January 1865, at St Andrews, where he had been residing for some time previous to his decease. This event was not wholly unexpected by his friends, as it was but too well known that for a considerable period he had been suffering from a heart complaint, which necessitated his reluctant retirement from the active duties of the pastoral office. While attending the meetings of Assembly in May 1863, we believe, the first symptoms of his malady were manifested; and, although he afterwards preached to his congregation for a season with regularity, it became apparent that his system had sustained a shock from which it was little likely soon to recover. All that the best medical skill could devise to remove the disease under which he laboured was tried, but unavailing; the attacks from which he suffered latterly became more frequent, and on Monday, the 9th January, he breathed his last in the house of his father-in-law, Professor Cook. He suffered much in the latter stages of his illness, and the Christian resignation and fortitude with which he bore his affliction are evidenced in those occasional pastoral letters which he addressed from a sick room to his congregation—his last utterance of this nature being embodied in a short letter which was read in the church so recently as the Sunday before his death. Little more than two years had elapsed (October 1862) since Dr Robertson married Miss Cook, eldest daughter of Professor Cook of St Andrews, with whom the people of St Andrews deeply sympathised, and who from a wife so soon became a widow, and the greater part of whose married life was unceasingly devoted to the nursing of her invalid husband. The funeral of Dr Robertson took place on Saturday, the 14th of January, at St Andrews. There were present a large number of ministers from Glasgow, Dundee, and elsewhere. At two o'clock the funeral procession moved away slowly from the house of the Rev. Dr Cook to the Cathedral burying ground. The following was the order of the procession:—The corpse, shoulder high, the friends, the members of Dr Robertson's kirk-session, ministers, professors of the two colleges in their robes of office, the students in their gowns, the public. Many of the shops in

the streets through which the funeral had to pass were shut, and groups of mournful spectators were seen eager to catch a passing glimpse of the solemn procession. Having reached the grave, the coffin was lowered, and the Rev. Dr Craik, of St George's Church, Glasgow, pronounced the benediction. The mourners then retired; and thus finished the last mark of respect which man could pay to the mortal remains of this much beloved and lamented minister of the gospel.

ROGERS, Dr CHARLES, was born at the Manse of Dunino, Fifeshire, on the 18th April 1825. His father, the Rev. James Roger, a native of Bendochy, Perthshire, was ordained minister of Dunino in 1805, and died in 1849 in his eighty-third year, and the forty-fourth of his ministry. Mr Roger was a person of solid and varied learning, and being possessed of a singularly retentive memory his conversational powers were of a high order. As a classical scholar he was a distinguished student under the celebrated Dr John Hunter of St Andrews, and in respect of his familiarity with Roman literature, he was without an equal in Fifeshire. In 1823 he espoused Jane Haldane, daughter of the Rev. William Haldane, minister of Kingoldrum, Forfarshire, a gentleman alike distinguished by his Christian walk as by the ability and unction of his pulpit ministrations. Mrs Roger died in 1825 in her twenty-first year, and the subject of this notice was the only living child of the marriage. In respect of ancestry it may be stated that his father's immediate progenitors were for a course of centuries first proprietors and subsequently tenants of the estate of Ryehill of Couparrange, in the parish of Bendochy, Perthshire. He is also descended on the father's side from that branch of the noble family of Graham which produced the celebrated Viscount Dundee. His mother was great-granddaughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Innerquharly, whose great-grandson is at present M.P. for Dundee. Dr Rogers' early education was conducted at the Parish School. His first acquaintance with the classics was derived from the private tuition of his father. In his fourteenth year he became a student at the University of St Andrews, where, during a curriculum of seven years, he had the advantage of enjoying the lectures of such men as Professor Thomas Gillespie, Dr George Cook, Principal Haldane, and Dr William Tennent. Dr Rogers has, however, regretted that at College he was more devoted to the study of the National Antiquities and Ancient Scottish Poetry and Song than to the proper business of the classes. The study of the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland likewise occupied at this early period a large portion of his time. Though by no means distinguished in his classes, Mr Rogers was put forward as a leader in all movements likely to promote the welfare of his fellow students. He was the means of carrying

out several important University reforms bearing on the welfare of the students. For his services in attending to their interests he was during his academic career presented with two public testimonials by his fellow-students, and he had the distinction, of being in four or five successive years elected Returning Intrinsic for the *Fifani* or Fife Nation at the Rectorial Election. Though he considerably lacked in his appearances in the classes, Mr Rogers afforded some indication of his turn for letters by gaining half of a premium for a literary composition open for competition to all the students at the University. A writer to the public prints in early life, he sought the honours of authorship at an age when few are supposed capable of engaging in literary composition. In his seventeenth year, having incidentally acquired at the sale of the effects of Miss Haddow, daughter of the Professor, and grand-daughter of the Principal of that name, a MS. volume of poems by Sir Robert Aytoun, Secretary to the Queens of James VI. and Charles I., and with whose history as a native of his own district of Fife he had already become familiar, he resolved on publishing the MS. with a life of the author and an introduction to his poetry. His juvenile resolve was encouraged by the Professors, who permitted him to search the archives of the University for information as to the subject of his intended memoir; and he succeeded after an extensive correspondence in producing what may be regarded as a curiosity of its kind, a genealogical tree of the family of Aytoun, so closely identified with the history of this county. After he had put his MSS. in order and prepared his own portion of the intended volume, he transmitted the whole to a printer in Edinburgh, who in due time converted the materials into a handsome volume issued under the publishing sanction of the distinguished firm of Adam & Charles Black. Without note or explanation of any sort, the youthful author transmitted a copy of the work to his father, who was more alarmed by the costs which he conceived his son had rashly incurred, than by any perception of the merits of his performance. The author had, however, secured a number of subscribers sufficient to cover the expense of his adventure, and his father's anxieties on this point were satisfied. The work, it may be added, was most favourably received by the newspaper press, and was the means of introducing the author to many literary persons of distinction. In June 1846 Mr Rogers obtained from the Presbytery of St Andrews license as a probationer of the Established Church. For some years he abandoned literature to the arduous duties of his new profession. In 1849 appeared his "History of St Andrews," a work which, though somewhat deficient in respect of manner and style, is valuable for the amount of original matter which it contains. A large edition of the work

was rapidly put into circulation. Shortly after the appearance of this publication, Mr Rogers was invited to produce a volume containing a description of the new mineral spa at Bridge of Allan, with an account of the surrounding district, suitable to be placed in the hands of visitors and tourists in central Scotland. The work appeared in 1852 under the title of "A Week at the Bridge of Allan," and the publication was so well received that a thousand copies disappeared in the course of a few months. A new and greatly enlarged edition, with numerous illustrations, was published in 1854, of which repeated issues have been called for. "The Beauties of Upper Strathearn," a small volume descriptive of another interesting portion of Scottish scenery, appeared in 1854. About five years ago Dr Rogers published a guide book to Ettrick Forrest and Yarrow, while he has also given to the world three small volumes of an historical and descriptive character connected with the town and district of Stirling. In 1854 he formed the plan of his most ambitious literary undertaking—"The Modern Scottish Minstrel," a work in which he proposed to include the best compositions of Scottish poets and song writers during the last half century, with memoirs of their lives. In pursuance of his method he made a tour over a large portion of Scotland, obtaining his information in every practicable case from original sources. The first volume of the *Minstrel* appeared in the spring of 1855, and the sixth and last of the series in 1857—the work having occupied a large portion of the editor's attention for upwards of three years. Attached to each volume are translations in verse from the more esteemed modern Gaelic bards; this portion of the work having been contributed by the late Rev. Dr Thomas Buchanan of Methven, an accomplished Gaelic scholar. The *Minstrel*, which cost the editor in its production the sum of eight hundred pounds, was sufficiently successful both as a commercial and literary enterprise; it is certainly the most laborious and complete effort of the kind which has ever been attempted. In the course of preparing "The Scottish Minstrel," the editor discovered that many sons of genius in his native country were, from circumstances beyond their own control, thrown with their families into a condition of indigence. This fact led him to originate the Scottish Literary Institute, an association mainly intended to support by its funds those cultivators of learning connected with Scotland who might be overtaken with the chilling blasts of adversity. The Institute was inaugurated at a meeting of literary persons held in Dr Rogers' own house at Stirling in the summer of 1855. The headquarters of the society were immediately transferred to Edinburgh and Glasgow, in which cities meetings were held alternately, and literary discussions carried on. Through unfortunate differences which occurred dur-

ing its third session the subject of this notice retired from the secretaryship and the Association fell into abeyance. The Association, however, during the short period of its existence effected some substantial benefit. Some years after the dissolution of the Scottish Literary Institute, Dr Rogers was instrumental in establishing the Caledonian Institute, a society wholly devoted to the relief of indigent men of letters. By means of the funds of this society he has been enabled to relieve several literary persons and their survivors. During the summer of 1854 Dr Rogers formed the acquaintance of the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, and he was surprised to learn from a friend of that estimable gentlewoman, that notwithstanding the literary claims of her deceased husband she possessed no pension on the civil list. Several efforts had been made to obtain an acknowledgment of Mrs Hogg's claims, but these had failed. Dr Rogers called public attention to the subject through the medium of the *Times*, and drew up a memorial to the Premier, Lord Aberdeen, to which he procured the signatures of about forty of the most distinguished literary persons of the day. The memorial was presented by Lord Panmure and supported by the Marquis of Breadalbane, and about eight or ten M.P.s. A pension of fifty pounds was thereafter granted to Mrs Hogg by Her Majesty. In the course of the following year Dr Rogers learned that Dr Thomas Dick, author of the "Christian Philosopher" and other philosophical and religious works had, though in his seventy-eighth year, obtained no public recognition of his services by the State. Dr Rogers made a statement of the circumstances to several influential friends in the Legislature, and again had recourse to a memorial to the Prime Minister. Lord Palmerston, then in office, at once granted to Dr Dick a pension of fifty pounds. Through Dr Rogers' intervention the pension was re-conferred upon Dr Dick's widow about two years afterwards. In the first edition of his "Week at Bridge of Allan," published in 1852, Dr Rogers had strongly advocated the propriety of erecting a Monument to Sir William Wallace on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, overlooking the scene of the greatest victory of this hero. In the spring of 1856, it was suggested to him by one of the proprietors of the *Bulletin* newspaper, Mr C. R. Brown, that he should commence an agitation with the view of carrying the proposal into effect. Dr Rogers accordingly took up the subject with his wonted enthusiasm, and procuring the consent of the Earl of Elgin to act as President of an open air meeting in Stirling Park, he succeeded in forming an influential committee for the purpose of raising the monument. Dr Rogers now commenced a series of journeys throughout the kingdom, held public meetings, and visited personally those most reputed for their love of country and patriotic spirit. He waited on

natives of Scotland in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns in the South. He conducted a large correspondence with persons in the colonies, and as the result of his labours and perseverance, he was enabled to secure nearly seven thousand pounds for the object he had at heart. The foundation-stone of the monument was laid by the Duke of Athole, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, amidst an assemblage of 80,000 persons, on Monday, 24th June 1861, just five years after the first public meeting in Stirling Park. The Monument is now in the course of erection; it assumes the form of a tower, of which the height when completed will be upwards of 200 feet. In 1858 Dr Rogers projected a Monument to the Ettrick Shepherd at Ettrick Forest. In course of twelve months he raised upwards of £400, and securing the services of Mr Currie, the ingenious sculptor, succeeded in rearing an elegant Colossal Statue of the Poet, near the banks of St Mary's Loch. The Monument was inaugurated in the summer of 1860 in the presence of 3000 persons. Returning to the personal history of Dr Rogers, it may be stated that, subsequent to his becoming a Licentiate, he acted as Ministerial Assistant in the Parishes of Anstruther-Wester, Kinglassie, Dunino, Abbotshall, and Ballyngry, all situated in his native county. For some time he acted as unordained incumbent of the North Church, Dumfermline; he subsequently held a similar office at Carnoustie, Forfarshire. In 1852 he established his residence at Bridge of Allan. Early in 1855 he received the appointment of Chaplain of Stirling Garrison. On his removal to Stirling in the spring of 1855, he was much struck by the dilapidated and ruinous condition of that burgh, which had for many years been suffering from the apathy and neglect of its municipal rulers. He at once proceeded to agitate for the laying out of a new cemetery, the old churchyard at the Castle Hill being not only much overcrowded, but otherwise in an unseemly condition. He proceeded to acquire a piece of ground adjoining the churchyard from the Earl of Mar, and to form a Joint-Stock Company for laying it out as a cemetery. The Town Council of the Burgh now came forward and undertook the execution of the improvement; and Stirling cemetery, from its situation and the tasteful manner in which it is laid out, may be justly pronounced one of the most interesting places of sepulture in the kingdom. Among the other improvements at Stirling, carried out through the instrumentality of Dr Rogers, may be mentioned the ornamental enclosing of the King's Park, a part of the ancient royal demesne attached to Stirling Palace, the erection of a Statue of Wallace in the principal street, and in the cemetery grounds of Statues of James Guthrie, the Martyr, and Ebenezer Erskine, both ministers of Stirling. In recognition of his pub-

lic services, the burghesses of Stirling elected him to a seat in the Town Council, To his duties as a Military Chaplain Dr Rogers was by no means indifferent. Besides carrying out many improvements affecting the physical and moral welfare of the troops under his ministerial care at Stirling, he originated a scheme for circulating gratuitously religious publications throughout the army and navy. Among his recent publications may be mentioned the "Sacred Minstrel," 1860; "Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character," 1861; and several publications in connection with the Wallace Monument enterprise. In his twenty-ninth year he obtained his diploma of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College, New York. He was likewise elected, without solicitation, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Dr Rogers is now residing in London (1866), engaged in literary pursuits.

ROLLO, Baron, THE FAMILY OF.—John de Rollo had a grant in the reign of Robert III. of the lands of Duncrub, county of Perth, from David Stuart, Earl of Strathern, which lands his descendant, William Rollo, had erected into the barony of Duncrub, by charter, dated 26th August 1511. From this William descended lineally, James Rollo, Esq. of Duncrub, who married Agnes, daughter of Robert Collice, of Balamoon, and dying in 1584 was succeeded by his only son, Sir Andrew Rollo, knight of Duncrub, who was elevated to the peerage of Scotland in 1651 by the title of Baron Rollo of Duncrub, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. His lordship married Catherine, daughter of James Drummond, Lord Maderty, ancestor of the Lords Strathallan, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, James, second Baron. This nobleman married, first, Dorothea, third daughter of John, fourth Earl of Montrose, but had no issue; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His lordship died in 1669, and was succeeded by his elder son, Andrew, third Baron. His lordship married, in 1670, Margaret, daughter of John Balfour, third Lord Burghley, and had (with four daughters) John, Master of Rollo, who was killed by Patrick Graham, the younger, of Inchbruce, with the sword of James Edmonstone, of Newton, 20th May 1691. They were visiting at Invermay, where a dispute arose between the Master and Graham, which caused a rencounter upon their return home on horseback after supper. One of the witnesses to the transaction swore that he found the Master lying mortally wounded, supported by Clevedge, who, crying out, such a murder was never seen, Edmonstone said, "I think not so; I think it was fairly done;" and he assisted Graham to make his escape. Edmonstone was afterwards tried as an accessory, and sentenced to be banished for life. Graham was outlawed for the murder in 1696. His

lordship died in 1700, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Robert, fourth Baron. This nobleman married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Rollo of Woodside, and had issue, Andrew, his successor. His lordship was implicated in the rising of 1715, but surrendering himself, with the Marquis of Huntly, to Brigadier-General Grant in 1716, he obtained the full benefit of the Act of Grace passed in the following year. He died in 1758. Andrew, the fifth Baron, was a Brigadier-General in the army, and actively engaged in the first American War. His lordship married, first, Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of Lord James Murray, and grand-daughter of John, first Marquis of Atholl, by whom he had an only son, John, Master of Rollo, Captain in the 77th Foot, who died unmarried. His lordship died 2d June 1765, and was succeeded by his brother John as sixth Baron, who died in 1783, and was succeeded by his son, James, seventh Baron. His lordship married, 4th December 1765, Mary, eldest daughter of John Aytoun, Esq. of Inchdairnie in Fife, by whom he had issue. His lordship died in 1784, and was succeeded by his son, John, as eighth Baron, born 23d April 1773, married, 12th June 1806, Agnes, daughter of William Greig, Esq. of Gayfield Place, by whom he had issue. He died in 1846, and was succeeded by his son, William, as ninth Baron, born in 1809, married, in October 1834, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Rogerson, Esq., and has by her a son and heir, John Rogerson, Master of Rollo, born 23d October 1835.

ROLLOCK, ROBERT, an eminent scholar and divine, was born not far from Stirling in 1555, and was the son of David Rollock of Powis. At the Grammar School of Stirling he commenced his education under Thomas Buchanan, the nephew of the historian. From this seminary he was removed to St Salvator's College, St Andrews, and went through the regular course of four years' study, and so eminently distinguished himself, that he had no sooner taken the degree of M.A. than he was chosen regent of Professor of Philosophy in that College. During the four years that he discharged the duties of this office, his reputation was greater than that of any of his contemporaries. In 1582, while still under twenty-eight years of age, he was chosen by the Magistrates of Edinburgh the first teacher of the University lately founded by James VI. in that city, and for some time was the sole Professor in that Institution. In the winter of 1583 he entered upon his new duties, and his high character soon attracted numerous students to the infant University. In February 1585 he was created Principal, and after the first laureation had taken place, was also appointed Professor of Theology, for which, and preaching every Sunday morning in the High Church, he was allowed four hundred merks yearly. In the settlement of the ecclesiastical

affairs of the period, Principal Rollock was thought to be too complying, and is styled by Calderwood "A man simple in church matters." In 1597 he was chosen Moderator of the Assembly held at Dundee, which passed several acts favourable to Episcopacy. He wrote several commentaries in Latin on different portions of Scripture, which were published between 1602 and 1610. Though tinged with scholastic theology of the times, they discover great natural acuteness with very extensive learning. He died, 8th Jan. 1599, in the forty-third year of his age.

ROWLE, JOHN, Prior of Pittenweem, a Priory belonging to that of St Andrews, situated at the town of the same name in the county of Fife. The Abbot of Pittenweem is marked in the sederunt of the Court of Session on 5th November 1544. John Rowle was at that time possessor of this benefice. The Prior was on the 13th March 1542 appointed one of the Lords for discussing of Domes, and on the 4th November 1544 constituted Lord of the Articles. He accompanied Murray, Prior of St Andrews, as his ecclesiastical superior, to France in 1550. He died in 1553, and his Priory went to his patron. According to Melville, this Prior did not possess the virtue of chastity, and he relates a curious story to prove it. His sons, John and James, he says, were legitimated on the 24th February 1541, and William and Ninian on the 18th of May 1546.

RUSSELL, ROBERT, was the son of P. Russell, builder and contractor in Kingskettle, where he was born in 1819. He died on the 13th February 1856, and was consequently cut off in the prime of life. He was brought up to his father's trade, and with no greater advantages than the education communicated at a village school usually confers, by perseverance in the cultivation of a naturally shrewd and vigorous intellect, he acquired a considerable knowledge of mechanics and of physical science. His inventive powers were exercised for some years on the improvement of the steam engine, and several important plans for increasing the power and lessening the expense of railway locomotives have been only partially completed. His "Self-acting Railway Signal" met the approval of not a few practical men of scientific fame, among others, Mr Johnston, editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. Several others of his inventions were proved to be of rare utility, but Mr Russell's disposition was of that retiring, unobtrusive kind, that rather than owe anything to patronage, he was content to remain in comparative obscurity, solacing himself with the simple inward satisfaction of having mastered his subject. For several years Mr Russell took a leading part in local and general politics, and frequently fought the battles of reform with both tongue and pen. He was also a regular contributor to the columns of the *Fife Herald*, of both local occurrences and more weighty communications on subjects of social and political in-

terest—his pen being uniformly employed in the cause of truth—in denouncing and exposing wrong-doing, meanness, and bigotry—and in promoting the elevation of the working classes. For the last few years Mr Russell was engaged as a Railway Contractor, both in this county and elsewhere in Scotland, and with the fond hope of employing his talents to a greater advantage in a wider sphere, he embarked for Australia, leaving his family at home with the intention of returning in two or three years. He speedily found extensive employment in Melbourne, and after being there a short time, he was offered the editorship of a new periodical called *The Builder*, to be started on the model of the London serial of that name—work for which his cultivated literary taste, well stored mind, and ready pen, peculiarly fitted him, but having attracted the notice of the Corporation of Melbourne as a builder, he obtained from that body a series of important engagements for the erection of public works, &c., which prevented him from accepting the offer. His plans for a new bridge over the Yarra River, ten miles from Melbourne, were selected from among some twenty others, but the execution of the work was postponed in consequence of the commercial depression then prevalent. Mr Russell had only commenced a contract for a road to connect the New Township of Heywood with Portland, when he was seized with colonial fever, which ultimately assumed a typhoid form, and after a severe illness he died at the house of his brother, Mr Peter Russell, in Portland, thus cut down in the midst of his brightest hopes and public usefulness, at the early age of thirty-seven, having been exactly one year in the colony. Mr Russell left a widow and three children at Kettle Bridge to mourn his irreparable loss. It may truly be said of him that he never forgot a friend or made an enemy, and even those who were opposed to him in political or parochial matters were constrained to admire the straightforwardness, firmness, and candour with which he maintained his opinions. He was a man of thorough independence of character, cool and dispassionate in council or argument; and many who were proud of his friendship, now mourn his untimely fate in a foreign land. In the quiet churchyard of Portland, surrounded by strangers' dust, repose the once fertile brain, the manly heart, and all that remains of Robert Russell.

RUSSELL, The Rev. Dr., of Yarrow, was born in 1766 at Wester Dunmuir, at the foot of Norman's Law, Fifeshire. When nine years of age he went to reside with an uncle, a farmer, at Priestfield, an elder in the parish of Cults, and afterwards a representative to the General Assembly from the Presbytery of Cupar. Thus early in life was he brought into immediate contact with the church and its general assemblies, in both of which he was afterwards so well known and so highly respected. The par-

ish schoolmaster in Cults at that time being in no great repute, young Russell attended the school of Mr Boucher, an anti-burgher, who afterwards had a congregation at Cambernauld. At the age of twelve he entered the University of Edinburgh, and studied humanity under Professor John Hill. The next three sessions were spent by him at St Andrews. There he obtained a bursary for two sessions, chiefly by his having attracted the notice of Dr George Hill, Professor of Greek, (afterwards Principal and Professor of Divinity), by his intimate acquaintance with that language, who, when he was sixteen years of age, and after having taken his degree of A.M., recommended him to the Baidies of Auchtermuchty as a teacher of a school under their patronage, which he taught for eighteen months. During the the summer recesses of his academical course, he was frequently at the Manse of Cults, and was instructed in arithmetic (in which he was a proficient) by the Rev. David Wilkie, an able mathematician, and the father of Sir David, the celebrated painter. Dr Russell felt it to be a peculiar gratification to him when, many years afterwards, the artist, then risen to eminence, paid him a visit, and renewed acquaintance at the Manse of Yarrow. On giving up the school at Auchtermuchty, he returned to St Andrews for two sessions, and there attended the Divinity Hall. Having gone to Edinburgh with his uncle during the sittings of General Assembly, he casually met Dr Barclay, minister of Kettle, who recommended him to the Spottiswoods of Dunipace as their family tutor. With them he spent the summer in Stirlingshire, and the winter in Edinburgh, where he attended the Divinity Hall for his third session, under the then venerable Dr Hunter, who, attracted by the criticisms he made on the discourses of the students, and after the fullest enquiry, recommended him as tutor to the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchiston Hall, Stirlingshire. In this family he remained four years; his pupil, Francis, who died at an early age in India, stood ninth in Dr Adams' class in the High School of Edinburgh, and the distinguished Rear-Admiral, Sir Charles Napier, M.P., received from him a few elementary lessons. It was during his residence in this family that he was licensed by the Presbytery of Linlithgow. That day was a most memorable one to him. At the Presbytery he heard of the death of the Rev. Mr Cheesley of Corstorphine, little suspecting that this was the opening of the door of a church for himself; and on his return to Merchiston Hall in the evening, he found his future friend and patron, Francis Lord Napier, there, to whom he was warmly recommended by the mother of his pupil. Mr Sharpe, of Hawick, was soon after translated to Corstorphine, Mr Gillan, of Ettrick, to Hawick, and Mr Russell was presented by Lord Napier to Ettrick, where he was ordained in May 1790. A former minister of

Ettrick had been obliged to retire, carrying with him the greater proportion of the stipend, and Mr Russell was one of very many assistants and successors conjoined with him. Little more than a year had elapsed when Yarrow became vacant by the death of Dr Cramond. Mr Russell, who had already established his fame as a popular preacher in all the neighbouring churches, was appointed by the presbytery to declare the church vacant, which he did; and such was the effect of his services that day, that the great majority of the congregation expressed a warm desire to have him as their minister, and many of his friends in the ministry urged him to apply for the succession. Neither party made any movement, and he was surprised when Lord Napier put into his hands, on a visit which he paid to his Lordship, a presentation to Yarrow, where he was settled in the autumn of 1791. In 1805, when Lord Napier was nominated Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, he appointed Mr Russell his Chaplain, which office he held under him and four successors for the long period of thirty-seven years; and, but for domestic affliction, he might have been in office till the day of his death. It deserves to be mentioned that the expenses of the Chaplain are not covered by his salary. It is more worthy of record that during all that time he was never absent from his post one day; nay, the probably unexampled fact remains to be stated that, in a life of very nearly eighty-one years, he never remembered having been out of the house of God on the Lord's day except on one Sabbath on which his only daughter died, and on the last Sabbath of his mortal career. It is believed that he never was confined to bed a whole day, not even at the last; that no medical man had ever prescribed for him, or had occasion to feel his pulse, till three days before his death. Such was the kindness of Divine Providence towards him, and such the moderation and abstemiousness of all his habits. In 1811 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh. In 1840, the year of his jubilee, the Presbytery of Selkirk entertained him and a number of his relatives to dinner. Many friends, clerical and lay, were disappointed at not having an opportunity of being present, the dinner being a private one. In 1844 the parishioners of Yarrow presented him with a massive piece of plate, in token of their attachment to him as their revered pastor and friend. He died on the 18th of March 1847, a slight effusion of water on the chest seeming to be the cause. On the evening before his death there was a complete prostration of bodily, though not at all of mental, strength, and about an hour before he expired he lost the power of one side. He was long father of the Synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and had but two seniors in the whole church. His remains were attended to the grave by about two hundred

of his parishioners of all denominations. On the Sabbath following, excellent and appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. Mr Smith of Ettrick and the Rev. Mr Campbell of Traquair, to large and deeply interested audiences. Dr Russell bequeathed £100 for the religious instruction of the youth of the parish, and a handsome donation was put into the poor's box. He has left only one son, his successor in Yarrow; his wife, a son, and a daughter having all died before him.

RUSSELL, The Rev. JAMES, D.D., Minister of Dunning, was born in the year 1763. He was a native of Fifeshire. He died at Dunning on Monday, the 8th October 1860, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, and forty-second of his ministry, after a brief but severe illness. Down to a very short period prior to his death, Dr Russell enjoyed the best of health, and had scarcely ever been ill. Having had an assistant, he had not for some years regularly officiated, but still he occasionally entered the pulpit, and usually assisted at the communion table. About two months before his demise he was seized with illness, and although the best medical aid was obtained, symptoms of declining health became apparent. He remained under the best medical treatment of Dr Thomson of Perth and Dr Young of Dunning until his death. After receiving the usual education obtained in country schools, he became a student of the University of Edinburgh, where he completed his education, and in due time entered the Divinity Hall, where he finished his course, and became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. He exhibited great ability in his various classes while a student, and displayed considerable talents as a preacher of the gospel. He spent some of his early years as assistant minister in Perthshire. In 1818, when the church of Dunning became vacant, he was appointed to it, where he has remained as incumbent ever since. The parish is an agricultural one, on the basin of the Earn, having between two and three thousand inhabitants. Dr Russell was held in great veneration and respect by all who knew him, and was beloved by his parishioners, to whom he was kind and affectionate—the friend of the poor, and the benefactor of the destitute. In 1848 an assistant and successor was appointed to him in the person of the Rev. P. J. Glog, who has been inducted to the parish and church of Blantyre, in the Presbytery of Hamilton. Dr Russell was never married. His death was much and justly regretted in the district of the country where he was so long known. About the year 1825, the University of Glasgow conferred the degree of D.D. upon him, an honour which it was considered he well merited.

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER, a journalist, is connected with Fife in consequence of his having formerly resided and officiated in Cupar as Editor of the *Fife Herald* newspaper. In youth he turned his attention to

literature, and began to write papers for various magazines. Mr Russel was successively Editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*, the *Fife Herald*, and eventually of the *Scotsman*, with the latter of which he has been connected for more than twenty years, and edits at the present time. His consistent and able defence of Liberal principles, which Mr Russel always exhibits, were publicly acknowledged some years since by a testimonial of the value of nearly two thousand pounds, which was presented to him by his readers and admirers throughout Scotland.

RUTHERFORD, SAMUEL, a celebrated divine of the seventeenth century, was born about the year 1600, in the parish of Crailling, in Roxburghshire, where his parents seem to have been engaged in agricultural pursuits. The locality and circumstances of his early education are unknown. He entered in 1617 as a student at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1621. Nothing has been recorded of the rank he held or the appearances he made as a student, but they must have been at least respectable, for at the end of two years we find him elected one of the regents of the college. How he acted in this situation we are not told, nor did he long continue to hold it. At a subsequent period he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Church to an official situation in St Andrews. Relieved from the duty of teaching others, Mr Rutherford seems now to have devoted himself to the study of divinity under Mr Andrew Ramsay, whose prelections he frequented during the time he acted as a regent in teaching the humanity class. When, or by whom, Mr Rutherford was licensed to preach the gospel has not been recorded; but in the year 1627 he was settled pastor of the parish of Anwoth, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Perhaps few men ever undertook a pastoral charge with a more thorough conviction of its importance than Rutherford; and the way having been well prepared before him, he entered upon it with great advantages, and his endeavours were followed by great success. Mr Rutherford was accustomed to rise every morning at three o'clock. The early part of the day he spent in meditation and prayer; the remainder he devoted to the more public duties of his calling—visiting the sick, catechising his flock, and instructing them in a progress from house to house. "They were the cause and objects," he informs us, "of his tears, care, fear, and daily prayers." He laboured among them early and late, and his witness he declares to them is above. In the year 1630, Rutherford had been summoned before the High Commissioners of the Kingdom at the instance of a profligate person in his parish, and in 1636 he was deprived of his office; he was also sentenced to confine himself before the 20th of August within the town of Aberdeen till it should be the King's pleasure to relieve him. The

crimes charged against him were preaching against the Five Articles of Perth, and writing against the Armenians. Notwithstanding a coolness at his first reception, Rutherford soon became popular at Aberdeen, and his sentiments beginning to gain ground, the learned Doctors of that city petitioned the Court to remove him still further north, or banish him from the kingdom. This last seems to have been determined on, and a warrant by the King forwarded to Scotland to that effect, but the execution of it was prevented by the establishment of the tables at Edinburgh, and the consequent change of episcopacy to presbytery. In consequence of these movements Rutherford ventured to leave Aberdeen and to return to his beloved people at Anwoth, in the month of February 1638, having been absent from them rather more than a year and a-half. It is not probable, however, that after this period they enjoyed much of Rutherford's ministrations, as we soon after find him actively employed in the metropolis in forwarding his powerful eloquence in the work of reformation which was going on successfully. On the renewal of the Covenant, he was deputed along with Andrew Cant to prepare the people of Glasgow for a concurrence to that instrument. He was also a delegate from the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright to the General Assembly which met in that city in November 1638, and was acquitted of all the charges brought against him by the Bishops and the High Commission. To the Commission of this Assembly applications were made by the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh to have Mr Rutherford translated from Anwoth to be one of their city ministers, and by the University of St Andrews to have him nominated Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College there. To the latter situation he was appointed by the Commission, greatly against his own will and to the no small grief of the people of Anwoth, who omitted no efforts to retain him. The public necessities of the Church, however, were supposed to be such as to set aside all private considerations, and Rutherford proceeded to the scene of his new duties in October 1639. On the 19th of that month, having previously entered on his labours in the College, he was inducted by the Presbytery as colleague to Mr Robert Blair in the church of St Andrews. In the Assembly of 1640 Rutherford was involved in a dispute respecting private society meetings, which he defended along with Robert Blair and David Dickson against the greater part of his brethren, who, under the terrors of Independency, which in a short time overspread the land, condemned them. It was probably owing to this dispute that two years afterwards he published his "Peaceable Plea for Paul's Presbytery," a temperate treatise, equally remote from anarchy on the one hand and that unbending tyranny on the other which Presbytery has

too often assumed. He was one of the Commissioners from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to the Westminster Assembly, where his services were acknowledged by all parties to have been of great importance. The other Commissioners from the Scottish Church were permitted to visit their native country by turns, and to report the progress which was made from time to time in the work; but Rutherford never quitted his post till his mission was accomplished. Mr Rutherford exerted himself to promote the cause he espoused, not only in the Assembly but also by means of the press in a variety of publications. All his productions are highly honourable to the talents of their author, and place his industry and fertility of mind in a singularly favourable point of view. Rutherford, in returning to St Andrews, the former scene of his professional and pastoral labours, must have felt agreeably relieved from the business and the bustle of a popular assembly, and hoped, probably, that now he might rest in his lot. Far otherwise, however, was the case. He was in January 1649, at the recommendation of the Commission of the General Assembly, appointed Principal of St Mary's College, of which he was already Professor of Divinity; and not long after he was elevated to the Rectorship of the University. An attempt had also been made in the General Assembly of 1649 to have him removed to the University of Edinburgh, which Baillie says "Was thought to be absurd, and so was laid aside." He had an invitation at the same time to the Chair of Divinity and Hebrew in the University of Hardewyck in Holland, which he declined; and on the 20th of May 1651 he was elected to fill the Divinity Chair in the University of Utrecht. Rutherford seems now to have been in some degree of hesitation, and requested six months to advise upon the subject. At the end of this period he wrote to the patrons of the College thanking them for the high honour they had done him, but informing them that he could not think of abandoning the Church of Scotland in the perilous circumstances in which she then stood. The whole of the subsequent life of Samuel Rutherford was one continued struggle. After King Charles' Restoration, when, though infirm in body, Mr Rutherford's spirit was still alive to the cause of Presbytery, he recommended that some of his own party (the Protectors) should be sent to the king to give a representation of the state of matters in the church, and when the Protectors applied to the other party (the Resolutionists) who preferred a moderate Episcopacy to join them, they refused to have anything to do with them, and the Committee of Estates, met at Edinburgh, dispersed the Protectors, and threatened them with imprisonment. The next act of the Committee was an order to burn Rutherford's "Lex Rex," and for punishing all who should afterwards be found in posses-

sion of a copy. Rutherford was at the same time deprived of his situation, his stipend confiscated, and himself cited to appear before the ensuing High Court of Parliament to answer to a charge of high treason. Before the meeting of Parliament, however, he was called to appear at a higher bar. He had long been in bad health, and seeing, as he thought, injury coming upon the church, it broke his spirit, and he never rallied. Of his last moments we can afford space only for a very brief account. He seemed to enjoy singular elevation of spirit in the near prospect of death. "I shall shine," he said, "I shall see Him as He is. Mine eyes shall see my Redeemer." "I disclaim," he remarked at the same time, "all that ever God made me will or do, and I look upon it as defiled or imperfect as coming from me, but Christ is my wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption." To his surviving daughter he said—"I leave you upon the Lord; it may be you will tell this to others, that the lines are fallen to me in pleasant places. I have got a goodly heritage." His last words were—"Glory, glory dwelleth in Immanuel's land;" and he expired on the morning of the 20th March 1661 in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr Rutherford was unquestionably one of the most learned, able, and consistent Presbyterians of his age. In his "Familiar Letters," published posthumously, he evinces a fervour of feeling and fancy that, in other circumstances and otherwise exerted, would have ranked him among the most successful cultivators of literature. Wodrow has observed that those who knew him best were at a loss which to admire, his sublime genius in the school, or his familiar condescensions in the pulpit, where he was one of the most moving and affectionate preachers of his time, or perhaps in any age of the Church.

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SAGE, The Right Reverend JOHN, was born in 1652 in the parish of Creich, in the north-east of Fife, where his ancestors had lived with much respect, but little property, for seven generations; his father was a Captain in Lord Duffus' regiment, which was engaged in the defence of Dundee when it was stormed and taken by the Parliamentary General, Monk, on the 30th August 1651. Captain Sage's property was diminished in proportion to his loyalty, and all the fortune he had to bestow on his son was a liberal education and his own principles of loyalty and virtue. Young Sage received the rudiments of his education at the school of his native parish, and at a proper age was removed to the University of St Andrews, where he remained during the usual course, performing the exercises required by the statutes of the Scottish Universities, and where he took the degree of Master of Arts in