

EDINBURGHSHIRE

PARISH OF NEWBATTLE.

PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JOHN THOMSON, MINISTER.

I. - TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name. - NEWBATTLE or Newbottle, as it is often spelt, has been, time immemorial, the name of this parish; but of its origin I have not been able to discover any satisfactory account, and tradition is often too vague to be depended on. The parish was once divided into two, Newbattle and Maisterton. When they were united is uncertain.

Extent, &c. - Its greatest extent in length is about 4½ miles; and its greatest breadth about 3. Its mean length and breadth may be about 4 miles by 2,- hence it contains 8 square miles or nearly so.

Its figure resembles an irregular triangle, of which the east side, stretching from Fordale House to Newbyres Tower, is the base. The vertical point of the triangle is nearly where it joins the town of Dalkeith. It is bounded on the east, by Cranston and Borthwick; on the south, by Borthwick and Cockpen; on the west, by Lasswade; and on the north, by Dalkeith.

From its extremities it rises gradually in every direction, till it terminates in a ridge of considerable extent, known by the name of the Roman Camp; the elevation of which, above the sea, is 680 feet.

Climate. - The climate varies greatly, considering its extent. In the vale of Newbattle, it is exceedingly mild; at the Roman Camp, it is very keen. If there is any complaint more prevalent than another in this parish it is asthma or consumption, especially among the colliers, arising chiefly from the impure air which they breathe, and the damp to which they are constantly exposed. In the village of Newbattle, however, for the last nineteen years, old age has carried off more than any other complaint whatever; and there are at present several persons from eighty to ninety years of age, some of them still vigorous, who have resided in it the greater part of their lives.

Geology and Mineralogy. - Coal mines have been wrought in this parish to a very considerable extent on both sides of the hill, on the range of the Roman Camp, by means of levels brought up from the bed of the Tyne on the south-east side, and from the river South Esk on the north-west side; and they will in future be more extensively wrought, in consequence of a direct communication having been opened from the field of coal to Edinburgh, by means of a railway. The Marquis of Lothian has, at his own expense, completed a railway from the mines, one mile and a half in length, to Dalhousie Mains, where it forms a junction with the Edinburgh Company's Railway. By this mode of conveyance, the minerals, coal, limestone, and sandstone, will in future be carried, from the mine or quarry to the Depot at St Leonards. In the progress of this operation, a valley of 1200 feet in breadth had to be

overcome. This has been done by means of a bridge, consisting of three main arches of cast-iron in the Gothic style, each 65 feet span, and the one that crosses the river is 70 feet in height at the centre of the arch from its bed. The other two are not so high above the ground. These arches have stone piers, built from the quarries of the proprietor. Besides these, there are eighteen stone pillars, ten of which are joined at the top by horizontal iron beams, and eight by beams of wood; the whole the design of Mr John Williamson, Newton Grange, the manager of his Lordship's colliery.

Limestone has been but partially wrought to serve a limited demand, by skirting the outbursts or crops, and tiring the superincumbent deposits; but as these in future will be increased, it is the intention of the proprietor to work it under cover, and to a much greater depth. The quality of the lime has been generally acknowledged to be excellent, and it everywhere abounds in the field.

Sandstone is also in great abundance, and two or three quarries have been wrought to a considerable extent, by tiring the surface only. One quarry has been wrought many feet below the surface without tiring, and the stones drawn up by a horse power along an inclined plane. The quality is fit for all ordinary purposes. During the progress of the railway the manager wrought it thirty fathoms under cover, of excellent quality.

Geology. - The geology of the parish cannot be better explained than by stating the breadth of the Mid-Lothian mineral field, as resolving itself into two hills or wings; the one resting northward on the old red sandstone of the Craigmillar range; and that again on the secondary rocks of the Salisbury Crag. The foot of its base southward, rests at the river South Esk, where the other commences, rising upwards to its summit, the Roman camp, and descending downwards again to the foot of its base, at the river Tyne. Beyond Ford, it will again be found resting on the old red sandstone, and that on the greywacke, amygdaloid, and porphyry of the Moorfoot range, in which range no granite or primitive rocks are found.

Mineralogy. - The minerals of Newbattle parish comprise about one-half of that breadth, viz. from the river South Esk at Newmills, to near the Tyne at Ford; and the position of this part of the mineral field may be represented as a great cone of from ten to twelve miles round the base, and whose apex is the Roman camp. The base of the hill will everywhere be found to be the magnesian limestone, with the coal and its concomitants completely encircling it; and everywhere bursting or cropping out towards its apex, and dipping towards the valleys, at an angle varying from 15° to 30°. Rising at such an acute angle, it is generally found that the coal concomitants are thrown off before they reach the summit of the hill, and the limestone base appears; and with such a sharp dip to the valley at Newmills, the foot of the base, the coal and its concomitants, would be 2400 feet, at least, in thickness, in intersecting which from thirty to forty working seams of coal would be cut through, varying from eighteen inches to eight feet in thickness. From this it appears that the parish of Newbattle, for extent of minerals, will be found to equal, if not to surpass, any parish in Scotland. The coal concomitants consist of little variety, and are an alternation of sandstone, red and white, of different texture and hardness, grey faikes, or slaty limestone, slate clay, sometimes with ironstone bands and balls of undefined texture and quality; indurated clay, &c. The dikes, fissures, and dislocations are of pretty frequent occurrence, and in some cases of formidable dimensions, disjoining the

strata up and down, some forty, some twelve, some six, and some five fathoms, although, upon the whole, it may be said to be a clean field.

Fossils. - Fossil remains both of plants and animals abound in great variety and profusion. The vegetable fossil remains have always been found in the sandstone. Fishes and marine shells, though rarer, have been found in the limestone.

Calcareous spar is found among the limestone, but neither perfect nor in great abundance.

A great part of the alluvial deposit may be said to be hard clay, varying in depth from six to sixty feet; a small part is loamy, sandy, or peat, and a great proportion, gravel, with rounded blocks, in some places at a depth of sixty feet and upwards, and bearing indications of having been transported. Marine shells are frequent. This depth, however, is only found in the lower ground; towards the hill, the covering is generally thinner.

Soil. - There is a great variety of soil in this parish. In the valley which lies in the north-west quarter, and which conceals, till a near approach, the church, the village, and the family mansion of the Marquis of Lothian, the soil consists of a rich loam, in some places four feet deep, and has every appearance of being alluvial. As it lies upon a stratum of sharp gravel, the surface is soon dried, and hence the air is more salubrious than might be expected from its low position.

On the north and west sides of the hill, the soil grows worse as one ascends from the river towards the camp, shifting from a loam to a strong clay, and then to a wet whitish sandy earth, which, nevertheless, when properly cultivated, produces average crops. On the south-eastern slope of the camp, there was formerly a large tract of ground, marshy and barren, but, for several years past, it has been drained, and is now not only in a state of cultivation, but exceedingly productive. On the south-west declivity, what was a few years ago a mere waste, and consequently of little value, is now, with the exception of a few acres, either covered with thriving plantations, or brought under cultivation.

Zoology. - In regard to zoology there is nothing peculiar to this parish deserving of particular notice. I may, however, mention an insect, known here by the name of the American bug, which, for some years past, has infested the finer kinds of the apple-trees. It makes its appearance in the months of July and August, principally upon the branches that had been infected the year before, and is found in clusters, covered with a white down, on wall trees, betwixt the branches and the wall, This insect is particularly injurious to the young shoots. On the places which it infests, there soon appears a protuberance, resembling a knot, extremely hard. Sometimes the whole inside of the young shoot is covered with this excrescence, and when that is the case, it is good for nothing. No specific, as far as I know, has yet been discovered for destroying these vermin without injuring the tree; and unless such discovery is made, it will ultimately ruin our finest apple-trees.

Botany. - I am not aware that any of the rarer species of plants has ever been found in this parish. Those used for culinary and other purposes, are numerous; such as cabbages and greens of all kinds, cauliflower and colewort, broccoli, turnip, carrot, beet-root, green peas, parsley, celery, cresses, &c.

We have no forests, but there are many thriving plantations, especially upon the Marquis

of Lothian's property. The principal kinds of wood are oak, ash, elm, beech, plane-tree, and firs of various sorts, &c. If we may judge from the size of the wood, the soil is perfectly congenial to all these kinds. In the lawn which surrounds Newbattle Abbey, there are many trees of great age and remarkable for their size and form. Most of the planes, and some of the elms, are majestic and beautiful. But the largest of all is a beech, standing near the house, which, at a yard above the ground, measures 22 feet in circumference. The length of the trunk, before it begins to spread its largest branches, is 24 feet. Some of its limbs are of immense size. Its branches cover a circle of 88 yards diameter, and it contains upwards of 900 cubic feet of wood. Strangers from all quarters visit this tree, and they unanimously declare that it is the largest they have seen in Scotland.

II. - CIVIL HISTORY.

Eminent Men. - The only man of eminence as a literary character, connected with the parish, with whose history I am acquainted, was Bishop Leighton, who was once minister of Newbattle. He was inducted into that charge in the year 1648; if tradition may be depended upon, part of the pulpit in which he preached is still in existence, and in high preservation.

Land-owners. - The land-owners are, the Marquis of Lothian, who possesses at least three-fourths of the parish; Mr Dalrymple of Fordale; Mr Dundas of Arniston; and Mr Ker of Blackshiels.

Parochial Registers. - Parochial registers have been long kept. The minutes of session were begun in 1616; the register of baptisms in 1646; of proclamations of marriage in 1650; of minutes of heritors in 1740; of receipts and disbursements in 1642; of registers of burials in 1740. Some of these registers are voluminous, but irregularly kept; and many blanks occur in all of them.

Antiquities. - The only antiquity of which this parish can boast, is an eminence, already mentioned, and known by the name of the Roman Camp. On this eminence, there are evidently the remains of an ancient enclosure, supposed to have been a Roman station, but at what period is uncertain. Being now crowded with trees it cannot be accurately examined. It appears, however, to be of a quadrangular form, and has an opening to the south-east. It contains about three acres of ground, and from its lofty position, it seems to have been wisely chosen, both as a place of defence and of observation.

Modern Buildings. - Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is a modern building; and the plan of it, especially within, discovers the taste and judgment of the architect, as it is exceedingly commodious. In the library, which is voluminous and valuable, are several manuscripts in folio, written upon vellum, and every page of them is adorned with pictures, emblematic of the respective subjects of which they treat. Of these the most highly finished are the following: Jean Boccace des cas des noble Hommes et F. Fammes, 1409: John Tikyt hymni: Titus Livius, per P. Berceun: Augustin de la Cité de Dieu.

In all of them, the figures are coloured and gilded with so much delicacy and richness, as to afford an excellent specimen of the labour and elegance with which they have been executed. These manuscripts had, in former times, belonged to the Abbey, the monks of which were of the Cistercian order. It was founded and endowed by David I. A copy of the original

grant is still in existence. A wall surrounded it, which retains the name of the Monkland wall, but it is now far from being entire. The present house is built upon the spot which was formerly occupied by the monastery, and stands surrounded by a level lawn, containing from thirty to forty acres of ground. It is watered on the one side by the river South Esk, the only river in the parish, which, after descending through the rocks of Arniston and Cockpen, flows along the park in a quiet stream, and is overhung with flourishing plantations. On the other side, it is skirted by a waving line of woods, which, complying with the ascents and swellings of the banks, are seen rising above one another, and exhibit a beautiful variety of shades. These woods, nearly meeting at each end, form the lawn into a kind of amphitheatre, in the middle of which, as you approach from the south, there is an avenue 520 yards long, lined on each side with trees of the most majestic size. On this approach, where it crosses the village of Newbattle, there stands a venerable looking gate, whose antique appearance is greatly admired by every stranger. Below the Abbey there is a bridge upon the Esk, rudely built, and overspread with ivy, which has survived all accounts of its age and founder. Ranges of trees in the opposite direction, close, at a proper distance, into vistas; while the eye, in wandering over the beauties of the scene, is caught by the simple spire of the parish church, and by the smoke, which, rising from the adjacent village, hovers above the lofty trees.

It has already been said that the lawn which surrounds the Abbey contains from thirty to forty acres. This, however, is not to be understood as including the whole park. Within the extended wall, there are at least 220 acres, divided into fields, and skirted either with aged wood or young plantations.

The only other mansion house in the parish is that of Woodburn, belonging to Mr Ker. It is a modern building, standing on a rising ground on the east bank of the Esk. There are some fine trees around it, and it commands a most beautiful prospect.

There are two mills for corn and one for flour. There is also a paper-mill.

III. - POPULATION.

There is no account of the population of this parish, known to me, previous to Dr Webster's report in the year 1755. It then amounted to 1439 souls. In the year 1779, it consisted of 1670 souls; and in 1793, there were 606 males, and 689 females, in all 1295 souls, of whom 1017 were of the Established Church, and 278 of the Secession.

At the census taken up under the direction of Parliament

In 1811, the population was,	-	-	- 1651
1821,	-	-	- 1710
1831, it was (928 males, and 959 females,)	-	-	- 1882

Since 1811, it appears from the above statement, that the population of this parish has been gradually increasing; and the only mode of accounting for it, is the extension of the Marquis of Lothian's colliery. For years past, there have been many more hands employed in it than at any former period.

The population in the villages, for there are no towns is,	-	-	- 846
in the country,	-	-	- 981
Yearly average of births for the last seven years,	50,	exclusive of Dissenters.	
of deaths,	-	-	39* [The average of deaths cannot be exactly ascertained, as there is no regular register of mortality kept.]
of marriages,	-	-	16

The average number of persons under 15 years of age is about,				709
betwixt 15 and 30,	-	-		510
30 and 50,	-	-		369
50 and 70,	-	-		190
upwards of 70,	-	-		49

The only Noble family in the parish is the Marquis of Lothian's; Mr Ker of Blackshiels also resides in it. The number of proprietors has already been mentioned.

The number of bachelors and widowers upwards of 50 years of age is,	-				26
unmarried women upwards of 45,	-	-	-		60
families,	-	-	-	-	374
Average number of children in each about,	-	-	-	-	3
Number of families employed in agriculture,	-	-	-	-	74
in trade, manufactures, or handicraft,	-	-	-	-	41

There are no uninhabited houses, nor are there any building.

Number of insane, 2; of fatuous, 2; of blind, 2.

Number of illegitimate births during the last three years, 9.

Habits, &c. of the People. - The language spoken is English. Habits of the people in general cleanly. Ordinary food of the peasantry, tea or porridge to breakfast; broth and a little meat and potatoes or cheese to dinner; and potatoes or porridge to supper. The people on the whole enjoy, to a considerable degree, the advantages of society, and they seem perfectly contented with their situation in life. Their character is of an intellectual cast, and they are in general moral and religious. Poaching in game does prevail to a certain extent among the lower orders, and only among them.

IV .- INDUSTRY.

Agriculture. - The number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish under cultivation is 4700.

With the exception of the ground under wood, there are not above 7 or 8 acres that never have been cultivated; and these being chiefly braes, could not with any advantage be brought under cultivation.

There is no undivided common in the parish. The number of acres under wood of every description is about 300. The, different kinds of trees have already been enumerated. The management is good in regard to thinning, pruning, and periodical felling; and, from the attention paid to the wood in these respects, a considerable revenue may be expected in a few years.

Rent. - As the soil in this parish is very different in point of quality, so the rents vary in proportion, being from L. 1 to L. 6 per acre Scotch. The average per imperial acre may be about L. 1, 12s.

The average rent of grazing, at the rate of L. 5 during the summer season, for a full-grown ox or cow; and at the rate of 15s. per annum for a full-grown sheep, - is about L. 4 per acre.

Wages. - The wages of a farm-labourer for the year are 9s. per week; for a ploughman, 10s. per week; for country artisans, such as smiths and carpenters, 12s. per week; for masons

generally a little more.

This being principally a grain parish, there are few sheep or cattle kept purposely for breeding stock. The only old grass in it are a few parks belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, and these are generally let to fleshers for the sole purpose of feeding: Rent from L. 3 to L. 5 per acre. The few cows and horses which the farmers rear for the use of their families or for agricultural purposes, are grazed in parks taken elsewhere.

The larger farms are from 200 to 450 acres Scotch measure in extent. The smaller ones from 20 acres up to 200.

Husbandry. - The general character of the husbandry is good. In regard to rotation of crops it is as follows: On a clay soil, 1. grass; 2. oats; 3. summer fallow or beans; and 4. wheat with grass seeds. On a light soil, 1. grass; 2. oats; 3. potatoes or turnip; 4. wheat; and 5. barley, with dung and grass seed. The whole parish, with the exception of what is under wood, being arable, is mostly kept in tillage; and as the greater part of it is wet clay, draining is much wanted. This, indeed, is one of the greatest improvements of which it is susceptible, and it is now beginning to be adopted. [Many plantations are now being made by the Marquis of Lothian, both in the shape of stripes and clumps, which will answer these purposes.] Were it completely drained and stripes of wood judiciously planted for shelter, its value would be increased, and its beauty improved. These, with the advantage of markets near at hand, and the great abundance of coal and lime which it contains, will render it, under the management of a skilful and active tenantry, not less productive than any parish, of equal extent, in the county.

Leases. - The general duration of leases is nineteen years, which seems to be fair a period both for landlord and tenant, when the farm is taken in good order; but when the land is wasted or *run out*, the lease ought to be longer, especially where draining is necessary, and is to be performed at the expense of the tenant.

The farm steadings in general are of long standing, and some of them rather in a state of decay, which is a bar to the keeping of stock. The enclosures also, with the exception of those immediately round the Abbey, are incomplete. This is in a great measure owing to the manner in which the coal has hitherto been wrought. There are coal-pits, and consequently roads leading to them, in almost every field, which renders it next to impossible to keep the fences in good order. For the same reason, the parish roads are far from being good. They are much cut up with coal-carts, and stand in need of a thorough repair. These are all obstacles to improvement; and, unless they are removed, it is hardly to be expected that improvements can be carried to any great extent. One of them, however, the writer is happy to observe, is soon to be obviated. The roads are to undergo a complete repair; and, as the coal-carts in future will in a great measure be taken off them by means of the rail-road, and as a sufficient sum is levied annually by assessment on the tenants for their support, there will no longer exist any cause of complaint on this score. The repairs, indeed, are already begun.

The greatest improvement which has recently taken place is the bridge already described, which carries the railway over the valley of the South Esk at Dalhousie Mains. It was erected at the sole expense of the Marquis of Lothian, and is a great ornament to the neighbouring scenery, as it mixes the grand with the beautiful.

Though the tenantry in this parish are highly respectable, and comparatively in a

flourishing condition, their rents, especially upon the Marquis's property, being in general moderate, yet it must not be denied that a larger capital would in some instances be extremely advantageous, as it would enable them to extend their improvements in the way of draining, &c. which in a clay soil would amply repay them by the surplus crops which it would produce.

Produce. - The average gross amount of raw produce raised annually in the parish is nearly as follows:

Produce of grain of all kinds, cultivated for the food of man and of domestic animals,	L. 17,212 10 0
potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c	4,000 0 0
hay of every description,	2,500 0 0
pasture grass, rating as previously mentioned,	3,600 0 0
There are annually about 575 acres Scotch of summer fallow in the parish.	
Produce of gardens and orchards about,	405 0 0
coals and quarries,	1,600 0 0
Yearly value of produce raised,	L. 29,317 10 0

V. - Parochial Economy

Market-Town, &c. - There is no market-town, nor other towns in the parish. Dalkeith is in the immediate vicinity; and Edinburgh at six miles distance.

There are 4 villages in the parish, some of them but small. Means of communication are turnpikes and private or parish roads. Length of the former within the parish is about twelve miles. Public carriages of all kinds travel on them.

There is no post-office within its limits; but those of Dalkeith, Fushie Bridge, and Ford, are all immediately upon its borders. There are four bridges upon the South Esk besides the railway, all in excellent condition. The only rail-road in the parish has already been mentioned; and the purpose for which it was intended described. It was finished a few years ago.

Ecclesiastical State. - The church is situated in the village of Newbattle, which, being nearly at the western extremity of the parish, renders it inconvenient for those in the opposite parts; as some of them have to travel nearly three miles and a-half before they reach it. It was built in 1727, and is in a tolerable good state of repair. It has a spire about 70 feet high. It affords accommodation for about 420 persons. In regard to the sittings, they may all be said to be free, for none pay rent for their seats.

The manse, as it now stands, has been built at different times. There is still a part of the old manse remaining, but the time when it was built is uncertain. The new part or front was erected during the incumbency of the Rev. James Brown. It was completely repaired in 1813. The glebe consists of 6 Scotch acres of excellent ground, independent of the manse and garden. It is let for L.3, 10s. per acre, which is a fair rent. The stipend consists of 77 bolls 2 firlots 1 4/12 pecks of barley; 77 bolls 2 firlots 1 10/12 pecks of oats; and 19 bolls, 3 1/5 pecks of wheat. There is also L. 20, 13s. 3¾d. of money. The teinds are exhausted.

In this parish there are no Dissenting houses or chapels of any description whatever.

The number of persons of all ages belonging to, and attending, the Established Church, is 1562, and those belonging to the Secession amount to about 265, The parish church is generally well attended, although it must be acknowledged, and is deeply to be lamented, that there are some in the lower ranks, especially among the colliers, lately brought to the parish,

who pay little regard to public worship of any kind.

The average number of communicants at the Established Church is about 310.

There are collections at the church door for charitable and religious purposes, annually. They have amounted, during the incumbency of the present minister, from L.5 to L. 38.

Education. - There are two principal schools in the parish, the parochial, and one endowed. In the endowed school are taught English, arithmetic, writing, book-keeping, and grammar. In the parochial school are taught the same branches, with the addition of Latin, Greek, geometry, and the use of the globes. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and all the other legal accommodations. The school fees may amount to from L. 15 to L. 20 annually. The endowed school has attached to it a school-house and garden, with a salary of L. 15 per annum, paid solely by the Marquis of Lothian, who built the school at his own expense. The school fees amount to about L. 40 yearly. There are three minor schools unendowed. Children here in general do not begin writing till they are seven or eight years of age. From that to fifteen I know of no males that cannot write. Above fifteen years of age, there are no males, to the best of my belief, and but few females, who have not been taught writing. I know there are some, but the exact numbers I cannot precisely state. The people in general are exceedingly alive to the benefits of education; and they make every exertion to procure them for their children. There are no parts of this parish so distant as to prevent attendance on one or other of the schools. Besides, there are schools in the neighbouring parishes, close upon its boundaries, to which those in the remote corners have easy access. Since the facilities of education became so great, the people, upon the whole, have visibly improved in knowledge, and in their moral conduct, although further improvement in regard to sobriety among the lower ranks is much to be desired.

Literature. - There is on a small scale, a parochial or circulating library in the parish, lately established.

Friendly Societies. - There are one or two Friendly Societies, one among the carters, and another among the colliers. They have been in existence for a considerable time, and their object is to relieve their members when in distress. But though the object is good, I am somewhat doubtful as to their advantages; for I do not perceive that the members of these societies are more industrious, or more desirous of independence, than others. On the contrary, I am afraid that, with regard to some, instead of promoting industry, they tend to encourage inactivity and a neglect of economy, by holding out the prospect of support, to a certain degree, when they become sick or infirm.

Saving Bank. - A few years ago we had a saving bank, which succeeded very well for a short time, and considerable sums were lodged in it. The principal contributors were the members of two youth's societies in the parish, tradesmen, and servants both male and female. But the members, taking alarm at some enactments that were made by the Legislature concerning saving banks, broke it up. Since that time there does not appear any desire among the people to have another established.

Poor and Parochial Funds. - The average number of persons upon the poor's roll for the last seven years, is 39. They receive annually from L. 2 to L. 4, 10s. each, according to their several circumstances. Besides these, there are many that receive occasional relief, whose

poverty is not so great as to render it necessary to put them on the roll. The annual amount of contributions for their relief, arising from church collections, mort-cloths, &c. is from L. 31 to L. 34. The only other fund for the relief of the poor is an assessment of L. 110 annually, which is laid on and levied, in equal parts, twice a-year. It is matter of deep regret that there is no disposition among the poor to refrain from asking parochial relief, and so far are they from considering it as degrading, that they claim it as a legal right.

Ale-houses. - There are five public, or rather dram-houses in the parish; and their effects upon the lower orders of society are of the most demoralizing nature. There were lately more, but they were fortunately suppressed, and the writer of this is most anxious to have them still farther reduced.

Fuel. - Coal is the only fuel, of which there is great abundance in the parish; price at the pit from 6s. to 9s. per ton, according to the quality.

September 1839.

